Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Taiga Building Products Ltd. ("Taiga" or the "Company") has been prepared based on information available as at February 24, 2023 and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the corresponding notes thereto for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. This discussion and analysis provides an overview of significant developments that have affected Taiga's performance during the fiscal year.

The financial information reported herein has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), which is the required reporting framework for Canadian publicly accountable enterprises, and is expressed in Canadian dollars.

Taiga's consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes included within this report include the accounts of Taiga and its subsidiaries. Unless otherwise noted, all references in this MD&A to "dollars" or "$" are to Canadian dollars.

Additional information relating to the Company including the Company's Annual Information Form dated February 24, 2023 can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Forward-Looking Information:

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking information relating, but not limited, to future events or performance and strategies and expectations of Taiga. Forward-looking information typically contains statements with words such as "consider", "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "plan", "intend", "likely", "may", "will", "should", "predict", "potential", "continue" or similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, intentions or statements about future events or performance. Examples of such forward-looking information within this document include statements relating to: the Company's perception of the building products industry and markets in which it participates and anticipated trends in such markets in any of the countries in which the Company does business; the Company's anticipated business operations, inventory levels and ability to meet order demand; the Company's anticipated ability to procure products and its relationship with suppliers; sufficiency of cash flows; and the anticipated outcome of legal and regulatory proceedings. Readers should be aware that these statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking information. Forward-looking information reflects management's current expectations or beliefs and is based on information currently available to Taiga and although Taiga believes it has a reasonable basis for providing the forward-looking information included in this document, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking information. By its nature, the forward-looking information of Taiga involves numerous assumptions and inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts and other forward-looking information will not occur. These factors include, but are not limited to: changes in business strategies; the effects of legal or regulatory proceedings, competition and pricing pressures; changes in operational costs; changes in laws and regulations, including tax, environmental, employment, competition, anti-terrorism and trade laws and Taiga's anticipation of and success in managing the risks associated with the foregoing; and other risks detailed in this MD&A and Taiga's filings with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities available at www.sedar.com. Forward-looking information speaks only as of the date of this discussion and analysis. Taiga does not undertake, and specifically disclaims, any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, except as required by applicable law.

Non-IFRS Financial Measure:

In this MD&A, reference is made to EBITDA, which represents earnings before interest, taxes, and amortization. As there is no generally accepted method of calculating EBITDA, the measure as calculated by Taiga might not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other issuers. EBITDA is presented as management believes it is a useful indicator of the Company's ability to meet debt service and capital expenditure requirements and because management interprets trends in EBITDA as an indicator of relative operating performance. EBITDA should not be considered by an investor as an alternative to net income or cash flows as determined in accordance with IFRS. Reconciliations of EBITDA to net earnings reported in accordance with IFRS are included in this MD&A.

Market and Industry Data:

Unless otherwise indicated, the market and industry data contained in this MD&A is based upon information of independent industry and government publications and management's knowledge of, and experience in, the markets in which the Company operates. While management believes this data to be reliable, market and industry data is subject to variation and cannot be verified with complete certainty due to limits on the availability and reliability of raw data, the voluntary nature of the data gathering process and other limitations and uncertainties inherent in any statistical survey. The Company has not independently verified any of the data from third party sources referred to in this MD&A and no representation is given as to the accuracy of any of the data referred to in this MD&A obtained from third party sources.

1. Business Overview

Taiga is the largest independent wholesale distributor of building products in Canada. Taiga distributes building products in Canada, the United States and overseas. As a wholesale distributor, Taiga maintains substantial inventories of building products at fifteen strategically located distribution centres throughout Canada and two distribution centres in California and one in Washington. In addition, Taiga regularly distributes through the use of third party reload centres. Taiga also owns and operates four wood preservation plants that produce pressure-treated wood products. Factors that affect Taiga's year-over-year profitability include, among others, sales levels, price fluctuations and product mix.

Taiga's primary market is Canada. Taiga expects the Canadian housing market in calendar year 2023 to worsen compared to calendar year 2022. Taiga's secondary market, the United States, is expected to worsen in 2023 compared to calendar year 2022. See Item 12 "Outlook".

Selected Financial Information

(in millions of dollars, except for share amounts and per share amounts in dollars)	**Year Ended December 31,** 2022	2021	2020
Income Statement Data:			
Sales	2,193	2,220	1,589
Gross Margin	291.2	300.2	225.2
Net Earnings	88.6	92.7	70.8
Net Earnings per Share (Basic and Fully Diluted)[(1)]	0.82	0.85	0.64
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding	108,197,313	108,457,725	110,269,076
EBITDA[(2)]	139.3	145.2	116.9
Balance Sheet Data:			
Working Capital[(3)]	310.6	224.6	189.1
Total Assets	617.8	583.0	474.2
Total Long-Term Financial Liabilities[(4)]	98.9	107.6	125.6

Notes:

(1) Net earnings per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding in the year.

(2) Reconciliation of net earnings to EBITDA:

(in millions of dollars)	**Fiscal Year December 31,** 2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Net earnings	88.6	92.7	70.8	25.9	20.3
Income tax expense	31.9	33.0	25.4	9.9	8.7
Finance and subordinated debt interest expense	7.3	8.4	9.3	11.0	8.0
Amortization	11.5	11.1	11.4	10.8	5.7
EBITDA	139.3	145.2	116.9	57.7	42.7

(3) Working capital is the excess of current assets over current liabilities.

(4) Total long-term financial liabilities are the total liabilities less current liabilities and deferred gain.

2. Results of Operations

Sales

The Company's consolidated net sales for the year ended December 31, 2022 were $2,192.7 million compared to $2,219.7 million for the last fiscal year. The decrease in sales by $27.0 million or 1% was largely due to decreased selling prices for commodity products.

Sales by segments are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,			
	2022		2021	
	$000's	%	$000's	%
Canada	1,802,310	82.2	1,815,706	81.8
United States	390,395	17.8	403,968	18.2

For the fiscal year, export sales totalled $266.6 million compared to $314.6 million in the previous year. These export sales were primarily to the United States and Asia, and are included as part of the Canadian segment in the table above.

The Company's sales of dimension lumber and panels, as a percentage of total sales, was 57.9% for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 and 59.1% for 2021. Allied, engineered and treated wood product sales, as a percentage of total sales, was 42.1% for 2022 and 40.9% for 2021.

Gross Margin

Gross margin for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 decreased to $291.2 million from $300.2 million in the previous year. The decrease was due to lower selling prices of commodity products particularly in the last two quarters of the fiscal year. Gross margin percentage decreased to 13.3% in the current year compared to 13.5% in the previous year. This decrease was primarily due to fluctuations in commodity prices.

Expenses

Distribution expense for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 increased to $29.9 million from $27.6 million last year primarily due to increased depreciation, property taxes, maintenance and insurance costs.

Selling and administration expense for the year ended December 31, 2022 decreased to $133.5 million compared to $138.3 million in the previous year primarily due to decreased compensation costs.

Finance expense for the year ended December 31, 2022 decreased to $6.6 million compared to $7.5 million in the prior year. The decrease was primarily due to lower borrowing levels leading to lower interest costs.

Net Earnings

Net earnings for the year ended December 31, 2022 decreased to $88.6 million from $92.7 million last year primarily due to the foregoing.

EBITDA

EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2022 was $139.3 million compared to $145.2 million last year.

3. Quarter Ended December 31st Results

A summary of the results for the three months ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

(in thousands of dollars except per share amount in dollars)	Three months ended December 31, 2022	2021
Sales	400,813	412,461
Gross margin	49,431	54,285
Distribution expense	7,933	6,861
Selling and administration expense	27,210	32,789
Finance expense	1,055	1,724
Subordinated debt interest expense	113	219
Other expenses (income)	20	(17)
Earnings before income tax	13,100	12,709
Income tax expense	3,387	2,427
Net earnings	9,713	10,282
Net earnings per share	0.09	0.10
EBITDA(1)	17,221(1)	17,425(1)

Note:
(1) See the reconciliation of net earnings to EBITDA below.

Sales

The Company's consolidated net sales for the quarter ended December 31, 2022 were $400.8 million compared to $412.5 million in the same quarter last year. The decrease in sales by $11.6 million was largely due to lower selling prices on commodity prices in the quarter ended December 31, 2022.

The Company's sales of dimension lumber and panel, as a percentage of total sales, was 55.2% for both the quarters ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. Allied, engineered and treated wood product sales, as a percentage of total sales, was 44.8% both the quarters ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Sales by segments are as follows:

	Revenue by Point of Sale			
	Three months ended December 31, 2022		Three months ended December 31, 2021	
	$000's	%	$000's	%
Canada	331,953	82.8	338,290	82.0
United States	68,860	17.2	74,171	18.0

During the quarter ended December 31, 2022, Taiga's Canadian operations had export sales of $43.8 million compared to $57.6 million in the same quarter last year. These export sales were primarily to the United States and Asia, and are included as part of the Canadian segment in the table above.

Gross Margin

Gross margin for the quarter ended December 31, 2022 decreased to $49.4 million from $54.3 million over the same quarter last year. Gross margin percentage decreased to 12.3% in the current quarter compared to 13.2% in the same quarter last year. These decreases were primarily due to fluctuations in commodity prices.

Expenses

Distribution expense for the fourth quarter increased to $7.9 million compared to $6.9 million in the same quarter last year primarily due to increased depreciation, property taxes, maintenance and insurance costs.

Selling and administration expense for the quarter ended December 31, 2022 decreased to $27.2 million compared to $32.8 million over the same quarter last year primarily due to decreased compensation costs.

Finance expense for the quarter ended December 31, 2022 decreased to $1.1 million compared to $1.7 million for the same quarter last year. The decrease was primarily due to lower borrowing levels leading to lower interest costs.

Net Earnings

Net earnings for the quarter ended December 31, 2022 decreased to $9.7 million from $10.3 million last year primarily due to the foregoing.

EBITDA

EBITDA for the quarter ended December 31, 2022 was $17.2 million compared to $17.4 million for the same quarter last year.

Reconciliation of net earnings to EBITDA:

	Three months ended December 31,	
(in thousands of dollars)	**2022**	**2021**
Net earnings	9,713	10,282
Income tax expense	3,387	2,427
Finance and subordinated debt interest expense	1,168	1,943
Amortization	2,953	2,773
EBITDA	17,221	17,425

4. Summary of Quarterly Results

	Year ended December 31, 2022				**Year ended December 31, 2021**			
(in thousands of dollars, except per share amount in dollars)	**Q4**	**Q3**	**Q2**	**Q1**	**Q4**	**Q3**	**Q2**	**Q1**
Sales	400,813	533,066	646,122	612,704	412,461	484,563	786,732	535,918
Net earnings (loss)	9,713	18,620	20,755	39,500	10,282	(5,240)	58,468	29,176
Net earnings (loss) per share(1)	0.09	0.17	0.19	0.37	0.10	(0.05)	0.54	0.27
EBITDA	17,221	29,764	33,748	58,568	17,425	(1,841)	84,539	45,107

Note:

(1) The amounts are identical on a basic and fully-diluted per share basis as the Company has no potentially dilutive instruments. Earnings per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding for the year.

Seasonality

Taiga's sales are subject to seasonal variances that fluctuate in accordance with the normal home building season. Taiga generally experiences higher sales in the quarters ended June 30 and September 30 and reduced sales in the late fall and winter during its quarters ended December 31 and March 31 of each fiscal year.

5. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Revolving Credit Facility

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. The terms, conditions, and covenants of the Facility have been met as at December 31, 2022.

Taiga expects to meet its future cash requirements through a combination of cash generated from operations and its credit facilities. However, any severe weakening of the Canadian housing market driving reduced product demand or a significant increase in bad debts in accounts receivable could adversely impact the Company's liquidity in the short term.

Working Capital

Working capital as at December 31, 2022 increased to $310.6 million from $224.6 million as at December 31, 2021. The increase in working capital can be attributed to higher cash and inventory balances. Additionally, current debts, such as the 7% subordinated notes, were paid off, and tax installment payments were made, which led to a reduction in income taxes payable. Taiga believes that current levels are adequate to meet its working capital requirements.

Summary of Financial Position

(in thousands of dollars)	**December 31, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**
Current Assets	463,953	430,589
Current Liabilities (excluding Revolving Credit Facility)	(153,397)	(205,958)
Working Capital	**310,556**	**224,631**
Long Term Assets	153,879	152,415
Long Term Liabilities	(101,187)	(109,991)
Shareholders' Equity	**363,248**	**267,055**

Assets

Total assets were $617.8 million as at December 31, 2022 compared to $583.0 million as at December 31, 2021. The increase was primarily the result of increased cash and cash equivalents, inventories and current and deferred tax assets.

Cash increased to $94.5 million as at December 31, 2022 compared to $69.7 million as at December 31, 2021. This is primarily due to decreased cash used in financing activities.

Inventories increased to $226.4 million as at December 31, 2022 compared to $217.7 million as at December 31, 2021 primarily due to the increased value of treated inventory on hand in 2022.

Liabilities

Total liabilities decreased to $254.6 million as at December 31, 2022 from $315.9 million as at December 31, 2021. The decrease was primarily the result of decreased accounts payable, accrued liabilities, income tax payable and the redemption of the subordinate notes.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities decreased to $148.0 million as at December 31, 2022 compared to $155.9 million as at December 31, 2021 due to decreased compensation accruals.

Income tax payable decreased to $nil as at December 31, 2022 compared to $31.7 million as at December 31, 2021 due to lower taxable income and the Company paying instalments during 2022.

Contractual Obligations

(in thousands of dollars)	**Right-of-use leases**	**Operating leases**[1]
No later than one year	5,408	6
Later than one year, but not later than five years	3,345	8
Later than five years	88,689	0

Note:

(1) The operating leases relate to leases with a lease term of less than 12 months and low value assets.

Outstanding Share Data

The Company has only one class of shares outstanding, its common shares without par value. On February 24th, 2023, there were 108,171,321 common shares issued and outstanding.

On August 18, 2021, the Company commenced a further NCIB for its common shares. Under the terms of the NCIB, the Company may purchase up to 5,427,077 of its then outstanding 108,541,557 common shares, representing 5% of the outstanding common shares. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company purchased 332,594 of its common shares for cash payments of $843,752. These common shares purchased by the Company have been cancelled. This NCIB expired on August 17, 2022.

On August 31, 2022, the Company commenced a further 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. For the year ending December 31, 2022 the Company purchased 37,642 shares for $94,007. These common shares purchased by the Company have been cancelled. At December 31, 2022 there were 5,372,806 remaining common shares permitted to be purchased by the Company per the terms of the NCIB with an expiration on August 30, 2023.

6. Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Contractual Commitments

The Company has obligations under various operating leases for occupied premises and equipment. For further discussion, refer to Note 14 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended December 31, 2022.

7. Risks and Uncertainties

The results of operations, business prospects and financial conditions of Taiga are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, and are affected by a number of factors outside Taiga's control. Any of these risks and uncertainties could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations, financial conditions and cash flow and, accordingly, should be carefully considered in evaluating Taiga's business. A comprehensive discussion of risk factors is included in Taiga's Annual Information Form dated February 24, 2023, available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

8. Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates, and Future Accounting Changes

The significant accounting policies of Taiga are described in Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2022.

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, Taiga's management was required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recorded. Financial results as determined by actual events could differ from such estimates. The estimates and assumptions of the Company's management are based on historical experience and other factors management considers to be reasonable, including expectations of future events. 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 provision 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 and provision for bad debts. Taiga's allowance for doubtful accounts as at December 31, 2022 was $1.3 million (2021 – $1.3 million).

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 a provision as necessary for slow moving or obsolete inventory. Additionally, Taiga records a provision if the cost of inventories exceeds net realizable value based on commodity prices. Inventory provision as at December 31, 2022 was $1.0 million (2021 – $0.2 million).

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

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. 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 return.

Judgment is required in 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, joint ventures and associates 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. Judgment is also required about the application of income tax legislation. These estimates and judgments are subject to risk and uncertainty, which could result in an adjustment to the deferred tax provision and a corresponding credit or charge to income.

Goodwill

Management uses judgment 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, 2022 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 excess of carrying value is recognized as an impairment loss (Note 10).

9. Related Party Transactions

In accordance with IFRS requirements, related party transactions consist of remuneration of directors and other key management personnel with whom Taiga has entered into employment agreements. Further information is contained in our most recent Management Information Circular available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and Note 25 to the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. The remuneration for key management, which includes the Company's directors and officers, were as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)	**Year ended December 31, 2022**	**Year ended December 31, 2021**
Salaries and other benefits	18,076	15,760

An amount of $14,379,713 is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities relating to bonuses to key management.

10. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Taiga does not have off-balance sheet arrangements except for commitments under operating leases as discussed under "Commitments and Contingencies" in this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

For a detailed description of financial instruments and their associated risks, see Note 22 to the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022.

11. Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Taiga's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with IFRS.

In accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*, Taiga's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting. Based on the evaluation, Taiga's CEO and CFO concluded that these controls were effective for the Year ended December 31, 2022.

The CEO and CFO of Taiga acknowledge responsibility for the design of internal controls over financial reporting and confirm that there were no changes in these controls that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2022 which materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's ICFR.

12. Outlook

Taiga's financial performance is primarily dependent on the residential construction, renovation and repairs markets. These markets are affected by the strength or weakness in the general economy and as such are influenced by interest rates and other general market indicators.

In Canada, according to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation ("CMHC") in their Spring 2022 Housing Market Outlook, housing starts in Canada are expected to range between 224,600 and 269,100 in 2023 compared to 247,700 and 273,100 in 2022.

In the United States, the National Association of Home Builders reported in January 2023 that housing starts are forecasted to total 1,135,000 units in the 2023 calendar year compared to 1,542,000 units in calendar year 2022.

Taiga Building Products Ltd.

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(in Canadian dollars)

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

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, 2022 and 2021, 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 a summary of significant accounting policies (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, 2022 and 2021, 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 judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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, 2022, the Company recognized revenue of $2,193 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.	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.

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.	• 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, 2022, goodwill recorded on the balance sheet with respect to the acquisition of Exterior Wood, Inc. on July 31, 2018 amounted to $10,592 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 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.	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 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 consolidated 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.

DMCL.

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

February 24, 2023

TAIGA BUILDING PRODUCTS LTD.
Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021
Assets				
Current:				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	$	94,494	$	69,673
Accounts receivable (Note 6)		123,098		139,193
Inventories (Note 7)		226,350		217,698
Prepaid expenses		5,034		4,025
Current income tax assets		14,977		-
		463,953		430,589
Property, plant and equipment (Note 8)		122,144		121,271
Intangible assets (Note 9)		12,997		13,263
Goodwill (Note 10)		10,592		9,915
Deferred tax assets (Note 13)		8,146		7,966
	$	617,832	$	583,004
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity				
Current:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 12)	$	147,989	$	155,877
Income taxes payable		-		31,675
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 11)		-		636
Current portion of lease obligations (Note 14)		5,408		5,270
Subordinated notes (Note 16)		-		12,500
		153,397		205,958
Long-term debt (Note 11)		-		6,780
Lease obligations (Note 14)		92,034		94,132
Deferred gain		2,243		2,362
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 13)		6,647		6,347
Provisions (Note 15)		263		370
		254,584		315,949
Shareholders' Equity:				
Share capital (Note 17)		123,110		123,204
Accumulated other comprehensive income (Note 17)		11,115		3,456
Retained earnings		229,023		140,395
		363,248		267,055
	$	617,832	$	583,004

Commitments and contingencies (Note 20)

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

Approved by the Directors

/s/ Ian Tong	/s/ Garson Lee
Chairman	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, 2022	2021
Sales	$ 2,192,705	$ 2,219,674
Cost of sales (Note 18)	1,901,552	1,919,482
Gross margin	291,153	300,192
Expenses:		
Distribution (Note 18)	29,941	27,569
Selling and administration (Note 18)	133,522	138,282
Finance (Note 19)	6,553	7,519
Subordinated debt interest (Note 16)	769	875
Other expenses (income)	(140)	285
	170,645	174,530
Earnings before income tax	120,508	125,662
Income tax expense (Note 13)	31,880	32,976
Net earnings for the year	$ 88,628	$ 92,686
Other comprehensive income		
Exchange differences on translating foreign controlled entities	$ 7,659	$ 195
Total comprehensive income for the year	$ 96,287	$ 92,881
Basic and diluted net earnings per common share	$ 0.82	$ 0.85
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	108,197	108,458

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, 2021

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 124,048	$ 77,710	$ 3,261	$ 205,019
Net earnings	-	92,686	-	92,686
Dividend (Note 17)	-	(30,001)	-	(30,001)
Shares purchased under the NCIB and cancelled (Note 17)	(844)	-	-	(844)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	195	195
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 123,204	$ 140,395	$ 3,456	$ 267,055

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 17)	(94)	-	-	(94)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	7,659	7,659
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 123,110	$ 229,023	$ 11,115	$ 363,248

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, 2022		2021
Cash provided by (used in):				
Operating:				
Net earnings	$	88,628	$	92,686
Adjustments for non-cash items				
Amortization		11,469		11,125
Income tax expense		31,880		32,976
Mark-to-market adjustment on financial instruments		(1,030)		613
Change in provisions		(107)		(101)
Loss (gain) on asset disposal		(15)		391
Amortization of deferred gain		(119)		(119)
Finance and subordinated debt interest expense		7,322		8,394
Interest paid		(6,622)		(7,029)
Income tax paid		(80,210)		(20,663)
Changes in non-cash working capital (Note 23)		2,615		345
Cash flows generated by operating activities		53,811		118,618
Investing:				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(4,095)		(3,199)
Proceeds from disposition of property, plant and equipment		123		39
Cash flows used in investing activities		(3,972)		(3,160)
Financing:				
Decrease in revolving credit facility		-		(8,986)
Repayment of long-term debt		(7,416)		(669)
Repayment of lease obligations		(5,625)		(4,654)
Subordinated notes interest paid		(769)		(875)
Subordinated notes redeemed		(12,500)		-
Dividends paid		-		(30,001)
Repurchase of common shares		(94)		(844)
Cash flows used in financing activities		(26,404)		(46,029)
Effect of foreign exchange on cash		1,386		244
Cash - beginning of year		69,673		-
Cash - end of year	$	94,494	$	69,673

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 24, 2023 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. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Cash

Cash 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, 2022 and 2021 (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
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Long-term debt	Amortized cost
Subordinated notes	Amortized cost

(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.

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, 2022 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

(in thousands of dollars)	**December 31, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**
Cash	93,545	69,181
Financing costs, net of amortization	949	492
Total	94,494	69,673

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. The terms, conditions, and covenants of the Facility have been met as at December 31, 2022.

6. Accounts Receivable

(in thousands of dollars)	**December 31, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**
Current	113,920	131,325
Past due over 60 days	643	1,788
Trade accounts receivable	114,563	133,113
Other receivables	9,860	7,384
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,325)	(1,304)
Total	123,098	139,193

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, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**
Allied building products	50,493	50,979
Lumber products	136,335	134,948
Panel products	38,146	29,984
Production consumables	2,376	1,987
Inventory allowance	(1,000)	(200)
Total	226,350	217,698

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, 2020	109,961	4,500	29,721	12,021	11,071	167,274
Additions	-	395	625	951	1,229	3,200
ROU additions	7,241	-	2,057	-	-	9,298
Disposals	-	(383)	(1,069)	(31)	(641)	(2,124)
ROU disposals	(448)	-	(235)	-	-	(683)
Exchange effect	(102)	(6)	(32)	(6)	(3)	(149)
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	-	(292)	(823)	(367)	-	(1,484)
ROU disposals	(76)	-	(324)	-	-	(400)
Exchange effect	1,653	50	822	181	56	2,762
Balance, December 31, 2022	118,328	5,821	36,624	13,835	12,466	187,074
Accumulated Amortization						
Balance, December 31, 2020	(15,580)	(2,467)	(16,024)	(6,410)	(7,413)	(47,894)
Amortization	(213)	(448)	(1,978)	(679)	(585)	(3,903)
Amortization of ROUs	(5,076)	(9)	(1,032)	-	-	(6,117)
Disposals	-	358	1,033	31	260	1,682
ROU disposals	448	-	215	-	-	663
Exchange effect	22	4	(1)	-	(1)	24
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)
Carrying amounts						
Balance, December 31, 2021	96,253	1,944	13,280	5,877	3,917	121,271
Balance, December 31, 2022	91,972	2,993	16,711	6,380	4,088	122,144

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, 2021	89,263	29	4,281	-	-	93,573
Balance, December 31, 2022	84,702	21	6,053	-	-	90,776

Depreciation expense of $7.2 million (2021 - $6.1 million) was recognized on the right-of-use assets during the year ended December 31, 2022.

As of December 31, 2022, the development costs of computer systems projects that are not ready for use were $1,169,204 (2021 - $551,541). No amortization has been recognized on the components not available for use. Further, the Company recognized 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. This is net of $2,903,797 in escrow funds 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 $5,436,950 is recorded under accrued liabilities in Note 12.

9. Intangible Assets

(in thousands of dollars)	**December 31, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**
Balance, beginning	13,263	14,422
Amortization	(1,139)	(1,085)
Exchange effect	873	(73)
Balance, ending	12,997	13,263

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, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**
Balance, beginning	9,915	9.957
Exchange effect	677	(42)
Balance, ending	10,592	9,915

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, 2022. 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%. 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 11.5%.

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 Debt

(in thousands of dollars)	**December 31, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**
Long-term debt	-	7,416
Less: Current portion	-	(636)
Non-Current portion	-	6,780

As part of the Company's new senior Facility mentioned in Note 5, entered into on December 21, 2022, all outstanding long-term debt from the prior credit facility was repaid.

A continuity of long-term debt is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Balance, beginning	7,416	8,085
Repayments	(7,576)	(629)
Foreign exchange	160	(40)
Balance, ending	-	7,416

12. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

(in thousands of dollars)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	81,014	81,795
Payroll related liabilities	60,741	72,455
Provisions (Note 15)	6,012	819
Financial instrument liabilities (Note 22)	222	808
Total	147,989	155,877

13. Income Taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of:

(in thousands of dollars)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current:		
Current taxes for the year	29,826	48,395
Adjustments to tax provisions recorded in prior periods	2,358	319
Total current tax expense	32,184	48,714
Deferred:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	2,163	(15,403)
Adjustments to tax provisions recorded in prior periods	(2,287)	(86)
Effect of change in tax rates	(2)	(88)
Other taxes	(178)	(161)
Total deferred tax expense	(304)	(15,738)
Income tax expense	31,880	32,976

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, 2022	Year ended December 31, 2021
Net earnings before income tax	**120,508**	**125,662**
Statutory income tax rate	25.95%	25.94%
Expected income tax expense based on statutory rate	31,267	32,597
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible interest and other permanent differences	338	176
Difference in foreign tax rates	182	26
Adjustments to tax provisions recorded in prior periods	273	426
Effect of change in tax rate	(2)	(88)
Change in realizability of deferred tax assets	(178)	(161)
Income tax provision	31,880	32,976

For the year ended December 31, 2022, income tax debited to other comprehensive income was $1,169,388 (year ended December 31, 2021 – credited $15,417).

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, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**
Other reserves	5,870	6,128
Deferred gain on sale and leaseback	512	541
Property, plant and equipment	(1,656)	(1,756)
Intangible assets	(3,229)	(3,295)
Non-capital losses	2	1
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	1,499	1,619

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, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**
Deferred tax assets	8,146	7,966
Deferred tax liabilities	(6,647)	(6,347)
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	1,499	1,619

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

(in thousands of dollars)	**December 31, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**
Beginning	1,619	(13,809)
Deferred tax expense recorded in profit or loss	287	15,738
Movement recognized in other comprehensive income	(407)	(310)
Ending	1,499	1,619

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, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**
Total minimum lease payments payable	149,835	155,981
Portion representing interest to be expensed over the remaining term of the leases	(52,393)	(56,579)
Principal outstanding	97,442	99,402
Less: Current portion	(5,408)	(5,270)
Non-Current portion	92,034	94,132

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, 2022 expenses for short term leases that were not capitalized as right-of-use assets totalled $84,178 (December 31, 2021 - $114,727). 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**
2023	10,333
2024	9,514
2025	9,210
2026	8,902
2027	8,911
2028 and thereafter	102,965
Total	149,835
Less: Unearned interest	(52,393)
Total	97,442

A summary of changes in the year follows:

(in thousands of dollars)	**Year ended December 31, 2022**	**Year ended December 31, 2021**
Balance, beginning	99,402	95,576
Additions	2,752	9,299
Disposals	(400)	(26)
Payments made	(10,716)	(10,195)
Interest expense	5,121	4,796
Exchange impact	1,283	(48)
Balance, ending	97,442	99,402

15. Provisions

Continuity of Provisions:

The following table summarizes the movement in the provisions for the year ended December 31, 2022:

(in thousands of dollars)	**Lease provision**	**Other**	**Total**
Balance, beginning	471	718	1,189
Additions to provisions during the year	-	5,460	5,460
Used during the year	(123)	(267)	(390)
Unwinding of discount	16	-	16
Total	364	5,911	6,275
Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 12)	(101)	(5,911)	(6,012)
Non-current provisions	263	-	263

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. Subordinated Notes

Per the Trust Indenture dated November 17, 2017, the Company's Subordinated Notes are unsecured, bear interest at 7% per annum and mature on November 17, 2022. The Subordinated Notes are not listed on any stock exchange. Interest on the Notes is payable on May 17 and November 17 of each year. The aggregate principal amount of the New Notes that may be issued under the Indenture is unlimited. The Subordinated Notes were redeemed per the terms of their issuance on November 17, 2022.

17. 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 18, 2021, the Company commenced a further NCIB for its common shares. Under the terms of the NCIB, the Company may purchase up to 5,427,077 of its then outstanding 108,541,557 common shares, representing 5% of the outstanding common shares. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company purchased 332,594 of its common shares for cash payments of $843,752. These common shares purchased by the Company have been cancelled. This NCIB expired on August 17, 2022.

On August 31, 2022, the Company commenced a further 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. For the year ending December 31, 2022 the Company purchased 37,642 shares for $94,007. These common shares purchased by the Company have been cancelled. At December 31, 2022 there were 5,372,806 remaining common shares permitted to be purchased by the Company per the terms of the NCIB with an expiration on August 30, 2023.

(c) Common Shares Issued

(in thousands of dollars, except number of shares)	**Number of Shares**	**Amount**
Balance, December 31, 2020	108,541,557	124,048
Shares purchased under NCIB and cancelled	332,594	844
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

(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.

(g) Major Shareholder

Taiga's major shareholder is Avarga Limited ("Avarga"), holding 71.8% 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.

(h) Dividend

At the Company's board meeting on February 25, 2021, a special one-time dividend of $0.2764 per share was declared, payable to shareholders of record on March 5, 2021. The dividend was paid on March 19, 2021. This was a special, one-time dividend in light of the Company's financial results in fiscal year 2020.

18. Expenses by Nature

(in thousands of dollars)	**Year ended December 31, 2022**	**Year ended December 31, 2021**
Product and treating costs	1,837,828	1,842,966
Freight costs	40,539	40,812
Inventory write down	3,502	15,977
Warehouse costs	18,167	16,534
Salaries and benefits	131,646	141,790
Employee reimbursements and general office expenses	13,395	9,113
Foreign exchange expense (recovery)	1,962	(800)
Other miscellaneous costs	6,505	7,816
Amortization	11,469	11,125
Total	2,065,013	2,085,333

19. Finance Expense

The finance expense is comprised of:

(in thousands of dollars)	**Year ended December 31, 2022**	**Year ended December 31, 2021**
Interest on revolving credit facility and other short term liabilities	691	2,024
Interest on right-of-use asset leases and long-term debt	5,363	5,168
Amortization of financing costs	499	327
Total	6,553	7,519

20. 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.

21. 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, 2022, the Company was in compliance with this requirement.

22. 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, 2022, if interest rates had been 100 basis points higher, based on the Company's average borrowing level related to its Facility, interest expense would have increased by approximately $410,402 (2021 – increased by $393,626).

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, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**
Accounts receivable	523	1,111
Accounts payable	(3,271)	(5,792)
Revolving credit facility	(1,412)	(445)
Total	(4,160)	(5,126)

As at December 31, 2022, 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 $41,596 (December 31, 2021 – increased loss by $51,261).

(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. The carrying amount of the subordinated notes approximates fair value as these notes bear interest at a rate that is consistent with a market rate.

The carrying amount of cash and derivative financial instrument assets and liabilities are equal to their fair values as these instruments are re-measured to their fair values at each reporting date as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)	**December 31, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**
Cash	94,494	69,673
Lumber futures	222	(808)

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.

Cash is classified as level 1. Derivative financial instrument assets and liabilities are classified as level 2.

23. Changes in Non-Cash Working Capital

(in thousands of dollars)	**December 31, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	16,265	(3,020)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(8,652)	(27,719)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	(7,193)	(652)
Effect of foreign exchange on working capital and other items	8,216	(806)
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(6,021)	32,542
Total	2,615	345

24. Segmented Information

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

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

Year ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of dollars)	**Canada**	**United States**	**Total**
Revenue	1,815,706	403,968	2,219,674
Property, plant and equipment	93,007	28,264	121,271
Goodwill	-	9,915	9,915
Intangible Assets	-	13,263	13,263

During the year ended December 31, 2022, Taiga's Canadian operations had export sales of $266.6 million (2021- $314.6 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.

25. 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, 2022**	**Year ended December 31, 2021**
Salaries and other benefits	18,076	15,760

An amount of $14,379,713 is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities relating to bonuses to key management.