



Management's Discussion and Analysis For the nine months ended August 31, 2016

General

Management's Discussion and Analysis of the financial position and results of operations ("MD&A") of MTY Food Group Inc. ("MTY") is supplementary information and should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2015.

In the MD&A, MTY Food Group Inc., MTY, or the Company, designates, as the case may be, MTY Food Group Inc. and its Subsidiaries, or MTY Food Group Inc., or one of its subsidiaries.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements contained in this report have not been reviewed by MTY's external auditors.

The disclosures and values in this MD&A were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and with current issued and adopted interpretations applied to fiscal years beginning on or after December 1, 2015.

This MD&A was prepared as at October 12, 2016. Supplementary information about MTY, including its latest annual and quarterly reports, and press releases, is available on SEDAR's website at www.sedar.com.

Forward looking statements and use of estimates

This MD&A and, in particular, but without limitation, the sections of this MD&A entitled Outlook, Same-Store Sales, Contingent Liabilities and Subsequent Event, contain forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements relating to certain aspects of the business outlook of the Company during the course of 2016. Forward-looking statements also include any other statements that do not refer to independently verifiable historical facts. A statement made is forward-looking when it uses what is known and expected today to make a statement about the future. Forward-looking statements may include words such as aim, anticipate, assumption, believe, could, expect, goal, guidance, intend, may, objective, outlook, plan, project, seek, should, strategy, strive, target and will. All such forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the 'safe harbour' provisions of applicable Canadian securities laws.

Unless otherwise indicated, forward-looking statements in this MD&A describe the Company's expectations at October 12, 2016 and, accordingly, are subject to change after such date. Except as may be required by Canadian securities laws, the Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Forward-looking statements, by their very nature, are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties and are based on several assumptions which give rise to the possibility that actual results or events could differ materially from the expectations expressed in or implied by such forward-looking statements and that the business outlook, objectives, plans and strategic priorities may not be achieved. As a result, the Company cannot guarantee that any forward-looking statement will materialize and readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are provided in this MD&A for the purpose of giving information about management's current strategic priorities, expectations and plans and allowing investors and others to get a better understanding of the business outlook and operating environment. Readers are cautioned, however, that such information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

Forward-looking statements made in this MD&A are based on a number of assumptions that are believed to be reasonable on October 12, 2016. Refer, in particular, to the section of this MD&A entitled Risks and Uncertainties for a description of certain key economic, market and operational assumptions the Company has used in making forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A. If the assumptions turn out to be inaccurate, the actual results could be materially different from what is expected.

In preparing the condensed interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS and the MD&A, management must exercise judgment when applying accounting policies and use assumptions and estimates that have an impact on the amounts of assets, liabilities, sales and expenses reported and on contingent liabilities and contingent assets information provided.

Unless otherwise indicated in this MD&A, the strategic priorities, business outlooks and assumptions described in the previous MD&A remain substantially unchanged.

Important risk factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by the above-mentioned forward-looking statements and other forward-looking statements included in this MD&A include, but are not limited to: the intensity of competitive activity, and the resulting impact on the ability to attract customers' disposable income; the Company's ability to secure advantageous locations and renew existing leases at sustainable rates; the arrival of foreign concepts, the ability to attract new franchisees; changes in customer tastes, demographic trends and in the attractiveness of concepts, traffic patterns, occupancy cost and occupancy level of malls and office towers; general economic and financial market conditions, the level of consumer confidence and spending, and the demand for, and prices of, the products; the ability to implement strategies and plans in order to produce the expected benefits; events affecting the ability of third-party suppliers to provide essential products and services; labour availability and cost; stock market volatility; volatility in foreign exchange rates or borrowing rates; foodborne illness; operational constraints and the event of the occurrence of epidemics, pandemics and other health risks.

These and other risk factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from the expectations expressed in or implied by these forward-looking statements are discussed in this MD&A.

Readers are cautioned that the risks described above are not the only ones that could impact the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known or that are currently deemed to be immaterial may also have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition or results of operations.

Except as otherwise indicated by the Company, forward-looking statements do not reflect the potential impact of any non-recurring or other special items or of any dispositions, monetizations, mergers, acquisitions, other business combinations or other transactions that may be announced or that may occur after October 12, 2016. The financial impact of these transactions and non-recurring and other special items can be complex and depends on the facts particular to each of them. The Company therefore cannot describe the expected impact in a meaningful way or in the same way that present known risks affecting our business.

Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

Unless otherwise indicated, the financial information presented below, including tabular amounts, is expressed in Canadian dollars and prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). MTY uses earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”), because this measure enables management to assess the Company’s operational performance.

The Company also discloses same-store sales growth, which are defined as comparative sales generated by stores that have been open for at least thirteen months or that have been acquired more than thirteen months ago. Similarly, the Company uses system sales to evaluate the size and performance of MTY’s network, as well as to indicate its income-generation potential.

These measures are widely accepted financial indicators but are not a measurement determined in accordance with GAAP and may not be comparable to those presented by other companies. These non-GAAP measures are intended to provide additional information about the performance of MTY, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measure of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP.

The Company uses these measures to evaluate the performance of the business as they reflect its ongoing operations. Management believes that certain investors and analysts use EBITDA to measure a company’s ability to meet payment obligations or as a common measurement to value companies in the industry. Similarly, same-store sales growth and system sales provide additional information to investors about the performance of the network that is not available under GAAP. Both measures are components in the determination of short-term incentive compensation for some employees.

Highlights of significant events during the fiscal year

On July 26, 2016, the Company announced that it had completed the acquisition of Kahala Brands Ltd. for a purchase price of \$389 million, satisfied by the issuance of 2,253,930 shares of MTY and the payment of \$212 million cash. At closing, Kahala franchised and operated approximately 2,879 stores worldwide, under 18 brands in 27 countries and generates approximately \$950 million in annual system sales. The purpose of the transaction was to solidify MTY’s presence in the United States as this will become one of the main growth platforms for MTY’s already existing brands.

Core business

MTY franchises and operates quick-service restaurants under the following banners: Tiki-Ming, Sukiyaki, La Crémère, Au Vieux Duluth Express, Carrefour Oriental, Panini Pizza Pasta, Franx Supreme, Croissant Plus, Villa Madina, Cultures, Thai Express, Vanellis, Kim Chi, “TCBY”, Yogen Früz, Sushi Shop, Koya Japan, Vie & Nam, Tandori, O’Burger, Tutti Frutti, Taco Time, Country Style, Buns Master, Valentine, Jugo Juice, Mr. Sub, Koryo Korean Barbeque, Mr. Souvlaki, Sushi Go, Mucho Burrito, Extreme Pita, PurBlendz, ThaiZone, Madisons New York Grill & Bar, Café Dépôt, Muffin Plus, Sushi-Man, Fabrika, Van Houtte, Manchu Wok, Wasabi Grill & Noodle and SenseAsian, Tosto, Big Smoke Burger, Cold Stone Creamery, Blimpie, Surf City Squeeze, The Great Steak & Potato Company, NrGize Lifestyle Café, Samurai Sam’s Teriyaki Grill, Frullati Café & Bakery, Rollerz, Johnnie’s New York Pizzeria, Ranch One, America’s Taco Shop, Cereality, Tasti D-Lite, Planet Smoothie, Maui Wowi and Pinkberry.

As at August 31, 2016, MTY had 5,534 locations in operation, of which 5,457 were franchised or under operator agreements and the remaining 77 locations were operated by MTY.

MTY’s locations can be found in: i) food courts and shopping malls; ii) street front; and, iii) non-traditional format within petroleum retailers, convenience stores, cinemas, amusement parks, in other venues or retailers shared sites, hospitals, universities, airports and food-truck carts. The non-traditional locations are typically

smaller in size, require a lower investment and generate lower revenues than the locations found in shopping malls, food courts or street front locations. The street front locations are mostly made up of the Country Style, La Crémère, Sushi Shop, Taco Time, Tutti Frutti, Valentine, Mr. Sub, ThaiZone, Extreme Pita, Mucho Burrito, Madisons, Blimpie and Cold Stone Creamery banners. La Crémère and “TCBY” operate primarily from April to September and the others banners operate year round.

MTY has developed several quick service restaurant concepts: Tiki-Ming (Chinese cuisine), was its first banner, followed by Sukiyaki (a Japanese delight), Franx Supreme (hot dog/hamburger), Panini Pizza Pasta, Chick’n’Chick, Caferama, Carrefour Oriental, Villa Madina, Kim Chi, Vie & Nam, Tandori, O’Burger and Tosto.

Other banners added through acquisitions include:

Brand	Acquisition year	% ownership	# of franchised locations	# of corporate locations
Fontaine Santé/Veggirama	1999	100%	18	—
La Crémère	2001	100%	71	3
Croissant Plus	2002	100%	18	2
Cultures	2003	100%	24	—
Thai Express	May 2004	100%	6	—
Mrs. Vanelli’s	June 2004	100%	103	—
TCBY – Canadian master franchise right	September 2005	100%	91	—
Yogen Früz™ exclusive master franchise rights in Canada	April 2006	100%	152	—
Sushi Shop	September 2006	100%	42	5
Koya Japan	October 2006	100%	24	—
Sushi Shop – existing franchise locations	September 2007	100%	—	15
Tutti Frutti	September 2008	100%	29	—
Taco Time – Canadian master franchise rights	October 2008	100%	117	—
Country Style Food Services Holdings Inc.	May 2009	100%	475	5
Groupe Valentine inc.	September 2010	100%	86	9
Jugo Juice	August 2011	100%	134	2
Mr. Submarine	November 2011	100%	338	—
Koryo Korean BBQ	November 2011	100%	19	1
Mr. Souvlaki	September 2012	100%	14	—
SushiGo	June 2013	100%	3	2
Extreme Pita, PurBlendz and Mucho Burrito ("Extreme Brandz")	September 2013	100%	300 - 34 of which in the United States	5
ThaiZone	September 2013 March 2015	80% + 20%	25 and 3 mobile restaurants	—
Madisons	July 2014	90%	14	—
Café Dépôt, Muffin Plus, Sushi-Man and Fabrika	October 2014	100%	88	13
Van Houtte Café Bistros – perpetual franchising license	November 2014	100%	51	1
Manchu Wok, Wasabi Grill & Noodle and SenseAsian	December 2014	100%	115	17
Big Smoke Burger	September 2015	60%	13	4

Brand	Acquisition year	% ownership	# of franchised locations	# of corporate locations
Kahala Brands Ltd - Cold Stone Creamery, Blimpie, Taco Time, Surf City Squeeze, The Great Steak & Potato Company, NrGize, Lifestyle Café, Samurai Sam's Teriyaki Grill, Frullati Café & Bakery, Rollerz, Johnnie's New York Pizzeria, Ranch One, America's Taco Shop, Cereality, Tasti D-Lite, Planet Smoothie, Maui Wowi and Pinkberry	July 2016	100%	2,839	40

MTY also has an exclusive area development agreement with Restaurant Au Vieux Duluth to develop and sub-franchise Au Vieux Duluth Express quick-service restaurants in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Revenues from franchise locations are generated from royalty fees, franchise fees, sales of turn key projects, rent, sign rental, supplier contributions and sales of other goods and services to franchisees. Revenues from corporate owned locations include sales generated from corporate owned locations. Operating expenses related to franchising include salaries, general and administrative costs associated with existing and new franchisees, expenses in the development of new markets, costs of setting up turn key projects, rent, supplies and equipment sold to franchisees. Corporate owned location expenses include the costs incurred to operate corporate owned locations.

MTY generates revenues from the food processing business discussed herein. The plant produces various products that range from ingredients and ready to eat food sold to restaurants or other food processing plants to prepared food sold in retail stores. The plant generates most of its revenues selling its products to distributors and retailers.

The Company also generates revenues from its distribution center located on the south shore of Montreal. The distribution center mainly serves the Valentine and Franx Supreme franchisees with a broad range of products required in the day-to-day operations of the restaurants.

Description of recent acquisitions

On July 26, 2016, the Company acquired all of the shares of Kahala Brands Ltd. for a total consideration of \$389 million. Of this amount, \$212 million was paid in cash. The purchase price allocation is still subject to post-closing adjustments which will be made over the course of the next year. Financing for the acquisition was composed of the issuance of 2,253,930 shares, \$33 million of MTY's cash on hand and the remainder was paid by MTY's new \$325 million credit facility. As at closing, Kahala Brands Ltd. operated 18 brands in 27 countries and had 2,879 locations in operation.

On September 18, 2015, the Company acquired 60% of the assets of Big Smoke Burger for a total consideration of \$3 million. As at closing, there were 17 outlets in operations, 4 of which corporately-owned locations. Of the 17 stores, 8 are located in the United States or overseas.

On March 23, 2015, the Company acquired the interest of the non-controlling shareholders of one of its subsidiaries (9286-5591 Quebec Inc., doing business as ThaiZone) for \$0.8 million. Following this transaction, the Company has a 100% ownership of this subsidiary.

On December 18, 2014, the Company announced that it had completed the acquisition of 100% of the assets of Manchu Wok, Wasabi Grill & Noodle and SenseAsian for a total consideration of \$7.9 million. At the date of closing, there were 132 outlets in operations, including 17 corporately-owned restaurants. 51 of the restaurants are located in the United States.

Summary of quarterly financial information

in thousands of \$	Quarters ended							
	November 2014	February 2015	May 2015	August 2015	November 2015	February 2016	May 2016	August 2016
Revenue	\$29,939	\$32,364	\$38,355	\$35,003	\$39,481	\$35,320	\$35,362	\$52,886
EBITDA (restated¹)	\$11,269	\$10,423	\$13,444	\$13,340	\$13,475	\$12,106	\$12,820	\$17,953
Net income attributable to owners (restated¹)	\$5,299	\$6,219	\$8,501	\$8,176	\$3,119	\$7,927	\$8,335	\$16,519
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners (restated¹)	\$5,299	\$5,878	\$8,548	\$8,336	\$3,156	\$8,414	\$8,266	\$13,256
Per share	\$0.28	\$0.33	\$0.44	\$0.43	\$0.16	\$0.41	\$0.44	0.82
Per diluted share	\$0.28	\$0.33	\$0.44	\$0.43	\$0.16	\$0.41	\$0.44	0.82

¹ In May 2015, the Company deemed the future sale of 7657567 Canada Inc. no longer probable in the near future and as such, reclassified the investment from a subsidiary held-for-sale to a consolidated subsidiary. Prior period amounts on the condensed interim consolidated statements of income and of comprehensive income, and the statements of financial position have been restated for the change in classification.

Segment note disclosure

Prior to the third quarter of 2016, the Company had four operating segments, consisting of Franchise operations, Corporate store operations, Distribution operations and Food Processing operations. These reportable operating segments were established based on the differences in the types of products or services offered by each division. With the acquisition of Kahala Brands and the expansion of MTY into the USA, it was determined that these operating segments no longer reflected how management monitored and evaluated the results. The Company concluded that based on information provided to senior management, that two primary geographical segments exist, that being Canada and USA/International. This conclusion was based on how the brands in each geographical area are managed by their respective Chief Operating Officers (COO) and how brand leaders report to each of their respective COO's to account for the results of their operations. It was also determined that the Distribution operations no longer comprised a material segment to MTY. The results were absorbed into the Franchising operations as its revenues are closely tied to the success of this segment. The 2015 results were restated to reflect the change in these segments.

Results of operations for the nine-month period ended August 31, 2016

Revenue

During the first nine months of the 2016 fiscal year, the Company's total revenue increased by 17% to reach \$123.6 million. Revenues for the two segments of business are broken down as follows:

Segment	Sub-division	August 31, 2016 (\$ million)	August 31, 2015 (\$ million)	Variation
Canada	Franchise operation	78.8	75.4	5%
	Corporate stores	16.7	19.9	(16%)
	Food processing	9.6	6.2	54%
	Intercompany transactions	(1.4)	(1.2)	N/A
Total Canada		103.7	100.3	3%
USA & International	Franchise operation	14.3	3.0	371%
	Corporate stores	5.6	2.4	132%
Total USA/International		19.9	5.4	265%
Total operating revenues		123.6	105.7	17%

Canada revenue analysis:

As is shown in the table above, revenue from franchise locations in Canada progressed by 5%. Several factors contributed to the variation, as listed below:

	\$ million
Revenues, first nine months of 2015	75.4
Increase in recurring revenue streams	1.0
Increase in initial franchise fees, renewal fees and transfer fees	1.0
Increase in turn key, sales of material to franchisees and rent revenues	1.7
Other non-material variations	(0.3)
Revenues, first nine months of 2016	78.8

During the nine-month period, the Company benefitted from the acquisition of Big Smoke Burger which was realized in December 2015. This accounts for 19% of the increase in recurring revenue streams. The Company also benefitted from the sales of the new retail line of Madisons products and from an increase in initial franchise fees and renewal fees.

Revenue from corporate owned locations decreased by 16%, to \$16.7 million during the nine-month period. The decrease is mainly due to the sale of some corporate stores during the second half of 2015 and the first half of 2016. At the end of the period, the company had 37 corporate stores in Canada, compared to 42 a year earlier.

Food processing revenues increased by 54% during the first nine months of 2016, mainly due to the addition of new contracts during the second half of the 2015 fiscal year.

USA/International revenue analysis:

During the nine-month period, the Company benefitted from the impact of the acquisitions of Kahala Brands, which accounts for most of the increase in all revenue streams.

Cost of sales and other operating expenses

During the first nine months of 2016, operating expenses increased by 18% to \$80.7 million, up from \$68.5 million a year ago. Operating expenses for the two business segments were incurred as follows:

Segment	Sub-division	August 31, 2016 (\$ million)	August 31, 2015 (\$ million)	Variation
Canada	Franchise operation	42.0	40.4	4%
	Corporate stores	17.4	19.6	(11%)
	Food processing	8.8	6.3	40%
	Intercompany transactions	(1.4)	(1.2)	N/A
Total Canada		66.8	65.1	3%
USA & International	Franchise operation	9.1	1.4	558%
	Corporate stores	4.8	2.0	135%
Total USA/International		13.9	3.4	305%
Total cost of sales and other operating expenses		80.7	68.5	18%

Canada cost of sales and other operating expenses analysis:

Expenses from franchise operations increased by \$1.6 million during the first nine months of 2016 compared to the same period last year. The increase is mostly attributable to legal and consulting fees associated with the purchase of Kahala Brands Ltd. MTY incurred an additional \$3.3 million in costs relating to the acquisition of Kahala. Of this amount, \$1.0 million was expensed and the balance was capitalized as part of the cost of financing. Other notable items included an increase in the cost of turnkeys that varied in line with the associated revenues, as well as a decrease in the cost of litigation, disputes and dark stores compared to 2015.

Expenses from the other segments fluctuated mostly as a function of factors explained in the Revenue section above.

USA/International cost of sales and other operating expenses analysis:

During the nine-month period, the Company incurred additional operational costs associated with the acquisition of Kahala Brands which accounts for most of the variance in costs.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)

	Nine months ended August 31, 2016		
	Canada	USA & International	Total
<i>(In millions \$)</i>			
Revenues	103.66	19.91	123.57
Expenses	66.79	13.90	80.69
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	36.87	6.01	42.88
EBITDA as a % of Revenue	36%	30%	35%

	Nine months ended August 31, 2015		
	Canada	USA & International	Total
(In millions \$)			
Revenues	100.27	5.45	105.72
Expenses	65.08	3.43	68.51
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	35.19	2.02	37.21
EBITDA as a % of Revenue	35%	37%	35%

Below is a summary of performance segmented by product/service:

	Nine months ended August 31, 2016				
(In millions \$)	Franchise	Corporate	Processing	Intercompany transactions	Total
Revenues	93.13	22.25	9.57	(1.38)	123.57
Expenses	51.13	22.12	8.82	(1.38)	80.69
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	42.00	0.13	0.75	—	42.88
EBITDA as a % of Revenue	45%	1%	8%	N/A	35%

	Nine months ended August 31, 2015				
(In millions \$)	Franchise	Corporate	Processing	Intercompany transactions	Total
Revenues	78.38	22.31	6.21	(1.17)	105.72
Expenses	41.81	21.57	6.31	(1.17)	68.52
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	36.57	0.74	(0.10)	—	37.21
EBITDA as a % of Revenue	47%	3%	N/A	N/A	35%

⁽¹⁾EBITDA (income before income taxes, interest, depreciation and amortization) is not an earnings measure recognized by IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. EBITDA is defined as operating revenues less operating expenses. See reconciliation of EBITDA to Income before taxes on page 10.

Total EBITDA for the nine-month period ended August 31, 2016 was \$42.9 million, an increase of 15% compared to the same period last year. Canada contributed to 86% of total EBITDA while the USA/International operations contributed to 70% of the total increase. The increase in USA/International EBITDA is due to the acquisition of Kahala Brands.

In Canada, EBITDA for the first nine months of 2016 improved by 5% compared to the same period last year. The franchising operations contributed \$1.9 million to the increase. This is partly a result of higher franchise fees and renewal fees realized during the period. Approximately half of this improvement stems from the improvement of the earnings of the processing plant, which is mainly attributable to the cancellation of some unprofitable contracts during 2015, which were replaced by profitable ones since. This was offset by a decrease in EBITDA of corporate operations which resulted from the sale of some profitable corporate stores in 2016 and 2015.

Net income

For the nine-month period ended August, 2016, net income attributable to owners increased by 43%, to \$32.8 million or \$1.69 per share (\$1.69 per diluted share) compared to \$22.9 million or \$1.20 per share (\$1.20 per diluted share) for the same period last year. The increase is due to the acquisition of Kahala as well as the growth in EBITDA mentioned above and the \$8.0 million foreign exchange derivative gain.

Calculation of Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA)

<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>	Period ended August 31, 2016	Period ended August 31, 2015
Income before taxes	43,687	31,757
Depreciation – property, plant and equipment	1,219	1,138
Amortization – intangible assets	5,824	5,117
Interest on long-term debt	1,061	341
Foreign exchange loss	729	27
Interest income	(213)	(11)
Realized gain on foreign exchange derivative	(7,980)	—
Impairment of goodwill	—	200
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangibles	(1,448)	(1,362)
EBITDA	42,879	37,207

Other income and charges

Interest on long-term debt increased from \$0.3 million to \$1.1 million during the nine-month period as a result of the interest on the new credit facilities related to the acquisition of Kahala Brands.

In 2016, MTY also realized a \$8.0 million gain on a foreign exchange derivative contract acquired prior to the acquisition of Kahala to protect the Company against variations in the value of the US dollar. This contract was terminated at the date of the closing of the transaction.

Income taxes

The provision for income taxes as a percentage of income before taxes has decreased sharply compared to the same period last year. The slightly higher combined statutory rate resulted from an increase of the proportion of business done in the USA. This has been more than offset by the favorable taxation of capital gains, as well as by the recognition of previously unrecognized net capital losses that will be used against the gain realized on that derivative contract.

Results of operations for the third quarter ended August 31, 2016

Revenue

During the third quarter of the 2016 fiscal year, the Company's total revenue increased by 51% to reach \$52.9 million. Revenues for the two segments of business are broken down as follows:

Segment	Sub-division	August 31, 2016 (\$ million)	August 31, 2015 (\$ million)	Variation
Canada	Franchise operation	27.4	25.0	10%
	Corporate stores	6.5	5.5	20%
	Food processing	3.2	2.2	46%
	Intercompany transactions	(0.3)	(0.4)	N/A
Total Canada		36.8	32.3	14%
USA & International	Franchise operation	12.1	1.8	588%
	Corporate stores	4.0	0.9	349%
Total USA/International		16.1	2.7	507%
Total operating revenues		52.9	35.0	51%

Canada revenue analysis:

As is shown in the table above, revenue from franchise locations in Canada progressed by 10%. Several factors contributed to the variation, as listed below:

	\$ million
Revenues, third quarter of 2015	25.0
Increase in recurring revenue streams	0.4
Increase in initial franchise fees, renewal fees and transfer fees	0.5
Increase in turn key, sales of material to franchisees and rent revenues	1.1
Other non-material variations	0.4
Revenues, third quarter of 2016	27.4

During the three-month period, the Company recorded higher turnkey revenue than in the third quarter of 2015. The Company also benefitted from an increase in initial franchise fees and renewal fees, from the sale of Madisons new retail line of products and from the acquisition of Big Smoke Burger which was realized in December 2015. Big Smoke Burger accounts for 11% of the increase in recurring revenue streams.

Revenue from corporate owned locations increased by 20%, to \$6.5 million during the three-month period. The increase is mainly due to the addition of some higher volume stores in 2016

Food processing revenues increased by 46% during the third quarter of 2016, mainly due to the addition of new contracts during the second half of the 2015 fiscal year.

USA/International revenue analysis:

During the three-month period, the Company benefitted from the impact of the acquisitions of Kahala Brands, which occurred mid-way in the third quarter. This accounts for most of the increase in all revenue streams.

Cost of sales and other operating expenses

During the third quarter of 2016, operating expenses increased by 61% to \$34.9 million, up from \$21.7 million a year ago. Operating expenses for the two business segments were incurred as follows:

Segment	Sub-division	August 31, 2016 (\$ million)	August 31, 2015 (\$ million)	Variation
Canada	Franchise operation	14.6	13.2	10%
	Corporate stores	6.2	5.3	16%
	Food processing	2.9	2.3	30%
	Intercompany transactions	(0.3)	(0.4)	N/A
Total Canada		23.4	20.4	14%
USA & International	Franchise operation	8.0	0.5	1,657%
	Corporate stores	3.5	0.8	348%
Total USA/International		11.5	1.3	828%
Total cost of sales and other operating expenses		34.9	21.7	61%

Canada cost of sales and other operating expenses analysis:

Expenses from franchise operations increased by \$1.4 million during the third quarter of 2016 compared to the same period last year. The increase is mostly attributable to legal and consulting fees associated with the purchase of Kahala Brands Ltd. This increase was offset by the decline in provisions for lease support costs.

Expenses from the other segments fluctuated mostly as a function of factors explained in the Revenue section above.

USA/International cost of sales and other operating expenses analysis:

During the three-month period, the Company incurred additional operational costs associated with the acquisition of Kahala Brands which accounts for most of the variance in costs.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)

	Three months ended August 31, 2016		
	Canada	USA & International	Total
<i>(In millions \$)</i>			
Revenues	36.77	16.11	52.88
Expenses	23.37	11.56	34.93
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	13.40	4.55	17.95
EBITDA as a % of Revenue	36%	28%	34%
	Three months ended August 31, 2015		
	Canada	USA & International	Total
<i>(In millions \$)</i>			
Revenues	32.35	2.65	35.00
Expenses	20.42	1.24	21.66
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	11.93	1.41	13.34
EBITDA as a % of Revenue	37%	53%	38%

Below is a summary of performance segmented by product/service:

Three months ended August 31, 2016					
(In millions \$)	Franchise	Corporate	Processing	Intercompany transactions	Total
Revenues	39.46	10.59	3.18	(0.35)	52.88
Expenses	22.63	9.74	2.91	(0.35)	34.93
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	16.83	0.85	0.27	—	17.95
EBITDA as a % of Revenue	43%	8%	8%	N/A	34%

Three months ended August 31, 2015					
(In millions \$)	Franchise	Corporate	Processing	Intercompany transactions	Total
Revenues	26.84	6.38	2.17	(0.39)	35.00
Expenses	13.67	6.14	2.24	(0.39)	21.66
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	13.17	0.24	(0.07)	0.00	13.34
EBITDA as a % of Revenue	49%	4%	N/A	N/A	38%

⁽¹⁾EBITDA (income before income taxes, interest, depreciation and amortization) is not an earnings measure recognized by IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. EBITDA is defined as operating revenues less operating expenses. See reconciliation of EBITDA to Income before taxes on page 14.

Total EBITDA for the three-month period ended August 31, 2016 was \$17.9 million, an increase of 35% compared to the same period last year. Canada contributed to 75% of total EBITDA. However, the USA/International operations contributed to 68% of the total increase. The increase in USA/International EBITDA is due to the acquisition of Kahala Brands.

Canada EBITDA improved during the third quarter of 2016 compared to the same period last year by 12%. The franchising operations contributed \$0.9 million to the total Canadian EBITDA increase of \$1.5 million. This is mainly as a result of higher franchise fees and renewal fees and of the improvement in the profitability of the processing plant.

Net income

For the three-month period ended August 31, 2016, net income attributable to owners increased to \$16.5 million or \$0.82 per share (\$0.82 per diluted share) from \$8.2 million or \$0.43 per share (\$0.43 per diluted share) compared to the same period last year. The increase is mostly due to an \$8.0 million foreign exchange derivative gain recorded as part of the financing arrangements made for the acquisition of Kahala Brands.

Calculation of Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA)

<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>	Period ended August 31, 2016	Period ended August 31, 2015
Income before taxes	21,154	11,423
Depreciation – property, plant and equipment	490	365
Amortization – intangible assets	2,589	1,722
Interest on long-term debt	958	108
Foreign exchange losses	687	185
Interest income	(82)	31
Realized gain on foreign exchange derivative	(7,980)	—
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangibles	137	(494)
EBITDA	17,953	13,340

Other income and charges

Interest on long-term debt increased from \$0.1 million to \$1.0 million during the three-month period as a result of the interest on the new credit facilities related to the acquisition of Kahala Brands.

In 2016, MTY also realized a \$8.0 million gain on a foreign exchange derivative contract acquired prior to the acquisition of Kahala to protect the Company against variations in the value of the US dollar. This contract was terminated at the date of the closing of the transaction.

Income taxes

The provision for income taxes as a percentage of income before taxes has decreased sharply compared to the same period last year. The slightly higher combined statutory rate that results from an increase of the proportion of business done in the USA has been more than offset by the favorable taxation of capital gains, as well as by the recognition of previously unrecognized net capital losses that will be used against the gain realized on that derivative contract.

Contractual obligations and long-term debt

The obligations pertaining to the long-term debt and the minimum rentals for the leases that are not subleased are as follows:

For the period ending	Long term debt ⁽¹⁾	Net lease commitments	Total contractual obligations
<i>(In thousands \$)</i>			
12 months ending August 2017	27,471	9,080	36,551
12 months ending August 2018	15,201	7,586	22,787
12 months ending August 2019	164,262	5,989	170,251
12 months ending August 2020	35,618	5,277	40,895
12 months ending August 2021	8	4,532	4,540
Balance of commitments	31	9,957	9,988
	242,591	42,421	285,012

(1) Amounts shown represent the total amount payable at maturity and are therefore undiscounted. For total commitments, please refer to the August 31, 2016 condensed interim consolidated financial statements

Long-term debt includes interest bearing term loans related to the acquisition of Kahala Brands, non-interest bearing holdbacks on acquisitions, non-interest bearing contract cancellation fees, as well as a balance of sale related to the acquisition of Madisons.

At the end of the quarter, the Company had drawn \$175.0 million from the term credit facility and USD\$27.3 million (CAD\$35.6 million) from the revolving credit facility. Interest rates are variable for both of these credit facilities and are based on various financing instruments that have maturities from 1 to 180 days. Interest rates also depend on the Company's debt-to-equity ratio, where a lower indebtedness results in more favorable terms.

For amounts drawn in US dollars, the Company has the option to pay interest based on US base rates (4.00% as at August 31, 2016), plus a margin not exceeding 2.25%, or based on LIBOR plus a margin not exceeding 3.25%. For amounts drawn in Canadian dollars, the Company has the option to pay interest based on the Canada Prime rate (2.70% as at August 31, 2016), as determined by the Toronto-Dominion Bank of Canada, plus a margin not exceeding 2.25% or based on Banker's Acceptances, plus a margin not exceeding 3.25%.

Under those facilities, the Company is required to comply with certain financial covenants, including a debt—to-equity ratio and a fixed charges coverage ratio. As at August 31, 2016, the Company was in compliance with those financial covenants.

Costs of \$2.3 million have been incurred in relation to the new facilities. These costs have been capitalized into long-term debt and will be amortized over five years.

Liquidity and capital resources

August 31, 2016, the amount held in cash net of the line of credit totalled \$43.5 million, an increase of \$16.4 million since the end of the 2015 fiscal period.

During the first nine months of 2016, the Company paid \$6.9 million in dividends to its shareholders. This had no significant impact on the cash position of the Company as a result of strong cash flows generated by operations.

Cash flows generated by operating activities were \$35.8 million during the first nine months of 2016, compared to \$37.2 million for the same period in 2015. Excluding the variation in non-cash working capital items, income taxes and interest paid, operations generated \$47.0 million in cash flows, compared to \$39.5 million in 2015, which represents an increase of 19% compared to the same period last year.

As a result of the acquisition of Kahala, MTY has replaced its existing line of credit of \$40 million, by a \$325 million credit facility, which is composed of a \$175 million term loan and of a \$150 million revolving facility. The term loan has a three-year term while the revolving facility has a four-year term.

The new facility has the following financial covenants:

- The Debt to EBITDA ratio must be less than or equal to 4.00:1.00 until July 20, 2017, 3.50:1.00 from July 21 to July 20, 2018 and less than 3.00:1.00 thereafter.
- The fixed charges coverage ratio must be at 1.25:1.00 at all times.

The credit agreement also contains various limitations on distributions and on the usage of the proceeds from the disposal of assets which are not expected to impact the Company during the term of the credit agreement.

Both the term loan and the revolving facility are repayable without penalty; minimum quarterly repayments on the term loan are \$2.2 million, beginning November 30, 2016.

As at August 31, 2016, the company had borrowed \$175 million from the term loan facility and \$35.6 million (US \$27.3 million) from the revolving credit facility.

At quarter end, the Company was in compliance with the covenants of the credit agreement.

In the short-term, Management will continue to open new locations that will be funded by new franchisees. MTY will continue its efforts to sell some of its existing corporate owned locations and will seek new opportunities to acquire other food service operations.

Financial position

Accounts receivable at the end of the period were at \$28.6 million, compared to \$18.7 million at the end of the 2015 fiscal period. The entire increase is due to the addition of the accounts receivable of Kahala Brands which represent a \$10.4 million increase. Loans receivable also increased significantly during the quarter as a result of the acquisition. Loans receivable were \$5.4 million at quarter end, \$5.0 million higher than at November 30, 2015.

Prepaid expense and deposits increased to \$11.6 million at quarter-end, up from \$0.6 million at November 30, 2015. The increase is again fully related to the acquisition of Kahala Brands. The high value of the prepaid expense comes from early monthly rent payments.

Property, plant and equipment increased by \$2.4 million and intangible assets increased by \$401.2 million compared to prior year due both as a result of the Kahala acquisition. The Kahala acquisition represents an increase in franchise rights and trademark of \$159.8 and \$253.4 respectively.

Accounts payable increased to \$47.5 million as at August 31, 2016, from \$24.4 million as at November 30, 2015. \$14.4 million of the increase is related to the acquisition of Kahala brands. The remainder of the increase is mainly due to timing of payments.

Provisions, which are composed of litigation and dispute, closed store and gift card provisions, increased to \$69.0 million as at August 31, 2016 from \$3.5 million as at November 30, 2015. The bulk of the increase is due to the increase in gift card provisions which increased to \$66.4 million from \$1.3 million at November 30, 2015. Kahala's gift card provision represents \$65.2 million of the total gift card liability. This provision is presented net of accumulated gift card breakage of \$66.3 million.

Deferred revenues consist of distribution rights which are earned on a consumption basis, deferred rent payment received and include initial franchise fees to be earned once substantially all of the initial services have been performed. The balance as at August 31, 2016 was \$21.8 million, an increase of \$16.2 million since November 30, 2015. The increase stems once again from the acquisition of Kahala Brands.

Long-term debt includes interest bearing term loans related to the acquisition of Kahala Brands, non-interest bearing holdbacks on acquisitions, non-interest bearing contract cancellation fees, as well as a balance of sale related to the acquisition of Madisons. During the period, the Company issued for \$210.6 million in new long-term debt in the form of credit facilities related to the purchase of Kahala Brands.

Further details on the above statement of financial position items can be found in the notes to the August 31, 2016 condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Capital stock

On July 26, 2016, the Company issued 2,253,930 shares from treasury to the sellers of Kahala, to bring the total shares outstanding at 21,374,497 common shares.

Location information

MTY's locations can be found in: i) food courts and shopping malls; ii) street front; and iii) non-traditional format within petroleum retailers, convenience stores, cinemas, amusement parks, in other venues or retailer shared sites, hospitals, universities and airports. The non-traditional locations are typically smaller in size, require lower investment and generate lower revenue than the shopping malls, food courts and street front locations.

	Number of locations for the nine-month period ended	
	August 31, 2016	August 31, 2015
Franchises, beginning of year	2,695	2,691
Corporate owned, beginning of year	43	36
Opened during the period	128	80
Closed during the period	(211)	(199)
Acquired during the period	2,879	132
Total end of period	5,534	2,740
Franchises, end of period	5,457	2,698
Corporate owned, end of period	77	42
Total end of period	5,534	2,740

On July 26, 2016, the Company completed the acquisition of Kahala Brands and of its network of 2,879 stores. That addition more than doubled the number of outlets in MTY's network.

During the first nine months of 2016, the Company's network added 128 new stores, compared to 80 a year earlier. During the third quarter, the additions totalled 49 stores compared to 21 in the third quarter of 2015. Of the stores opened during the quarter, 19 came from the Kahala brands while 30 came from MTY's pre-existing business.

Store closures during the first nine months of this year total 211 outlets compared to 199 a year earlier. During the last three months, 82 outlets were closed, compared to 73 for the same period last year. Of the stores closed during the quarter, 8 came from the Kahala brands while 74 came from MTY's pre-existing business.

The average monthly sales for the stores closed during the first nine months of 2016 was approximately \$16,100, while the average monthly sales of stores opened during the same period was approximately \$40,500.

At the end of the period, the Company had 77 corporate stores, a net addition of 34 compared to the end of the 2015 fiscal year. This is mainly attributable to the acquisition of Kahala, which had 40 corporate stores at the date of the closing of the transaction.

The chart below provides the breakdown of MTY's locations and system sales by type:

Location type	% of location count		% of system sales 9 months ended	
	August 31, 2016	August 31, 2015	August 31, 2016	August 31, 2015
Shopping mall & food court	25%	40%	40%	44%
Street front	46%	40%	48%	44%
Non-traditional format	39%	20%	12%	12%

The geographical breakdown of MTY's locations and system sales consists of:

Geographical location	% of location count		% of system sales 9 months ended	
	August 31, 2016	August 31, 2015	August 31, 2016	August 31, 2015
Ontario	18%	40%	23%	29%
Quebec	15%	29%	32%	36%
Western Canada	10%	21%	20%	24%
Maritimes	2%	3%	2%	2%
United States	46%	4%	17%	5%
International	9%	3%	6%	4%

The system sales information presented in the two tables above contains the sales of the Kahala network from July 26, 2016 to August 31, 2016. The proportions of sales realized in the different types of stores or in the different regions is expected to change materially once the system sales of Kahala are accounted for a full period.

System wide sales

During the first nine months of 2016, MTY's network generated \$948.9 million in sales, an increase of 20% compared to the same period in 2015. The increase is distributed as follows:

	Sales (millions of \$)
Reported sales – first nine months of 2015	790.9
Net increase in sales generated by concepts acquired during 2015	17.1
Sales generated by the Kahala network since July 26, 2016	136.2
Net increase resulting from stores opened in the last 21 months	42.0
Net decrease resulting from stores closed in the last 21 months	(39.8)
Impact of same store sales growth	(1.3)
Impact of foreign exchange variation	5.2
Retroactive adjustment to estimates of sales in the first nine months of 2015	(0.2)
Other non-material variations	(1.2)
Reported sales – first nine months of 2016	948.9

For the third quarter of 2016, system sales totalled \$412.2 million, compared to \$274.7 million during the same period last year. The acquisitions of Big Smoke Burger and of the Kahala brands accounted for more than the total increase, with combined sales of \$139.8 million during the third quarter.

System wide sales include sales for corporate and franchise locations and exclude sales realized by the distribution center or by the food processing plant.

During the first nine months of 2016, only Thai Express represented more than 10% of the network’s system sales. However, following the acquisition of Kahala, it is expected that only Cold Stone Creamery will represent more than 10% of system sales, with Taco Time being the network’s second largest concept and Thai Express third.

Same store sales

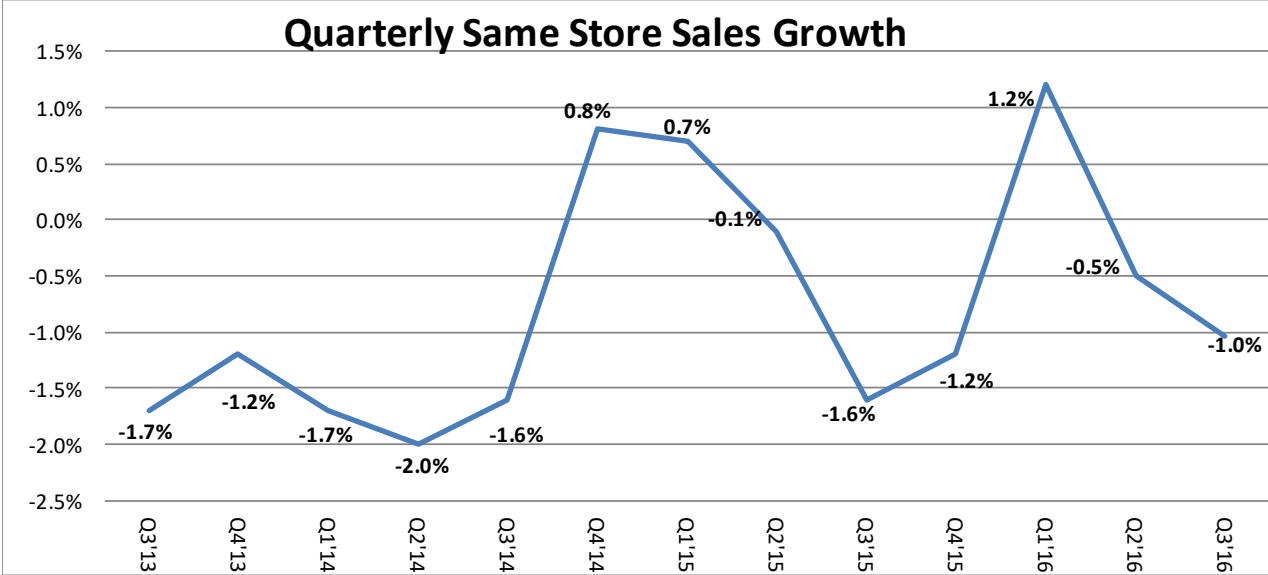
During the three months ended August 31, 2016, same store sales declined by 1.0% over the same period last year. For the year, same stores sales have declined by 0.2%.

Sales in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec were again strong during the third quarter, while Alberta and Saskatchewan continued to experience significant headwinds owing to the continued difficult economic conditions prevailing in those two provinces. The results of the third quarter were in line with those of the first and second quarters.

The stores acquired in the Kahala transaction, which are excluded from the consolidated numbers above, have generated at positive growth of 2.0% in the last three months, mainly driven by the strong performance of Cold Stone Creamery.

For 2016, management expects competition to intensify further both from a price and an offering point of view. Volatility in the price of commodities and currencies has a very material impact on employment rates and disposable income for MTY’s customers, resulting in uncertainty with respect to the future.

The following table shows quarterly information on same-stores sales growth for the last 13 quarters:



Stock options

During the period, no options were granted or exercised. As at August 31, 2016 there were no options outstanding.

Seasonality

Results of operations for the interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for the full year. The Company expects that seasonality will not be a material factor in the quarterly variation of its results. System sales fluctuate seasonally. During January and February sales are historically lower than average due to weather conditions. Sales are historically above average during May to August; given the addition of Cold Stone Creamery, which is now MTY's largest concept and which is also extremely seasonal, this pattern is expected to be more important in the future. This is generally as a result of higher traffic in the street front locations, higher sales from seasonal locations only operating during the summer months and higher sales from shopping centre locations. Sales for shopping mall locations are also higher than average in December during the Christmas shopping period.

Contingent liabilities

The Company is involved in legal claims associated with its current business activities, the outcome of which is not determinable. Management believes that these legal claims will have no significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Guarantee

The Company has provided a guarantee in the form of a letter of credit for an amount of \$66.

Risks and uncertainties

Despite the fact that the Company has various numbers of concepts, diversified in type of locations and geographics across Canada and the United States, the performance of the Company is also influenced by changes in demographic trends, traffic patterns, occupancy level of malls and office towers and the type, number, and location of competing restaurants. In addition, factors such as innovation, increased food costs, labour and benefits costs, occupancy costs and the availability of experienced management and hourly employees may adversely affect the Company. Changing consumer preferences and discretionary spending patterns could oblige the Company to modify or discontinue concepts and/or menus and could result in a reduction of revenue and operating income. Even if the Company was able to compete successfully with other restaurant companies with similar concepts, it may be forced to make changes in one or more of its concepts in order to respond to changes in consumer tastes or dining patterns. If the Company changes a concept, it may lose additional customers who do not prefer the new concept and menu, and it may not be able to attract a sufficient new customer base to produce the revenue needed to make the concept profitable. Similarly, the Company may have different or additional competitors for its intended customers as a result of such a concept change and may not be able to successfully compete against such competitors. The Company's success also depends on numerous factors affecting discretionary consumer spending, including economic conditions, disposable consumer income and consumer confidence. Adverse changes in these factors could reduce customer traffic or impose practical limits on pricing, either of which could reduce revenue and operating income.

The growth of MTY is dependent on maintaining the current franchise system which is subject to the renewal of existing leases at sustainable rates, MTY's ability to continue to expand by obtaining acceptable store sites and lease terms, obtaining qualified franchisees, increasing comparable store sales and completing acquisitions. The time, energy and resources involved in the integration of the acquired businesses into the MTY system and culture could also have an impact on MTY's results.

Off-balance sheet arrangement

MTY has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Related party transactions

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation. Details of transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed below.

The remuneration of key management personnel and directors during the period was as follows:

	Three months ended August 31, 2016	Nine months ended August 31, 2016	Three months ended August 31, 2015	Nine months ended August 31, 2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Short-term benefits	293	709	236	638
Board member fees	17	39	11	31
Total remuneration of key management personnel	310	748	247	669

Key management personnel is composed of the Company's CEO, the COO's for Canada or USA and the CFO. The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the Board of directors having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

Given its widely held share base, the Company does not have an ultimate controlling party; its most important shareholder is its CEO, who controls 23% of the outstanding shares.

The Company also pays employment benefits to individuals related to members of the key management personnel described above. Their total remuneration was as follows:

	Three months ended August 31, 2016	Nine months ended August 31, 2016	Three months ended August 31, 2015	Nine months ended August 31, 2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Short-term benefits	165	455	99	279
Total remuneration of individuals related to key management personnel	165	455	99	279

Future accounting changes

A number of new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards were issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (“IASB”) that are not yet effective and have not been applied in preparing the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended August 31, 2016.

The following standards may have a material impact on the condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company:

Standard	Issue date	Effective date ⁽¹⁾	Impact
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	July 2014	January 1, 2018	In assessment
IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers	May 2014	January 1, 2018	In assessment
IFRS 16 Leases	January 2016	January 1, 2019	In assessment
IAS1 Presentation of financial statements	December 2014	January 1, 2016	In assessment
IAS 12 Income taxes	January 2016	January 1, 2017	In assessment
IAS 7 Statement of cash flows	January 2016	January 1, 2017	In assessment

⁽¹⁾ Applicable to fiscal years beginning on or after this date

IFRS 9 replaces the guidance in IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The Standard includes requirements for recognition and measurement, impairment, derecognition and general hedge accounting. The IASB completed its project to replace IAS 39 in phases, adding to the standard as it completed each phase. The version of IFRS 9 issued in 2014 supersedes all previous versions; however, for a limited period, previous versions of IFRS 9 may be adopted early if not already done so provided the relevant date of initial application is before February 1, 2015. IFRS 9 does not replace the requirement for portfolio fair value hedge accounting for interest risk since this phase of the project was separated from IFRS project due to the longer term nature of the macro hedging project which is currently at the discussion paper phase of the due process. Consequently, the exception in IAS 39 for fair value hedge of an interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial assets or financial liabilities continues to apply.

IFRS 15 replaces the following standards: IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue, IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers and SIC-31 Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services. This new standard sets out the requirements for recognizing and disclosing revenue that apply to all contracts with customers.

On January 13, 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 that provides a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and their treatment in the financial statements of both lessees and lessors. It supersedes IAS 17 Leases and its associated interpretive guidance. Significant changes were made to lessee accounting with the distinction between operating and finance leases removed and assets and liabilities recognized in respect of all leases (subject to limited exceptions for short-term leases and leases of low value assets). In contrast, IFRS 16 does not include significant changes to the requirements for lessors. IFRS 16 is effective January 1, 2019 with earlier application permitted for companies that have also adopted IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

IAS 1 provides further clarification and amendments on note disclosure requirements.

IAS 12 provides further clarification with regards to the recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses.

The IASB amended IAS 7 as part of its initiative regarding the disclosure requirements on financing activities in the statement of cash flows. The Company does not foresee any material impact on the disclosure currently presented as a result of this amendment.

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of these standards on its condensed interim consolidated financial statements. Although the extent of the impact has not yet been determined, the Company expects that the adoption of IFRS 15 and IFRS 16 will result in material changes to its consolidated statement of income and consolidated statement of financial position.

Economic environment risk

The business of the Company is dependent upon numerous aspects of a healthy general economic environment, from strong consumer spending to provide sales revenue, to available credit to finance the franchisees and the Company. In light of recent upheaval in economic, credit and capital markets, the Company's performance and market price may be adversely affected. The Company's current planning assumptions forecast that the quick service restaurant industry will be impacted by the current economic recession in the provinces in which it operates. However, management is of the opinion that the current economic situation will not have a major impact on the Company due to the following reasons: 1) the Company has strong cash flows; 2) quick service restaurants represent an affordable dining out option for consumers in an economic slowdown.

Financial instruments and financial risk exposure

In the normal course of business, the Company uses various financial instruments which by their nature involve risk, including market risk and the credit risk of non-performance by counterparties. These financial instruments are subject to normal credit standards, financial controls, risk management as well as monitoring procedures.

The classification, carrying value and fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

As at August 31, 2016

	Loans and receivables	Other financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total carrying Value	Fair value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Cash	43,513	-	43,513	43,513
Accounts receivable	28,564	-	28,564	28,564
Loans receivable	5,413	-	5,413	5,413
Deposits	1,254	-	1,254	1,254
	78,744	-	78,744	78,744
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	47,498	47,498	47,498
Long-term debt ¹	-	238,365	238,365	240,626
	-	285,863	285,863	288,124

As at November 30, 2015

	Loans and receivables	Other financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total carrying Value	Fair value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Cash	33,417	-	33,417	33,417
Accounts receivable	18,734	-	18,734	18,734
Loans receivable	457	-	457	457
Deposits	242	-	242	242
	52,850	-	52,850	52,850
Financial liabilities				
Line of credit	-	6,300	6,300	6,300
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	24,361	24,361	24,361
Long-term debt ¹	-	7,956	7,956	7,956
	-	38,617	38,617	38,617

¹ Includes the current portion of long-term debt.

The fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It is established based on market information available at the date of the condensed interim consolidated statement of financial position. In the absence of an active market for a financial instrument, the Company uses the valuation methods described below to determine the fair value of the instrument. To make the assumptions required by certain valuation models, the Company relies mainly on external, readily observable market inputs. Assumptions or inputs that are not based on observable market data are used in the absence of external data. These assumptions or factors represent management's best estimates of the assumptions or factors that would be used by market participants for these instruments. The credit risk of the counterparty and the Company's own credit risk have been taken into account in estimating the fair value of all financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivatives.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values of each class of financial instruments:

Cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities – The carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the short maturity of these financial instruments.

Loans receivable – The loans receivable generally bear interest at market rates and therefore it is management's opinion that the carrying value approximates the fair value.

Long-term debt – The fair value of long-term debt is determined using the present value of future cash flows under current financing agreements based on the Company's current estimated borrowing rate for a similar debt.

Risk management policies

The Company, through its financial assets and liabilities, is exposed to various risks. The following analysis provides a measurement of risks as at August 31, 2016.

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position are net of allowances for bad debts, estimated by the Company's management based on past experience and counterparty specific circumstances. The Company believes that the credit risk of accounts receivable is limited for the following reasons:

- Other than receivables from international locations, the Company's broad client base is spread mostly across Canada and USA, which limits the concentration of credit risk.
- The Company accounts for a specific bad debt provision when management considers that the expected recovery is less than the actual account receivable.

The credit risk on cash is limited because the Company invests its excess liquidity in high quality financial instruments and with credit-worthy counterparties.

The credit risk on the loans receivable is similar to that of accounts receivable. There is currently an allowance for doubtful accounts recorded for loans receivable of \$908 (2015 - \$9).

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the Company's exposure to decreases or increases in financial instrument values caused by fluctuations in exchange rates. The Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk mainly comes from sales denominated in foreign currencies. The Company's USA and foreign operations use the U.S. dollar as functional currency. The Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk stems mainly from cash, accounts receivable, USD long-term debt, other working capital items and financial obligations from its USA operations.

Fluctuations in USD exchange rate are deemed to have minimal risk as they are mostly offset by the stand-alone operations of the Company's US entities.

As of August 31, 2016, the Company carried US\$ cash of C\$28,952, net accounts receivable of C\$11,178 and net accounts payable of C\$18,992 (C\$1,511, C\$874 and C\$954 as at November 30, 2015). The Company also has a US revolving credit facility of C\$35,610. All other factors being equal, a reasonable possible 1% rise in foreign currency exchange rates per Canadian dollar would result in a change on profit or loss and net comprehensive income of \$145 (2015 - \$15) Canadian dollars.

Total US net income represents for the three and nine-month periods were C\$2,329 and C\$3,420 respectively. A 1% change to foreign exchange would represent a gain or loss to the Company of C\$23 and C\$34 respectively.

On June 22, 2016, the Company entered into International Swaps & Derivatives Association, Inc. ("ISDA") enforceable agreement for an amount of US\$200,000 convertible at an exchange rate of 1.281. The agreement end date is July 25, 2016. At the end date, a gain of \$7,980 was realized as a result of favourable foreign exchange variances.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the Company's exposure to increases and decreases in financial instrument values caused by the fluctuation in interest rates. The Company is exposed to cash flow risk due to the interest rate fluctuation in its floating-rate interest-bearing financial obligations.

Furthermore, upon refinancing of a borrowing, depending on the availability of funds in the market and lender perception of the Company's risk, the margin that is added to the reference rate, such as LIBOR or prime rates, could vary and thereby directly influence the interest rate payable by the Company.

Long-term debt stems mainly from acquisitions of long-term assets and business combinations. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk with its revolving credit facility and term credit facility which were used to finance the Company's acquisitions. Both facilities bear interest at a variable rate and as such the interest burden could change materially. \$210,621 (2015 - \$6,300) of the credit facilities were used as at August 31, 2016. A 100 basis points increase in the bank's prime rate would result in additional interest of \$2,106 per annum (2015 - \$63) on the outstanding credit facility.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the possibility of the Company not being able to meet its financial obligations when they become due. The Company has contractual and fiscal obligations as well as financial liabilities and is therefore exposed to liquidity risk. Such risk can result, for example, from a market disruption or a lack of liquidity. The Company actively maintains credit facilities to ensure it has sufficient available funds to meet current and foreseeable financial requirements at a reasonable cost.

As at August 31, 2016, the Company had authorized revolving credit facilities for which the available amount may not exceed, respectively, \$175,000 and US\$150,000 to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet its financial requirements. The terms and conditions related to these revolving credit facilities are described under the headings "Contractual obligations and long-term debt" and "Liquidity and capital resources".

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at August 31, 2016:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	0 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	12 to 24 months	thereafter
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	47,498	47,498	47,498	—	—	—
Long-term debt	238,365	242,591	16,774	10,697	15,201	199,919
Interest on long-term debt ⁽¹⁾	n/a	19,406	3,318	3,244	6,268	6,576
	285,863	309,495	67,590	13,941	21,469	206,495

⁽¹⁾ When future interest cash flows are variable, they are calculated using the interest rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period.

Subsequent events

On October 5, 2016, the Company acquired the all of the shares of BF Acquisition Holdings, LLC, also known as Baja Fresh Mexican Grill and La Salsa Mexican Grill for a total consideration of approximately USD\$27 million to be financed using MTY's existing credit facility. Baja Fresh Mexican Grill and La Salsa Mexican Grill operate 162 and 23 locations respectively.

The Company signed a settlement agreement on October 5, 2016 with Extreme Brands Inc. for 50% of the fair value of the outstanding holdback related to the acquisition. This settlement represents a non-recurring gain of approximately \$2,250, which will be recovered in the fourth quarter of 2016.

On September 30, the Company purchased the remaining 40% non-controlling interests of 9410198 Canada Inc. (Big Smoke Burger) for a purchase price of \$1,250. Following the transaction, 9410198 Canada Inc. has become a wholly-owned subsidiary. The closing is effective September 30 and will be reported in the year-end financial statements.

Outlook

It is Management's opinion that the trend in the quick service restaurants industry will continue to grow in response to the demand from busy and on-the-go consumers.

In the very short term, management's primary focus will be on producing positive same store sales by generating more innovation, focusing on the quality of customer service in each of its outlets and maximizing the value offered to its customers.

Management will also focus on the integration of the recently acquired Kahala Brands Ltd. and BF Acquisition Holdings, LLC. Following the closing of those acquisitions, MTY is well-positioned to expand in Canada and in the United States, including growing its existing Canadian brands into the United States.

The quick service restaurant industry will remain challenging in the future, and management believes that the focus on the food offering, consistency and store design will give MTY's restaurants a stronger position to face challenges. Given this difficult competitive context in which more restaurants compete for a finite amount of consumer dollars, each concept needs to preserve and improve the relevance of its offer to consumers.

Management will maintain its focus on maximizing shareholder value by adding new locations of its existing concepts and remains committed to seek potential acquisitions to increase its market share.

Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in reports filed with the securities regulatory authorities are recorded, processed, summarized and reported in a timely fashion. The disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in such reports is then accumulated and communicated to the Company's management to ensure timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management regularly reviews disclosure controls and procedures; however, they cannot provide an absolute level of assurance because of the inherent limitations in control systems to prevent or detect all misstatements due to error or fraud.

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the design of the disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") as at August 31, 2016 provide reasonable assurance that significant information relevant to the Company, including that of its subsidiaries, is reported to them during the preparation of disclosure documents.

Internal controls over financial reporting

The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls over financial reporting. The Company's internal controls over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, together with Management, after evaluating the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting as at August 31, 2016, have concluded that the Company's internal controls over financial reporting was effective.

The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, together with Management, have concluded after having conducted an evaluation and to the best of their knowledge that, as at August 31, 2016, no change in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting occurred that could have materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

Limitations of Controls and Procedures

Management, including the President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, believes that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple errors or mistakes. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of the control. The design of any control system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions.

Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Limitation on scope of design

The Company's management, with the participation of its President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has limited the scope of the design of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting to exclude controls, policies and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting of the recently acquired operations of Big Smoke Burger (acquired September 18, 2015) and Kahala Brands (acquired July 25, 2016). Excluding the goodwill and other intangibles created on the acquisition, the operations respectively represent 1% and 25% of the Company's assets (2% and 13% of current assets, 1% and 27% of non-current assets); they also represent 0% and 56% of current liabilities and 0% and 7% of long-term liabilities, 2% and 11% of the Company's revenues and 2% and 5% of the Company's net earnings for the period ended August 31, 2016.

The Company's management, with the participation of its President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has limited the scope of the design of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting to exclude controls, policies and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting of certain special purpose entities ("SPEs") on which the Company has the ability to exercise *de facto* control and which have as a result been consolidated in the Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements. For the period ended August 31, 2016, these SPEs represent 0% of the Company's current assets, 0% of its non-current assets, 0% of the Company's current liabilities, 0% of long-term liabilities, 4% of the Company's revenues and 0% of the Company's net earnings.

"Stanley Ma"

Stanley Ma, Chief Executive Officer

"Eric Lefebvre"

Eric Lefebvre, CPA, CA, MBA Chief Financial Officer