Taiga Building Products Ltd.

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(in Canadian dollars)

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Taiga Building Products Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Taiga Building Products Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters, that in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the matters described below to be key audit matters to be communicated in our auditor's report.

KEY AUDIT MATTER	HOW THE MATTER WAS ADDRESSED IN THE AUDIT
Revenue recognition The Company's disclosure related to revenue recognition is included in Note 3. The Company derives substantially all of its revenue from the wholesale of building products in Canada, the United States and internationally. Revenue is recognized at a point in time, when control of the products has been transferred to the customer, which is either when the products are shipped to the customer, or in instances where the customer arranges for shipment, when delivery is made. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recognized revenue of $1.68 million from the wholesale of building products. Revenue is comprised of a high volume of transactions that are generated from multiple locations. The Company has volume-based incentive agreements in place which are specific to product lines and customer groups. We considered this as a key audit matter due to the magnitude of the revenues and the volume of the transactions resulting in significant audit effort.	In obtaining sufficient audit evidence, we performed the following procedures: • Evaluated the design and implementation of internal controls related to revenue and tested the operating effectiveness. • Performed analytical procedures to identify unusual fluctuations. • For a sample of revenue transactions throughout the year we performed detail transaction testing by agreeing the amounts recognized to source documents and tested the mathematical accuracy of the transaction. • For a sample of transactions before and after the reporting period end date we tested that revenue was recognized in the same period as the point in time when control of the product was transferred to the customer. • For a sample of revenue transactions, we recalculated the rebate amount using the terms of the customer incentive agreement. • For a sample of management journal entries posted to revenue, we agreed the entries to supporting evidence for appropriateness. • Reviewed credit notes issued subsequent to the period end and ascertained that revenue was adjusted appropriately.
Impairment of non-financial assets – Exterior Wood, Inc., Cash Generating Unit ("CGU") The Company disclosures related to goodwill are included in Notes 3, 4 and 10. As at December 31, 2023, goodwill recorded on the balance sheet with respect to the acquisition of Exterior Wood, Inc. on July 31, 2018 amounted to $10.344 million. IAS 36, Impairment of Assets requires goodwill to be tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired. In performing the impairment assessment of the carrying amount of goodwill, the recoverable amounts of cash-generating units ("CGU") to which goodwill has been attributed, are determined using value-in-use calculations using discounted cash flows, which involved significant	With the assistance of our valuation experts, we performed the following procedures: • Critically evaluated whether the methodology used by management to determine the recoverable amount of goodwill complies with IAS 36, Impairment of Assets. • Tested the reasonableness of the expected growth rates and gross margins and profit margins used in the value-in-use calculation to determine whether they are reasonable and that assumptions used are supportable taking into consideration the CGU's current and past performance, and expectations of market developments, as well as the business climate for the building products industry. • Evaluated the reasonableness of the valuation methodology and the discount rate by testing the

judgements in estimating the gross margin and profit margin, expected growth rate and discount rate. We considered this as a key audit matter due to the significant management estimates and judgments required in determining the recoverable amount of the CGU. Audit procedures to evaluate the reasonableness of management's estimates and assumptions related to expected growth rate, estimated gross margin and profit margin and the selection of the discount rate require a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of effort, including the need to involve valuation experts.	information underlying the determination of the discount rate and the mathematical accuracy of the calculation and by developing a range of independent estimates and comparing those to the discount rate selected by management. • Calculated the impact to the recoverable amounts when reasonable possible changes to the key assumptions are made. • Reviewed the adequacy of the disclosures made in relation to the impairment assessment of goodwill in the financial statements.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Otto Ehinger.

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DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, BC

February 23, 2024

TAIGA BUILDING PRODUCTS LTD.
Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)		**December 31, 2023**		**December 31, 2022**
Assets				
Current:				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	$	152,760	$	94,494
Accounts receivable (Note 6)		119,429		123,098
Inventories (Note 7)		174,759		226,350
Prepaid expenses		5,412		5,034
Current income tax assets		14,270		14,977
		466,630		463,953
Property, plant and equipment (Note 8)		119,083		122,144
Intangible assets (Note 9)		11,548		12,997
Goodwill (Note 10)		10,344		10,592
Long term investments (Note 11)		11,254		-
Deferred tax assets (Note 13)		5,431		8,146
	$	624,290	$	617,832
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity				
Current:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 12 and 23)	$	126,126	$	147,989
Current portion of lease obligations (Note 14)		5,527		5,408
		131,653		153,397
Lease obligations (Note 14)		89,848		92,034
Deferred gain		2,124		2,243
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 13)		5,096		6,647
Provisions (Note 15)		151		263
		228,872		254,584
Shareholders' Equity:				
Share capital (Note 16)		122,509		123,110
Accumulated other comprehensive income (Note 16)		7,587		11,115
Retained earnings		265,322		229,023
		395,418		363,248
	$	624,290	$	617,832

Commitments and contingencies (Note 19)

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

Approved by the Directors

/s/ Ian Tong
Chairman

/s/ Garson Lee
Director

TAIGA BUILDING PRODUCTS LTD.

Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)		Year ended December 31, 2023		2022
Sales (Note 23)	$	1,679,667	$	2,192,705
Cost of sales (Note 17)		1,481,272		1,901,552
Gross margin		198,395		291,153
Expenses:				
Distribution (Note 17)		32,259		29,941
Selling and administration (Note 17)		86,980		133,522
Finance (Note 18)		2,302		6,553
Subordinated debt interest		-		769
Other expenses (income)		169		(140)
		121,710		170,645
Earnings before income tax		76,685		120,508
Income tax expense (Note 13)		15,384		31,880
Net earnings for the year	$	61,301	$	88,628
Other comprehensive income				
Exchange differences on translating foreign controlled entities	$	(3,528)	$	7,659
Total comprehensive income for the year	$	57,773	$	96,287
Basic and diluted net earnings per common share	$	0.57	$	0.82
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		108,048		108,197

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

TAIGA BUILDING PRODUCTS LTD.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the year ended December 31, 2022

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 123,204	$ 140,395	$ 3,456	$ 267,055
Net earnings	-	88,628	-	88,628
Shares purchased under the NCIB and cancelled (Note 16)	(94)	-	-	(94)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	7,659	7,659
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 123,110	$ 229,023	$ 11,115	$ 363,248

For the year ended December 31, 2023

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 123,110	$ 229,023	$ 11,115	$ 363,248
Net earnings	-	61,301	-	61,301
Dividend (Note 16)	-	(25,002)	-	(25,002)
Shares purchased under the NCIB and cancelled (Note 16)	(601)	-	-	(601)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	(3,528)	(3,528)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 122,509	$ 265,322	$ 7,587	$ 395,418

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

TAIGA BUILDING PRODUCTS LTD.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Year ended December 31, 2023	2022
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating:		
Net earnings	$ 61,301	$ 88,628
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Amortization	12,276	11,469
Income tax expense	15,384	31,880
Mark-to-market adjustment on financial instruments	1,186	(1,030)
Change in provisions	(112)	(107)
Gain on asset disposal	(14)	(15)
Amortization of deferred gain	(119)	(119)
Finance and subordinated debt interest expense	2,302	7,322
Interest paid	(5,705)	(6,622)
Income tax paid	(13,119)	(80,210)
Changes in non-cash working capital (Note 22)	34,147	2,615
Cash flows generated by operating activities	107,527	53,811
Investing:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(4,746)	(4,095)
Proceeds from disposition of property, plant and equipment	116	123
Long term investment	(12,012)	-
Cash flows used in investing activities	(16,642)	(3,972)
Financing:		
Increase (decrease) in revolving credit facility	-	-
Repayment of long-term debt	-	(7,416)
Repayment of lease obligations	(6,073)	(5,625)
Subordinated notes interest paid	-	(769)
Subordinated notes redeemed	-	(12,500)
Dividends paid	(25,002)	-
Repurchase of common shares	(601)	(94)
Cash flows used in financing activities	(31,676)	(26,404)
Effect of foreign exchange on cash	(944)	1,386
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	58,266	24,821
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	94,494	69,673
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	**$ 152,760**	**$ 94,494**

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

1. Nature of Operations

Taiga Building Products Ltd. ("Taiga" or the "Company") is an independent wholesale distributor of building products in Canada and the United States. Taiga operates within two reportable geographic areas, Canada and the United States. The Company's shares are listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Taiga is a Canadian corporation and its registered and records office is located at 20th floor, 250 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 3R8.

2. Basis of Preparation

(a) Statement of Compliance

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

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue on February 23, 2024 by the board of directors of the Company.

(b) Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Taiga Building Products Ltd. and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are those entities which the Company controls by having the power to govern the financial and operational policies of the entity. Inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated.

(c) Basis of Measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information

(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(b) Inventories

Inventories consist of allied building products, lumber products, panel products and production consumables. Inventories include other costs, such as transportation and processing that are directly incurred to bring the inventories to their present location and condition. The cost of treated wood includes the cost of lumber, direct labour and an allocation of fixed and variable overhead expenses. Inventories are stated at the lower of average cost and net realizable value, except for production consumables which are recorded at the lower of cost and replacement cost which approximates net realizable value.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 (in Canadian dollars)

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

The following assets are recorded at cost and amortization is provided using the following methods and annual rates:

Declining Balance Method	
Buildings	4% - 10%
Furniture and office equipment	8% - 30%
Warehouse equipment	10% - 30%
Straight-line Method	
Leasehold improvements	Over term of lease
Treating equipment	20 - 25 Years
Computer system and license	3 - 10 Years

The carrying values of the buildings and equipment are reviewed for indicators of impairment on a regular basis by reference to their estimated recoverable amount. Assets that are not yet available for use are not being amortized.

(d) Deferred Gain

The deferred gain relates to proceeds in excess of the net book value of certain buildings sold in the sale and leaseback transactions completed during the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2006. The deferred gain is amortized over the lease terms of the buildings. Amortization is included in other income.

(e) Business Combinations and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method, whereby assets obtained, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Company in exchange for control of the acquired business are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. The acquired business' identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the recognition criteria under IFRS 3, Business Combinations are recognized at their fair values at the acquisition date, except for deferred tax assets and liabilities which are measured in accordance with IAS 12, Income Taxes, and non-current assets which are classified as held-for-sale in accordance with IFRS 5, Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, and are recognized and measured at fair value, less costs to sell. To the extent the fair value of consideration paid exceeds the fair value of the net identifiable tangible and intangible assets, goodwill is recognized. To the extent the fair value of consideration paid is less than the fair value of net identifiable tangible and intangible assets, the difference is recognized in income immediately as a gain on bargain purchase. Goodwill is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Acquisition costs associated with business combination activities are expensed in the period incurred.

(f) Intangible Assets

All intangible assets acquired by the Company through business acquisitions are recorded at fair value on the date of acquisition. Intangible assets that have indefinite lives are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets that have finite useful lives are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are comprised of brand recognition and customer relationships, which are amortized on a straight-line basis over 15 years. Amortization rates are reviewed annually to ensure they are aligned with estimates of the remaining economic useful lives of the associated intangible assets.

(g) Income Taxes

Current income tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the relevant taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the jurisdictions where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current income taxes relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity are recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax:

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(h) Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of each of the Company's entities is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the parent company's functional currency. The functional currency of controlled entities that have operations in the United States is the United States dollar while the functional currency of controlled entities that have operations in Canada is the Canadian dollar.

Transactions and balances:

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the period-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items or on settlement of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of earnings and comprehensive income in the period in which they arise, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognized in other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of earnings and comprehensive income to the extent that gains and losses arising on those non-monetary items are also recognized in other comprehensive income. Where the non-monetary gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, the exchange component is also recognized in profit or loss.

The financial position and results of foreign operations whose functional currency is different from the Company's presentation currency are translated as follows:
- assets and liabilities are translated at period-end exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date; and
- income and expenses are translated at monthly average exchange rates for the period.

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of earnings and comprehensive income. These differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the operation is disposed.

(i) Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding for the period. The weighted-average number of common shares is determined by reference to the portion of time during the reporting period that the shares have been outstanding to the total time in the period.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period including, if applicable, the effects of potentially dilutive common share equivalents. Taiga's basic and diluted earnings per share are equal as Taiga has no potentially dilutive instruments.

(j) Accounting for Certain Consideration Received from a Vendor

Consideration received from a vendor, that represents a reduction in the purchase price of inventory, is recorded as a reduction in cost of sales.

(k) Impairment of Assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or its cash generating unit, is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of earnings and comprehensive income.

The recoverable amount of the asset is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost 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 risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Reversals cannot increase the carrying value of an asset to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years.

Goodwill and other intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment. An impairment loss for goodwill is never reversed.

(l) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when a present legal or constructive obligation exists, as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect is material, the provision is discounted using an appropriate current market-based pre-tax discount rate. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost. An asset retirement obligation is a legal obligation associated with the remediation of tangible long-lived assets that the Company may be required to settle. The Company's asset retirement obligations are primarily associated with the treating facility drip pad at the Washougal location of Exterior Wood, Inc., a subsidiary of the Company that the Company is obligated to remediate. The Company recognizes the best estimate of the fair value of the liability, with a corresponding increase in the carrying value of the related asset. The liability, recorded in current liabilities, is estimated based on a number of assumptions requiring management's judgment, including estimated costs to be incurred, cost inflation rates and discount rates, and is accreted to its projected future value over time. The capitalized asset is depreciated over its useful life. Upon satisfaction of the asset retirement obligation conditions, differences between the recorded asset retirement obligation liability and the actual retirement costs incurred are recognized as a gain or loss in the consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive income.

(m) Financial Instruments

(I) Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or if the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

The following table shows the classification of the Company's financial instruments under IFRS 9:

Financial assets/liabilities	**Classification**
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL
Revolving credit facility	Amortized cost
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost
Lumber futures	FVTPL
Long term investments	FVTPL
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Long-term debt	Amortized cost

The Company does not have financial assets/liabilities classified as FVTOCI.

(ii) Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost:

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive income. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive income, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

(iv) Derecognition

Financial assets:

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive income.

(n) Revenue Recognition

The Company follows the requirements of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“IFRS 15”) as follows:

The Company distributes building products to supply yards, building product retailers and industrial manufacturers. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred to the Company’s customers, being when the products are shipped to the customer in instances where the customer arranges for shipment or upon delivery for instances in which the Company arranges for shipment. The customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer’s acceptance of the products. Once products are delivered to the Company’s customers, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales order, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. A portion of the Company’s sales take place on a consignment basis, where the Company will deliver inventory to customer locations that has not yet been purchased. The revenue from these consignment sales is recognized when the end customer purchases the inventory.

The Company’s products are sold with volume discounts based on aggregate sales over set periods. Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price agreed upon for each order, net of the estimated volume discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. A liability is recognised for expected volume discounts payable to customers in relation to sales made up to the end of the reporting period.

No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with credit terms standard for the market. The Company’s obligation to provide a refund for faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognised as a provision. Historically, the Company’s annual returns for products sold have been negligible.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

(o) Leases

The Company’s accounting policy under IFRS 16 is as follows:

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured based on the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, and estimate of costs to dismantle and remove or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets are subsequently amortized from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term using the straight-line method. The lease term includes consideration of an option to renew or to terminate if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option. Lease terms, including options to renew for which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, range from 1 to 25 years for facilities, automotive equipment and other equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for facility leases.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising mainly from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, renewal or termination option due to a significant event or change in circumstances.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

4. Critical Accounting Estimates, Assumptions and Judgements

(a) Significant Estimates and Assumptions

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, the Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future that affect the amounts recorded. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience, expectations of future events and other factors considered by management to be reasonable. The estimates and assumptions that could result in a material impact to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are outlined below.

Allowance for doubtful accounts:

While significant bad debts have not been experienced in prior years the allowance is based on the Company's knowledge of the financial condition of its customers, the aging of the receivables, the current business environment and historical experience. A change in one or more of these factors could impact the estimated allowance for bad debts.

Valuation of inventories:

Inventories are valued at the lower of average cost and net realizable value. Taiga evaluates inventory balances at each balance sheet date and records an allowance as necessary for slow moving or obsolete inventory. Additionally, Taiga records an allowance if the cost of inventories exceeds net realizable value based on commodity prices.

Valuation and estimated life of long-lived assets:

An impairment test is performed by comparing the carrying amount of the asset or its cash generating unit to the recoverable amount, which is calculated as the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is calculated based upon a discounted cash flow analysis, which requires management to make a number of significant assumptions including assumptions relating to future operating plans, discount rates and future growth rates. The Company performs an impairment test at least annually for goodwill and for other assets if indicators exist.

The estimated useful lives and recoverable amounts of long-lived assets are based on judgement and the best currently available information. Changes in circumstances can result in the actual useful lives differing from the current estimates.

Valuation of private investments:

The investment value in private entities has been determined from level 2 and level 3 inputs which are susceptible to fluctuations in fair value. Taiga uses the most up to date information from the investees and other market data to determine the fair value of the investments. Information and estimates used to value the private investments may change significantly over time.

Customer rebates:

Customer rebates are commonly offered as industry practice and are generally based on achievement of specified volume sales levels. Taiga accrues for the payment of customer rebates as a reduction of revenue based on management's estimates.

Valuation of warranty provisions:

A provision for future potential warranty costs is calculated using historical trends and future expectations of future claims. Adjustments to the warranty provision are included in cost of sales. Actual future warranty costs may differ from those estimates.

Current and deferred taxes:

The Company calculates current and deferred tax provisions for each of the jurisdictions in which it operates. Actual amounts of income tax expense are not final until tax returns are filed and accepted by the relevant authorities and ultimately until they are statute barred from reassessment. This occurs subsequent to the issuance of financial statements. Therefore, results in subsequent periods will be affected by the amount that estimates differ from the final tax filings, resolution of uncertain tax positions, open years or tax disputes that may arise.

The Company must make estimates and assumptions when assessing whether deferred tax assets and certain deferred tax liabilities are recognized on the balance sheet. Taiga also evaluates the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the likelihood of using the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income before they expire. Deferred tax liabilities arising from temporary differences on investments in subsidiaries are recognized unless the reversal of the temporary differences is not expected to occur in the foreseeable future and can be controlled. Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits and repatriation of retained earnings depend on management's estimates of future sales volumes and housing starts, commodity prices, operating costs, capital expenditures, dividends and other capital transactions. These estimates and judgments are subject to risk and uncertainty and could result in an adjustment to the deferred tax provision and a corresponding credit or charge to income.

Goodwill:

Management uses judgement in determining the fair value of the acquired net identifiable tangible and intangible assets at the date of a business combination. Any resulting goodwill is an asset representing the future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognized. Goodwill at December 31, 2023 relates to the Company's acquisition of Exterior Wood, Inc. Goodwill is not amortized, but is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. Goodwill impairment is assessed based on a comparison of the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit to the underlying carrying value of that cash-generating unit's net assets, including goodwill. Significant estimates are required in determining the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit, including a discount rate, a growth rate and revenue projections. When the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the higher of the fair value less cost of disposal and the value-in-use related to the cash-generating unit is compared to its carrying value and the excess of carrying value is recognized as an impairment loss.

(b) Significant Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgements, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgements in applying the Company's consolidated financial statements include:

- the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to significant uncertainty;
- the determination if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise its renewal options on its leases;
- the determination of the functional currency of the parent company and its controlled entities;
- the identification of cash generating units for the purpose of performing impairment tests of goodwill; and
- the assessment of continually changing tax interpretations, regulations and legislation, to ensure that deferred income tax assets and liabilities are complete and fairly stated.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

(in thousands of dollars)	**December 31, 2023**	**December 31, 2022**
Cash and cash equivalents	151,796	93,545
Financing costs, net of amortization	964	949
Total	152,760	94,494

On December 21, 2022, the Company entered into a new $250 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the "Facility") with a syndicate of lenders led by the Bank of Montreal and including Scotiabank, Bank of America, TD Bank and CIBC. The Facility bears interest at variable rates plus variable margin, is secured by a first perfected security interest in all real and personal property of the Company and certain of its subsidiaries, and matures on December 20, 2027. Taiga's ability to borrow under the Facility is based upon a defined percentage of accounts receivable and inventories. At December 31, 2023, the facility has not been used. The terms, conditions, and covenants of the Facility have been met as at December 31, 2023.

Cash and cash equivalents include a short term Guaranteed Investment Certificate (GIC) of $60 million, which matures January 12th, 2024.

6. Accounts Receivable

(in thousands of dollars)	**December 31, 2023**	**December 31, 2022**
Current	114,911	113,920
Past due over 60 days	478	643
Trade accounts receivable	115,389	114,563
Other receivables	4,988	9,860
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(948)	(1,325)
Total	119,429	123,098

All of the Company's trade accounts receivables are pledged as security for the Facility (Note 5).

7. Inventories

(in thousands of dollars)	**December 31, 2023**	**December 31, 2022**
Allied building products	34,667	50,493
Lumber products	105,080	136,335
Panel products	30,492	38,146
Production consumables	4,762	2,376
Inventory allowance	(242)	(1,000)
Total	174,759	226,350

All of the Company’s inventories are pledged as security for the Facility (Note 5).

8. Property, Plant and Equipment

(in thousands of dollars)	Land and buildings	Furniture and office equipment	Warehouse and treating equipment	Leasehold improvements	Computer system and license	Total
Cost						
Balance, December 31, 2021	116,652	4,506	31,067	12,935	11,656	176,816
Additions	-	1,559	697	1,086	754	4,096
ARO additions	-	-	2,533	-	-	2,533
ROU additions	99	-	2,652	-	-	2,751
Disposals	-	(294)	(823)	(367)	-	(1,484)
ROU disposals	(76)	-	(324)	-	-	(400)
Exchange effect	1,651	50	822	181	56	2,760
Balance, December 31, 2022	118,326	5,821	36,624	13,835	12,466	187,072
Additions	-	1,219	2,577	735	215	4,746
ROU additions	3,103	-	1,064	-	-	4,167
Disposals	-	(140)	(1,049)	(264)	(71)	(1,524)
ROU disposals	-	-	(242)	-	-	(242)
Exchange effect	(605)	(300)	(382)	192	(22)	(1,117)
Balance, December 31, 2023	120,824	6,600	38,592	14,498	12,588	193,102
Accumulated Amortization						
Balance, December 31, 2021	(20,399)	(2,562)	(17,787)	(7,058)	(7,739)	(55,545)
Amortization	(191)	(484)	(1,052)	(736)	(624)	(3,087)
Amortization of ROUs	(5,295)	(10)	(1,941)	-	-	(7,246)
Disposals	-	253	796	366	-	1,415
ROU disposals	76	-	276	-	-	352
Exchange effect	(547)	(25)	(205)	(27)	(15)	(819)
Balance, December 31, 2022	(26,356)	(2,828)	(19,913)	(7,455)	(8,378)	(64,930)
Amortization	(101)	(473)	(1,462)	(898)	(834)	(3,768)
Amortization of ROUs	(5,296)	(10)	(2,040)	-	-	(7,346)
Disposals	-	119	1,011	263	31	1,424
ROU disposals	-	-	240	-	-	240
Exchange effect	221	11	107	14	8	361
Balance, December 31, 2023	(31,532)	(3,181)	(22,057)	(8,076)	(9,173)	(74,019)
Carrying amounts						
Balance, December 31, 2022	91,972	2,993	16,711	6,380	4,088	122,144
Balance, December 31, 2023	89,292	3,419	16,535	6,422	3,415	119,083

The carrying amount of the Company's ROU assets included in the above table are as follows:

Carrying amounts of Right of Use Assets	Land and Buildings	Furniture and office equipment	Warehouse and treating equipment	Leasehold improvements	Computer system and license	Total
Balance, December 31, 2022	84,702	21	6,053	-	-	90,776
Balance, December 31, 2023	82,292	11	4,978	-	-	87,281

Depreciation expense of $7.3 million (2022 - $7.2 million) was recognized on the right-of-use assets during the year ended December 31, 2023.

As of December 31, 2023, the development costs of computer system projects that are not ready for use were $1,885,521 (2022 - $1,169,204). No amortization has been recognized on the components not available for use. Furthermore, the Company has recorded an asset retirement obligation ("ARO") of $2,533,153 for remediation work required at the Washougal location of Exterior Wood, Inc., a subsidiary of the Company. A net of $2,903,797 in escrow funds was received from the previous owners of Exterior Wood, Inc. in January 2023 and recorded as a receivable as at December 31, 2022. A corresponding liability of $5,309,296 (2022 - $5,436,950) is recorded under accrued liabilities in Note 12.

9. Intangible Assets

(in thousands of dollars)	**December 31, 2023**	**December 31, 2022**
Balance, beginning	12,997	13,263
Amortization	(1,168)	(1,139)
Exchange effect	(281)	873
Balance, ending	11,548	12,997

Intangible assets consist of the brand name and customer relationships recognized on the Company's acquisition of Exterior Wood, Inc. during the year ended December 31, 2018.

10. Goodwill

(in thousands of dollars)	**December 31, 2023**	**December 31, 2022**
Balance, beginning	10,592	9,915
Exchange effect	248	677
Balance, ending	10,344	10,592

Goodwill relates to the Company's acquisition of Exterior Wood, Inc. during the year ended December 31, 2018.

The Company performed its annual test for goodwill impairment as at October 31, 2023. The Company did so by comparing the carrying value of the cash generating unit against its value-in-use.

The value-in-use of the cash-generating unit requires the use of assumptions. The calculation uses cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using an estimated terminal growth rate of 3% (2022 – 3%). The value-in-use calculation includes cash flows relating to sustaining capital expenditures and working capital based on historical activity. Cash flows are discounted using an after-tax discount rate of 11% (2022 – 11.5%). The value-in-use of the Exterior Wood, Inc. cash generating unit was determined to be higher than its carrying amount; therefore, no impairment was recorded.

11. Long-term Investments

(in thousands of dollars)	**December 31, 2023 Cost**	**December 31, 2022 Cost**	**December 31, 2023 Fair value**	**December 31, 2022 Fair value**
Investment in a private Asian Real Estate Fund	9,607	-	8,849	-
Investment in a private guaranteed bond bearing interest at 8% per annum together with a share of revenues, maturing on December 29, 2026	2,405	-	2,405	-
Total	12,012	_-	11,254	-

12. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

(in thousands of dollars)	**December 31, 2023**	**December 31, 2022**
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	78,743	81,014
Payroll related liabilities	41,157	60,741
Provisions (Note 15)	6,021	6,012
Financial instrument liabilities (Note 21)	205	222
Total	126,126	147,989

13. Income Taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of:

(in thousands of dollars)	**Year Ended December 31, 2023**	**Year Ended December 31, 2022**
Current tax expense (recovery)		
Current period	16,445	29,826
Adjustments to tax provisions recorded in prior periods	(2,220)	2,358
Total current tax expense	14,225	32,184
Deferred tax expense (recovery)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	985	2,163
Adjustments to tax provisions recorded in prior periods	388	(2,287)
Effect of change in tax rates	(59)	(2)
Other taxes	(155)	(178)
Total deferred tax expense	1,159	(304)
Income tax expense	15,384	31,880

A reconciliation of the income taxes calculated at the statutory rate to the actual income tax expense is as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)	**Year ended December 31, 2023**	**Year ended December 31, 2022**
Income before tax	**76,685**	**120,508**
Statutory income tax rate	25.90%	25.95%
Expected income tax	19,861	31,267
Increase (decrease) resulting from:		
Non-deductible interest and other permanent differences	290	338
Difference in foreign tax rates	(135)	182
Adjustments to tax provisions recorded in prior periods	(1,851)	273
Effect of change in tax rate	(56)	(2)
Change in realizability of deferred tax assets	(72)	(178)
Deferral of Partnership income	(2,484)	-
Other	(169)	-
Income tax expense	15,384	31,880

For the year ended December 31, 2023, income tax booked to other comprehensive income was $nil (year-ended December 31, 2022 - debited $1,169,388).

Deferred income taxes result principally from temporary differences in the recognition of certain revenue and expense items for financial and income tax reporting purposes and differences between the carrying amount and tax basis of assets recognized on the acquisition of Exterior Wood, Inc.

Significant components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:
Deferred tax assets (liabilities):

(in thousands of dollars)	**December 31, 2023**	**December 31, 2022**
Other reserves	3,837	5,870
Deferred gain on sale and leaseback	550	512
Property, plant and equipment	(1,183)	(1,656)
Intangible assets	(2,869)	(3,229)
Non-capital losses	-	2
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	335	1,499

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset to the extent that they relate to the same taxable entity and the same jurisdiction as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)	**December 31, 2023**	**December 31, 2022**
Deferred tax assets	5,431	8,146
Deferred tax liabilities	(5,096)	(6,647)
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	335	1,499

The movement on the net deferred income tax assets and liabilities is as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)	**December 31, 2023**	**December 31, 2022**
Beginning	1,499	1,619
Deferred tax expense recorded in profit or loss	(1,164)	287
Movement recognized in other comprehensive income	-	(407)
Ending	335	1,499

The Company, in the normal course of business, is subject to ongoing examination by tax authorities in each jurisdiction in which it has operations. The Company regularly assesses the status of these examinations and the potential for adverse outcomes to determine the adequacy of the provision for current and deferred income taxes, as well as the provision for indirect, withholding and other taxes and related penalties and interest. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions, which involves judgments about future events. It also relies on interpretations of tax law, including general anti-avoidance provisions (GAAR), and prior experience. New information may become available that causes the Company to change its judgment and estimates regarding the adequacy of provisions related to income and other taxes. Any changes will be recorded prospectively in the period that such determinations are made.

14. Leases

A summary of the right-of-use lease obligations is as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)	**December 31, 2023**	**December 31, 2022**
Total minimum lease payments payable	143,254	149,835
Portion representing interest to be expensed over the remaining term of the leases	(47,879)	(52,393)
Principal outstanding	95,375	97,442
Less: Current portion	(5,527)	(5,408)
Non-Current portion	89,848	92,034

Right of use asset leases include buildings and operating equipment. Lease payments represent blended payments consisting of principal and interest based on interest rates ranging from 3.9% to 6.2%.

For the year ended December 31, 2023 expenses for short term leases that were not capitalized as right-of-use assets totalled $83,669 (December 31, 2022 - $84,178). These and future payments are not included in the lease obligations above.

Some of the Company's equipment leases include variable charges based on usage. These variable components are expensed as they are incurred and are not included in the lease obligations.

Some of the Company's land and building leases that were capitalized as right-of-use assets include incremental lease payment increases based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments over the lives of the right-of-use leases:

(in thousands of dollars)	**Year ended December 31**
2024	10,406
2025	10,158
2026	9,829
2027	9,362
2028	8,721
2029 and thereafter	94,779
Total	143,255
Less: Unearned interest	(47,880)
Total	95,375

A summary of changes in the year follows:

(in thousands of dollars)	**Year ended December 31, 2023**	**Year ended December 31, 2022**
Balance, beginning	97,442	99,402
Additions	4,167	2,752
Disposals	(240)	(400)
Payments made	(10,937)	(10,716)
Interest expense	5,053	5,121
Exchange impact	(110)	1,283
Balance, ending	95,375	97,442

15. Provisions

Continuity of Provisions:

The following table summarizes the movement in the provisions for the year ended December 31, 2023:

(in thousands of dollars)	**Lease provision**	**Other**	**Total**
Balance, beginning	364	5,911	6,275
Additions to provisions during the year	-	682	682
Used during the year	(128)	(545)	(673)
Exchange on drip pad provision	-	(128)	(128)
Unwinding of discount	16	-	16
Total	252	5,920	6,172
Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 12)	(101)	(5,920)	(6,021)
Non-current provisions	151	-	151

Lease Provision:

During September 2009, the Company consolidated its warehouse operations in the Greater Toronto Area by closing a warehouse in Brampton and migrating this operation into its warehouse in Milton. The Brampton warehouse was a leased property, and the land component was accounted for as an operating lease. The Company recorded a provision relating to this property, being the present value of the unavoidable net costs to the Company of exiting the lease. The final transaction to exit the lease was completed on May 31, 2012; however, there is a requirement to make ongoing payments to the lessor relating to this transaction which is reflected in the provision. The present value was determined using a pre-tax discount rate of 5.14%.

16. Shareholders' Equity

(a) Authorized Share Capital

Unlimited common shares without par value, unlimited class A common shares without par value, and unlimited class A and class B preferred shares without par value.

(b) Normal Course Issuer Bid

On August 31, 2022, the Company commenced a Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB") for its common shares. Under the terms of the NCIB, the Company may purchase up to 5,410,448 of its then outstanding 108,208,963 common shares, representing 5% of the outstanding common shares. The NCIB expired on August 30, 2023 and the Company purchased 139,208 shares during the NCIB.

On August 31, 2023, the Company commenced a further NCIB for its common shares. Under the terms of the NCIB, the Company may purchase up to 5,403,488 of its then outstanding 108,171,321 common shares, representing 5% of the outstanding common shares. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company purchased 216,310 (2022 – 37,642) of its common shares for $601,040 (2022 - $94,907) under the existing and prior NCIB. These common shares purchased by the Company during this time have been cancelled. At December 31, 2023 there were 5,288,744 remaining common shares permitted to be purchased by the Company per the terms of the NCIB with an expiration on August 30, 2024.

(c) Common Shares Issued

(in thousands of dollars, except number of shares)	**Number of Shares**	**Amount**
Balance, December 31, 2021	108,208,963	123,204
Shares purchased under NCIB and cancelled	(37,642)	(94)
Balance, December 31, 2022	108,171,321	123,110
Shares purchased under NCIB and cancelled	(216,310)	(601)
Balance, December 31, 2023	107,955,011	122,509

(d) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Accumulated other comprehensive income consists of exchange differences arising on translation of entities that have a functional currency other than the Canadian dollar.

(e) Stock Options and Warrants

Taiga does not have stock options or warrants outstanding and has not granted or cancelled options or warrants during the current or prior year.

(f) Major Shareholder

Taiga's major shareholder is Avarga Limited ("Avarga"), holding 72% or 77,708,814 of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. Taiga's current chairman, Ian Tong, is the chief executive officer and a director of Avarga. Another of Taiga's directors, Dr. Kooi Ong Tong is also Avarga's executive chairman and a significant shareholder. Avarga is an investment holding company listed on the Singapore Exchange.

(g) Dividend

A special one-time dividend of $0.23 per share was declared, payable to shareholders of record on November 24, 2023. The dividend was paid in December 2023. This was a special, one-time dividend in light of the Company's financial results in fiscal year 2023.

17. Expenses by Nature

(in thousands of dollars)	**Year ended December 31, 2023**	**Year ended December 31, 2022**
Product and treating costs	1,421,243	1,837,828
Freight costs	35,688	40,539
Inventory write down	1,188	3,502
Warehouse costs	19,889	18,167
Salaries and benefits	93,051	131,646
Employee reimbursements and general office expenses	13,984	13,395
Foreign exchange expense (recovery)	464	1,962
Other miscellaneous costs	2,727	6,505
Amortization	12,276	11,469
Total	1,600,512	2,065,013

18. Finance Expense

The finance expense is comprised of:

(in thousands of dollars)	**Year ended December 31, 2023**	**Year ended December 31, 2022**
Interest on revolving credit facility and other short term liabilities	-	691
Interest income from cash on hand	(3,009)	-
Interest on right-of-use asset leases and long-term debt	5,070	5,363
Amortization of financing costs	241	499
Total	2,302	6,553

19. Commitments and Contingencies

Other Outstanding Legal Matters

The Company is involved in various non-material legal actions and claims arising in the course of its business. The financial impact individually or in aggregate resulting from these actions and claims is not expected to be significant. The individual and aggregate outcomes cannot be determined at this time.

20. Capital Disclosures

The Company's objectives for managing capital are to safeguard Taiga's ability to operate and grow its business, to provide a sufficient return to its shareholders, and to meet internal capital expenditure requirements and credit facility covenants. The revolving credit facilities and share capital are considered as the Company's capital.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, or sell assets or consider other strategies to reduce debt.
The Company manages its capital by monitoring the balance between working capital and the revolving credit facility's borrowing base, which is a combination of accounts receivable and inventories less certain provisions. If the Company's borrowing availability falls below a certain percentage of the borrowing base, the Company is then required to maintain a certain interest coverage ratio. At December 31, 2023, the Company was in compliance with this requirement, as the facility was not used.

21. Financial Instruments

(a) Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

The Company's activities result in exposure to a variety of financial risks, including risks related to credit, market, interest, currency, liquidity, and commodity prices.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Taiga is exposed to credit risk on accounts receivable from customers. Taiga extends to its customers credit, which is generally unsecured. Taiga has credit management procedures in place to mitigate the risk of losses due to the insolvency or bankruptcy of customers. Taiga regularly reviews customer credit limits, monitors the financial status of customers and assesses the collectability of accounts receivable. However, risk exists that some customers may not be able to meet their obligations and the loss of a large receivable could have a significant negative impact on Taiga's profitability.

The Company is also exposed to credit risk from the potential default by any of its counterparties on lumber futures contracts ((iv) below). The Company mitigates this credit risk by dealing with counterparties that are established major financial institutions. Taiga evaluates potential counterparties in advance of entering into such agreements and deals only with parties it anticipates will satisfy their obligations under the contracts. The Company is also exposed to credit risk to its cash but the Company mitigates this risk by using a highly credit worthy institution to hold its cash.

(ii) Market risk

Market risk refers to the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Taiga utilizes significant leverage to finance day-to-day operations. The interest cost of Taiga's revolving credit facility is predominately based on the prime rate. For the year ended December 31, 2023, if interest rates had been 100 basis points higher, based on the Company's average borrowing level related to its Facility and other bank indebtedness, interest expense would have increased by approximately $39,636 (2022 – increased by $410,402).

Foreign exchange risk refers to the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument denominated in a currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Taiga does not hedge its foreign exchange risk. Financial instruments denominated in US dollars subject to foreign exchange risk are as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)	**December 31,2023**	**December 31, 2022**
Accounts receivable	216	523
Accounts payable	(9,899)	(3,271)
Cash	(730)	(1,412)
Investments	8,849	-
Total	(1,564)	(4,160)

As at December 31, 2023, with other variables unchanged, a one percentage point decline in the year end value of the Canadian dollar would have increased the foreign exchange expense by $15,639 (December 31, 2022 – increased by $41,596).

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises through the excess of financial obligations over financial assets due at any point in time. Taiga's ability to make scheduled payments or refinance its obligations depends on Taiga's successful financial and operating performance, cash flows and capital resources, which in turn depend upon prevailing economic conditions and certain financial, business and other factors.

Taiga's ability to maintain compliance with certain of its debt covenants under the Facility depends on meeting the required interest coverage ratio, which is subject to the Company's future financial and operating performance. The Company's ability to repay or refinance its indebtedness will also depend on its future financial and operating performance. The Company's performance, in turn, will be subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions, as well as financial, business, legislative, regulatory, industry and other factors, many of which are beyond Taiga's control. The Company's ability to meet its future debt service and other obligations may depend in significant part on the extent to which the Company can implement successfully its business growth and cost reduction strategies. The Company cannot provide any assurance that it will be able to implement its strategy fully or that the anticipated results of its strategy will be realized.

(iv) Commodity Price risk

Taiga does not generally hedge its commodity price risk through the purchase of lumber futures contracts. Substantially all purchases are made based on current orders and anticipated sales, and most sales are made from inventory or against product on order. Inventory levels are monitored in an attempt to achieve balance between maximum inventory turnover and anticipated customer demand. Although Taiga strives to reduce the risk associated with price changes by maximizing inventory turnover, Taiga maintains significant quantities of inventory, which is affected by fluctuating prices.

Taiga selectively utilizes Chicago Mercantile Exchange Random Length lumber futures contracts. Each contract calls for mill delivery of 110,000 board feet (plus or minus 5000 board feet) of random length 8-foot to 20-foot nominal 2-inch x 4-inch pieces. The contracts can be settled in cash or by delivery of a commodity. These positions are immaterial relative to the Company's consolidated inventories.

(b) Fair value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their fair values due to the short term to maturity of these instruments. The carrying amounts of the revolving credit facility and long-term debt approximate their fair values as these liabilities bear interest at variable market rates.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 – based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – based on inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); or

Level 3 – applies to assets and liabilities for inputs that are not based on observable market data, which are unobservable inputs.

Contractual cash flow assessment
The cash flows of financial assets are assessed as to whether they are solely payments of principal and interest on the basis of their contractual terms. For this purpose, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding, and other risks and costs.

Investments in Private Companies:
Privately held investments have been designated as fair value through profit or loss and are recorded in the consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value.

Fair Value of Unlisted Securities:
For investments that are not publicly traded, subsequent to initial recognition, the fair value of these investments is determined by the Company using the most appropriate valuation methodology in light of the nature, facts and circumstances of the investment. Unlisted instruments are valued at cost for a limited period after the date of acquisition, if the purchase price remains representative of the fair value at the reporting date; otherwise, investments are valued using valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstance. The table below presents the valuation techniques and the nature of significant inputs used to determine the fair values of the Level 2 and Level 3 investments as at December 31, 2023:

(in thousands of dollars)	**Valuation method**	**Level**	**Inputs**	**Fair value change +/- 10%**
Investment in a private Asian Real Estate Fund	Discounted cash flows	3	Fund specific information and discounted cash flow valuations, discount rate	$885
Investment in a private guaranteed bond bearing interest at 8% per annum together with a share of revenues, maturing on December 29, 2026	Recent transaction price	2	Recent transaction price-	$240

The process of valuing investments for which no active market exists is inevitably based on inherent uncertainties, and the resulting values may differ significantly from values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investments. These differences could be material to the fair value of investments.

The fair value of cash and financial instrument assets are as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)	**Level**	**December 31, 2023**	**December 31, 2022**
Cash and cash equivalent	1	152,760	94,494
Lumber futures	1	205	222
Long-term investments	2,3	11,254	-

Cash and cash equivalent are classified as level 1. Derivative financial instrument assets and liabilities are classified as level 1 and investments are classified as level 2 or 3.

22. Changes in Non-Cash Working Capital

(in thousands of dollars)	**December 31, 2023**	**December 31, 2022**
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	3,523	16,265
(Increase) decrease in inventories	51,591	(8,652)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	410	(7,193)
Effect of foreign exchange on working capital and other items	(2,523)	8,216
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(18,854)	(6,021)
Total	34,147	2,615

23. Segmented Information

Taiga operates within one business segment and has two reportable geographic areas as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2023 *(in thousands of dollars)*	**Canada**	**United States**	**Total**
Revenue	1,375,530	304,137	1,679,667
Property, plant and equipment	87,941	31,142	119,083
Goodwill	-	10,344	10,344
Intangible Assets	-	11,548	11,548
Investments	11,254	-	11,254

Year ended December 31, 2022 *(in thousands of dollars)*	**Canada**	**United States**	**Total**
Revenue	1,802,310	390,395	2,192,705
Property, plant and equipment	89,846	32,298	122,144
Goodwill	-	10,592	10,592
Intangible Assets	-	12,997	12,997

During the year ended December 31, 2023, Taiga's Canadian operations had export sales of $150.5 million (2022- $266.6 million). These export sales were primarily to the United States and Asia, and are included as part of the Canadian segment in the table above.

24. Management Compensation

Compensation of key management is recorded on the accrual basis of accounting consistent with the amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive income. Compensation expenses for key management, which includes the Company’s Board of Directors and Officers, were as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)	**Year ended December 31, 2023**	**Year ended December 31, 2022**
Salaries and other benefits	9,501	18,076

An amount of $7,590,684 is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities relating to bonuses to key management.