

Cliffside Capital Ltd.
Management Discussion and Analysis

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2017

Management Discussion and Analysis	Page
Forward-Looking Disclaimer	3
Additional Information	3
Nature of Business and Incorporation	3
Financial Highlights	3
Change in Accounting Treatment of Investments in Limited Partnerships	3
Select Statement of Financial Position	4
Select Operating Results	5
Select Statement of Cash Flow Summary	6
Non-IFRS Measures	6
Liquidity and Capital Resources	7
Share Capital	7
Escrowed Shares	7
Incentive Stock Options	8
Business Outlook	8
Summary of Quarterly Results	8
Related Party Transactions	9
Changes in Accounting Policies Including Initial Adoption	9
Risks and Uncertainties	10
Trading and Share Statistics	11
Subsequent Events	11

CLIFFSIDE CAPITAL LTD.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

The following management discussion and analysis (“MD&A”) of the results of the operations and financial position of Cliffside Capital Ltd. (the “Company”) prepared as of March 31, 2017 and approved by the Board of Directors on May 24, 2017, should be read in conjunction with the Company’s unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements and notes thereto for the three months ended March 31, 2017, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). All monetary amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars.

Forward- Looking Disclaimer

Certain statements contained in this MD&A constitute forward-looking statements which reflect the Company’s current expectations and projections about future results. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “estimates”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate”, or “believes”, or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Actual results and developments are likely to differ, and may differ materially, from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A. Such forward-looking statements are based on a number of assumptions that may prove to be incorrect. While the Company anticipates that subsequent events and developments may cause its views to change, the Company specifically disclaims any obligation to update these forward-looking statements except as required by applicable law. These forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as representing the Company’s views as of any date subsequent to the date of this MD&A. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The factors identified above are not intended to represent a complete list of the factors that could affect the Company.

Additional Information

Additional information about the Company can be accessed at www.sedar.com. No AIF is required to be filed.

Nature of the Business and Incorporation

The Company was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) on October 22, 2013 and was initially classified as a Capital Pool Company under the terms of the TSX Venture Exchange (the “Exchange”). The Company completed its Qualifying Transaction (“QT”) on July 1, 2016 and on July 6, 2016 received the Final Exchange Bulletin issued by the Exchange and thereafter resumed trading on the Exchange under the symbol CEP.

The Company’s focus is to invest in receivables and other similar financial assets acquired from third parties who have specialized expertise and proven track records in originating and servicing these types of assets. As of March 31, 2017, the Company holds investments in two limited partnerships, CAL LP and ACC LP III (the “Partnerships”). The Partnerships were formed to engage in the business of investing in retail sales contracts secured by collateral charges on motor vehicles that are originated in Canada. CAL LP was formed on February 22, 2016 and ACC LP III was formed on October 14, 2016. The Company owns 85% and 60% of the partnership units in CAL LP and ACC LP III respectively, and AutoCapital Canada Management Inc. (“ACCMI”), an entity associated with the Company, owns the remaining interest.

The Company’s registered office is located at Suite 200, 11 Church Street, Toronto, M5E 1W1.

Financial Highlights

Change in Accounting Treatment of Investments in Limited Partnerships

Prior to December 31, 2016, the Company accounted for its investment in the Partnerships under the equity method in accordance with IAS 28 as it was deemed that ACCMI controlled the Partnerships by virtue of its ability to direct the relevant activities of the Partnerships.

Subsequent to December 31, 2016, the Partnerships each entered into arrangements with institutional lenders to allow each Partnership to leverage its capital and grow its asset base. In addition, each Partnership entered into an agreement for the ongoing purchase of retail sales contracts originated by ACCMI, pursuant to which, the Company sets the investment criteria under which contracts are presented for purchase to each Partnership and for further monetization.

As a result of these changes, management performed an assessment of control for accounting purposes and concluded that the relevant activities had materially changed such that the Company has acquired control of the Partnerships for accounting purposes pursuant to IFRS 10, due to its power over the relevant activities of the Partnerships and its ability to influence its returns. Accordingly, the Company began consolidating its interest in ACC LP III from January 31, 2017 and in CAL LP from March 31, 2017 in accordance with IFRS 10.

As a result of the consolidation, the Exchange released the Company from a previous undertaking, and as such, separate financial statements for CAL LP will no longer be filed on SEDAR.

The financial highlights presented below were prepared in accordance with IFRS and are presented in Canadian dollars.

Select Statement of Financial Position

As at	Mar 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Cash	3,801,406	716,009
Finance receivables - net	16,652,011	-
Investments in limited partnerships	-	4,333,906
Other assets	372,853	158,871
Total assets	20,826,270	5,208,786
Securitization debt	13,181,742	-
Deferred purchase price payable	1,256,357	-
Other liabilities	867,365	529,703
Total liabilities	15,305,464	529,703
Equity attributable to shareholders	4,371,856	4,679,083
Non-controlling interest	1,148,950	-
Total liabilities and equity	20,826,270	5,208,786

The Company had cash of \$691,478 at March 31, 2017 and the Partnerships held \$3,109,928 for a consolidated total of \$3,801,406. The Company's cash is primarily made up of proceeds raised from private placements and share issuances in prior years, less its capital investments in the Partnerships and operating costs. The Partnerships' cash is primarily generated from the receipt of contractually scheduled and additional payments from customers related to the retail sales contracts.

Finance receivables consist of retail sales contracts which had initial terms of 24 to 84 months at time of origination and fixed rates of interest ranging from 9% to 25%. All finance receivables are secured by collateral charges on motor vehicles. The balance of \$16,652,011 at March 31, 2017 represents the outstanding principal balance and accrued fees owing from customers net of estimated allowance for credit losses of \$90,139, as well as capitalized transaction costs of \$1,647,314 associated with the purchase of the finance receivables which are amortized using the effective interest method.

The investments in limited partnerships represented the Company's interest in the Partnerships during the period the investments were equity accounted for. As of March 31, 2017, the Company does not have any investments that are equity accounted for.

Other assets at March 31, 2017 consist of deferred income taxes of \$184,868 for the portion of cumulative tax losses the Company expects to be able to recover against future taxable income. In addition, other assets also includes certain amounts due from related parties in the normal course of operations that are non-interest bearing with no fixed terms of repayment. Other assets at December 31, 2016 primarily consisted of deferred income taxes of \$143,346.

ACC LP III entered into a securitization facility with a Canadian Schedule 1 Bank which provides the partnership with access to a revolving financing line of credit of \$10 million and \$50 million in funding, renewable annually. CAL LP also entered into a securitization facility with a Canadian Life Insurance Company which provides the partnership with access to a revolving financing line of credit of \$6 million and \$50 million in funding, renewable annually. As at March 31, 2017, securitization debt of \$13,181,742 was outstanding which is net of a cash holdback held in trust by the securitizer of \$1,674,833.

The Partnerships purchase retail sales contracts from ACCMI on a fully serviced basis. A component of the purchase price paid for the purchased receivables is deferred and payable to ACCMI over the life of the related finance receivables. As at March 31, 2017, the Partnerships owed ACCMI \$1,256,357 in deferred purchase price, of which \$291,255 was considered due and outstanding.

Other liabilities as at March 31, 2017 consist of \$51,280 owed to LC Asset Management Corporation for management fees, \$404,888 owed in relation to the purchase of the finance receivables, \$290,167 of unearned revenue related to potentially refundable administrative fees included in the finance receivables, and \$121,030 of trade payables and accruals. Other liabilities as at December 31, 2016 include \$425,000 advanced by CAL LP to the Company as well as \$104,703 of trade payables and accruals.

Equity attributable to shareholders of \$4,371,856 at March 31, 2017 includes contributed surplus of \$688,333 related to prior year stock based compensation expenses, cumulative deficit of \$1,052,268, and share capital of \$4,735,791 which represents \$5,000,000 raised through private placements and share issuances in prior years net of \$264,209 of after-tax share issuance costs. The amounts were the same at December 31, 2016 with the exception of the cumulative deficit which was \$745,041 bringing total equity attributable to shareholders to \$4,679,083 at that time.

Non-controlling interest at March 31, 2017 of \$1,148,950 includes of \$1,129,432 of capital invested in the Partnerships by non-controlling parties representing the 15% and 40% of CAL LP and ACC LP III respectively that the Company does not have an interest in. In addition, non-controlling interest also includes \$19,518 of current and prior year earnings attributable to non-controlling parties.

Select Operating Results

For the three months ended	Mar 31, 2017	Mar 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Income while investments equity accounted	51,617	-
Income while investments consolidated	187,593	-
Total income including other income	239,210	582
Interest expense	100,243	-
Provision for credit losses	64,764	-
Management fees	17,880	-
Other expenses	23,029	2,824
Total expenses	205,916	2,824
Net income (loss) before taxes and other items	33,294	(2,242)
Loss on acquisition of control	(376,197)	-
Recovery of (provision for) income taxes	41,522	-
Non-controlling interest	(5,846)	-
Net income (loss) attributable to shareholders	(307,227)	(2,242)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	(0.01)	(0.00)

For the three months ended March 31, 2017, the Company recorded \$51,617 of income from the Partnerships during the period the Partnerships were equity accounted for, as well as \$187,593 of net interest income and other fee income during the period the Partnerships were consolidated. Net interest income represents interest income earned on finance receivables net of amortization of capitalized transaction costs.

Interest expense is incurred by the Partnerships on the securitization debt balance. The amount recorded by the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2017 was \$100,243. Each tranche of securitization debt has a fixed rate of interest. The weighted average interest rate on the securitization debt is 4.78%.

The provision for credit losses is determined first by evaluating the portfolio for specific indications of impairment and applying loss estimates, net of recoveries, based on the severity of the delinquency with receivables greater than 90 days past due being fully provided for. The credit losses incurred and provided for as of March 31, 2017 are as expected given the size and duration of the portfolio.

The Company incurred management fees of \$17,880 for the three months ended March 31, 2017, pursuant to a management agreement with LC Asset Management Corporation (see Related Party Transactions section).

Other expenses are comprised of professional fees of \$16,259 and general and administrative expenses of \$6,770 for the three months ended March 31, 2017. Other expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2016 mainly comprised of general and administrative expenses of \$2,242.

As a result of acquiring control, the transaction costs of \$376,197 that were originally capitalized as a result of acquiring the partnership units in CAL LP, have been written off as a loss on acquisition of control and are included in the Company's net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2017. Excluding this loss on acquisition of control, the Company experienced its first period of generating positive earnings before taxes.

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, the Company recognized an income tax recovery of \$41,522 representing the estimated recovery of future income taxes related to current year tax losses and other deductible temporary differences.

For the three months ended March 31, 2017, the Company reported non-controlling interest of \$5,846 which represents the portion of current period earnings that are not attributable to the Company.

Select Statement of Cash Flow Summary

For the three months ended	Mar 31, 2017	Mar 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(2,566,022)	104,944
Cash (used in) provided by investing activities	893,271	-
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities	4,758,148	(142,083)
Increase (decrease) in cash during period	3,085,397	(37,139)

Total cash used in operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2017 consists primarily of acquisition of finance receivables of \$4,955,546 for the period post-acquisition, offset by positive cash flows generated from changes in working capital amounts. Total cash generated in investing activities represents the cash acquired on acquisition of control of the Partnerships. The proceeds from financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2017 primarily represents the financing of newly acquired finance receivables through securitization debt. There were no cash distributions from the Partnerships during the period. The Company did not declare or pay any dividends during the period.

Non-IFRS Measures

The Company prepares its unaudited interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS. In this MD&A, in addition to financial results provided in accordance with IFRS, the Company discloses certain financial measures not recognized under IFRS and which do not have standard meanings prescribed by IFRS. These measures include the following:

- **Gross yield** - Total interest income and other income, excluding amortization of capitalized costs for the period, divided by average finance receivables for the same period, annualized.
- **Delinquency rate** - Outstanding principal balance of delinquent finance receivables (those greater than 30 days past due) at the end of a period, divided by the total outstanding principal balance of all receivables at the same date.

The non-IFRS measures and additional information should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The Company's primary assets are the finance receivables which are secured by collateral charges on motor vehicles. As such, key performance indicators for the assets in the Partnerships as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2017 are reported below. Note, there is no comparative information for the same period in the prior year.

	<u>CAL LP</u>	<u>ACC LP III</u>
Gross yield	17.73%	16.45%
Delinquency rate	3.21%	1.41%

The Partnerships' portfolios of retail sales contracts have strong gross yields which contribute favourably to net earnings. Overall portfolio performance and delinquency rates are as expected based on the size of the portfolios.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Through a combination of two private placements and the Company's initial public offering ("IPO"), the Company raised gross proceeds of \$5 million from the issuance of common shares. These proceeds were largely invested in the Partnerships during 2016 leaving the Company with approximately \$691,478 of cash on hand at March 31, 2017 which management believes is sufficient to meet the Company's working capital requirements. The Partnerships are holding \$3,109,927 of cash as of March 31, 2017 to be used to continue to acquire and securitize finance receivables and meet working capital requirements. In addition, the Partnerships have access to funding facilities totalling \$100 million and \$16 million of revolving credit which allow the Partnerships to continue to acquire and monetize retail sales contracts.

Share Capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. Through a combination of two private placements and the IPO, which included the issuance of 10,000,000 shares at \$0.05 per share and 45,000,000 shares at \$0.10 per share, the Company raised gross proceeds of \$5 million and incurred cumulative expenses of \$264,209 net of taxes (other than non-cash compensation expense and net of working capital changes). The Company's common shares began trading on the Exchange on April 17, 2014. Trading in the Company's shares was halted on February 23, 2016 and resumed on completion of the QT on July 7, 2016 under the symbol CEP.

Issued and outstanding common shares are as follows:

	Shares	Amount (\$)
Opening balance, January 1, 2016	55,000,000	4,662,165
Issuance of common shares	-	-
Ending balance, March 31, 2016	55,000,000	4,662,165
Opening balance, January 1, 2017	55,000,000	4,735,791
Issuance of common shares	-	-
Ending balance, March 31, 2017	55,000,000	4,735,791

Escrowed Shares

34,250,000 of the 45,000,000 common shares of the Company issued in 2014 prior to the IPO were deposited with the escrow agent under an escrow agreement (the "Escrowed Shares"). The Escrowed Shares were not to be released until the Exchange issued the Final Exchange Bulletin.

The Final Exchange Bulletin was issued on July 6, 2016 at which time 10-per-cent or 3,425,000, of the original number of all Escrowed Shares were released. On January 6, 2017, an additional 5,137,499 Escrowed Shares were released, and an additional 15-per-cent of the original number of Escrowed Shares will be released on the dates 12 months, 18 months, 24 months, 30 months and 36 months following the issuance of the Final Exchange Bulletin so that all Escrowed Shares will have been released three years after the date of the Final Exchange Bulletin.

Issued and outstanding Escrowed Shares are as follows:

	Shares
Ending balance, December 31, 2016	30,825,000
Released	(5,137,499)
Ending balance, March 31, 2017	25,687,501

Incentive Stock Options

On completion of the IPO in 2014, the Company granted 5,500,000 incentive stock options to its directors and officers to purchase an aggregate of up to 10-per-cent of the issued and outstanding common shares at a price of \$0.10 per common share, exercisable for a period of ten years from the date granted. In addition, as part of the compensation to Raymond James Ltd, the agent, the Company issued 1,000,000 options exercisable for 24 months from the date of issue at the exercise price of \$0.10. All of the stock options were fully vested upon issuance and the fair value thereof was recorded immediately in earnings at that time as compensation expense.

In 2015, 550,000 incentive stock options were granted to the Chief Financial Officer at a price of \$0.10 per common share, exercisable for a period of ten years from the date granted. The options were fully vested upon issuance and the fair value thereof was recorded immediately in earnings at that time as compensation expense.

Further, in 2016, the Company granted 1,000,000 incentive stock options to the Chief Executive Officer with an exercise price of \$0.105, exercisable for a period of ten years from the date granted. 25-per-cent of these options vested upon grant and vest in further 25-per-cent increments on November 28th in each of 2017, 2018 and 2019. The fair value of the portion vested as of December 31, 2016 was recorded in earnings during that period as stock-based compensation expense.

Issued and outstanding stock options at March 31, 2017 were 4,850,000, of which, 4,100,000 were exercisable.

Business Outlook

ACC LP III's funding facility with a Canadian Schedule 1 Bank provides a financing line of credit of \$10 million and \$50 million in funding for the securitization of retail sales contracts. CAL LP's funding facility with a Canadian Life Insurance Company provides a financing line of credit of \$6 million and \$50 million in funding for the securitization of retail sales contracts. These facilities allow the Company to leverage its 85-per-cent invested capital in CAL LP and its 60-per-cent invested capital in ACC LP III and grow its return on invested capital.

ACC LP III has utilized \$21 million of its securitization facility as of the date this MD&A was filed and CAL LP has utilized \$7 million. Cliffside is targeting growth in assets under management and growth in returns, while maintaining an acceptable level of credit risk to ultimately deliver attractive dividend yields to its shareholders.

Summary of Quarterly Results

	For the period ended							
	2017	2016				2015		
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total income	239,210	34,249	23,762	569	582	582	882	2,914
Total expenses	587,959	79,441	41,644	7,839	2,824	3,213	15,768	26,312
Income (loss) before taxes	(348,749)	(45,192)	(17,882)	(7,270)	(2,242)	(2,631)	(14,886)	(23,398)
Provision for recovery of income taxes	41,522	31,583	38,137	-	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss) after taxes	(307,227)	(13,609)	20,255	(7,270)	(2,242)	(2,631)	(14,886)	(23,398)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

The quarterly highlights presented above were prepared in accordance with IFRS and are presented in Canadian dollars.

Until Q2 2016, the Company had no significant operations and income consisted primarily of interest earned on deposits, and expenses consisted primarily of general and administrative expenses. Operations began in Q3 2016 upon completion of the QT with the Company's investment in CAL LP, and grew in Q4 with the Company's investment in ACC LP III. During Q1 2017, the Company began consolidating its interest in the Partnerships resulting in an increase in total income as well as increased operating costs, particularly due to

recording a loss on acquisition of control of \$376,197. Excluding this loss on acquisition of control, the Company experienced its first period of generating positive earnings before taxes in Q1.

Related Party Transactions

The following is a summary of related party transactions:

- a) The Company entered into a management agreement with LC Asset Management Corporation (the “Manager”) dated as of July 1, 2016 to provide investment advice and manage the operations of the Company. The Manager and ACCMI are considered related parties to the Company, as a result of significant common ownership. In addition, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company is also the Chief Executive Officer of the Manager and holds the position of Chief Corporate Development Officer at ACCMI. The Company pays the Manager a fee of 1.25-per-cent annually of the Company’s gross unconsolidated assets and a potential performance bonus subject to the financial performance of the Company. The total amount outstanding as of March 31, 2017 is \$51,313 and is accrued in these financial statements.
- b) In 2016, CAL LP advanced \$425,000 to the Company. The amount is non-interest bearing with no fixed terms of repayment. The amount was repaid subsequent to March 31, 2017.
- c) During the period, the Partnerships each entered into arrangements with ACCMI for the ongoing purchase of retail sales contracts originated by ACCMI which meet certain investment criteria established by the Company. A portion of the purchase price payable for these contracts is paid upfront on acquisition of the contract, and a portion is deferred and paid over time.
- d) Included within other assets and accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$104,477 and \$404,888 respectively, are amounts due to/from related parties in the normal course of operations that are non-interest bearing with no fixed terms of repayment.

Changes in Accounting Policies Including Initial Adoption

There are pending changes to IFRS which are not yet effective for the period ended March 31, 2017 which have not been applied in the preparation of the interim financial statements. The Company is currently considering the impact that these standard changes will have on the financial statements. The standards issued or amended but not yet effective at March 31, 2017 include the following:

IFRS 9 ‘Financial Instruments’

The final version of IFRS 9, “Financial Instruments” (“IFRS 9”), was issued by the IASB in July 2014 and will replace IAS 39, “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”. IFRS 9 introduces a model for classification and measurement, a single forward-looking ‘expected loss’ impairment model and a substantially reformed approach to hedge accounting. The new single principle-based approach for determining the classification of financial assets is driven by cash flow characteristics and the business model in which an asset is held. The new model also results in a single impairment model being applied to all financial instruments, which will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses. It also includes changes in respect of an entity’s own credit risk in measuring liabilities elected to be measured at fair value, so that gains caused by the deterioration of an entity’s own credit risk on such liabilities are no longer recognized in profit or loss. The entity’s own credit changes can be early adopted in isolation without otherwise changing the accounting for financial instruments. Lastly, a third measurement category for financial assets – “fair value through other comprehensive income” will exist. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018; however, it is available for early adoption. Management is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this standard on the financial statements.

IFRS 15 ‘Revenue from Contracts with Customers’

IFRS 15, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (“IFRS 15”), provides a comprehensive five-step revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers. The IFRS 15 revenue recognition model requires management to exercise significant judgment and make estimates that affect revenue recognition. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier application permitted. Management is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this standard on the financial statements.

IFRS 7 ‘Financial Instruments: Disclosures’

IFRS 7, “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” (“IFRS 7”), has been amended by the IASB to require additional disclosures on transition from IAS 39 to IFRS 9. The amendment to IFRS 7 is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Management is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this standard on the financial statements.

Risks and Uncertainties

In the normal course of business, the Company is exposed to certain risks and uncertainties and manages them, as follows:

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations associated with financial liabilities in full. The primary sources of liquidity for the Company are from cash raised from equity financing and future distributions from the Partnerships, which would be used to finance working capital and capital expenditure requirements, and to meet the Company's financial obligations associated with financial liabilities. Additional sources of liquidity are debt and equity financing, which may be used to fund additional operating and other expenses and retire debt obligations, if any, at their maturity. The primary source of liquidity for the Partnerships is cash flows from the collection of finance receivables. As at March 31, 2017, the undiscounted cash flows arising from the finance receivables, excluding transaction costs, are as follows:

	Within 1 year	In 1 to 3 years	In 4 to 5 years	Greater than 5 years	Total
Total receivables	4,352,965	8,452,085	3,999,274	5,578,590	22,382,914

These cash flows are considered to be sufficient to cover the Partnerships financial obligations for the same period as follows:

	Within 1 year	In 1 to 3 years	In 4 to 5 years	Greater than 5 years	Total
Securitization debt	2,479,922	4,660,794	2,330,134	3,710,892	13,181,742
Deferred purchase price payable	771,141	397,664	85,539	2,013	1,256,357
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	577,198	-	-	-	577,198
	<u>3,828,261</u>	<u>5,058,458</u>	<u>2,415,673</u>	<u>3,712,905</u>	<u>15,015,297</u>

The amounts reported for securitization debt are based on contractual maturities. However the debt may be due earlier if the corresponding finance receivables run-off sooner. Accordingly, the maturities in the tables above are not a forecast of future cash flows.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that obligors may be unable to fulfil their commitments. For a financial asset, this is typically the gross carrying amount, net of any amounts offset and any impairment losses. Credit risk has a significant impact on finance receivables. The underlying obligors to the finance receivables typically would not be approved for financing at prime rates. These customers may have had poor or inadequate credit history, or may be purchasing a vehicle that does not meet prime auto lending guidelines.

The performance of the finance receivables depends on a number of factors, including general economic conditions, unemployment levels, risk of fraud, and the circumstances of individual obligors. The maximum exposure to the finance receivables is represented by the carrying amount thereof. Although credit risk has a significant impact on retail receivables, it is mitigated by the Partnerships having a first priority perfected security interest in the related financed vehicles. In the case of obligor defaults, the value of the repossessed collateral provides a source of protection. Every reasonable effort is made to follow-up on delinquent accounts and to keep accounts current and repossession is considered only as a last resort. A repossessed vehicle is sold and proceeds are applied to the amount owing on the account. As such, the Partnerships are also exposed to fluctuations in used vehicle prices.

The finance receivables have no significant concentration of credit risk due to the fact that they are made up of a pool of receivables, with no individual receivable having a significant balance in relation to the outstanding portfolio balance. The receivables are geographically dispersed throughout Canada, the underlying collateral consists of varying vehicle makes, models and vehicle types, the underlying obligors of the receivables have varying credit ratings, and the receivables have varying interest rates and terms.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices will have an effect on future cash flows associated with financial instruments. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates may have an effect on the cash flows associated with some financial instruments, known as interest rate cash flow risk, or on the fair value of other financial

instruments, known as interest rate price risk. The finance receivables are subject to fixed interest rates and are carried at amortized cost, such that there is no re-measurement of carrying amount as market interest rates fluctuate. Securitization debt is subject to fixed rates of interest for each tranche securitized. The revolving lines of credit have floating rates of interest however significant exposure is not expected due to the short term nature of the revolving debt.

Currency risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates may have an effect on future cash flows associated with financial instruments. The Company does not have significant transactions denominated in foreign currency and therefore is not currently exposed to significant foreign currency risk.

Other price risk is the risk that changes in market prices, including commodity or equity prices, will have an effect on future cash flows associated with financial instruments. The cash flows associated with financial instruments of the Company are not exposed to other price risk.

Counterparty Risk

The Company and Partnerships are exposed to counterparty risk through their relationship with ACCMI and their funders. ACCMI is responsible for presenting retail sales contracts to the Partnerships that meet the Company's investment criteria. There is a risk that ACCMI may not be able to present contracts that are acceptable to the Company and the Partnerships would have to find a new source of originations. Additionally, the Partnerships are exposed to the risk that the funders may cease securitizing retail sales contracts in which case the Partnerships would have to find other sources of financing.

Fair Values

The Company's financial instruments include cash, finance receivables, other assets, securitization debt, deferred purchase price payable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their fair values as the balances are either recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest method, or have a short-term nature.

Trading and Share Statistics

Below are details of the Company's share price for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and for the twelve months ended December 31, 2016.

For the period ended	Mar 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Average monthly trading volume*	31,473	80,363
Share price		
High	0.09	0.15
Low	0.08	0.06
Close	0.09	0.10
Outstanding shares	55,000,000	55,000,000

* Trading in the Company's shares was halted on Feb 23, 2016 and resumed on completion of the QT with effect on July 7, 2016 under the symbol CEP. Statistics for the period ended December 31, 2016 represent period from January 1 to February 22, 2016 as well as July 7 to December 31, 2016.

Subsequent Events

Subsequent to March 31, 2017, CAL LP completed its first securitization transaction by securitizing \$7 million in finance receivables.

Cliffside Capital Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

For the three months ended March 31, 2017

Financial Statements	Page
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.....	4
Consolidated Statements of Net Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)	5
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity	6
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	7
Notes to the Financial Statements.....	8

Notice to reader pursuant to National Instrument 51-102

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the condensed interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the condensed interim financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Cliffside Capital Ltd. have been prepared by management and approved by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors of the Company.

The Company's independent auditors have not performed a review of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditors.

Cliffside Capital Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(in Canadian dollars)

As at	Mar 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
	\$	\$
	(unaudited)	
Assets		
Cash	3,801,406	716,009
Finance receivables - net (note 5)	16,652,011	-
Deferred income taxes (note 7)	184,868	143,346
Investments in limited partnerships (note 4)	-	4,333,906
Other assets	187,985	15,525
Total assets	20,826,270	5,208,786
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	577,198	104,703
Advance from CAL LP (note 15)	-	425,000
Deferred purchase price payable (note 8)	1,256,357	-
Unearned revenue	290,167	-
Securitization debt (note 9)	13,181,742	-
Total liabilities	15,305,464	529,703
Equity (note 10)		
Share capital	4,735,791	4,735,791
Contributed surplus	688,333	688,333
Cumulative deficit	(1,052,268)	(745,041)
Equity attributable to shareholders	4,371,856	4,679,083
Non-controlling interest (note 4, 11)	1,148,950	-
Total equity	5,520,806	4,679,083
Total liabilities and equity	20,826,270	5,208,786

Approved on behalf of the Board

“Michael Stein” (signed)

Michael Stein

“Fern Glowinsky” (signed)

Fern Glowinsky

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

Cliffside Capital Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Net Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(in Canadian dollars)

For the three months ended (unaudited)	Mar 31, 2017	Mar 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Income while investments equity accounted		
Income from limited partnerships (note 4)	51,617	-
Income while investments consolidated		
Net interest income (note 6)	176,802	-
Other income	10,791	582
Total income	239,210	582
Financial expenses		
Interest expense (note 9)	100,243	-
Net financial revenue before credit losses	138,967	582
Provision for credit losses (note 5)	64,764	-
Net financial income	74,203	582
Operating expenses		
Management fees (note 15)	17,880	-
Stock-based compensation	-	-
General and administrative	23,029	2,824
Total expenses	40,909	2,824
Net income (loss) before write-off and income taxes	33,294	(2,242)
Loss on acquisition of control (note 2)	376,197	-
Net income (loss) before income taxes	(342,903)	(2,242)
Recovery of (provision for) income taxes (note 7)	41,522	-
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	(301,381)	(2,242)
Net income (loss) attributable to shareholders	(307,227)	(2,242)
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest (note 11)	5,846	-
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	(301,381)	(2,242)
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to shareholders		
Basic and diluted (note 12)	(0.01)	(0.00)
Weighted average number of outstanding common shares		
Basic and diluted (note 12)	55,000,000	45,000,000

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

Cliffside Capital Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(in Canadian dollars)

(unaudited)	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Non- Controlling Interest	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, December 31, 2015	4,662,165	665,000	(742,175)	-	4,584,990
Stock based compensation	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	(2,242)	-	(2,242)
Balance, March 31, 2016	4,662,165	665,000	(744,417)	-	4,582,748
Balance, December 31, 2016	4,735,791	688,333	(745,041)	-	4,679,083
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	(307,227)	5,846	(301,381)
Non-controlling interest (note 4)	-	-	-	1,143,104	1,143,104
Balance, March 31, 2017	4,735,791	688,333	(1,052,268)	1,148,950	5,520,806

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

Cliffside Capital Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in Canadian dollars)

For the three months ended (unaudited)	Mar 31, 2017	Mar 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Operating activities		
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	(307,227)	(2,242)
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Loss on acquisition of control	376,197	-
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes	(41,522)	-
Change in working capital	2,407,847	107,186
Income from limited partnerships	(51,617)	-
Non-controlling interest	5,846	-
Acquisition of finance receivables - net	(4,955,546)	-
Cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(2,566,022)	104,944
Investing activities		
Cash acquired on change in control	893,271	-
Cash (used in) provided by investing activities	893,271	-
Financing activities		
Proceeds from securitization debt, net of repayments and holdback	4,758,148	-
Deferred transaction costs	-	(142,083)
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities	4,758,148	(142,083)
Increase (decrease) in cash during period	3,085,397	(37,139)
Cash, beginning of period	716,009	4,641,361
Cash, end of period	3,801,406	4,604,222

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

Cliffside Capital Ltd.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

1. Nature of Organization

Description of the business

Cliffside Capital Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated on October 22, 2013 and was initially classified as a Capital Pool Company under the terms of the TSX Venture Exchange (the “Exchange”). The Company completed its Qualifying Transaction (“QT”) on July 1, 2016 and on July 6, 2016 received the Final Exchange Bulletin issued by the Exchange and thereafter resumed trading on the Exchange under the symbol CEP.

The Company’s registered office is located at Suite 200, 11 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario M5E 1W1.

The Company holds investments in two limited partnerships, CAL LP and ACC LP III (the “Partnerships”). The Partnerships were formed to engage in the business of investing in retail sales contracts secured by collateral charges on motor vehicles that are originated in Canada. CAL LP was formed on February 22, 2016 and ACC LP III was formed on October 14, 2016. The Company owns 85-per-cent and 60-per-cent of the partnership units in CAL LP and ACC LP III respectively, and AutoCapital Canada Management Inc. (“ACCOMI”) owns the remaining interest.

CAL LP’s and ACC LP III’s registered offices are located at Suite 200, 11 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario M5E 1W1.

Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Company’s Board of Directors and authorized for issue on May 24, 2017.

2. Change in Accounting Treatment of Investments in Limited Partnerships

Prior to December 31, 2016, the Company accounted for its investment in the Partnerships under the equity method in accordance with IAS 28 as it was deemed that ACCMI controlled the Partnerships by virtue of its ability to direct the relevant activities of the Partnerships.

Subsequent to December 31, 2016, the Partnerships each entered into arrangements with institutional lenders to allow each Partnership to leverage its capital and grow its asset base. In addition, each Partnership entered into an agreement for the ongoing purchase of retail sales contracts originated by ACCMI, pursuant to which, the Company sets the investment criteria under which contracts are presented for purchase to each Partnership and for further monetization.

As a result of these changes, management performed an assessment of control for accounting purposes and concluded that the relevant activities had materially changed such that the Company has acquired control of the Partnerships for accounting purposes pursuant to IFRS 10, due to its power over the relevant activities of the Partnerships and its ability to influence its returns. Accordingly, the Company’s interest in ACC LP III has been consolidated from January 31, 2017 and the Company’s interest in CAL LP has been consolidated from March 31, 2017 in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS 10. As a result of acquiring control, the transaction costs of \$376,197 that were originally capitalized as a result of acquiring the partnership units in CAL LP, have been written off as a loss on acquisition of control.

As a result of the consolidation, the Exchange released the Company from a previous undertaking, and as such, separate financial statements for CAL LP will no longer be filed on SEDAR.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of presentation

These financial statements are stated in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company and have been prepared using the historical cost convention.

Cliffside Capital Ltd.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

The statement of financial position of the Company is presented on a non-classified basis in order of liquidity of assets and liabilities. Due to the prepayment feature related to the finance receivables, presentation based on liquidity provides information that is reliable and more relevant.

Statement of compliance

These interim financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with IAS 34, “Interim Financial Reporting” (“IAS 34”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

The accounting policies followed in these interim financial statements are consistent with those of the Company’s audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016. Accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosure normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), as issued by the IASB, have been omitted or condensed.

Basis of consolidation

These financial statements include the accounts of the Company and the Partnerships. The financial statements of the Partnerships are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies. All intracompany balances, income and expenses, and distributions are eliminated in full. Consolidation of an investee begins when the Company obtains power over the relevant activities of the investee and is able to use its power to affect variable returns.

The following are the significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements:

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management of the Company to make certain judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and judgments are used when accounting for items and matters such as accounting treatment for investments in limited partnerships, capitalized transaction costs, provision for credit losses, deferred purchase price payable, accrued liabilities, unearned revenue, deferred income taxes, including recoverability of deferred tax assets, and fair value of stock options or other amounts pursuant to the Company’s significant accounting policies. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Any changes in estimates are applied on a prospective basis.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs. The following is a summary of the accounting model the Company has elected to apply to each of its significant categories of financial instruments outstanding at March 31, 2017:

Type	Classification
Cash	Loans and receivables
Investments in limited partnerships	Loans and receivables
Finance receivables - net	Loans and receivables
Other assets	Loans and receivables
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Advance from CAL LP	Other financial liabilities
Deferred purchase price payable	Other financial liabilities
Unearned revenue	Other financial liabilities
Securitization debt	Other financial liabilities

Cliffside Capital Ltd.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

The Company initially measures all of its financial instruments at fair value. Subsequent measurement and treatment of any gain or loss is recorded as follows:

- a) Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.
- b) Other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability (or group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and allocating the interest income or interest expense over the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability (or group of financial assets or financial liabilities). The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial instrument. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of financial assets or liabilities are accounted for as part of the carrying value at inception, and are recognized over the term of the assets or liabilities using the effective interest method. Capitalized transaction costs in financial assets include the premium associated with purchasing fully serviced retail sales contracts, as well as the Partnerships' share of costs associated with originating the underlying contracts, which are amortized into earnings and netted against interest income. Capitalized transaction costs in financial liabilities include securitization costs which are amortized into earnings and included within interest expense.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset with the net amount reported on the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amount in all situations and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or the asset and the liability will be settled simultaneously. No amounts have been offset as at March 31, 2017.

Impairment of financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably. Losses expected as a result of future events, no matter how likely, are not recognized until such time as objective evidence of impairment arises.

The Partnerships establish an allowance for credit losses against the finance receivables first by evaluating the portfolio for specific indications of impairment and then by evaluating the remaining portfolio collectively for indications of impairment. Receivables greater than 90 days past due are fully provided for, net of estimated recoveries.

Investments in limited partnerships

Limited partnerships are entities over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but it is not in control or joint control over those investees. These investments are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the carrying value of an interest in an investee is initially recognized at cost and adjusted for the Company's share of net income, other comprehensive income ("OCI"), distributions by the equity-accounted investment, and other adjustments to the Company's proportionate interest in the investee. The Company determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment is impaired. If this is the case, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the carrying value of the investment, including transaction costs, and the recoverable amount of the limited partnership interest and recognizes the impairment in the statement of net income (loss) and net

Cliffside Capital Ltd.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

comprehensive income (loss).

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment are accounted for as part of the carrying value of the investment.

Revenue recognition

Net interest income

The Partnerships recognize interest income and interest expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments using the effective interest method. Recognition of interest income is suspended for any finance receivables that are more than 90 days past due, or sooner in the event collectability is no longer reasonably assured. Interest income is presented net of amortization of capitalized costs associated with originating and purchasing the underlying contracts.

Unearned revenue

The obligors' retail sales contract principal amounts include an administrative fee which may become partially refundable in the event of prepayment prior to the scheduled maturity date of the contract. This unearned revenue is amortized into other income on a daily basis over the term of the retail sales contracts on an effective yield basis using the implicit rate in the retail sales contracts.

Other income

In addition to the amortization of the administrative fee, other income also includes other fees charged to obligors for items such as due date changes, late payments, and non-sufficient funds, all of which are recognized when realized.

Deferred income taxes

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the asset and liability method. Temporary differences arising from the difference between the tax basis of an asset or liability and its carrying amount on the statement of financial position are used to calculate deferred income tax liabilities or assets. Deferred income tax liabilities or assets are calculated using tax rates anticipated to apply in the periods that the temporary differences are expected to reverse. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the period that substantive enactment occurs. As at March 31, 2017, the Company has recognized a deferred tax asset for the portion of loss carry-forwards and temporary differences it expects to be recoverable as a result of its completion of the QT and investment in the Partnerships.

Stock-based compensation

The Company issues stock-based compensation to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The fair value of options issued to directors, officers, employees and consultants to the Company is charged to net income (loss) over the vesting period with an offsetting amount recorded to contributed surplus. The fair value of options issued to agents in conjunction with a public offering is charged against share capital with the offsetting amount recorded to contributed surplus. Fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Consideration paid on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital.

Earnings or loss per share

Earnings or loss per share are calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. The treasury stock method of calculating diluted earnings per share is used, which assumes that all outstanding stock options granted with an exercise price below the average market value are exercised during the reporting period and the proceeds received from the assumed exercise of options are used to acquire shares in the open market at the average price. The difference between the number of shares assumed and the number of shares assumed purchased is then included in the denominator of the diluted earnings per share computation. Shares that are considered contingently returnable are excluded from the calculation of basic and diluted earnings or loss per share.

Cliffside Capital Ltd.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) includes all changes in equity of the Company, except those resulting from investments by shareholders and distributions to shareholders. Comprehensive income (loss) is the total of net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) comprises expenses and losses that, in accordance with IFRS, require recognition, but are excluded from net loss. The Company does not have any items giving rise to other comprehensive income (loss) in the reporting period, nor is there any accumulated balance of other comprehensive income (loss). All gains and losses, including those arising from measurement of all financial instruments have been recognized in net income (loss) for the period.

Segment reporting

The only segment the Company currently holds investments in is the automotive financial services segment in Canada.

Standards issued but not yet effective

There are pending changes to IFRS which are not yet effective for the period ended March 31, 2017 which have not been applied in the preparation of the financial statements. The Company is currently considering the impact that these standard changes will have on the financial statements. The standards issued or amended but not yet effective at March 31, 2017 include the following:

IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'

The final version of IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments" ("IFRS 9"), was issued by the IASB in July 2014 and will replace IAS 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". IFRS 9 introduces a model for classification and measurement, a single forward-looking 'expected loss' impairment model and a substantially reformed approach to hedge accounting. The new single principle-based approach for determining the classification of financial assets is driven by cash flow characteristics and the business model in which an asset is held. The new model also results in a single impairment model being applied to all financial instruments, which will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses. It also includes changes in respect of an entity's own credit risk in measuring liabilities elected to be measured at fair value, so that gains caused by the deterioration of an entity's own credit risk on such liabilities are no longer recognized in profit or loss. The entity's own credit changes can be early adopted in isolation without otherwise changing the accounting for financial instruments. Lastly, a third measurement category for financial assets – "fair value through other comprehensive income" will exist. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018; however, it is available for early adoption. Management is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this standard on the financial statements.

IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

IFRS 15, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" ("IFRS 15"), provides a comprehensive five-step revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers. The IFRS 15 revenue recognition model requires management to exercise significant judgment and make estimates that affect revenue recognition. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier application permitted. Management is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this standard on the financial statements.

IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'

IFRS 7, "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" ("IFRS 7"), has been amended by the IASB to require additional disclosures on transition from IAS 39 to IFRS 9. The amendment to IFRS 7 is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Management is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this standard on the

Cliffside Capital Ltd.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

financial statements.

4. Acquisition of Control of Limited Partnerships

Prior to December 31, 2016, the Company accounted for its investment in the Partnerships under the equity method in accordance with IAS 28 as it was deemed that ACCMI controlled the Partnerships by virtue of its ability to direct the relevant activities of the Partnerships. As discussed in note 2, the Company acquired control of the Partnerships during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and as such the Investments in Limited Partnerships was eliminated on the statement of financial position. As of March 31, 2017, the Company does not have any investments that are equity accounted for.

	CAL LP	ACC LP III	TOTAL
Balance, December 31, 2016	3,432,381	901,525	4,333,906
Equity pick up during the period	46,078	5,539	51,617
Subtotal	3,478,459	907,064	4,385,523
Elimination on consolidation (see below)	(3,478,459)	(907,064)	(4,385,523)
Total investments in limited partnerships	-	-	-

Below is a summary of the assets and liabilities acquired on the date of control:

	Mar 31, 2017	Jan 31, 2017	
	CAL LP	ACC LP III	TOTAL
Assets and liabilities acquired			
Cash	791,871	101,400	893,271
Finance receivables - net	2,524,316	9,172,150	11,696,466
Other assets	550,620	1,859,837	2,410,457
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(34,207)	(322,696)	(356,903)
Deferred purchase price	(139,840)	(700,855)	(840,695)
Unearned revenue	(52,114)	(154,078)	(206,192)
Securitization debt	-	(8,443,974)	(8,443,974)
	3,640,646	1,511,784	5,152,430
Loss on acquisition of control	376,197	-	376,197
Less: Non-controlling interest	(538,384)	(604,720)	(1,143,104)
Total elimination on consolidation	3,478,459	907,064	4,385,523

During the period, the Partnerships did not declare any distributions to the limited partners. Taxable income, if any, is distributed to the Partnerships' limited partners on an annual basis. As a result, the Partnerships are not subject to income tax, as the limited partners are taxed directly.

5. Finance Receivables

Finance receivables consist of retail sales contracts which had initial terms of 24 to 84 months at time of origination and fixed rates of interest ranging from 9-per-cent to 25-per-cent. All finance receivables are secured by collateral charges on motor vehicles.

The finance receivables as at March 31, 2017 can be broken down as follows:

Cliffside Capital Ltd.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

	Mar 31, 2017
Finance receivables - gross	16,742,150
Allowance for credit losses	<u>(90,139)</u>
Finance receivables - net	16,652,011

Finance receivables – gross

Outstanding payments, including principal and interest, contractually due under the finance receivables, as well as transaction costs, as at March 31, 2017 are outlined below. Management expects that a portion of the retail sales contracts will be repaid in full prior to the maturity date. Accordingly, the maturities in the table below are not a forecast of future cash collections.

	Mar 31, 2017
Within 1 year	4,352,965
In 1 to 3 years	8,452,085
In 4 to 5 years	3,999,274
Greater than 5 years	<u>5,578,590</u>
Total receivables	22,382,914
Less: Unearned interest	<u>(7,288,078)</u>
Total receivables, net of unearned interest	15,094,836
Add: Transaction costs	<u>1,647,314</u>
Finance receivables - gross	16,742,150

Allowance for credit losses

The finance receivables are composed of a portfolio of retail sales contracts with each individual contract representing a small amount relative to the portfolio. Management evaluates the allowance for credit loss requirements by taking into consideration current delinquencies, losses incurred on a static pool basis, credit and collection policies, collateral values and economic factors, net of estimated recoveries. Receivables greater than 90 days past due are fully provided for, net of estimated recoveries.

The following illustrates the aging of the finance receivables, excluding transaction costs, as at March 31, 2017:

	<u>31 - 60 Days</u>	<u>61 - 90 Days</u>	<u>91+ Days</u>		
	<u>Current</u>	<u>Past Due</u>	<u>Past Due</u>	<u>Past Due</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total receivables, net of unearned interest	14,836,297	182,976	59,771	15,791	15,094,836
% of total finance receivables	99%	1%	0%	0%	100%

The Partnerships' allowance for credit losses at March 31, 2017 can be broken down as follows:

	Mar 31, 2017
Allowance for credit losses, beginning of period	25,916
Provision for credit losses	77,807
Write-offs	(29,230)
Recoveries, net of costs	<u>15,646</u>
Allowance for credit losses, end of period	90,139

Cliffside Capital Ltd.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

6. Net Interest Income

Interest income represents interest earned on the finance receivables. The amount is presented net of amortization of capitalized costs associated with originating and purchasing the underlying retail sales contracts, which is broken down as follows for the period ended March 31, 2017:

	Mar 31, 2017
Interest income	395,189
Amortization of capitalized costs	(138,055)
Elimination on consolidation	(80,332)
Net interest income	176,802

7. Deferred Income Taxes

A reconciliation of deferred tax assets is as follows:

	Mar 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Balance, beginning of year	143,346	-
Recognized in net income	41,522	69,720
Recognized in equity	-	73,626
Total deferred income taxes	184,868	143,346

The Company has recognized a deferred income tax asset for the portion of cumulative tax losses it expects to be able to recover. If unutilized, the tax loss carry-forwards expire commencing 2033. The tax benefit of deductible share issuance costs has been allocated directly to share capital.

The components of tax for the period ended March 31, 2017 are as follows:

	Mar 31, 2017	Mar 31, 2016
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Related to current year losses	41,522	-
Related to previously unrecognized losses	-	-
Total provision for recovery of income taxes	41,522	-

8. Deferred Purchase Price Payable

The Partnerships purchase retail sales contracts from ACCMI, a related party (refer to note 15), on a fully serviced basis. A component of the purchase price paid for the purchased receivables is deferred and payable to ACCMI over the life of the related finance receivables. A breakdown of the amount owing at March 31, 2017 is provided below:

	Mar 31, 2017
Deferred purchase price payable - current	771,141
Deferred purchase price payable - long-term	485,216
Total deferred purchase price payable	1,256,357

Cliffside Capital Ltd.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

ACCMI continues to administer the contracts on behalf of the Partnerships who pay a deferred purchase price to ACCMI based on the outstanding finance receivables balance at the end of every month. The total amount payable at the time the Partnerships purchase the receivables is calculated as the present value of these estimated future cash payments, and is capitalized within transaction costs under finance receivables. Accordingly, every month, as the associated finance receivables continue to remain outstanding, a portion of the deferred purchase price becomes due and payable. The liability is paid monthly in arrears with a total of \$27,604 paid by the Partnerships to ACCMI for the three months ended March 31, 2017. Of the current portion of the deferred purchase price payable, \$291,255 is considered due and outstanding.

9. Securitization Debt

ACC LP III entered into a securitization facility with a Canadian Schedule 1 Bank which provides the partnership with access to a revolving financing line of credit of \$10 million and \$50 million in funding, renewable annually, for the ongoing securitization of fully serviced retail sales contracts owned by the limited partnership. Additionally, CAL LP also entered into a securitization facility with a Canadian life insurance company which provides the partnership with access to a revolving financing line of credit of \$6 million and \$50 million in funding, renewable annually, for the ongoing securitization of fully serviced retail sales contracts owned by the limited partnership. Together, both facilities allow the Partnerships to securitize up to \$100 million in receivables and finance \$16 million. These facilities allow the Company to leverage its 85-per-cent invested capital in CAL LP and its 60-per-cent invested capital in ACC LP III.

As of March 31, 2017, ACC LP III had securitized finance receivables with principal outstanding of \$13 million with its securitizer. Securitization debt is recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Each tranche securitized under the facility has a fixed rate of interest. The weighted average interest rate on the securitization debt is 4.78-per-cent.

Securitization debt represents funding secured by the finance receivables and sold to the securitizers. The securitization transaction does not qualify for de-recognition under IFRS due to the fact that the Partnerships retain exposure to prepayment risk and certain credit loss risk. As such, net proceeds received upon securitization are recognized as securitization debt on the statement of financial position and the related finance receivables continue to be recognized as assets. In order to protect against these prepayment and credit loss risks, the securitizers maintain a cash holdback account which is held in reserve for the Partnerships. The securitizers have recourse to draw down on the cash holdback for any obligor defaults experienced in the securitized portfolio and reduce their exposure to potential credit losses. The cash holdback is offset against securitization debt on the statement of financial position. Additionally, as further protection against prepayment and credit loss risks, the securitizers also have an overcollateralization component to every securitization transaction. The overcollateralization is a credit enhancement which allows the securitizers to purchase a portion of the finance receivables while obtaining security against the full collateral.

Pursuant to the securitization agreements, the securitizers appoint ACCMI as the servicer of all retail sales contracts securitized by the Partnerships. The Partnerships, the Company and ACCMI are subject to certain financial covenants under the securitization facilities, including minimum tangible net worth requirements, all of whom were in compliance during the period.

In accordance with the securitization agreements, the Partnerships transfer all of their rights, title and interest in the securitized finance receivables to the securitizers, and must remit all scheduled or received principal and interest payments to the securitizers. Each securitization transaction has a fixed maturity, interest rate and repayment schedule based on the underlying finance receivables. If the Partnerships fail to meet any covenants under the securitization agreements, the securitizer may take control of the finance receivables and assign a back-up servicer. Under this event, the Partnerships' obligation as it pertains to the securitization debt would be extinguished. As such, the total cash holdback and the finance receivables

Cliffside Capital Ltd.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

overcollateralization represent the Partnerships' maximum exposure to their securitized receivables. The securitization debt is non-recourse to the Partnerships.

As at March 31, 2017, the securitization debt balance can be broken down as follows:

	Mar 31, 2017
Securitization debt, opening balance	-
Net proceeds on securitization	15,208,361
Repayments to securitizer	(331,405)
Additions to cash holdback	(1,674,833)
Reductions to cash holdback	-
Unamortized securitization costs	(20,381)
Securitization debt, ending balance	13,181,742

Securitization costs are capitalized and amortized into interest expense over the term of the securitization agreement.

10. Share Capital

a) Authorized and Issued

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. Issued and outstanding common shares are summarized below:

	Shares	Amount (\$)
Opening balance, January 1, 2016	55,000,000	4,662,165
Issuance of common shares	-	-
Ending balance, March 31, 2016	55,000,000	4,662,165
Opening balance, January 1, 2017	55,000,000	4,735,791
Issuance of common shares	-	-
Ending balance, March 31, 2017	55,000,000	4,735,791

b) Share Issuance Summary

On October 22, 2013, the Company issued one share at a price of \$0.05 per common share for total proceeds of \$0.05. On December 16, 2013, the Company issued an additional 9,999,999 shares at a price of \$0.05 per common share for total proceeds of \$499,999.95.

On March 26, 2014 the Company closed a non-brokered private placement, pursuant to which the Company sold an aggregate of 35,000,000 Common Shares at \$0.10 per share, for aggregate gross proceeds to the Company of \$3,500,000.

On April 14, 2014 Raymond James Ltd. (the "Agent") subscribed to 10 million shares at a price of \$0.10 per share for aggregate gross proceeds to the Company of \$1 million in relation to the Company's initial public offering ("IPO"). Share issuance costs of \$337,835 were deducted from the gross share capital proceeds raised of \$5 million. The Company's common shares began trading on the Exchange on April 17, 2014. The Company recognized a tax benefit related to the share issuance costs of \$73,626 in 2016 which it expects to be recoverable as a result of its completion of the QT and investment in the Partnerships.

Cliffside Capital Ltd.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

c) Incentive Stock Options

On completion of the IPO in 2014, the Company granted 5,500,000 incentive stock options to its directors and officers to purchase an aggregate of up to 10-per-cent of the issued and outstanding common shares at a price of \$0.10 per common share, exercisable for a period of ten years from the date granted. In addition, as part of the compensation to the Agent, the Company issued 1,000,000 options exercisable for 24 months from the date of issue at the exercise price of \$0.10. All of the stock options were fully vested upon issuance and the fair value thereof was recorded immediately in earnings at that time as compensation expense.

In 2015, 550,000 incentive stock options were granted to the Chief Financial Officer at a price of \$0.10 per common share, exercisable for a period of ten years from the date granted. The options were fully vested upon issuance and the fair value thereof was recorded immediately in earnings at that time as compensation expense.

Further, in 2016, incentive stock options of 1,000,000 were granted to the Chief Executive Officer at an exercise price of \$0.105, exercisable for a period of ten years from the date granted. 25-per-cent of these stock options vested upon grant and vest in further 25-per-cent increments on November 28th in each of 2017, 2018 and 2019. The fair value of the portion vested as of December 31, 2016 was recorded in earnings during that period as stock-based compensation expense.

Issued and outstanding stock options at March 31, 2017 were 4,850,000, of which, 4,100,000 were exercisable.

d) Escrowed Shares

34,250,000 of the 45,000,000 common shares of the Company issued in 2014 prior to the IPO were deposited with the escrow agent under an escrow agreement (the "Escrowed Shares"). The Escrowed Shares were not to be released until the Exchange issued the Final Exchange Bulletin. The Final Exchange Bulletin was issued on July 6, 2016.

On July 6, 2016, 10-per-cent, or 3,425,000, of the original number of all Escrowed Shares were released. On January 6, 2017, an additional 5,137,499 Escrowed Shares were released, and an additional 15-per-cent of the original number of Escrowed Shares will be released on the dates 12 months, 18 months, 24 months, 30 months and 36 months following the issuance of the Final Exchange Bulletin so that all Escrowed Shares will have been released three years after the date of the Final Exchange Bulletin.

Issued and outstanding Escrowed Shares are as follows:

	Shares
Ending balance, December 31, 2016	30,825,000
Released	<u>(5,137,499)</u>
Ending balance, March 31, 2017	25,687,501

11. Non-Controlling Interest

As referenced in note 2, during the period, the Company commenced consolidating its interest in ACC LP III as of January 31, 2017 and in CAL LP as of March 31, 2017.

A breakdown of the non-controlling interest on the statement of financial position as of March 31, 2017 is as follows:

Cliffside Capital Ltd.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

	CAL LP	ACC LP III	TOTAL
Equity invested by third parties in partnerships	529,422	600,010	1,129,432
Non-controlling portion of retained earnings	831	1,017	1,848
Non-controlling portion of current period earnings	8,131	9,539	17,670
Total non-controlling interest	538,384	610,566	1,148,950

Of the non-controlling portion of current period earnings of \$9,539 in ACC LP III, \$5,846 relates to the period post-January 31, 2017 and is therefore deducted as non-controlling interest on the statement of net (income) loss and comprehensive (income) loss.

12. Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Earnings (loss) per share for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 were calculated based on the following:

For the three months ended	Mar 31, 2017	Mar 31, 2016
Numerator:		
Net income (loss) attributable to shareholders (\$)	(307,227)	(2,242)
Denominator:		
Weighted average shares outstanding	55,000,000	45,000,000
Earnings (loss) per share – basic and diluted (\$)	(0.01)	(0.00)
Shares outstanding – basic and diluted	55,000,000	55,000,000

The closing share price at March 31, 2017 was \$0.09 and hence none of the existing options are dilutive. Accordingly, the basic and diluted earnings per share and the number of shares outstanding are the same.

As a capital pool company, the 10 million common shares issued in 2013 pursuant to two separate non-brokered private placements comprising a seed round of 10 million common shares at \$0.05 per share were considered contingently returnable and were previously excluded from the weighted average shares outstanding denominator for the calculation of basic and diluted earnings or loss per share. On July 6, 2016 the Exchange issued the Final Exchange Bulletin for the QT and confirmed that effective from July 7, 2016 the Company was no longer considered a Capital Pool Company. Accordingly with effect from July 6, 2016, these 10 million shares issued in 2013 are no longer considered contingently returnable shares and have been included in the denominator for the weighted average shares outstanding for the calculation of earnings or loss per share.

13. Capital Management

The Company's capital is comprised of equity and securitization debt. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. The securitization facilities entered into by the Partnerships during the period provide access to \$100 million of funding and \$16 million of revolving financing in order to fund the acquisition of retail sales contracts.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic

Cliffside Capital Ltd.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions.

The Company expects its current capital resources will be sufficient to carry its operations through its current operating period.

14. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

In the normal course of business, the Company is exposed to certain financial risks and uncertainties, and manages them as follows:

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations associated with financial liabilities in full. The primary sources of liquidity for the Company are from cash raised from equity financing and future distributions from the Partnerships, which would be used to finance working capital and capital expenditure requirements, and to meet the Company's financial obligations associated with financial liabilities. Additional sources of liquidity are debt and equity financing, which may be used to fund additional operating and other expenses and retire debt obligations, if any, at their maturity. The primary source of liquidity for the Partnerships is cash flows from the collection of finance receivables. As at March 31, 2017, the undiscounted cash flows arising from the finance receivables, excluding transaction costs, are as follows:

	Within 1 year	In 1 to 3 years	In 4 to 5 years	Greater than 5 years	Total
Total receivables	4,352,965	8,452,085	3,999,274	5,578,590	22,382,914

These cash flows are considered to be sufficient to cover the Partnerships financial obligations for the same period as follows:

	Within 1 year	In 1 to 3 years	In 4 to 5 years	Greater than 5 years	Total
Securitization debt	2,479,922	4,660,794	2,330,134	3,710,892	13,181,742
Deferred purchase price payable	771,141	397,664	85,539	2,013	1,256,357
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	577,198	-	-	-	577,198
	<u>3,828,261</u>	<u>5,058,458</u>	<u>2,415,673</u>	<u>3,712,905</u>	<u>15,015,297</u>

The amounts reported for securitization debt are based on contractual maturities. However the debt may be due earlier if the corresponding finance receivables run-off sooner. Accordingly, the maturities in the tables above are not a forecast of future cash flows.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that obligors may be unable to fulfill their commitments. For a financial asset, this is typically the gross carrying amount, net of any amounts offset and any impairment losses. Credit risk has a significant impact on finance receivables. The underlying obligors to the finance receivables typically would not be approved for financing at prime rates. These customers may have had poor or inadequate credit history, or may be purchasing a vehicle that does not meet prime auto lending guidelines.

Cliffside Capital Ltd.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

The performance of the finance receivables depends on a number of factors, including general economic conditions, unemployment levels, risk of fraud, and the circumstances of individual obligors. The maximum exposure to the finance receivables is represented by the carrying amount thereof. Although credit risk has a significant impact on retail receivables, it is mitigated by the Partnerships having a first priority perfected security interest in the related financed vehicles. In the case of obligor defaults, the value of the repossessed collateral provides a source of protection. Every reasonable effort is made to follow-up on delinquent accounts and to keep accounts current and repossession is considered only as a last resort. Refer to note 5 for details on past due accounts as of March 31, 2017. A repossessed vehicle is sold and proceeds are applied to the amount owing on the account. As such, the Partnerships are also exposed to fluctuations in used vehicle prices.

The finance receivables have no significant concentration of credit risk due to the fact that they are made up of a pool of receivables, with no individual receivable having a significant balance in relation to the outstanding portfolio balance. The receivables are geographically dispersed throughout Canada, the underlying collateral consists of varying vehicle makes, models and vehicle types, the underlying obligors of the receivables have varying credit ratings, and the receivables have varying interest rates and terms.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices will have an effect on future cash flows associated with financial instruments. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates may have an effect on the cash flows associated with some financial instruments, known as interest rate cash flow risk, or on the fair value of other financial instruments, known as interest rate price risk. The finance receivables are subject to fixed interest rates and are carried at amortized cost, such that there is no re-measurement of carrying amount as market interest rates fluctuate. Securitization debt is subject to fixed rates of interest for each tranche securitized. The revolving lines of credit have floating rates of interest however significant exposure is not expected due to the short term nature of the revolving debt.

Currency risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates may have an effect on future cash flows associated with financial instruments. The Company does not have significant transactions denominated in foreign currency and therefore is not currently exposed to significant foreign currency risk.

Other price risk is the risk that changes in market prices, including commodity or equity prices, will have an effect on future cash flows associated with financial instruments. The cash flows associated with financial instruments of the Company are not exposed to other price risk.

Counterparty Risk

The Company and Partnerships are exposed to counterparty risk through their relationship with ACCMI and their funders. ACCMI is responsible for presenting retail sales contracts to the Partnerships that meet the Company's investment criteria. There is a risk that ACCMI may not be able to present contracts that are acceptable to the Company and the Partnerships would have to find a new source of originations. Additionally, the Partnerships are exposed to the risk that the funders may cease securitizing retail sales contracts in which case the Partnerships would have to find other sources of financing.

Fair Values

In measuring fair value, the Company uses various valuation methodologies and prioritizes the use of observable inputs. The use of observable and unobservable inputs and their significance in measuring fair value are reflected in the Company's fair value hierarchy assessment.

- Level 1 - inputs include quoted prices for identical instruments and are the most observable.
- Level 2 - inputs include quoted prices for similar instruments and observable inputs such as interest rates, currency exchange rates and yield curves.
- Level 3 - inputs include data not observable in the market and reflect management judgment about

Cliffside Capital Ltd.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the instruments.

The Company reviews the inputs to the fair value measurements to ensure they are appropriately categorized within the fair value hierarchy. The valuation techniques used in estimating fair values are as follows:

- Finance receivables, securitization debt and deferred purchase price payable - The fair value is calculated by discounting anticipated future cash flows at an appropriate risk weighted rate and takes into consideration, estimated losses, estimated prepayments, estimated administration costs, and other fees ancillary to administering the underlying retail sales contracts. The fair value of finance receivables and deferred purchase price payable are categorized within Level 3 of the hierarchy.
- Cash, other assets, accounts payable and accrued liabilities - The carrying value of these items approximates fair value due to their short-term nature.

	Fair Value Level	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets through profit and loss			
Cash	1	3,801,406	3,801,406
Other assets	1	187,985	187,985
Financial assets at amortized cost			
Finance receivables	3	16,652,011	16,652,011
Financial liabilities at amortized cost			
Securitization debt	3	13,181,742	13,181,742
Deferred purchase price payable	3	1,256,357	1,256,357

15. Related Party Transactions

- a) The Company entered into a management agreement with LC Asset Management Corporation (the “Manager”) dated as of July 1, 2016 to provide investment advice and manage the operations of the Company. The Manager and ACCMI are considered related parties to the Company, as a result of significant common ownership. In addition, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company is also the Chief Executive Officer of the Manager and holds the position of Chief Corporate Development Officer at ACCMI. The Company pays the Manager a fee of 1.25-per-cent annually of the Company’s gross unconsolidated assets and a potential performance bonus subject to the financial performance of the Company. The total amount outstanding as of March 31, 2017 is \$51,313 and is accrued in these financial statements.
- b) In 2016, CAL LP advanced \$425,000 to the Company. The amount is non-interest bearing with no fixed terms of repayment. The amount was repaid subsequent to March 31, 2017.
- c) During the period, the Partnerships each entered into arrangements with ACCMI for the ongoing purchase of retail sales contracts originated by ACCMI which meet certain investment criteria established by the Company. A portion of the purchase price payable for these contracts is paid upfront on acquisition of the contracts, and a portion is deferred and paid over time. Refer to note 8 for further details.
- d) Included within other assets and accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$104,477 and \$404,888 respectively, are amounts due to/from related parties in the normal course of operations that are non-interest bearing with no fixed terms of repayment.

Cliffside Capital Ltd.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

16. Subsequent Events

Subsequent to March 31, 2017, CAL LP completed its first securitization transaction by securitizing \$7 million in finance receivables.