ACASTA ENTERPRISES INC.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2017	As at December 31, 2016
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	$ 34,138	$ 187
Trade and other receivables	9	47,077	597
Inventories	10	30,828	—
Prepaid expenses and deposits	11	9,990	25
Restricted cash	8	—	405,002
Assets held for sale	12	26,511	—
Other current assets		154	—
		$ 148,698	$ 405,811
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	662,654	—
Intangible assets	14	332,952	—
Goodwill	14	608,590	—
Other non-current assets	26	10,520	710
		$ 1,614,716	$ 710
Total assets		**$ 1,763,414**	**$ 406,521**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 36,879	$ 8,779
Current portion of long-term debt	16	57,770	—
Class A Restricted Voting Shares subject to redemption	7	—	409,342
Income taxes payable	15	4,170	—
Liabilities related to assets held for sale	12	21,672	—
Other current liabilities	18	30,515	13,504
		$ 151,006	$ 431,625
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term debt	16	717,691	—
Deferred tax liabilities	15	44,252	—
Other non-current liabilities	18	65,029	—
		$ 826,972	$ —
Total liabilities		**$ 977,978**	**$ 431,625**
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	19	$ 822,866	$ 14,995
Warrants		3,939	3,939
Deficit		(39,840)	(44,038)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(1,529)	—
Total shareholders' equity		**$ 785,436**	**$ (25,104)**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**$ 1,763,414**	**$ 406,521**

Commitments (note 28)
Contingencies (note 29)

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

ACASTA ENTERPRISES INC.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)

	Notes	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Revenue	20	$ 92,971	$ 457
Cost of sales, expenses, and other items			
Cost of sales	21	44,714	—
Selling, general and administrative expense	21	38,932	478
Finance costs	22	6,652	—
Net unrealized (gain) loss on change in fair value of financial liabilities	7	(236)	8,050
Net loss on foreign exchange transactions		124	—
Other income, net	23	(2,357)	—
Income (loss) before income tax		$ 5,142	$ (8,071)
Current income tax expense	15	4,034	—
Deferred income tax recovery	15	(3,090)	—
Net income (loss)		**$ 4,198**	**$ (8,071)**
Comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to net income (loss)			
Foreign currency translation		$ (2,559)	$ —
Net movement in cash flow hedges, net of tax		1,030	—
Other comprehensive loss		**$ (1,529)**	**$ —**
Total comprehensive income (loss)		**$ 2,669**	**$ (8,071)**
Net income (loss) per share			
Basic	24	**$ 0.05**	**$ (0.86)**
Diluted	24	**$ 0.05**	**$ (0.86)**
Other comprehensive loss per share			
Basic	24	**$ (0.02)**	**$ —**
Diluted	24	**$ (0.02)**	**$ —**
Weighted average number of Class B Shares outstanding			
Basic	24	85,642,902	9,349,648
Diluted	24	85,642,902	9,349,648

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

ACASTA ENTERPRISES INC.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share amounts)

	Notes	Share capital (Class B Shares) Number	Share capital (Class B Shares) Amount	Warrants Number	Warrants Amount	Deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at December 31, 2015		11,960,156	$ **14,995**	20,884,062	$ **3,939**	$ **(8,029)**	$ —	$ **10,905**
Net loss for the period		—	—	—	—	(8,071)	—	(8,071)
Balance at March 31, 2016		11,960,156	$ **14,995**	20,884,062	$ **3,939**	$ **(16,100)**	$ —	$ **2,834**
Balance at December 31, 2016		11,960,156	$ **14,995**	20,884,062	$ **3,939**	$ **(44,038)**	$ —	$ **(25,104)**
Net income for the period		—	—	—	—	4,198	—	**4,198**
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax		—	—	—	—	—	(1,529)	**(1,529)**
Issuance of Class B Shares, as consideration under the Qualifying Acquisition	19	52,966,814	529,668	—	—	—	—	**529,668**
Issuance of Class B Shares, net of transaction costs, related to private placement	19	15,955,050	158,476	—	—	—	—	**158,476**
Conversion of Class A Restricted Voting Shares	19	11,795,778	119,727	—	—	—	—	**119,727**
Balance at March 31, 2017		**92,677,798**	$ **822,866**	**20,884,062**	$ **3,939**	$ **(39,840)**	$ **(1,529)**	$ **785,436**

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

ACASTA ENTERPRISES INC.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Operating activities			
Net income (loss)		$ 4,198	$ (8,071)
Adjustments for non-cash items and other adjustments:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	13,21	5,822	—
Amortization of intangible assets	14,21	14,269	—
Gain on redemption of Class A Restricted Voting Shares	23,7	(3,699)	—
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	23	1,083	—
Net unrealized (gain) loss on change in fair value of financial liabilities	7	(236)	8,050
Finance costs (income)	22	6,652	(457)
Current income tax expense	15	4,034	—
Deferred income tax recovery	15	(3,090)	—
Net loss on foreign exchange transactions		124	—
Amortization of inventory fair value increment		3,355	—
Changes in non-cash working capital	30	(13,227)	252
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities		19,285	(226)
Income taxes paid		(3,448)	—
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities		$ 15,837	$ (226)
Investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	13	$ (299,442)	$ —
Additions to intangible assets	14	(67,881)	—
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		24,989	—
Interest received on restricted cash held in escrow		—	462
Proceeds on maturity of restricted cash held in escrow		—	403,152
Investment in restricted cash and cash equivalents held in escrow		—	(403,614)
Proceeds from restricted cash to finance acquisitions		106,240	—
Acquisition of Apollo	6	(161,545)	—
Acquisition of JemPak	6	(55,448)	—
Acquisition of Stellwagen	6	(90,772)	—
Cash used in investing activities		$ (543,859)	$ —
Financing activities			
Proceeds from long-term debt and credit facilities	16	$ 441,182	$ —
Repayment of long-term debt	16	(26,605)	—
Payment of debt issuance costs	16	(5,112)	—
Proceeds from restricted cash to fund redemption of Class A Restricted Voting Shares and deferred underwriters' commission		298,761	—
Redemption of Class A Restricted Voting Shares	7	(285,680)	—
Proceeds from private placement of Class B Shares	19	159,551	—
Payment of deferred underwriters' commission	18	(13,081)	—
Payment of share issuance costs related to private placement	19	(1,075)	—
Interest paid		(5,968)	—
Cash provided by financing activities		$ 561,973	$ —
Net increase (decrease) in cash during the period		$ 33,951	$ (226)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		187	3,096
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		**$ 34,138**	$ 2,870

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

1. Description of business

Acasta Enterprises Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, "Acasta" or the "Company") was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) on June 19, 2015 and is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol AEF. The Company's registered address is 150 Bloor Street West, Suite 310, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2X9.

Acasta was a special purpose acquisition corporation incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario for the purpose of effecting a qualifying acquisition, more specifically an acquisition of one or more businesses or assets, by way of a merger, amalgamation, arrangement, share exchange, asset acquisition, share purchase, reorganization, or any other similar business combination involving the Company. On January 3, 2017, Acasta announced the closing (the "Closing") of its qualifying acquisition under Part X of the TSX Company Manual (the "Qualifying Acquisition" or "Transaction") of 100% of three businesses, alongside Acasta's launch as a long-term investment and private equity management firm. Acasta acquired a commercial aviation finance advisory and asset management business, Stellwagen Group ("Stellwagen") and two private label consumer staples businesses, Apollo Health and Beauty Care Partnership and Apollo Laboratories Inc. (collectively, "Apollo") and JemPak Corporation ("JemPak"). The comparative period operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2016 are representative of Acasta's operations prior to completing its Qualifying Acquisition and, as such, are not consistent with the nature of activities and operating results reported in the current period.

In connection with the Qualifying Acquisition, the Company issued an additional 15,955,050 Class B shares ("Class B Shares") for aggregate gross proceeds of $159,551 by way of a private placement (the "Private Placement") on January 3, 2017. On January 3, 2017, the funds held in the escrow account were released, the borrowings under the Credit Facility (note 16) were made available to the Company and the Private Placement was completed (refer to notes 16 and 19), which in the aggregate, satisfied the amounts payable on account of (1) the cash component of the purchase consideration arising from the Qualifying Acquisition, (2) Class A Restricted Voting Shares redeemed, (3) acquisition related expenses and (4) the deferred underwriters' commission paid, which was due and payable by the Company to the underwriters upon the closing of a Qualifying Acquisition. On January 6, 2017, the 11,795,778 Class A Restricted Voting Shares not otherwise redeemed were automatically converted into Class B Shares on a one-for-one basis.

The Company has three reportable operating segments: Consumer Products, Aviation, and all other segments being representative of Acasta's corporate assets and expenses. Refer to note 27.

2. Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements ("interim financial statements") have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The interim financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 12, 2017.

Basis of measurement

The interim financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is measured as the fair value of the consideration provided in

2. Basis of preparation (Continued)

exchange for goods and services. The Company's functional and presentation currency is Canadian dollars. All financial information is presented in thousands of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise indicated.

Principles of consolidation

The interim financial statements represent the accounts of Acasta and its subsidiaries, including its controlled operating companies. Control is achieved when Acasta:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the interim statement of income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss) from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

3. Significant accounting policies

The Company's accounting policies and its standards of financial disclosure set out below are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and have been applied consistently throughout the periods presented in these interim financial statements, unless otherwise stated.

Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Company, liabilities incurred by the Company to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Company in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognized in net income (loss) as incurred.

When the consideration transferred by the Company in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination.

Contingent consideration is established for business acquisitions where the Company has the obligation to transfer additional assets or equity interests to the former owners if specified future events occur or conditions are met. The fair value of contingent consideration liabilities is typically based on the estimated future financial performance of the acquired business. Financial targets used in the estimation process include certain defined financial targets and realized internal rates of return. Contingent consideration is classified as a liability when the obligation requires settlement in cash or other assets, and is classified as equity when the obligation requires settlement in the Company's own equity instruments. Changes in the

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with a corresponding adjustment against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the measurement period (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date. All other subsequent changes in the fair value of contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability are accounted for in accordance with the relevant policy. Changes in the fair value of contingent consideration classified as equity are not recognized.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known would have affected the amounts recognized at that time. The measurement period may be up to one year from the acquisition date. Upon conclusion of the measurement period or final determination of the values of assets acquired or liabilities assumed, whichever comes first, any subsequent adjustments are recorded to profit or loss. For a given acquisition, the Company may identify certain pre-acquisition contingencies as of the acquisition date and may extend its review and evaluation of these pre-acquisition contingencies throughout the measurement period in order to obtain sufficient information to assess these contingencies as part of acquisition accounting, as applicable.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their fair value, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with IAS 12 *Income Taxes* and IAS 19 *Employee Benefits,* respectively;
- assets that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held For Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that Standard; and
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 *Share-based payments* at acquisition date.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units ("CGU"), (or groups of CGUs) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A CGU to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata based on the carrying amount of each

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in net income (loss), and an impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods. On disposal of the relevant CGU, the attributed amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the net income (loss) on disposal. The determination of CGUs and the level at which goodwill is monitored requires judgement by management.

Assets held for sale

Assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset (or disposal group) and its sale is highly probable. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions

The Company reports its financial results in Canadian dollars, as it is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of subsidiaries of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the period-end exchange rates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at historical rates and revenue and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates prevailing during the month of the transaction. Exchange gains and losses also arise on the settlement of foreign-currency denominated transactions. These exchange gains and losses are recognized in net income (loss). The effect of currency translation adjustments on cash and cash equivalents is presented separately in the statements of cash flows and separated from investing and financing activities when deemed significant.

When a foreign operation payable or receivable classified as a net investment is partially or fully disposed, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is transferred to net income (loss) as part of the income or loss on disposal. The Company has elected not to treat repayments of monetary items receivable or payable to a foreign operation as a disposition.

Foreign operations

For the purposes of presenting these interim financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations with non-Canadian dollar functional currencies are translated into Canadian dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated in the same manner as above with exchange differences impacting other comprehensive income (loss) and accumulated in equity.

The functional currencies of Acasta and its subsidiaries include the Canadian dollar and the United States ("U.S.") dollar.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include liquid investments such as term deposits, money market instruments and commercial paper with original maturities of three months or less. The investments are carried at cost plus accrued interest, net of bank overdrafts, which approximates fair value. Restricted cash and cash equivalents are considered restricted because they are held in escrow and subject to certain release conditions.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. A provision is recorded for impairment when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable. A provision expense is recorded as the difference between the carrying value of the receivable and the present value of future cash flows expected from the debtor, with an offsetting amount recorded as an allowance, reducing the carrying value of the receivable. The provision expense is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the interim statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss). When a receivable is considered permanently uncollectible, the receivable is written off against the allowance account.

Inventories

Inventory is comprised of raw materials, work-in-progress, and finished goods. Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a standard cost basis, and includes the purchase price and other costs, such as import duties, taxes and transportation costs. Inventory cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis and trade discounts and rebates are deducted from the purchase price. Raw materials costs include the purchase cost of the materials, freight-in and duty. Finished goods and work-in-progress include the cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads allocated based on normal production capacity.

Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories in the ordinary course of business, less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. The determination of net realizable value requires significant judgement, including consideration of factors such as shrinkage, the aging of and future demand for inventory and contractual arrangements with customers. Reserves for excess and obsolete inventory are based upon quantities on hand, projected volumes from demand forecast and net realizable value. The impact of changes in inventory reserves is reflected in cost of sales. To the extent that circumstances have changed subsequently such that the net realizable value has increased, previous write-downs are reversed and recognized in the interim statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) in the period during which the reversal occurs.

Revenue recognition

Revenue represents the fair value of consideration received or receivable from customers for goods and services provided by the Company, net of trade discounts, estimated sale allowance, volume rebates and sales taxes. The Company reports revenue under five revenue categories being, sale of consumer products, transaction fees, lease rental income, servicing fees and other.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Sale of goods

The Consumer Products reporting segment generates revenues from the sale of products, specifically focusing on the manufacturing and distribution of white-label health and beauty care products, laundry care products and chemical cleaning products.

The Company recognizes revenue when all the following conditions have been met and control over the goods has been transferred to the buyer:

- Significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer;
- The revenues can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company; and
- Costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

These conditions are typically met upon shipment or delivery to customers' premises, price is fixed or determinable, collectability is reasonably assured and therefore, risk and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer.

Estimates for allowances to customers are made as a reduction against revenue in the period in which the related sales are recorded. Estimates are made based on contractual terms and conditions and historical data. Where the Company is responsible for shipping and handling to customers, amounts charged for these services are recognized as revenue, and shipping and handling costs incurred are reported as a component of cost of sales in the net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The Aviation reporting segment provides asset management and finance services to companies primarily in the aviation industry. Specifically, the current sources of revenue are derived from the following activities:

- *Investment banking:* The Company earns transaction fees and commissions for the arrangement of financing between aircraft owners and investors. These transactions commonly include the sale and lease back of aircrafts by airlines. The Company acts as an integrated financing arranger by underwriting transactions and generating additional fees.
- *Aircraft servicing:* The Company offers a wide range of aircraft and lease management services including commercial, legal, accounting, technical management and risk management services. The Company earns both fixed and variable servicing fees for the provision of these services.
- *Aircraft ownership:* The Company earns lease rental income through its ownership of aircraft. It also generates revenue from the sale of owned aircraft. The Company's policy for recognition of lease rental income from operating leases is described in the Leases significant accounting policy note.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Leases

Finance lease — lessee

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance leases are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at fair value of the leased property as of the inception date or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in interest expense in the interim statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease — lessee

Operating lease payments are recognized as selling, general and administrative expenses in the interim statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Operating lease — lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Sale and leaseback

A sale and leaseback transaction involves the sale of an asset and the leasing back of the same asset. If a sale and leaseback transaction results in a finance lease for the Company, any excess of sales proceeds over the carrying amount is recognized as deferred revenue and amortized over the term of the new lease. Any net income (loss) in a sale and leaseback transaction resulting in an operating lease that is transacted at fair value is recognized immediately. If the sale price is above fair value, the excess over fair value is deferred and amortized over the term of the new lease.

Share capital

The Company's Class B Shares and Warrants are classified as equity as they are contracts representative of a residual interest in the net assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of Class B Shares and Warrants are recognized as a deduction from equity.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Net income (loss) per share

Basic net income (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net income attributable to holders of the Class B Shares of the Company by the weighted average number of Class B Shares outstanding during the period. The Contingent Shares, discussed below, are contingently subject to forfeiture and consequently excluded from the determination of the weighted average number of Class B Shares outstanding until such time as these shares are no longer subject to forfeiture. Diluted net income (loss) per share is calculated using the "if converted method" and is determined by adjusting the net income attributable to the holders of the Class B Shares and the weighted average number of Class B Shares outstanding for any dilutive effects of the Warrants.

In connection with the Closing, the Founders entered into an amended and restated forfeiture conditions and transfer restrictions agreement and undertaking (the "Forfeiture Agreement"). Pursuant to the Forfeiture Agreement, 50% of the Founders' Shares (the "Contingent Shares") are subject to forfeiture on the following terms: (i) 50% of the Contingent Shares will be forfeited unless the Company secures limited partner commitments of at least $1 billion of capital for its private equity fund prior to the second anniversary of the Closing; and (ii) the remaining 50% of the Contingent Shares will be forfeited unless the Company achieves a Consumer Products Realization Event prior to the second anniversary of the Closing. A Consumer Products Realization Event can be the sale (partial or full) of Acasta's Consumer Products businesses to the private equity fund, a sale of the businesses to a third party, a strategic merger with other similar businesses, or a separate public listing of the Consumer Products businesses.

In addition to the forfeiture provisions described above, the Contingent Shares are restricted from transfer on the following terms: (i) for a period of one year from Closing, the Contingent Shares may not be transferred; (ii) for the period between the first and fourth anniversary of Closing, the Contingent Shares will only be transferable if the closing price of the Class B Shares exceeds $15.00 for any 20 trading days within a 30-day trading period; and (iii) after the fourth anniversary of Closing, the Contingent Shares will only become transferable if the closing share price of the Class B Shares exceeds $18.00 for any 20 trading days within a 30-day trading period. If the Contingent Shares become unrestricted by any of the conditions listed prior, 50% of the Contingent Shares may only be transferred if the Company has secured limited partner commitments of at least $1 billion of capital for its private equity fund prior to the second anniversary of the Closing, and the remaining 50% of the Contingent Shares may be transferred if the Company achieves a Consumer Products Realization Event prior to the second anniversary of the Closing.

The remaining Founders' Shares that are not Contingent Shares are restricted from transfer until the earlier of (a) one year following Closing; and (b) the closing share price of the Class B shares equals or exceeds $12.00 per share for any 20 days within a 30-day trading period.

Income taxes

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income (loss) except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (loss).

Current tax is the expected taxes payable or receivable on the taxable income (loss) for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to taxes payable in respect of previous years.

The Company follows the balance sheet liability method to provide for income taxes. The balance sheet liability method requires that income taxes reflect the expected future tax consequences of temporary

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their underlying tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized and the liability is settled. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized within net income (loss) in the period that includes the substantive enactment date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but intends to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or its tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits, and applicable differences in tax basis in the purchaser's tax jurisdiction as compared to its cost to the extent future recovery is probable. At each reporting period, deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and provisions for impairment, if any. Cost consists of expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The costs of construction of qualifying long-term assets include capitalized interest, as applicable.

Subsequent expenditures for maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred, while costs related to betterments and improvements that extend the useful lives of property and equipment are capitalized. Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method or declining balance method. Depreciation is provided for as follows:

Buildings	25 years
Leasehold improvements	Term of the lease
Office equipment	1 - 10 years and 20% - 30% declining method
Machinery and equipment	3 - 10 years and 10% - 20% declining method
Aircraft and motor vehicles	4 - 25 years

When components of an asset have a significantly different useful life or residual value than the primary asset, the components are depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amounts of the asset and is recognized in the interim statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) when the asset is de-recognized.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Intangible assets

The following are the estimated useful lives for the major classes of intangible assets:

Customer contracts and relationships	3 - 7 years
Backlog	2 years
Non-competition agreements	2 years
Intellectual property	4 years
Lease premium	Term of the lease

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits that form part of the specific asset to which it relates and other criteria have been met. Otherwise, all other expenditures are recognized in net income (loss) as incurred.

Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the intangible assets. The estimated useful lives and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognized separately from goodwill are initially recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their initial cost).

The Company uses the income approach to value customer relationships, customer contracts, backlog and non-compete agreement intangible assets. The income approach is a valuation technique that calculates the estimated fair value of an intangible asset based on the estimated future cash flows that the asset can be expected to generate over its remaining useful life.

Specifically, the Company uses the excess earnings method to value the customer relationships, customer contracts and backlog acquired intangible assets, which is a form of the income approach that estimates the fair value of an asset by calculating the present value of the after-tax earnings attributable to that asset. The earnings attributable to an asset are reduced by a return for each of the contributory assets required to generate these earnings. The earnings remaining are then discounted to present value at a rate of return commensurate with the risk inherent in the subject intangible asset.

The Company uses the probability-adjusted discounted cash flow (“DCF”) method, which is a form of the income approach to value the non-compete agreement intangible asset. The probability-adjusted DCF is based on the probability of the owner competing in the absence of the non-compete clause and the probability of revenue loss for the Company if the owner competes. The probability-adjusted earnings are discounted to present value at a rate of return commensurate with the risk inherent in the non-compete agreement.

The Company relies on the relief-from-royalty method to value the intellectual property. The relief-from-royalty method assumes the notional sale of the intellectual property through a royalty or licensing agreement with arm’s length third parties. Accordingly, the income forecast reflects an estimate of a fair royalty that a third-party purchaser (licensee) would pay, on a percentage of revenue basis, to obtain a license to utilize the intellectual property. These after-tax royalty payments are then discounted to present value at a rate of return commensurate with the risk of the intellectual property.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Intangible assets acquired separately

Where the purchase price of an aircraft together with the related leasing arrangement indicates the existence of a lease premium, the contracted lease rate is compared to market lease rates for similar assets. Lease premium represents the value of an acquired lease where the contractual rent payments are above the market rate. The present value of this difference is reflected as a lease premium, and is amortized over the term of the lease.

De-recognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is de-recognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in net income (loss) when the asset is de-recognized.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Refer to the accounting policies addressing inventories and deferred tax assets for the measurement steps applied for those non-financial assets.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, including goodwill are tested for impairment at least annually as part of year-end procedures, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss equal to the difference between the carrying and recorded amounts is recognized immediately in net income (loss).

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, provided that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in net income (loss). Judgement is required in determining whether events or changes in circumstances during the year are indicators that a review for impairment should be conducted prior to the annual assessment.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events outside the Company's control, or present obligations that are not recognized because either it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits would be required to settle the obligation or the amount cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed and described in the notes to the interim financial statements, including an estimate of their potential financial effect and uncertainties relating to the amount or timing of any outflow, unless the possibility of settlement is remote. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company, with assistance from its legal counsel, evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently accounted for based on their classification, as described below. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through net income (loss)) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through net income (loss) are recognized immediately in net income (loss).

Gains and losses for financial instruments recognized through net income (loss) are primarily recognized in other income (expense) in the interim statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss). The classification of financial assets and financial liabilities depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired and their characteristics. Except in very limited circumstances, the classification is not changed subsequent to initial recognition.

Financial instruments are classified as one of the following: (i) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"); (ii) loans and receivables; (iii) held-to-maturity ("HTM"); (iv) available-for-sale ("AFS"); or (v) other liabilities.

(i) Fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL when the financial asset or financial liability is (a) contingent consideration that may be paid by an acquirer as part of a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, (ii) held for trading, or (iii) designated as FVTPL.

A financial asset or financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term (financial asset) or it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term;
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized in net income (loss). The net gain or loss recognized in net income (loss) incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative instruments with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables include trade and other receivables, cash and loans measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment. Interest is recognized by applying the effective interest rate method, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(iii) Held-to-maturity

HTM investments are non-derivative financial assets or financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment. Investments classified as held-to-maturity are written down to fair value through net income (loss) whenever it is necessary to reflect an impairment. Impairments are determined based on all relevant facts and circumstances for each investment and recognized when appropriate.

(iv) Available-for-sale

AFS financial assets and financial liabilities are non-derivative instruments that are either designated as AFS or are not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (b) HTM investments or (c) FVTPL. AFS financial instruments that are classified as available-for-sale and which do not have a quoted price in an active market are recorded at fair value, unless fair value is not reliably determinable, in which case they are recorded at cost. Changes in the carrying amount of AFS are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). Foreign exchange gains and losses on available-for-sale assets are recognized immediately in net income (loss).

AFS financial instruments are written down to fair value through net income whenever it is necessary to reflect an impairment. Impairments are determined based on all relevant facts and circumstances for each investment and cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) are reclassified to net income (loss) in the period.

(v) Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) not classified as fair value through net income (loss), or loans and receivables are accounted for at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Derivative and hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

is recognized in net income (loss) immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in net income (loss) depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when they meet the definition of a derivative, their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

Hedge accounting

When derivatives are designated as effective hedging relationships, the Company classifies them either as: (a) hedges of the change in fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or firm commitments (fair value hedges); (b) hedges of the variability in highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognized asset or liability or a forecasted transaction (cash flow hedges); or (c) hedges of net investments in a foreign self-sustaining operation (net investment hedges).

At the inception of a hedging relationship, the Company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking the hedge. The Company also requires a documented assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether or not the derivatives that are used in the hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting the changes attributable to the hedged risks in the fair values or cash flows of the hedged items.

Derivatives that are not designated as effective hedging relationships continue to be accounted for at fair value, with changes in fair value being included in other income (expense) in net income (loss).

Fair value measurements

The Company measures fair value in accordance with IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, which provides a single source of fair value measurement guidance. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company has applied the framework for measuring fair value which requires a fair value hierarchy to be applied to all fair value measurements.

All financial instruments recognized at fair value in the statement of financial position are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1 — valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) observed in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — valuation techniques based on inputs that are quoted prices of similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; inputs other than quoted prices used in a valuation model that are observable for that instrument; and inputs that are derived from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 — valuation techniques with significant unobservable market inputs.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a recorded financial asset is impaired at each financial statement reporting date. Impairment exists if one or more events have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and those events have objectively given rise to an expected negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated. The Company recognizes impairment if the expected discounted future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset. The amount of this difference is recognized as the impaired amount and is recorded in net income (loss). An impairment of a financial asset carried at amortized cost is reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreased and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

De-recognition of financial instruments

The company de-recognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and reward of ownership of the asset to another party. On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that has been recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) and accumulated in equity is recognized in net income (loss). The Company de-recognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability de-recognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in net income (loss).

4. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make judgments in applying its accounting policies and estimates and assumptions about the future. These judgments, estimates and assumptions affect the Company's reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and items in net income (loss), and the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, if any. Such estimates are based on various assumptions that the Company believes are reasonable under the circumstances, and these estimates form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities and the reported amount of items in net income (loss) that are not readily apparent from other sources. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant, and actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Set out below are the most significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions that the Company has made in the preparation of these financial statements.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Determination of CGUs

A CGU is defined as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Determining the impact of

4. Significant accounting judgments and estimates (Continued)

impairment requires significant judgment in identifying which assets or groups of assets form CGUs of the Company.

Functional currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of foreign operations at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

Determining the appropriate functional currencies for entities in the Company requires analysis of various factors, including the currencies and country-specific factors that mainly influence sales prices, and the currencies that mainly influence labour, materials, and other costs of providing goods or services.

Business combinations

In a business combination, substantially all identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired are recorded at the date of acquisition at their respective fair values. One of the most significant areas of judgement and estimation relates to the determination of the fair value of these assets and liabilities, including the fair value of contingent consideration, if applicable. If any intangible assets are identified, depending on the type of intangible asset and the complexity of determining its fair value, an independent external valuation expert may determine the fair value, using appropriate valuation techniques, which are generally based on a forecast of the total expected future net cash flows. These valuations are linked closely to the assumptions made by management regarding the future performance of the assets concerned and any changes in the discount rate applied. In certain circumstances where estimates have been made, the companies may obtain third-party valuations of certain assets, which could result in further refinement of the fair-value allocation of certain purchase prices and accounting adjustments.

Fair value of financial instruments

Certain financial instruments are recorded in the Company's statement of financial position at values that are representative of, or approximate their fair value. The fair value of a financial instrument that is traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by its quoted market price. Changes in the underlying trading value may significantly affect the amount of net income (loss) for a particular period. Furthermore, the quoted market price of a financial liability may not be equal to the amount that the Company would have to pay in settlement of the underlying obligation, should such obligation become immediately payable.

Warrant valuation

The Company issued Warrants pursuant to the offering of Class A Restricted Voting Units and Class B Shares (notes 7 and 19). Estimating the fair value of the Warrants at the date of issuance required determining the most appropriate valuation model reflecting the terms and conditions of the Warrants. The Company applied an option-pricing model to measure the fair value of the Warrants issued and then applied a further discount to such fair value to reflect the uncertainty associated with the completion of a Qualifying Acquisition, which was a prerequisite in order for the Warrants to become exercisable. Application of the option-pricing model required estimates in various input variables including expected dividend yields, expected volatility in the underlying shares and the expected life of the Warrant. These estimates may ultimately differ from amounts subsequently realized.

4. Significant accounting judgments and estimates (Continued)

Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill is assessed for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. The Company determines the fair value of its cash-generating unit groupings to which goodwill is allocated using discounted cash flow models corroborated by other valuation techniques. The determination of the recoverable amount of a CGU (or group of CGUs) to which goodwill is allocated involves the use of estimates and assumptions of a long term nature regarding discount rates, projected revenues, and margins, as applicable, derived from past experience, actual operating results and budgets. These estimates and assumptions may change in the future due to uncertain competitive and economic market conditions or changes in business strategies. The determination of the assets' recoverable amount involves the use of estimates by management and can have a material impact on the respective values and ultimately the amount of any impairment.

Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite useful lives

The Company employs significant estimates to determine the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite useful lives, considering industry trends such as technological advancements, past experience, expected use and review of asset useful lives.

Components of an item of property, plant and equipment may have different useful lives. The Company makes estimates when determining depreciation methods, depreciation rates and asset useful lives, which requires taking into account industry trends and company-specific factors. The Company reviews depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values annually or when circumstances change and adjusts its depreciation methods and assumptions prospectively.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation, legal or constructive as a result of a previous event, if it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation. The amount recognized is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligations. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the expected future cash flows.

Contingencies

Contingencies can be either possible assets or possible liabilities arising from past events which, by their nature, will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence and potential impact of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

Inventory obsolescence

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated net realizable value. The Company estimates net realizable value as the amount at which inventories are expected to be sold, taking into consideration fluctuations in retail prices due to seasonality less estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are written down to net realizable value when the cost of inventories is estimated to be unrecoverable due to obsolescence, damage or declining selling prices.

4. Significant accounting judgments and estimates (Continued)

Sales allowances

A sales allowance is established to reflect credits requested by customers relating to factors such as contractual discounts, negotiated discounts, customer audits, defective products, and costs incurred by customers to sell the Company's products. The allowance is based on specific reserves based upon the Company's evaluation of the likelihood of the outcome of sales allowance claims.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

The allowance for doubtful accounts has been assessed by Company's management based on the age of the accounts uncollected as at period end and management's experiences regarding the Company's customers' likelihood of payment. The allowance is assessed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted so that the net accounts receivable reflects the expected future collection of accounts.

Income and other taxes

The calculation of current and deferred income taxes requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions and to exercise judgment regarding the carrying values of assets and liabilities which are subject to accounting estimates inherent in those balances, the interpretation of income tax legislation across various jurisdictions, expectations about future operating results, the timing of reversal of temporary differences and possible audits of income tax filings by the tax authorities.

Changes or differences in underlying estimates or assumptions may result in changes to the current or deferred income tax balances on the interim statements of financial position, a charge or credit to income tax expense included as part of net income (loss) and may result in cash payments or receipts. Judgement includes consideration of the Company's future cash requirements in its numerous tax jurisdictions.

All income, capital and commodity tax filings are subject to audits and reassessments. Changes in interpretations or judgments may result in a change in the Company's income, capital or commodity tax provisions in the future. The amount of such a change cannot be reasonably estimated.

5. Recently issued accounting pronouncements

Accounting Standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted or effective

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations have been published that are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 that the Company has decided not to early adopt, as applicable. The following are standards, amendments and interpretations that may be relevant to the Company in preparing its financial statements in future periods:

- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9"). IFRS 9 sets out requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities. The new standard specifies that financial assets are to be measured at either amortized cost or fair value on the basis of the reporting entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The classification and measurement of financial liabilities designated at fair value through net income (loss) remain generally unchanged; however, fair value changes attributable to changes in the Company's own credit risk for financial liabilities designated at fair value through net income (loss) are to be recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) unless they offset amounts recorded in income. IFRS 9 introduces a new single impairment model for financial assets. The new model is based on expected credit

5. Recently issued accounting pronouncements (Continued)

losses and will result in credit losses being recognized regardless of whether a loss event has occurred. The expected credit loss model will apply to most financial instruments not measured at fair value, with the most significant impact being to loans. The expected credit loss model requires the recognition of credit losses based on a 12-month time horizon for performing loans and also requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit losses for loans that experience a significant deterioration in credit risk since inception. IFRS 9 also introduces a new hedge accounting model that expands the scope of eligible hedged items and risks eligible for hedge accounting and aligns hedge accounting more closely with risk management. The new model no longer specifies quantitative measures for effectiveness testing and does not permit hedge de-designation. IFRS 9 is effective for the Company's fiscal year commencing on January 1, 2018. Early adoption is permitted for the entire standard. Additionally, the credit risk presentation requirements can be early adopted prior to adopting the other requirements of IFRS 9. Management is currently evaluating the potential impact, if any, that the adoption of IFRS 9 will have on the Company's financial statements.

- IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("IFRS 15"). IFRS 15 replaces the existing standards for revenue recognition. The new standard establishes a framework for the recognition and measurement of revenue generated from contracts with customers, with the exception of revenue earned from contracts that are within the scope of other standards, such as financial instruments, insurance contracts and leases. The new standard also requires additional disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from transactions with the Company's customers. IFRS 15 is effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning January 1, 2018. Management is currently evaluating the potential impact, if any, that the adoption of IFRS 15 will have on the Company's financial statements.
- IFRS 16 *Leases* ("IFRS 16"). IFRS 16 provides guidance for leases whereby lessees will recognize a liability for the present value of future lease liabilities and record a corresponding right of use asset on the balance sheet. IFRS 16 is effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning January 1, 2019. Early adoption is permitted, provided IFRS 15 has been adopted. Management is currently evaluating the potential impact, if any, that the adoption of IFRS 16 will have on the Company's financial statements.
- IFRS 2 *Share Based Payments* ("IFRS 2"). The IASB issued amendments to IFRS 2 to clarify IFRS 2 on the estimation of the fair value of cash settled share based payments. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The adoption of the amendments will not have an impact on the Company's financial statements as there are no share-based payment plans.

Newly adopted standards

The following are new standards, amendments and interpretations that were adopted by the Company effective January 1, 2017:

- Amendments to IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* ("IAS 7"). The Company implemented the amendments to IAS 7, in the first quarter of 2017 and has provided disclosures on changes in liabilities arising from certain financing activities, including both changes arising from cash and non-cash flow changes (see note 16). Comparative information has not been presented.
- Amendments to IAS 12 *Income Taxes* ("IAS 12"). The Company is required to adopt amendments to IAS 12 in its financial statements for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. This amendment clarifies the deferred tax treatment for debt instruments and the determination of 'future taxable profit' for the recognition of deferred tax assets. The amendments clarify that the existence of a deductible

5. Recently issued accounting pronouncements (Continued)

temporary difference on debt instruments measured at fair value are dependent solely on a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset and its tax base at the end of the reporting period, and is not affected by possible future changes in the carrying amount or expected manner of recovery of the asset. Management has evaluated the potential impact and noted that the adoption of IAS 12 amendment will not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

6. Business combinations

Acasta effected a qualifying acquisition, representing three transactions, (together the "Acquisitions") that were all closed concurrently on January 3, 2017 ("Acquisition Date"), the date on which the change of control took place and Acasta acquired 100% of the voting equity interests of each of the three entities described below. The acquisitions have been accounted for using the acquisition method with the results of operations included in the interim financial statements from the Acquisition Date. The total transaction costs incurred relating to the Acquisitions was $14,323, of which $4,627 has been included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the current period. Goodwill arose in the acquisitions for all three subsidiaries because the cost of combination included a control premium. In addition the consideration paid effectively included amounts in relation to the benefit of potential synergies, revenue growth, future market development and the assembled workforce of the subsidiaries. These benefits are not recognized separately from goodwill as they do not meet the recognition criteria for identifiable intangible assets. None of the goodwill arising on these acquisitions is expected to be deducted for tax purposes.

Due to the complexity and timing of the acquisitions, the Company is in the process of determining and finalizing the estimated fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired. The amounts determined on a provisional basis generally relate to the measurement of certain net assets acquired, including working capital, and measurement and completeness of the assumed liabilities.

6. Business combinations (Continued)

The aggregate impact of acquisition accounting applied in connection with the Acquisitions is as follows:

	Apollo	JemPak	Stellwagen	Total
Assets acquired				
Cash and cash equivalents (indebtedness)	$ (2,207)	$ 11,410	$ 5,774	**$ 14,977**
Trade and other receivable	26,478	5,991	10,023	**42,492**
Prepaid expenses	2,280	678	91	**3,049**
Other assets	—	—	9,536	**9,536**
Inventory	19,341	8,125	—	**27,466**
Property, plant and equipment	32,578	23,299	368,672	**424,549**
Intangible assets	134,800	35,126	110,398	**280,324**
Other non-current assets	—	—	29	**29**
Deferred tax asset	—	—	336	**336**
	$ 213,270	$ 84,629	$ 504,859	**$ 802,758**
Liabilities assumed				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 18,343	$ 5,780	$ 235	**$ 24,358**
Income taxes payable	160	1,602	—	**1,762**
Deferred tax liability	30,549	10,759	6,327	**47,635**
Finance lease liability	—	7,860	—	**7,860**
Other current liabilities	—	—	6,870	**6,870**
Prepaid lease rental	—	—	3,226	**3,226**
Security deposit	—	—	6,262	**6,262**
Loans and borrowings	—	—	392,327	**392,327**
	$ 49,052	$ 26,001	$ 415,247	**$ 490,300**
Goodwill	$ 233,004	$ 75,730	$ 301,856	**$ 610,590**
Total consideration	**$ 397,222**	**$ 134,358**	**$ 391,468**	**$ 923,048**

Acquisition of Apollo

Acasta acquired substantially all of the net assets of Apollo for total preliminary purchase price of $390,000, subject to certain adjustments of $3,222 for an adjusted purchase price of $393,222. The purchase consideration was satisfied by cash, which was funded from the Cash Sources, and the balance by the issuance of 23,388,396 Acasta Class B Shares at $10.00 per Acasta Class B Share to the vendors (“Apollo Vendors”).

Purchase consideration adjustments

Acasta and the Apollo Vendors will adjust the purchase price if a predetermined financial target is met in the post-acquisition period ending January 3, 2018, up to a maximum of $4,000. An estimated fair value of the net working capital adjustment of $4,000 has been recognized based on the most recent financial information as at March 31, 2017. Changes made to the estimated fair value of this purchase consideration adjustment in future periods, if any, will be included in the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

6. Business combinations (Continued)

The total purchase consideration was:

Cash consideration	$ 159,338
Share consideration	233,884
	$ 393,222
Purchase consideration adjustments[1]	4,000
Total consideration	$ 397,222

(1) Purchase consideration adjustments includes net working capital adjustments.

Acquisition of JemPak

Acasta acquired all of the issued and outstanding equity interests of JemPak from the existing shareholders of JemPak for a preliminary purchase price of $135,000, subject to certain adjustments of $642 for an adjusted purchase price of $134,358. The purchase price was satisfied by the delivery of cash, which was funded from (i) the Company's escrowed funds, (ii) funds raised by way of a private placement of Class B Shares (the "Private Placement"), (iii) funds raised from a Credit Facility (together with the escrow funds and Private Placement proceeds, the "Cash Sources"), and (iv) the balance by the issuance of 6,750,000 Acasta Class B Shares at $10.00 per Acasta Class B Share to the vendors ("JemPak Vendors").

The total purchase consideration was:

Cash consideration	$ 66,858
Share consideration	67,500
Total consideration	$ 134,358

Acquisition of Stellwagen

Acasta acquired all of the issued and outstanding equity interests of Stellwagen from the existing shareholders of ("Stellwagen Vendors") for a preliminary purchase price of $317,182 (U.S. $235,700), subject to certain adjustments for an adjusted purchase price of $391,468 (U.S. $291,564). The purchase consideration was satisfied by $96,546 (U.S. $71,744) in cash consideration and $228,284 (U.S. $170,300) in share consideration (the issuance of Class B Shares at $10.00 per share). Included in the cash consideration are certain Stellwagen Vendor costs of $6,509 (U.S. $4,837) that were reimbursed by Acasta ("Vendor Reimbursement"). These costs resulted from reimbursement to Stellwagen for taxes paid by those receiving Acasta's Class B Shares in connection with the Acquisition and the pre-Closing reorganization of Stellwagen. The cash consideration amount was funded from the Company's escrow funds and the balance was satisfied by the issuance of 22,828,418 Acasta Class B Shares at U.S. dollar equivalent of $10.00 per Acasta Class B Share.

Purchase consideration adjustments

Acasta and the Stellwagen Vendors will adjust the purchase price if financial targets related to net working capital and cash are met on Closing. An estimated fair value of the contingent consideration is determined at $66,638 (U.S. $49,520) using the most recent information as at January 3, 2017. The estimate has been calculated using weighted probability of the expected contingent consideration to be paid and inclusion of a discount rate as appropriate. Changes made to the estimated fair value of contingent consideration in

6. Business combinations (Continued)

future periods will be included in other income or expenses in the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

The Stellwagen Vendors are entitled to elect to receive an earn-out only once over the three-year period beginning in 2019. The earn-out is calculated based on the audited adjusted net income for each of the applicable financial years ("Earn-out"). Acasta determines the form of settlement (either in cash or Acasta Class B Shares) for 90% of the total Earn-out amount and the Stellwagen Vendors determines the form of settlement for 10% of the total Earn-out amount. Board of Directors ("Board") approval is required before Acasta decides on how to proceed with 90% of the payment. An undiscounted estimated range of $78,845 (U.S. $58,590) to $90,393 (U.S. $67,172) was determined to be payable under these purchase obligations. The Company recognized an estimated discounted contingent consideration of $49,263 (U.S. $36,608) which has been included as part of the purchase consideration related to acquire control of Stellwagen. Furthermore, the Stellwagen Vendors are entitled to an amount related to the net proceeds on sale of the two aircrafts held by Stellwagen. An estimated fair value of the proceeds is determined at $17,375 (U.S. $12,912) using the most recent information as at January 3, 2017.

The total purchase consideration was:

	CAD	U.S.
Cash consideration	$ 96,546	$ 71,744
Share consideration	228,284	170,300
	$ 324,830	$ 242,044
Purchase consideration adjustments[1]	66,638	49,520
	$ 391,468	$ 291,564
Estimated post-closing adjustment	—	—
Total consideration	$ 391,468	$ 291,564

(1) Purchase consideration adjustments include contingent consideration relating estimated values attributable to the Earn-out for the contingent value rights and the net proceeds relating to the sale of the aircrafts.

Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries

	JemPak	Apollo	Stellwagen	Total
Consideration paid in cash	$ 66,858	$ 159,338	$ 96,546	**$ 322,742**
Less: cash and cash equivalent balances acquired (indebtedness)	11,410	(2,207)	5,774	**14,977**
Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries	**$ 55,448**	**$ 161,545**	**$ 90,772**	**$ 307,765**

Impact of acquisitions on the results of the Company

Included in the Company's net income (loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2017 was $1,869 attributable to the Consumer Products reportable segment and $4,471 attributable to the Aviation reportable segment. Included in the Company's revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2017 was $63,774 attributable to the Consumer Products reportable segment and $29,197 attributable to the Aviation reportable segment.

6. Business combinations (Continued)

Had these business combinations been effected at January 1, 2017 instead of January 3, 2017, the revenue and net income (loss) of the Company would not have been materially different. The actual numbers are considered to be an approximate measure of the performance of the combined group for the three-month period ended March 31, 2017 and to provide a reference point for comparison in future periods.

7. Class A Restricted Voting Shares subject to redemption

Authorization

Prior to January 3, 2017, the Company was authorized to issue an unlimited number of Class A Restricted Voting Shares. The holders of Class A Restricted Voting Shares had no pre-emptive rights or other subscription rights and there were no sinking fund provisions applicable to these shares. On the closing of the Transaction on January 3, 2017, each of the Company's Class A Restricted Voting Shares not submitted for redemption was automatically converted into a Class B Share, following which, the Company will no longer issue Class A Restricted Voting Shares.

Voting Rights

Holders of Class A Restricted Voting Shares were not entitled to vote on, or receive notice of meeting materials in respect of customary annual general meeting matters, including the election and removal of directors and auditors. The holders of the Class A Restricted Voting Shares were entitled to vote on and receive notice of meeting materials on all other matters requiring shareholder approval, including approval of a proposed Qualifying Acquisition. On December 20, 2016, the Transaction was approved by a simple majority (greater than 50%) of the votes cast, in person or by proxy, by the holders of Class A Restricted Voting Shares and Class B Shares voting together as a single class at a special meeting of the Company's shareholders.

Redemption Rights

The holders of Class A Restricted Voting Shares were entitled to redeem their shares, subject to certain conditions, and were entitled to receive the escrow proceeds, as determined at a point in time, from the escrow account in the event that the Company did not complete a Qualifying Acquisition within a prescribed timeframe.

Classification

As at December 31, 2016, the Company has classified its Class A Restricted Voting Shares as financial liabilities within the statement of financial position. This liability was classified as current because the deadline to complete a Qualifying Acquisition was April 30, 2017, which was within twelve months of December 31, 2016. At each financial statement reporting date, changes in its fair value were recorded through net income (loss). The redemption rights embedded in the terms of the Company's Class A Restricted Voting Shares, which allow holders to redeem these shares for cash, and the exercise of such redemption rights were considered by the Company to be outside of the Company's control and subject to uncertain future events. The fair value of the hybrid instrument, being the Company's Class A Restricted Voting Shares was determined by reference to its quoted market price on the TSX. As at December 31, 2016, the trading price of the Company's Class A Restricted Voting Shares closed at $10.17 per share.

7. Class A Restricted Voting Shares subject to redemption (Continued)

Qualifying Acquisition

On Closing, all of the Class A Restricted Voting Shares that were not submitted for redemption prior to Acasta's shareholder meeting to approve the Qualifying Acquisition were automatically converted into Class B Shares on the basis of one Class B Share for each Class A Restricted Voting Share converted. Each redeeming holder of Class A Restricted Voting Shares received an amount per Class A Restricted Voting Share equal to $10.04 per Class A Restricted Voting Share so redeemed.

Issued and Outstanding

	Class A Restricted Voting Shares	
	Number	**Amount**
Balance, December 31, 2015	40,250,000	$ 382,375
Adjusted for:		
Unrealized change in fair value	—	26,967
Balance, December 31, 2016	**40,250,000**	**$ 409,342**
Adjusted for:		
Unrealized change in fair value prior to redemption	—	$ (236)
Redemption of Class A Restricted Voting Shares	(28,454,222)	(285,680)
Conversion of Class A Restricted Voting Shares to Class B Shares	(11,795,778)	(119,727)
Gain on redemption of Class A Restricted Voting Shares	—	(3,699)
Balance, March 31, 2017	**—**	**$ —**

8. Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash

	As at March 31, 2017	**As at December 31, 2016**
Cash and bank balances	$ 35,032	$ 187
Bank term deposits and other	4,500	—
Bank overdrafts	(5,394)	—
Total cash and cash equivalents	**$ 34,138**	**$ 187**

	As at March 31, 2017	**As at December 31, 2016**
Cash held in trust account	$ —	$ 405,002
Total restricted cash	**$ —**	**$ 405,002**

The fair value of the Company's restricted cash at March 31, 2017 was $nil. $405,002 was held in trust and classified as restricted cash at December 31, 2016, representative of the escrowed funds held to satisfy the redemption of Acasta's Class A Restricted Voting Shares in connection with the Qualifying Acquisition on January 3, 2017.

9. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables comprised the following:

	As at March 31, 2017	As at December 31, 2016
Trade receivables	$ 32,918	$ —
Allowance for doubtful debts	(81)	—
Sales tax receivable	5,659	597
Other	8,581	—
Total trade and other receivables	**$ 47,077**	**$ 597**

Trade receivables disclosed above include amounts that are past due at the end of the reporting period for which the Company has not recognized an allowance because there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverable.

10. Inventories

Inventories comprised the following:

	As at March 31, 2017	As at December 31, 2016
Raw materials	$ 15,469	$ —
Work in progress	1,037	—
Finished goods	14,322	—
Total inventories	**$ 30,828**	**$ —**

During the three month period ended March 31, 2017, $45,871 of inventory was expensed in cost of sales (March 31, 2016 — $nil). Inventory written down (recovered) to net realizable value during the period was $5,731 (December 31, 2016 — $nil). All of the inventory value is pledged as collateral for the Credit Facility (see note 16).

11. Prepaid expenses and deposits

Prepaid expense and deposits comprised the following:

	As at March 31, 2017	As at December 31, 2016
Prepaid expenses	$ 4,559	$ 25
Deposits	5,431	—
Total prepaid expenses and deposits	**$ 9,990**	**$ 25**

12. Assets and liabilities held for sale

Property, plant and equipment held for sale comprised the following:

	As at March 31, 2017	As at December 31, 2016
Aircraft	$ 26,511	$ —
Total assets held for sale	**$ 26,511**	**$ —**

Liabilities held for sale comprised the following:

	As at March 31, 2017	As at December 31, 2016
Loan payable — aircraft	$ 21,672	$ —
Total liabilities held for sale	**$ 21,672**	**$ —**

The Company intends to dispose of one of its aircraft, with the proceeds being used to settle the debt associated with the aircraft asset. The aircraft is not expected to be used beyond the next 12 months as the sale is deemed to be probable. The aircraft was previously used in the Aviation reporting segment and has been partially depreciated. No impairment was recognized on reclassification of the aircraft as held for sale. The Company expects that the fair value (estimated based on the recent market prices of similar assets in similar locations) less costs to sell is higher than the carrying amount.

13. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprised the following:

Cost	Building and Leasehold Improvements	Office Equipment	Machinery and Equipment	Aircraft and Motor Vehicles	Total
Balance, December 31, 2016	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	**$ —**
Acquisitions through business combinations (note 6)	16,026	2,071	38,111	368,341	**424,549**
Additions	883	5	1,298	297,256	**299,442**
Disposals	—	(3)	—	(26,073)	**(26,076)**
Foreign currency translation	—	(4)	—	(2,901)	**(2,905)**
Reclassification as held for sale	—	—	—	(26,511)	**(26,511)**
Balance, March 31, 2017	**$ 16,909**	**$ 2,069**	**$ 39,409**	**$ 610,112**	**$ 668,499**

Accumulated Depreciation	Building and Leasehold Improvements	Office Equipment	Machinery and Equipment	Aircraft and Motor Vehicles	Total
Balance, December 31, 2016	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	**$ —**
Depreciation	113	133	1,180	4,396	**5,822**
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	23	**23**
Balance, March 31, 2017	**$ 113**	**$ 133**	**$ 1,180**	**$ 4,419**	**$ 5,845**
Net book value at March 31, 2017	**$ 16,796**	**$ 1,936**	**$ 38,229**	**$ 605,693**	**$ 662,654**

13. Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Property, plant and equipment cost and accumulated amortization have been reduced for assets that have been retired during the three months ended March 31, 2017. No impairment was recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2017 (three months ended March 31, 2016 — $nil).

14. Goodwill and intangible assets

Goodwill and intangible assets comprised the following:

		Intangible assets				
Cost	**Goodwill**	**Customer relationships/ contracts**	**Intellectual property**	**Lease premiums**	**Non-compete/ Backlog**	**Total**
Balance, December 31, 2016	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	**$ —**
Acquisitions through business combinations (note 6)	610,590	166,120	13,200	59,260	41,744	**890,914**
Additions	—	—	—	67,881	—	**67,881**
Foreign currency translation	(2,000)	(111)	—	(339)	(492)	**(2,942)**
Balance, March 31, 2017	**$ 608,590**	**$ 166,009**	**$ 13,200**	**$ 126,802**	**$ 41,252**	**$ 955,853**

		Intangible assets				
Accumulated Amortization	**Goodwill**	**Customer relationships/ contracts**	**Intellectual property**	**Lease premium**	**Non-compete/ Backlog**	**Total**
Balance, December 31, 2016	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	**$ —**
Amortization	—	6,089	825	2,228	5,127	**14,269**
Foreign currency translation	—	4	—	11	27	**42**
Balance, March 31, 2017	**$ —**	**$ 6,093**	**$ 825**	**$ 2,239**	**$ 5,154**	**$ 14,311**
Net book value as at March 31, 2017	**$ 608,590**	**$ 159,916**	**$ 12,375**	**$ 124,563**	**$ 36,098**	**$ 941,542**

Additions to goodwill and intangible assets primarily arose through business combinations (note 6). None of the intangible assets are determined to have indefinite useful lives and have been amortized in the period. No impairment was recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2017 (three months ended March 31, 2016 — $nil).

15. Income taxes

Income tax expense (recovery) during the period includes the impact of the following:

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	**Three months ended March 31, 2016**
Current Income Tax Expense		
In respect of the current year	$ 4,034	$ —
Total Current Income Tax Expense	**$ 4,034**	**$ —**

15. Income taxes (Continued)

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Deferred Income Tax Recovery		
In respect of the current year	$ (3,090)	$ —
In respect of prior years	—	—
Total Deferred Income Tax Recovery	**$ (3,090)**	**$ —**

The provision for income taxes differs from the expense that would be obtained by applying the Canadian statutory income tax rate as a result of the following:

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Income tax expense based on applicable statutory tax rate of 26.5%	$ 1,363	$ (2,139)
Re-measurement gain — Class A Restricted Voting Shares	(1,043)	2,133
Non-deductible costs	58	—
Current period tax losses and other deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset is recognized	1,579	—
Rate differential	(1,015)	—
Other	2	6
Total income tax expense	**$ 944**	**$ —**

The changes in deferred tax balances are presented as follows:

	As at December 31, 2016	Recognized in Income	Recognized in Other comprehensive income	Recognized in Goodwill	As at March 31, 2017
Basis differences — Intangibles	$ —	$ 2,304	$ —	$ (38,510)	$ (36,206)
Basis differences — Other	—	786	—	(8,789)	(8,003)
Foreign currency translation	—	—	(43)	—	(43)
Total	**$ —**	**$ 3,090**	**$ (43)**	**$ (47,299)**	**$ (44,252)**

Deferred tax assets are recognized if management has determined that it is probable that such deferred tax assets may be recovered. The recoverability of deferred tax assets is partially dependent on the nature, terms and conditions of any completed Qualifying Acquisition. As at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, management believes that the following deductible temporary differences do not currently meet the criteria for recognition:

	As at March 31, 2017	As at December 31, 2016
Operating loss carry forwards	$ 16,964	$ 7,289
Unamortized share issuance costs	18,080	16,478
Basis differences	2,398	—
Total unrecognized deductible temporary differences	**$ 37,442**	**$ 23,767**

16. Long-term debt

	As at March 31, 2017	As at December 31, 2016
Aircraft loans	$ 698,649	$ —
Term loan B	35,000	—
Revolving credit facility	20,933	—
Term loan A	15,000	—
Delayed draw facility	15,000	—
Less: Financing fees	(9,121)	—
Total debt	$ 775,461	$ —
Current	57,770	—
Long-term	$ 717,691	$ —

In connection with the acquisition of Stellwagen (note 6), the Company assumed a U.S. $275,000 loan which was utilized to acquire an aircraft. The principal outstanding at March 31, 2017 is $345,507 (U.S. $259,799). Interest is Libor based and is currently being hedged with an interest rate swap.

During the quarter, the Company acquired another aircraft, which it financed with a U.S. $267,126 loan. The principal outstanding at March 31, 2017 is $353,142 (U.S. $265,540). Interest is Libor based.

In January 2017, the Company entered into a credit agreement providing a borrowing capacity of up to $150,000 through the following facilities (the "Credit Facility"):

a) **Revolving credit facility** — availability of up to $50,000 to be used for working capital and other general corporate purposes. Amounts of drawdowns are in Canadian dollars by way of prime rate and bankers' acceptances advances and in United States dollars by way of U.S. base rate advances and LIBOR advances. During the quarter, the Company made drawdowns of $17,000 in Canadian advances and U.S. $3,000. Amounts drawn are due on January 3, 2020.

b) **Term loan A** — $15,000 made available to finance the JemPak and Apollo acquisitions described in Note 6. Amounts is in Canadian dollars by way of prime rate and bankers' acceptances advances. Principal repayments of $450 are due quarterly, commencing June 30, 2017, with any remaining balance due on January 3, 2020.

c) **Term loan B** — $35,000 made available to finance the JemPak and Apollo acquisitions described in note 6. Amounts are in Canadian dollars by way of prime rate and bankers' acceptances advances. Principal repayments of $1,050 are due quarterly, commencing June 30, 2017, with any remaining balance due on January 3, 2020.

d) **Delayed draw facility** — availability of up to $50,000 to be used for permitted acquisitions and distributions. Amounts of drawdowns are in Canadian dollars by way of prime rate and bankers' acceptances advances. During the quarter, the Company made drawdowns of $15,000 against this facility. Principal payments of 3% of the amount drawn are due quarterly commencing with the first full quarter after draw, with any remaining balance due on January 3, 2020.

The net assets of the Consumer Products reporting segment are pledged as security under the Credit Agreement. Payment and performance of the Company's obligations under the Credit Facility is guaranteed by the Company and certain of its material and other subsidiaries.

16. Long-term debt (Continued)

The Credit Facility contains covenants which are customary for facilities of this nature. Such covenants limit, among other things, the ability of the Company to incur or assume additional debt, sell material assets, and make certain capital expenditures or acquisitions. The Credit Facility also imposes certain financial covenants the Company must report on and comply with each fiscal quarter.

The Company was in compliance with all covenants contained in the Credit Facility as at March 31, 2017.

The following table reconciles the changes in cash flows from financing activities for long-term debt for the first quarter of 2017:

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Total long-term debt, beginning of period	$ —	$ —
Proceeds from aircraft loans and credit facilities	441,182	—
Long-term debt repayments	(26,605)	—
Financing fees	(5,112)	—
Total cash flow from long-term debt financing activities	$ 409,465	$ —
Other components of long-term debt		
Long-term debt assumed on acquisition of Stellwagen[(i)]	$ 370,655	$ —
Non-cash changes in deferred financing fees	(25)	—
Effects of foreign exchange	(4,634)	—
Total other components of long-term debt	$ 365,995	$ —
Total long-term debt, end of period	**$ 775,461**	**$ —**

(i) Excludes aircraft loan in the amount of $21,672 classified as held for sale.

17. Leases

Finance lease — lessee

The Company has an existing finance lease arrangement for a manufacturing plant in Oakville, Ontario. The following are the amounts payable under finance lease:

	Present value of minimum lease payments	
	As at March 31, 2017	As at December 31, 2016
Not later than one year	$ 54	$ —
Later than one year and not later than five years	349	—
Later than five years	7,412	—
Present value of minimum lease payments	$ 7,815	$ —

17. Leases (Continued)

Operating lease — lessor

Operating leases relate to the aircrafts owned by the Company with lease terms of 12 years. All operating lease contracts contain market review clauses in the event that the lessee exercises an option to renew. The lessee does not have an option to purchase the aircraft at the expiry of the lease period. The following are the amounts receivable under aircraft operating leases:

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Not later than 1 year	$ 75,860	$ —
Later than 1 year and not longer than 5 years	303,439	—
Later than 5 years	461,480	—
Total	**$ 840,779**	$ —

Operating lease — lessee

Operating leases relate to a facility in Concord, Ontario, a warehouse in Brampton, Ontario, an office space leased, and other equipment used in the Consumer Products reporting segment. The following are the amounts payable under the operating lease:

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Not later than 1 year	$ 3,398	$ —
Later than 1 year and not longer than 5 years	12,377	—
Later than 5 years	15,086	—
Total	**$ 30,861**	$ —

18. Other liabilities

Other current liabilities comprised the following:

	As at March 31, 2017	As at December 31, 2016
Deferred income and other deferred items	$ 5,097	$ —
Maintenance reserve	23	—
Amounts due to related parties[1]	25,395	423
Deferred underwriters' commission[2]	—	13,081
Total other current liabilities	**$ 30,515**	**$ 13,504**

18. Other liabilities (Continued)

Other non-current liabilities comprised the following:

	As at March 31, 2017	As at December 31, 2016
Amount due to related party[1]	$ 48,685	$ —
Security deposit	8,529	—
Finance lease liability	7,815	—
Total other non-current liabilities	**$ 65,029**	**$ —**

(1) Included in the amounts due to related parties as at March 31, 2017 is contingent consideration relating to Apollo and Stellwagen. Refer to note 25 for further details.

(2) As at December 31, 2016, deferred underwriters' commission represented amounts payable to the Company's underwriters in respect of the Company's initial public offering. The deferred underwriters' commission was settled as part of the Qualifying Acquisition.

19. Shareholders' equity

On July 30, 2015, the Company closed its initial public offering (the "Offering") of 35,000,000 Class A restricted voting units of the Company ("Class A Restricted Voting Units") at a price of $10.00 per Class A Restricted Voting Unit for gross proceeds of $350,000. On August 5, 2015, the underwriters exercised their over-allotment option to purchase an additional 5,250,000 Class A Restricted Voting Units, at a price of $10.00 per Class A Restricted Voting Unit for gross proceeds of $52,500. After these two closings, a total of 40,250,000 Class A Restricted Voting Units were issued for total gross proceeds to the Company of $402,500.

Each Class A Restricted Voting Unit consisted of one Class A Restricted Voting Share ("Class A Restricted Voting Share") and one half of one share purchase warrant ("Warrant"). Each full Warrant became exercisable on February 2, 2017, 30 days after the completion of the Qualifying Transaction, and is exercisable to purchase one Class B Share at an exercise price of $11.50. Each Warrant expires on January 3, 2022. The Company may accelerate the expiry date of the outstanding Warrants by providing 30 days' notice if the closing price of the Class B Shares equals or exceeds $24.00 per Class B Share (as adjusted for stock splits or combinations, stock dividends, extraordinary dividends, reorganizations and recapitalizations) for any 20 trading days within a 30 day trading period. On September 8, 2015, the Company's Class A Restricted Voting Shares and Warrants each commenced trading on the TSX under the symbol "AEF.A" and "AEF.WT", respectively.

Prior to the closing of the Offering on July 30, 2015, the Company's founders ("Founders"), including directors, advisors, senior officers, Acasta Capital (the "Sponsor") and senior officers of the Sponsor purchased a total of 10,442,031 Class B Shares for $25 at a price of $0.0024 per Class B Share (the "Founders' Shares"). In addition, concurrent with the closing of the Offering on July 30, 2015, the Founders purchased 1,400,000 Class B Units ("Class B Units") at an offering price of $10.00, being the equivalent price of each Class A Restricted Voting Unit on initial issuance, for a total of $14,000. Further, on August 5, 2015, the Founders purchased an additional 118,124 Class B Units in connection with the exercise by the Company's underwriters of the over-allotment option at an offering price of $10.00 for a total of $1,181. Each Class B Unit consisted of one Class B Share and one-half of one Warrant. Each full Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one Class B Share of the Company at a price of $11.50. Each Warrant expires on January 3, 2022.

19. Shareholders' equity (Continued)

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Class B Shares without nominal or par value. The holders of Class B Shares have no pre-emptive rights or other subscription rights and there are no sinking fund provisions applicable to these shares.

Upon closing of the Offering and the issuance of Class A Restricted Voting Units pursuant to the exercise of the over-allotment option, the Company placed $10.00 per Class A Restricted Voting Unit sold in an escrow account with the Company's escrow agent.

By way of agreement entered into at the time of the Offering (the "Forfeiture Agreement"), 25% of the Founders' Shares held by each Founder were subject to forfeiture on the fifth anniversary of a Qualifying Acquisition unless the closing share price of the Class B Shares exceeded $13.00 (as adjusted for stock splits or combinations, stock dividends, extraordinary dividends, reorganizations and recapitalizations) for any 20 trading days within a 30 day trading period at any time following the closing of a Qualifying Acquisition (the "Contingent Shares"). Under the terms of the Forfeiture Agreement, the Contingent Shares were subject to additional transfer restrictions until the $13.00 closing Class B Share price condition is satisfied, at which point they would have, if applicable, become subject to the same ongoing restrictions applicable to the other Founders' Shares at that time. In connection with the Closing of the Transaction, the Forfeiture Agreement was amended and restated. Refer to note 3, Net income (loss) per share, for terms of amended Forfeiture Agreement.

On December 20, 2016, the Transaction was approved by a simple majority (greater than 50%) of the votes cast, in person or by proxy, by the holders of Class A Restricted Voting Shares and Class B Shares voting together as a single class at a special meeting of the Company's shareholders. Regardless of whether shareholders voted for or against, or did not vote on, the Transaction, holders of Class A Restricted Voting Shares could elect to redeem all or a portion of their Class A Restricted Voting Shares at a per-share price of $10.04, payable in cash, which was equal to their per-share amount deposited in the escrow account, adjusted for interest or other amounts earned and net of applicable taxes payable on such interest and other amounts earned and net of direct expenses related to the redemption (the "Redemption Right"). In connection with the Transaction, 28,454,222 Class A Restricted Voting Shares were redeemed on January 3, 2017, representing an aggregate redemption amount of $285,680.

In connection with the Transaction, the Company issued an additional 15,955,050 Class B Shares for aggregate gross proceeds of $159,551 by way of a private placement (the "Private Placement") on January 3, 2017. The Company issued a total of 52,966,814 Class B Shares for aggregate gross proceeds of $529,668 to the vendors of JemPak, Apollo, and Stellwagen.

The following is a summary of the Class B Shares issued and outstanding:

	Number	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2016	11,960,156	$ 14,995
Conversion of Class A Restricted Voting Shares	11,795,778	119,727
Issued as consideration under Qualifying Acquisition — JemPak	6,750,000	67,500
Issued as consideration under Qualifying Acquisition — Apollo	23,388,396	233,884
Issued as consideration under Qualifying Acquisition — Stellwagen	22,828,418	228,284
Private placement	15,955,050	159,551
Share issuance costs	—	(1,075)
Balance, March 31, 2017	**92,677,798**	**$ 822,866**

19. Shareholders' equity (Continued)

Holders of Class B Shares are entitled to vote at all meetings of shareholders and on all matters requiring a shareholder vote.

The Warrants were not exercisable by the holders until February 2, 2017, being 30 days after the Company completed the Transaction. Following the Transaction, each Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one Class B Share at an exercise price of $11.50, subject to normal anti-dilution adjustments. The Warrants expire on January 3, 2022, being five years after the Company completed the Transaction.

20. Revenue

The Company earns revenue from the following primary sources:

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Revenue from the sale of consumer products	$ 63,774	$ —
Transaction fees	3,608	—
Lease rental income	15,863	—
Servicing fees	2,040	—
Other revenue	7,686	—
Interest income	—	457
Total revenue	**$ 92,971**	**$ 457**

21. Expenses by nature

Cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses comprised the following:

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Cost of inventory, raw materials and consumables	$ 37,901	$ —
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,275	—
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets included in selling, general and administrative expenses	18,816	—
Freight charges	3,066	—
Salaries and benefits	8,966	—
Rent and utilities expense	2,448	—
Professional fees	6,445	313
General office expenses	1,930	165
Management fees	100	—
Research and development costs	858	—
Other expenses	1,841	—
Total cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses	**$ 83,646**	**$ 478**
Cost of sales	44,714	—
Selling, general and administrative expenses	38,932	478
Total cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses	**$ 83,646**	**$ 478**

22. Finance costs

Finance costs are comprised of the following:

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	$ 6,439	$ —
Interest on finance lease obligations	80	—
Other	133	—
Total finance costs	**$ 6,652**	**$ —**

23. Other income, net

Other income, net comprised the following:

	For three months ended March 31, 2017	For three months ended March 31, 2016
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ 1,083	$ —
Restructuring costs	259	—
Gain on redemption of Class A Restricted Voting Shares	(3,699)	—
Other income, net	**$ (2,357)**	**$ —**

24. Net income (loss) per share

The following is the net income (loss) per share calculation for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and three months ended March 31, 2016.

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Net income (loss) attributable to owners of Class B Shares	$ 4,198	$ (8,071)
Weighted average number of Class B Shares outstanding during the period	85,642,902	9,349,648
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share	**$ 0.05**	**$ (0.86)**

The following is the other comprehensive loss per share calculation for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and three months ended March 31, 2016.

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Net other comprehensive loss attributable to owners of Class B Shares	$ (1,529)	$ —
Weighted average number of Class B Shares outstanding during the period	85,642,902	9,349,648
Basic and diluted other comprehensive loss per share	**$ (0.02)**	**$ —**

Net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) incurred during the period by the weighted-average number of Class B Shares outstanding during the period.

The Contingent Shares totaling 5,221,016 are contingently subject to forfeiture and consequently excluded from the determination of the weighted average number of Class B Shares outstanding until such time as these shares are no longer subject to forfeiture.

24. Net income (loss) per share (Continued)

The Company did not take into effect any dilutive securities in calculating the net income (loss) per share because the dilutive securities are either anti-dilutive or the Company reported a net loss in the relevant period. As a result, diluted net income (loss) per Class B Share is the same as the basic net income (loss) per share for the periods presented.

25. Related party transactions

The Company was charged $3,756 by Acasta Capital during the three months ended March 31, 2017 related to support on the Qualifying Acquisition on a cost recovery basis, and for services throughout the quarter. Amounts payable to Acasta Capital as at March 31, 2017 were $4,169 (December 31, 2016 — $423).

As at March 31, 2017, the Company provided for $65,856 in other purchase consideration adjustments payable to the Stellwagen vendor, who is a shareholder of the Company. In addition, an estimated liability of $4,000 for other purchase consideration adjustments is payable to the vendors of Apollo, who are shareholders of the Company. Further details on the purchase consideration adjustments are included in note 6 to the Financial Statements.

The Company incurred $255 during the three months ended March 31, 2017 (three months ended March 31, 2016 — $70) mainly relating to fees paid to the JemPak Board of Directors and rent to a company controlled by a JemPak Board member. These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were recorded at the agreed upon exchange amount. A finance lease liability of $7,815 as at March 31, 2017 represents a payable to a company controlled by a JemPak Board member as described in note 17 to the Financial Statements.

The Company incurred $33 in consulting fees expense for the three months ended March 31, 2017 that was paid to Aero Analytics Limited, an entity controlled by a Stellwagen Board member. The Company incurred $257 in technical consulting fees for the three months ended March 31, 2017 relating to aircraft redeliveries. The fees were paid to CloudCARDs Limited, a company invested in by Guardian Holdings Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Stellwagen. The Company earned $87 in servicing fees for the three months ended March 31, 2017. The services were provided to Ibex 3 Limited, a company that is 50.0% owned by an Acasta shareholder.

Amounts due to related parties are currently non-interest bearing and are payable on demand. Related party amounts are recorded at their exchange amount.

26. Financial instruments

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The carrying value of long-term debt approximates fair value due to its recognition at fair value within the recently completed quarter.

The following table presents the fair value hierarchy of financial assets and financial liabilities that are carried at fair value on the statement of financial position on a recurring basis.

	Fair value as at March 31, 2017			Fair value as at December 31, 2016		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets						
Derivatives included in other non-current assets	$ —	$ 10,459	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Financial liabilities						
Class A Restricted Voting Shares	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 409,343	$ —	$ —

26. Financial instruments (Continued)

The following tables detail the notional principal amounts and remaining terms of interest rate swap contracts outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

Cash flow hedges

	Average contracted fixed interest rate		Notional principal value		Fair value assets (liabilities)	
Interest rate swap	**March 31, 2017**	**December 31, 2016**	**March 31, 2017**	**December 31, 2016**	**March 31, 2017**	**December 31, 2016**
	%	%				
5 years + ...	1.575	—	U.S. $259,799	$ —	$ 10,459	$ —
	1.575	**—**	**U.S. $259,799**	**$ —**	**$ 10,459**	**$ —**

The interest rate swap included in other non-current assets settle on a monthly basis. The interest rate swap contract exchanging floating rate interest amounts to fixed rate interest amounts are designated as cash flow hedges in order to reduce the Company's cash flow exposure resulting from variable interest borrowings. The interest rate swaps and the interest payments on the loan occur simultaneously and the amount in accumulated other comprehensive income is reclassified to net income (loss) over the period that the floating rate interest payments on debt affect net income (loss). A total of $1,030 has been recognized in other comprehensive income during the three months ended March 31, 2017 with $nil being reclassified to net income (loss).

27. Segment information

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components. The operating results of all operating segments are reviewed regularly by the Company's Chief Executive Officer who is the chief operating decision maker ("CODM") for key decisions relating to resources to be allocated to the segments and for assessing their performance. Operating companies may be aggregated into a reportable segment based on the nature of the products and services, production process, customer base, distribution model and regulatory environment at the operating companies, as well as key financial metrics such as gross margin and projected long-term revenue growth.

At March 31, 2017, the Company operates three distinct reportable segments (December 31, 2016 — one), being the Consumer Products, Aviation and Other segments. Acasta's Consumer Products portfolio includes companies that manufacture and distribute store-brand laundry, dish cleaning, and health and beauty care products for a range of retailers across North America. Due to the nature of products sold and methods of distribution, the two operating segments under the Consumer Products business have been aggregated within this reportable segment.

Acasta's Aviation segment provides technical management and fleet and capital financing solutions to the global aviation industry and its investors.

Acasta's CODM reviews the operating results, assesses performance, and makes capital allocation decisions with respect to the Consumer Products and Aviation businesses. Therefore, Acasta has presented these as reportable segments for financial reporting purposes in accordance with IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*.

27. Segment information (Continued)

Sales to the Company's largest customer during the period in the Consumer Products reporting segment was $11,476, which accounted for 12% of consolidated gross revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2017. Sales to the Company's two largest customers in the Aviation reporting segment were $13,919 and $9,360, respectively. The sales from these two customers accounted for 15% and 10% of consolidated gross revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2017, respectively.

The information by segment is presented below in which the operating segments become reportable.

Segment operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2017

	Consumer Products	Aviation	Other	Total
Revenue	$ 63,774	$ 29,197	$ —	**$ 92,971**
Cost of sales	44,714	—	—	**44,714**
Selling, general and administrative expense	14,979	17,974	5,979	**38,932**
Finance costs	1,046	5,414	192	**6,652**
Net unrealized gain on change in fair value of financial liabilities		—	(236)	**(236)**
Net loss (gain) on foreign exchange transactions	244	(25)	(95)	**124**
Other expense (income), net	259	1,082	(3,698)	**(2,357)**
Income (loss) before income tax	$ 2,532	$ 4,752	$ (2,142)	**$ 5,142**
Current income tax expense	3,016	1,018	—	**4,034**
Deferred income tax recovery	(2,353)	(737)	—	**(3,090)**
Net income (loss)	**$ 1,869**	**$ 4,471**	**$ (2,142)**	**$ 4,198**

Segment assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2017

	Consumer Products	Aviation	Other	Total
As at March 31, 2017				
Total assets[1]	$ 598,807	$ 1,154,377	$ 10,230	**$ 1,763,414**
Total liabilities	$ 164,621	$ 808,686	$ 4,671	**$ 977,978**
Goodwill	$ 309,288	$ 299,302	$ —	**$ 608,590**

(1) Total assets include goodwill

	Consumer Products	Aviation	Other	Total
As at December 31, 2016				
Total assets	$ —	$ —	$ 406,521	**$ 406,521**
Total liabilities	$ —	$ —	$ 431,625	**$ 431,625**
Goodwill	$ —	$ —	$ —	**$ —**

Geographical information

The following is an analysis of the Company's geographical information:

	Canada	United States	Europe	Total
Revenue	$ 6,058	$ 57,055	$ 29,858	**$ 92,971**
Non-current assets	$ 529,722	$ —	$ 1,084,995	**$ 1,614,717**

28. Commitments

The following commitments are related to the operating leases in the Consumer Products reporting segment (note 17).

No later than 1 year	$ 3,900
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	14,477
Later than 5 years	27,909
Total commitments	**$ 46,286**

In connection with the Company's acquisition of Stellwagen on January 3, 2017 (note 6), the Company committed to invest U.S. $100,000 into Stelloan Investment Company I DAC, an investment fund managed by a wholly-owned subsidiary of Stellwagen (the "Stelloan Fund").

Guardian Holdings Limited, a subsidiary of Stellwagen, together with another party has committed to finance the purchase of an aircraft through a combination of debt and equity. The cost of the aircraft is U.S. $119,500 and will be delivered within a twelve month period from March 31, 2017.

29. Contingencies

The Company has filed a legal claim for which one defendant has filed a counterclaim. It is the opinion of management, based on the advice and information provided by its legal counsel, that the claim will establish liability against the defendants and that the counterclaim has no merit. The amount of damages recoverable to the Company as a result of the claim and counterclaim cannot be estimated until the conclusion of the lawsuits. No accrual has been recorded in these interim financial statements.

Management is unable to make an estimate related to the litigation on other matters as the outcomes are not yet determinable. Management has been advised it is remote that there will be a significant effect on the interim financial statements. Accordingly, no provisions have been made in the interim financial statements for these matters.

30. Changes in non-cash operating working capital

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	**Three months ended March 31, 2016**
Increase in trade and other receivables	$ (3,462)	$ (10)
Increase in inventories	(6,717)	—
Increase in prepaid expenses and deposits	(6,879)	—
Increase in other assets	(79)	—
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(3,177)	262
Increase in other liabilities	7,087	—
Changes in non-cash operating working capital	**$ (13,227)**	**$ 252**

31. Subsequent Events

On May 10, 2017, the Aviation reportable segment closed the sale of the aircraft recorded as held for sale as at March 31, 2017 (note 12), also resulting in the settlement of the liabilities related to the aircraft held for sale.

31. Subsequent Events (Continued)

On May 14, 2017, Acasta entered into a secured two-year credit facility agreement with lenders for up to U.S. $150,000 subject to certain conditions being met. Proceeds from the credit facility, once drawn, will be used to fund a U.S. $100,000 investment in the Stelloan Fund (see Financial Statements note 28 for details), which is an investment-related subsidiary included as part of the Company's Aviation reportable segment. Interest is based on LIBOR plus an applicable margin.

On May 11, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire ECN Capital's commercial aviation finance advisory and asset management business ("ECN Commercial Aviation") for a purchase price of U.S. $22,500. ECN Commercial Aviation arranges, co-invests and manages a portfolio of commercial aviation assets on behalf of institutional investors through a U.S.-based team. The purchase price will be satisfied by the issuance of Acasta Class B Shares at $10.00 per share, the number of which will be determined by the closing exchange rate one business day prior to the closing date of the acquisition. The Class B Shares issued in satisfaction of the purchase price will be subject to a one year lock-up, with a top-up of up to 10.0% if Acasta's share price is less than $10.00 per share upon the expiration of the lock-up.