

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Linamar Corporation

December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of dollars)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements	3
Independent Auditor's Report	4
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position	7
Consolidated Statements of Earnings	8
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Earnings	9
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	10
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	11
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	
1 General Information	12
2 Basis of Preparation	12
3 Significant Accounting Policies	12
4 Changes in Accounting Policies	21
5 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements	22
6 Sale of Receivables	23
7 Inventories	23
8 Income Taxes	24
9 Property, Plant and Equipment	26
10 Intangible Assets	28
11 Goodwill	28
12 Provisions	29
13 Long-Term Debt	30
14 Capital Stock	31
15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	31
16 Expenses by Nature	32
17 Employee Benefits	33
18 Share-Based Compensation	33
19 Other Income and (Expenses)	34
20 Finance Income and (Expenses)	34
21 Earnings per Share	34
22 Commitments	35
23 Related Party Transactions	35
24 Segmented Information	35
25 Supplemental Cash Flow Information	37
26 Business Acquisitions	38
27 Financial Instruments	40

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of Linamar Corporation (the "Company") is responsible for the preparation of all information included in this annual report. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and necessarily include some amounts that are based on management's best estimates and judgements. Financial information included elsewhere in this annual report is consistent with that in the consolidated financial statements.

Management maintains a system of internal accounting controls to provide reasonable assurance that the consolidated financial statements are accurate and reliable and that the assets are safeguarded from loss or unauthorized use.

The Company's independent auditor, appointed by the shareholders, has prepared their report, which outlines the scope of their examination and expresses their opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors, through its Audit Committee, is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. The Audit Committee is composed of independent directors who are not employees of the Company.

The Audit Committee meets periodically with management and with the auditors to review and to discuss accounting policy, auditing and financial reporting matters. The Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for their consideration in reviewing and approving the consolidated financial statement for issuance to the shareholders.

(Signed) "Linda Hasenfratz"

Linda Hasenfratz
Chief Executive Officer

(Signed) "Dale Schneider"

Dale Schneider
Chief Financial Officer

March 8, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Linamar Corporation

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Linamar Corporation and its subsidiaries (together, 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 as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS).

What we have audited

The Company's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- ◆ the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and 2021;
- ◆ the consolidated statements of earnings for the years then ended;
- ◆ the consolidated statements of comprehensive earnings for the years then ended;
- ◆ the consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years then ended;
- ◆ the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended; and
- ◆ the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated 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 our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Goodwill impairment assessment for MacDon Group of Companies and Montupet Group of Companies cash generating units (CGUs)</p> <p><i>Refer to Note 3 - Significant accounting policies and Note 11 - Goodwill to the consolidated financial statements.</i></p> <p>Management performs an impairment assessment annually for goodwill, or more frequently when there is an indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying value of a CGU or grouped CGUs to which the goodwill relates exceeds its recoverable amount. The carrying values of goodwill for the MacDon Group of Companies and Montupet Group of Companies CGUs are \$388.8 million and \$438.4 million respectively. The recoverable amounts of those CGUs were determined on a value in use calculation (the method) using discounted future operating cash flows (the models) covering a five-year period. The key assumptions used in the models included forecast growth rates, discount rates, forecasted operating costs and capital expenditures. No impairment loss was recognized as a result of the current year impairment assessment.</p> <p>We considered this a key audit matter due to the judgement made by management in determining the recoverable amounts of the CGUs, including the use of key assumptions. This has resulted in a high degree of subjectivity and audit effort in performing audit procedures to test the key</p>	<p>Our approach to addressing the matter involved the following procedures, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Evaluated how management determined the recoverable amounts of the MacDon Group of Companies and Montupet Group of Companies CGUs, which included the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Evaluated the appropriateness of the method used and the mathematical accuracy of the models for the five year period.◆ Evaluated the reasonableness of the forecast growth rates, and forecasted operating costs and capital expenditures applied by management in the models by (i) comparing to the approved budget, (ii) comparing to current and past performance of the CGUs, (iii) assessing consistency with available third party published industry data, (iv) evaluating whether these assumptions were consistent with management's strategic plans.◆ Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge in the field of valuation assisted in testing the reasonableness of the discount rates applied by management based on available data of comparable companies.◆ Tested the underlying data used in the models.◆ Tested the disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements related to goodwill.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

assumptions. Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge in the field of valuation assisted us in performing our procedures.	
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Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management's Discussion and Analysis and the information, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, included in the annual report.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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 consolidated financial statements

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

In preparing the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- ♦ Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 Aneil Manji.

(Signed) "PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP"

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Ontario

March 8, 2023

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	December 31 2022 \$	December 31 2021 \$
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	860,515	928,428
Accounts and other receivables (Note 27)	1,160,509	870,551
Inventories (Note 7)	1,509,302	1,066,456
Income taxes recoverable (Note 8)	76,733	23,188
Current portion of long-term receivables (Note 27)	24,754	43,883
Current portion of derivative financial instruments (Note 27)	14,160	9,099
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	47,313	40,588
Current Assets	3,693,286	2,982,193
Long-term receivables (Notes 23 and 27)	47,630	186,186
Derivative financial instruments (Note 27)	2,247	1,031
Property, plant and equipment (Note 9)	2,793,091	2,415,916
Investments	18,185	14,375
Deferred tax assets (Note 8)	170,115	130,925
Intangible assets (Note 10)	902,918	806,476
Goodwill (Note 11)	948,919	853,288
Assets	8,576,391	7,390,390
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 27)	2,011,694	1,603,466
Provisions (Note 12)	35,599	35,910
Income taxes payable (Note 8)	50,425	77,390
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 13)	26,733	21,055
Current portion of derivative financial instruments (Note 27)	31,974	7,299
Current Liabilities	2,156,425	1,745,120
Long-term debt (Note 13)	1,281,641	770,490
Derivative financial instruments (Note 27)	3,677	1,044
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 8)	322,937	274,940
Liabilities	3,764,680	2,791,594
EQUITY		
Capital stock (Note 14)	138,925	146,204
Retained earnings	4,597,513	4,449,643
Contributed surplus	31,359	28,816
Accumulated other comprehensive earnings (loss)	43,914	(25,867)
Equity	4,811,711	4,598,796
Liabilities and Equity	8,576,391	7,390,390

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

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

(Signed) "Linda Hasenfratz"

Linda Hasenfratz
Director

(Signed) "Jim Jarrell"

Jim Jarrell
Director

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Earnings

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share figures)

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Sales (Note 15)	7,917,911	6,536,574
Cost of sales (Note 16)	6,943,101	5,598,922
Gross Margin	974,810	937,652
Selling, general and administrative (Note 16)	411,176	349,649
Other income and (expenses) (Note 19)	31,197	13,230
Operating Earnings (Loss)	594,831	601,233
Share of net earnings (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method (Note 23)	(6,086)	(28,345)
Finance income and (expenses) (Note 20)	(25,657)	(10,722)
Net Earnings (Loss) before Income Taxes	563,088	562,166
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes (Note 8)	136,894	141,608
Net Earnings (Loss) for the Year	426,194	420,558
Net Earnings (Loss) per Share: (Note 21)		
Basic	6.67	6.43
Diluted	6.67	6.41

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

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Earnings

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

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Net Earnings (Loss) for the Year	426,194	420,558
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to net income		
Unrealized gains (losses) on translating financial statements of foreign operations	84,120	(155,212)
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on net investment hedges (Note 27)	(3,072)	45,558
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges (Note 27)	(33,798)	(9,336)
Change in cost of hedging (Note 27)	4,441	(2,962)
Reclassification to earnings of gains (losses) on cash flow hedges (Note 27)	21,750	(15,641)
Tax impact of above (Note 8)	3,756	3,841
Other Comprehensive Earnings (Loss)	77,197	(133,752)
Comprehensive Earnings (Loss) for the Year	503,391	286,806

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

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

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

	Capital stock \$	Retained earnings \$	Contributed surplus \$	Cumulative translation adjustment \$	Hedging reserves \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at January 1, 2021	146,204	4,073,591	25,546	91,598	16,559	4,353,498
Net Earnings (Loss)	-	420,558	-	-	-	420,558
Other comprehensive earnings (loss)	-	-	-	(112,882)	(20,870)	(133,752)
Comprehensive Earnings (Loss)	-	420,558	-	(112,882)	(20,870)	286,806
Hedging transferred to the carrying value of inventory	-	-	-	-	(272)	(272)
Share-based compensation	-	-	3,270	-	-	3,270
Dividends	-	(44,506)	-	-	-	(44,506)
Balance at December 31, 2021	146,204	4,449,643	28,816	(21,284)	(4,583)	4,598,796
Net Earnings (Loss)	-	426,194	-	-	-	426,194
Other comprehensive earnings (loss)	-	-	-	81,048	(3,851)	77,197
Comprehensive Earnings (Loss)	-	426,194	-	81,048	(3,851)	503,391
Hedging transferred to the carrying value of inventory	-	-	-	-	(7,416)	(7,416)
Share-based compensation	-	-	3,059	-	-	3,059
Shares issued on exercise of options	1,595	-	(516)	-	-	1,079
Common shares repurchased and cancelled (Note 14)	(8,874)	(227,203)	-	-	-	(236,077)
Dividends	-	(51,121)	-	-	-	(51,121)
Balance at December 31, 2022	138,925	4,597,513	31,359	59,764	(15,850)	4,811,711

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

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash generated from (used in)		
Operating Activities		
Net earnings (loss)	426,194	420,558
Adjustments for:		
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	382,755	397,142
Amortization of other intangible assets	58,217	51,612
Deferred income taxes	(14,809)	(26,244)
Asset impairment provision, net of reversals	68	2,434
Share-based compensation	3,059	3,270
Equity investment (earnings) loss	6,086	28,345
Finance (income) and expenses	25,657	10,722
Gain on bargain purchase (Note 26)	(29,440)	-
Remeasurement of net investment in joint venture (Note 26)	21,773	-
Other	(14,283)	(25,460)
	865,277	862,379
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase) decrease in accounts and other receivables	(215,353)	24,815
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(351,132)	(227,446)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets	(4,777)	(6,853)
(Increase) decrease in long-term receivables	19,230	110,758
Increase (decrease) in income taxes	(82,870)	(19,360)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	239,287	166,240
Increase (decrease) in provisions	(1,531)	(1,769)
	(397,146)	46,385
Cash generated from (used in) operating activities	468,131	908,764
Financing Activities		
Proceeds from (repayments of) long-term debt	462,924	(981,747)
Proceeds from senior unsecured notes	-	493,952
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	1,079	-
Repurchase of shares	(236,077)	-
Dividends	(51,121)	(44,506)
Finance income received (expenses paid)	(20,417)	692
Settlement of derivative contracts	-	(40,470)
Cash generated from (used in) financing activities	156,388	(572,079)
Investing Activities		
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(410,650)	(243,058)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment	36,170	6,883
Payments for purchase of intangible assets	(12,604)	(11,483)
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired (Note 26)	(325,533)	-
Other	(3,125)	(19,661)
Cash generated from (used in) investing activities	(715,742)	(267,319)
Effect of translation adjustment on cash	(91,223)	69,366
	23,310	(2,038)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(67,913)	67,328
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of Year	928,428	861,100
Cash and cash equivalents - End of Year	860,515	928,428
Comprised of:		
Cash in bank	396,162	511,904
Short-term deposits	467,266	429,145
Unpresented cheques	(2,913)	(12,621)
	860,515	928,428

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

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

1 General Information

Linamar Corporation and its subsidiaries, including jointly controlled entities, (together, the “Company”) is a diversified global manufacturing company of highly engineered products. The Company is incorporated in Ontario, Canada with common shares listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”). The Company is domiciled in Canada and its registered office is 287 Speedvale Avenue West, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

The consolidated annual financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Company’s Board of Directors on March 8, 2023.

2 Basis of Preparation

The Company has prepared its consolidated annual financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and with interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Issues Committee.

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current period’s financial presentation adopted.

3 Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of Measurement

These consolidated financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value.

Basis of Consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has control and all subsidiaries are wholly owned and are located in the geographic regions of our segments. These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company and are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. All significant intercompany transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value (at the date of exchange) of the assets acquired, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Company in exchange for control of the acquiree. Any excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of the net assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities recognized, is recorded in assets as goodwill. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognized and estimated at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognized in accordance with the applicable standard either in net earnings or as a change to other comprehensive earnings. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it shall not be re-measured and shall be accounted for within equity.

The Company has partial ownership in joint ventures over whose activities the Company has joint control, established by contractual agreements and requiring unanimous consent for strategic, financial and operating decisions. The Company accounts for the jointly controlled entities using the equity method after initially being recognized at cost.

The Company has partial ownership in associates over which the Company has significant influence but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the Company holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method after initially being recognized at cost.

Under the equity method of accounting, the consolidated financial statements include the Company’s share of the income and expenses and equity movements of the investments, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Company, from the date that the significant influence or joint control commences until the date that significant influence or joint control ceases. Dividends are recognized

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment. Where the Company's share of losses in an equity accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Company does not recognize further losses.

Unrealized gains on transactions between the Company and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in these entities. Unrealized losses are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment.

Foreign Currency Translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars ("dollars"), which is also the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Company maintains its accounting records in its functional currency. An entity's functional currency is the currency of the principal economic environment in which it operates.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the average exchange rate of the reporting period. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at period end exchange rates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities, which are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency, are not re-translated. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from borrowings are presented in the statements of earnings within finance expenses and all other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented within operating earnings except for those which relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges are presented in other comprehensive earnings within accumulated other comprehensive earnings until realized. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from long-term intercompany loans, where repayment is neither planned or likely to occur in the foreseeable future, are considered as part of the net investment in a foreign operation. These are also presented in other comprehensive earnings within accumulated other comprehensive earnings until realized.

Foreign Operations

For the purposes of presenting consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of all entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (a) Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the reporting period end date;
- (b) Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the reporting period; and
- (c) All resulting exchange differences are recognized as a separate component of equity.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations are taken to equity. When a foreign operation is sold, or there is a disposal involving a loss of control, exchange differences that were recorded in equity are recognized in the statements of earnings as part of the gain or loss on sale or disposal.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in bank and short-term deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Investments normally qualify as cash equivalents if they have a term to maturity at the date of purchase of three months or less.

Receivables

Current

Receivables are amounts due from customers for products sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

The Company applies the simplified approach, as defined in IFRS, to measure expected credit losses, which requires the use of the lifetime expected credit loss provision for all trade receivables. To measure lifetime expected credit losses, trade receivables are first categorized by groups with shared credit characteristics and the age of past due receivables followed by an assessment of the Company's historical experience of bad debts including customers' ability to pay and the current and future economic conditions which are expected during the life of the balance. The loss allowance is determined according to a provision matrix incorporating historical experiences adjusted for current and future conditions expected for the life of the balance.

Long-term

The Company provides financing to certain customers through direct financing loans for the sale of industrial access equipment.

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

The Company applies the simplified approach, as defined in IFRS, to measure expected credit losses for receivables that contain a significant financing component (long-term receivables) and applies this approach consistently for all such receivables. To measure lifetime expected credit losses, long-term receivables are first categorized by groups with shared credit characteristics and the age of past due receivables followed by an assessment of the Company's historical experience of bad debts including customers' ability to pay and the current and future economic conditions which are expected during the life of the balance. The loss allowance is determined according to the provision matrix incorporating historical experience by credit risk rating as well as current conditions and forward-looking information. These may include internal credit ratings, external credit ratings (as available), actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions, changes in the value of collateral and macroeconomic information such as market interest rates.

Impairment

The Company defines default of a financial asset when the Company is no longer reasonably assured of the timely collection of the full amount of principal and interest. The Company writes off its receivables when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally when a debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to write off or fails to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. Where receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activities to attempt to recover the receivable due. Losses are reversed when recoveries are made or the future economic conditions have improved.

Leases

An agreement is a lease if the agreement conveys the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefit from the use of the identified asset and the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

Company as a lessee

The Company leases certain property, plant and equipment as right-of-use assets. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease liabilities include the present value of fixed and variable payments, residual value guarantees, exercise of purchase options if reasonably certain to be exercised and any penalties for terminating the lease if reasonably certain to terminate. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprised of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability plus any lease payments made before the lease commencement date, any initial direct costs and restoration costs. Lease payments are allocated between finance charges and a reduction of the outstanding lease obligation. Finance charges are recognized in net earnings, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on borrowing costs. If the underlying right-of-use asset transfers to the lessee at the end of the lease term or the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the depreciation shall be the useful life of the right-of-use asset in accordance with the Company's depreciation methods and rates based on the class of the right-of-use asset. Otherwise, the right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term on a straight-line basis. The Company is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When the adjustments for variable payments take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

For any contracts with a short-term or if the present value of the right-of-use asset has a low-value, the Company will expense the lease payments as incurred and no right-of-use asset will be recorded.

Company as a lessor

The Company leases certain industrial access products to customers. Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Amounts due from lessees under operating lease arrangements are recognized as revenue over the course of the lease arrangement. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned. Amounts due from lessees under finance lease arrangements are recognized as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investments in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding.

Sale of Receivables

The sale of receivables is recognized when the Company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a borrowing for the proceeds received. For some transfers, the Company may provide security in the form of a limited guarantee in regards to the risk of default.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of finished goods and work-in-process is comprised of material costs, direct labour costs and other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity). Costs are allocated to inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Net realizable value for finished goods and work-in-process is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and applicable variable selling expenses. For raw materials and general stores inventories the replacement cost is considered to be the best available measure of net realizable value.

The amount of inventories recognized as an expense during the period is shown in cost of sales. Write-downs for inventories are recorded when the net realizable value is lower than cost. The write-downs may be reversed if the circumstances which caused them no longer exist.

Taxation

Income taxes recoverable and payable

The taxes currently payable are based on taxable earnings for the reporting period. Taxable earnings differs from earnings as reported in the consolidated statements of earnings because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, in each jurisdiction that the Company operates in.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable earnings. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable earnings will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in foreign operations where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable earnings against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future. The ability to realize the tax benefits for tax loss carry-forwards is dependent upon a number of factors, including the future profitability of operations in the jurisdictions in which the tax losses arose.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable earnings will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Provision for current and deferred income taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current and deferred income taxes for the period.

Current and deferred tax are recognized as an expense or income in net earnings, except when they relate to items that are recognized outside net earnings (whether in other comprehensive earnings or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognized outside net earnings, or where they arise from the initial accounting for a business acquisition. In the case of a business acquisition, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business acquisition.

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Amortization of property, plant and equipment commences when they are ready for their intended use. Amortization is charged to earnings in amounts sufficient to depreciate the cost of property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the diminishing balance and straight-line methods as follows:

Land-use rights	Straight-line over the life of the contract
Buildings	5% diminishing balance
Machinery	Straight-line over 5 - 20 years or 15% - 20% diminishing balance
Office equipment	Straight-line over 2 - 3 years or 20% diminishing balance
Transportation equipment	10% - 30% diminishing balance
Tooling	Straight-line over 1 – 5 years

Where components of more substantial assets have differing useful lives, these are depreciated separately. Subsequent costs are capitalized in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortization methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. Repair and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred, except where they serve to increase productivity or to prolong the useful life of an asset, in which case they are capitalized.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualified assets are capitalized as part of the acquisition costs of the qualified asset. All other borrowing costs are recognized in net earnings.

Intangibles

Intangible assets acquired through purchase are initially measured at cost. Intangible assets acquired through business combinations are initially measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Amortization is charged to earnings in amounts sufficient to depreciate the cost of intangible assets over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method or a unit of production basis as follows:

Trade names	Straight-line over 20 years or indefinite life
Customer relationships	Straight-line over 12 - 25 years
Technology	Straight-line over 10 - 15 years
Product development costs	Unit of production basis or straight-line over 5 – 15 years
Software	Straight-line over 3 – 5 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortization methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized but are reviewed for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication of impairment.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the fair value of the Company's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is not amortized but is reviewed for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication of impairment.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, or more frequently based on specific events or changes in circumstances, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the assets are grouped at the lowest level for

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

which there are separately identifiable cash inflows and the Company estimates the recoverable amount at the cash-generating or grouped cash-generating units ("CGU") level. The Company has determined a CGU to be an individual entity or group of entities with separately identifiable cash inflows. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual CGUs, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of CGUs for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company's CGUs expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal or value in use. Fair value less costs of disposal is based on the amount that a market participant would pay for the asset or CGU. Value in use calculations utilize discounted future operating cash flows. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the full impairment loss is charged against earnings and the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the unit on a pro-rata basis to the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in net earnings. Any impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligations, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

A provision for warranties is recognized when the underlying products or services are sold. The provision is based on historical warranty data and a weighting of all possible outcomes against their associated probabilities.

Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that at the same time gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments are recognized as soon as the Company becomes a contracting party to the financial instrument.

The classification for some financial assets depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Debt instruments are assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent payments of principal and interest or are assets that are held for sale. These are classified as either amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss. Investments in equity instruments are classified at fair value through profit or loss unless an election is applied to classify the investments through other comprehensive income. Financial liabilities are classified as amortized cost. Derivatives are only used for hedging purposes and not as speculative investments; however, where derivatives do not meet the hedge accounting criteria, they are classified as held for trading and are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss.

Classification and measurement of financial instruments

At initial recognition for financial assets or liabilities, the Company measures a financial instrument at its fair value including debt issue and other transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial instrument. Where a portion of a financial instrument is expected to be realized within 12 months of the end of the reporting period, that portion is included in current assets or liabilities, the remainder is classified as non-current.

- (a) Amortized cost: Assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Cash and cash equivalents, accounts and other receivables and the portfolios of long-term receivables are included in this classification. Short-term bank borrowings, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and long-term debt are financial liabilities included in this classification.

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

- (b) Fair value through other comprehensive income: Occasionally, a portion of the Company's portfolio of long-term receivables may be determined to be held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets. The recognition of impairment losses or impairment reversals, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss similar to assets classified at amortized cost; however, movements in the carrying value are taken through other comprehensive income until the asset is de-recognized. At that time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss. Investments in equity instruments that are strategic in nature and therefore are not held for trading may be classified at fair value through other comprehensive income after an irrevocable election at recognition is completed. The fair value gains and losses on the investments remain in other comprehensive income with no subsequent reclassification of those fair value gains and losses to profit or loss on derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments are recognized in profit or loss as finance income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.
- (c) Fair value through profit or loss: Derivatives outside of a hedging relationship and investments in equity instruments held for trading have movements in carrying value taken through profit or loss.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company estimates fair values related to financial instruments and classifies these measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of their respective inputs. The Level 1, 2 and 3 classifications utilized by the Company are defined as follows:

Level 1 - Fair values are determined using inputs from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Fair values are determined using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly. Derivative financial instruments are valued based on observable market data.

Level 3 - Fair values are determined based on inputs which are not based on observable market data.

The fair value hierarchy is used for all fair value measurement requirements. The Company recognizes transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Risk management is predominantly controlled by the corporate treasury department. The corporate treasury department identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Company's operating entities.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. The method of recognizing the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Company uses derivatives as part of its risk management program to mitigate variability associated with changing market values related to the hedged item. Some of the derivatives used meet hedge effectiveness criteria and are designated in a hedge accounting relationship.

The Company applies hedge accounting for certain foreign exchange forward contracts and cross currency interest rate swap contracts as cash flow hedges. The Company uses cash flow hedges for certain risks associated with the cash flows of recognized liabilities and highly probable forecasted transactions. Amounts accumulated in the hedge reserve within other comprehensive earnings are reclassified to net earnings in the period in which the hedged transaction occurs. If the hedged transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item, the amounts accumulated in the hedge reserve within other comprehensive earnings are included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the non-financial item. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognized in net earnings as the non-financial item impacts net earnings. In some hedge relationships the Company excludes from the designation the forward element of hedging instruments. The changes in the forward element of the contract that relate to the hedged item are recognized within other comprehensive earnings in the cost of hedging reserve within equity and if the hedged transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item, the amount accumulated in equity is removed from the cost of hedging reserve and included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the non-financial item. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognized in net earnings as the non-financial item impacts net earnings. For any other cash flow hedges, the amount accumulated in the cost of hedging reserve is reclassified to net earnings as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect net earnings.

The Company may designate certain portions of its foreign denominated long-term debt or the spot component of a cross currency interest rate swaps as a net investment hedge. Hedges of net investments are accounted for similarly to cash flow hedges with amounts accumulated in other comprehensive earnings. The amounts accumulated in other comprehensive earnings are reclassified to net earnings in the period in which the foreign operation is partially disposed of or sold. When only the spot component of a financial instrument is designated in the net investment hedge, the change in the forward element of the hedging instrument that relates to the hedged item is

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

recognized within other comprehensive earnings in the cost of hedging reserve within equity. Because the net investment is considered a time period related item, the deferred amounts are recognized in net earnings on a rational basis over the time period during which the hedge adjustment for the included spot component would affect net earnings.

The fair values are determined based on observable market data.

The Company documents at the inception of the hedging transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedging transactions. The Company also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items. Effectiveness is achieved when the hedging relationships meet all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- (a) There is an economic relationship that exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument;
- (b) The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship; and
- (c) The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Company actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Company actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in accumulated other comprehensive earnings at that time remains in accumulated other comprehensive earnings until the forecasted transaction is eventually recognized in net earnings. When a forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in accumulated other comprehensive earnings is immediately transferred to net earnings.

Share-based Compensation

Under the Company's share-based compensation plan, the Company with the approval of the Board of Directors may grant equity-settled stock options to its key employees and directors.

The Company recognizes a compensation expense for stock options granted and measures the compensation expense at fair value calculated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The expense is recognized on a graded-vesting basis in which the fair value of each tranche is recognized over its respective vesting period when all of the specified vesting conditions are satisfied. Contributed surplus consists of accumulated share-based compensation expense less the fair value of options at the grant date that have been exercised and credited to common shares.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Earnings Reserves

Hedging reserves

The cash flow hedge reserve contains both the effective portion of the cash flow hedge relationships incurred as at the reporting date and the excluded component in the hedging designation which is considered a cost of hedging.

Cumulative translation adjustment

The cumulative translation adjustment reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries along with the effective portion of the net investment hedge relationship incurred as at the reporting date.

Revenue Recognition

Sale of products

The Company enters into contracts with customers to manufacture and sell a range of products focused on both systems and components for new energy powertrains, body and chassis, driveline, engine, and transmission systems for both the global electrified and traditionally powered on and off highway vehicle markets for the Mobility segment. These contracts are entered into with a customer when the Company can identify each party's rights and the contract has commercial substance, which generally is when the customer has made a firm volume commitment. In addition, the Company manufactures and sells a range of industrial equipment such as aerial work platforms, telehandlers and agricultural equipment. Revenue is recognized when control of the products and equipment has transferred to the customer, generally being when the products and equipment are shipped. This represents the point in time the customer obtains significant risk and rewards of ownership and the Company has the right to payment for the products or equipment.

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

A receivable is recognized when control of goods transfers to the customer, as indicated above, and consideration is unconditional. Payment terms are generally based on the customers' payment schedules, which typically range from 30 to 90 days from the invoice date. Certain industrial equipment and parts sales have significant financing components and have an average term of 3 to 5 years.

Revenue from these sales is recognized based on the transaction price specified in the purchase order and corresponds to the invoice amount. Sales that include significant financing components are measured and recognized at the purchase order price adjusted for the time value of money. Mobility product sales are recognized net of expected productivity charges. Consideration paid to the customer, if not in exchange for distinct goods or services at their fair values, are recorded within prepaid expenses and other current assets. The asset is amortized as a reduction in sales on a straight-line basis over the term of the specific contract to which the amount paid relates to. Industrial equipment and part sales are recognized net of the expected discounts, rebates and similar obligations. A refund liability is recognized for the expected amount payable to customers due to productivity charges, discounts, rebates and similar obligations that are recorded along with the recognition of the related sales. Productivity charges, rebates, and other similar obligations are classified as a variable consideration and measured using historical experience and forecasts of expected sales. Revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The Company's obligation to provide a refund or replacement for products built-to-print and equipment not in accordance with design specification is considered a standard warranty and recognized as a provision. Occasionally for Mobility product sales, the Company recognizes retrospective price amendments as a cumulative catch-up adjustment to sales when the contract modification is approved. When applicable, the revenue from services related to the sale of products is recognized when the services are rendered. Any incremental costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer are capitalized when those costs are expected to be recoverable, unless accounted for within another policy.

Sale of customer owned assets

The Company enters into contracts with customers to develop, manufacture, and fabricate customer owned assets used for the purposes of parts production. Revenue is recognized when control of the asset has transferred to the customer, which occurs when the asset is substantially complete and the customer approves the initial production sample. This represents the point in time the customer has accepted the asset, significant risk and rewards of ownership have transferred and the Company has the present right to payment.

A receivable is recognized when control of the asset transfers to the customer, as indicated above, and consideration is unconditional. Payment terms are generally based on the customers' payment schedules, which typically range from 30 to 90 days from the invoice date. Payment is typically made through a lump-sum payment, however, milestone payments throughout the asset fabrication process or amortization over parts production are sometimes agreed to. Payments made in advance of transfer of control are recorded as a contract liability and recognized as revenue once control has transferred.

Receivables collected through production parts are adjusted for the time value of money when a significant financing component is present. If revenue is recognized before the contractual right to payment exists, a contract asset is recorded.

Revenue from these sales is recognized based on the lower of transaction price specified in the purchase order or actual price invoiced by the Company to fabricate the asset. This amount corresponds to the amount invoiced to the customer by the Company. The invoice amount represents the standalone selling price of the asset, which is consistent with industry practice.

Engineering services

The Company enters into contracts with customers to design and develop a product or process using advanced engineering. Revenue is recognized, for contracts that qualify as a sale of service, as the service is being rendered or on completion of the service. Revenue recognized over time is generally determined based on the proportion of accumulated expenditures to date as compared to total anticipated expenditures as this depicts the progress towards completion of the service. Revenue is recognized over time for contracts where the Company creates an asset without an alternative use and the customer controls the asset as it is created. For some contracts revenue is recognized at a point in time when the customer approves the product or process.

A receivable is recognized as or when the service is rendered based on stages of completion or at completion as indicated above, and at the time the consideration is unconditional. Payment terms are generally based on the customers' payment schedules, which typically range from 30 to 90 days from the invoice date. Certain contracts have significant financing components as payment is amortized over parts production which is collected over the life of the program and are adjusted for the time value of money. Certain other contracts include milestone payments throughout the development process. Payments made in advance of the service being rendered are recorded as a contract liability and recognized as revenue as the service is performed. If revenue is recognized before the contractual right to payment exists, a contract asset is recorded.

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

Revenue from these sales is recognized based on the transaction price specified in the purchase order and corresponds to the invoice amount. The invoice amount represents the standalone selling price of engineering services, which is consistent with industry practice.

Practical expedients

The Company has elected to use the practical expedient for significant financing components expected to be collected in one year or less and for incremental costs to obtain a contract that the Company would have recognized in one year or less. Therefore, the Company does not adjust the transaction price for the time value of money and expenses incremental costs when incurred, respectively. No information is provided regarding any remaining performance obligations at the end of the period for a contract that has an original expected duration of one year or less or for which revenue is recognized based on the right to invoice, as allowed by IFRS 15.

Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-makers. The chief operating decision-makers for the Company who are responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments have been identified as the Senior Executive Group that makes strategic decisions.

Research and Development

Research costs are expensed as incurred. When certain criteria are met, development costs are accounted for as intangible assets and capitalized and amortized. Tax credits related to research and development are credited against the related qualifying expense or against the carrying amount of the related asset.

Government Grants

Grants from the government are recognized at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all required conditions.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognized in net earnings over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and these are presented as a reduction of the related expense. Government grants relating to property, plant and equipment are recognized as a reduction in the carrying amount of the related asset.

Pension Costs

The Company has various contributory and non-contributory defined contribution pension plans which cover most employees. The Company pays these contributions to a privately administered pension insurance plan after which the Company incurs no further payment obligations. The contributions are accrued and recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due.

4 Changes in Accounting Policies

New Standards and Amendments Adopted

Certain new standards and amendments became effective during the current year; however, the adoption of these new standards and amendments did not significantly impact the Company's net earnings or financial position.

New Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Adopted

All pronouncements will be adopted in the Company's accounting policies after the effective date of the pronouncement. At the date of authorization of these financial statements, there were no new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that were relevant nor would significantly impact the Company's net earnings or financial position.

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

5 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and judgements about the future. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The following discussion sets forth management's most critical estimates and assumptions in determining the value of assets and liabilities and most critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next year.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company believes that the estimate of impairment for goodwill and non-financial assets is a "critical accounting estimate" because management is required to assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired and to make significant forward-looking assumptions. In assessing whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired, there are a number of external and internal sources of information which require a high degree of judgement. The recoverable amounts of CGUs have been determined based on the higher of fair value less costs of disposal or value in use calculations, which require the use of estimates. Uncertain changes in the discount rate used, and forward-looking assumptions regarding improvement plans, costing assumptions, timing of program launches, and production volumes may affect the fair value of estimates used. No known trends, commitments, events or other uncertainties are currently believed to materially affect the assumptions used with the exception of supply chain constraints and escalated input costs.

Current Income Taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions where it has foreign operations. Significant judgement is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

Deferred Income Tax Assets and Liabilities

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities result from timing differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Loss carry forwards also comprise a portion of the temporary differences and result in a deferred income tax asset. Deferred income tax assets are only recognized to the extent that management considers it probable that a deferred income tax asset will be realized. The assessment for the recognition of a deferred tax asset requires significant judgement. The factors used to assess the likelihood of realization are the Company's forecast of future taxable income and available tax planning strategies that could be implemented to realize the deferred tax assets. The Company has and continues to use tax planning strategies to realize deferred tax assets in order to avoid the potential loss of benefits. Unknown future events and circumstances, such as changes in tax rates and laws, may materially affect the assumptions and estimates made from one period to the next. Any significant change in events, tax laws, and tax rates beyond the control of the Company may materially affect the consolidated financial statements.

Useful Lives of Depreciable Assets

Due to the significance of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets on the Company's statements of financial position, the Company considers the amortization policy relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to be a "critical accounting estimate". The Company considers the expected useful life of the assets, expected residual value, and contract length when setting the amortization rates of its assets. Judgement is involved when establishing these estimates as such factors as technological innovation, maintenance programs, and relevant market information must be taken into consideration. The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted if expectations differ from previous estimates. If circumstances impacting these assumptions and estimates change, the change in accounting estimates may represent a material impact to the consolidated financial statements.

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

Purchase Price Allocations

The determination of the purchase price is a critical estimate. The purchase price related to a business combination is allocated to the underlying acquired assets and liabilities based on their estimated fair values at the time of acquisition. The determination of fair value requires the Company to make assumptions, estimates and judgements regarding future events. The allocation process is inherently subjective and impacts the amounts assigned to individually identifiable assets and liabilities; as a result, the purchase price allocation impacts the Company's reported assets and liabilities and future net earnings due to its impact on future depreciation and amortization expense as well as impairment tests.

6 Sale of Receivables

The Company sells a portion of its receivables through various purchase agreements. Under the agreements, the receivables are mostly sold on a fully serviced basis, so that the Company continues to administer the collection of such receivables. The Company receives no fee for administration of the collection of such receivables. The Company has derecognized the receivables as substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets have been transferred. Although the receivables have been derecognized, the Company has provided limited guarantees within the purchase agreements in regards to the risk of default. At December 31, 2022, the maximum exposure to loss is \$33,466 (2021 – \$23,610).

7 Inventories

	December 31 2022 \$	December 31 2021 \$
General stores	164,802	141,851
Raw materials	671,034	421,887
Work-in-process	317,481	216,979
Finished goods	355,985	285,739
	1,509,302	1,066,456

The cost of inventories recognized as an expense during the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$6,272,588 (2021 – \$4,893,651).

A provision for obsolescence for slow moving inventory items is estimated by management based on historical and expected future sales and is included in cost of sales. In the year ended December 31, 2022 the Company recognized a charge to cost of sales for the write-down of slow moving and obsolete inventory, and adjustments to net realizable value aggregating \$47,891 (2021 – \$30,973).

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

8 Income Taxes

(i) Income Tax Recognized in Net Earnings

	December 31 2022		December 31 2021	
	\$	%	\$	%
Earnings before taxes	563,088		562,166	
Combined basic Canadian Federal and Ontario Provincial income taxes, including manufacturing and processing reduction	140,772	25.00%	140,541	25.00%
Increase (decrease) in income taxes resulting from:				
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable earnings	(551)	-0.10%	3,196	0.57%
Effect of unused tax losses not recognized as deferred tax assets	(3,135)	-0.56%	5,379	0.96%
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	963	0.17%	(7,298)	-1.30%
Adjustments recognized in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	(2,410)	-0.43%	(7,549)	-1.34%
Other	1,255	0.22%	7,339	1.31%
Income tax expense and effective income tax rate	136,894	24.31%	141,608	25.19%
Current tax	151,703		167,852	
Deferred tax	(14,809)		(26,244)	
Income tax expense	136,894		141,608	

The tax rate used in the reconciliation above is the Canadian corporate tax rate of 25.0% (2021 – 25.0%). Deferred income tax expense (recovery) directly recognized in equity for the year was \$(3,756) (2021 – recovery of \$3,841).

(ii) Deferred Tax Balances

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
	\$	\$
Tax benefit of tax credits and loss carry forwards	137,359	112,812
Tax benefit (liability) of derivative financial instruments	5,283	1,528
Other assets - tax value in excess of book value	81,609	80,369
Cumulative tax amortization in excess of book amortization	(218,845)	(207,087)
Other liabilities - book value in excess of tax value	(158,228)	(131,637)
Deferred tax net position	(152,822)	(144,015)

Reconciliation of deferred tax net balance:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
At January 1	(144,015)	(173,375)
Tax recovery (expense) during the period recognized in earnings	14,809	26,244
Tax recovery (expense) during the period recognized in other comprehensive earnings	3,756	3,841
Impact of foreign currency translation adjustment	(3,331)	992
Net tax liability related to business acquisition	(31,539)	-
Other	7,498	(1,717)
At December 31	(152,822)	(144,015)

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

Net deferred tax balances in the statements of financial position are comprised of the following:

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
	\$	\$
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	214,918	189,018
Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	5,979	7,568
Total deferred tax assets	220,897	196,586
Deferred tax liabilities to be utilized after more than 12 months	(364,164)	(332,332)
Deferred tax liabilities to be utilized within 12 months	(9,555)	(8,269)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(373,719)	(340,601)
Deferred tax balances (net)	(152,822)	(144,015)

Unrecognized deferred tax assets were as follows:

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
	\$	\$
Tax losses	34,998	35,764
Tax credits	5,432	16,020
Total deferred tax assets not recognized	40,430	51,784

The unrecognized tax losses expire as follows: \$5,305 during 2023-2027, \$4,115 during 2028-2042 and \$25,578 have no expiry date (2021 - \$4,561 during 2022-2026, \$4,024 during 2027-2041 and \$27,179 had no expiry date). The unrecognized tax credits expire as follows: \$341 during 2023-2027 and \$5,091 during 2028-2042 (2021 - \$305 during 2022-2026 and \$15,715 during 2027-2041).

The temporary difference, for which no deferred tax amounts have been recognized, in respect of the amount of undistributed earnings of foreign operations for December 31, 2022 was \$2,191,444 (2021 – \$1,988,364).

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

9 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land \$	Land use rights \$	Buildings \$	Machinery \$	Office equipment \$	Transportation equipment \$	Tooling \$	Total \$
Cost	112,010	7,560	772,256	4,100,327	28,716	61,241	23,235	5,105,345
Accumulated amortization	-	(1,011)	(268,149)	(2,150,091)	(18,073)	(30,445)	(13,572)	(2,481,341)
Book value at January 1, 2021	112,010	6,549	504,107	1,950,236	10,643	30,796	9,663	2,624,004
Effect of cumulative translation adjustment	(2,752)	111	(15,934)	(54,122)	(232)	(552)	(143)	(73,624)
Additions, net of government grants	-	-	19,422	237,128	2,633	10,428	7,003	276,614
Impairment provision, net of reversals	-	-	(1,214)	1,044	-	-	-	(170)
Disposals	-	-	(742)	(10,929)	(129)	(1,809)	(157)	(13,766)
Amortization	-	(176)	(36,791)	(339,442)	(3,701)	(10,136)	(6,896)	(397,142)
Book value at December 31, 2021	109,258	6,484	468,848	1,783,915	9,214	28,727	9,470	2,415,916
Cost	109,258	7,694	760,426	3,947,169	26,136	61,142	22,543	4,934,368
Accumulated amortization	-	(1,210)	(291,578)	(2,163,254)	(16,922)	(32,415)	(13,073)	(2,518,452)
Book value at December 31, 2021	109,258	6,484	468,848	1,783,915	9,214	28,727	9,470	2,415,916
Effect of cumulative translation adjustment	615	(13)	12,062	36,285	68	210	81	49,308
Additions, net of government grants	1,750	7,081	73,812	403,969	1,624	8,780	6,721	503,737
Business acquisitions (Note 26)	12,804	-	97,696	112,680	592	828	140	224,740
Impairment provision, net of reversals	-	-	-	(68)	-	-	-	(68)
Disposals	(6,500)	-	(4,124)	(5,926)	(111)	(1,111)	(15)	(17,787)
Amortization	-	(172)	(42,517)	(318,181)	(3,149)	(9,861)	(8,875)	(382,755)
Book value at December 31, 2022	117,927	13,380	605,777	2,012,674	8,238	27,573	7,522	2,793,091
Cost	117,927	14,748	942,230	4,413,998	27,850	64,349	24,451	5,605,553
Accumulated amortization	-	(1,368)	(336,453)	(2,401,324)	(19,612)	(36,776)	(16,929)	(2,812,462)
Book value at December 31, 2022	117,927	13,380	605,777	2,012,674	8,238	27,573	7,522	2,793,091

Amortization expense of \$380,077 (2021 – \$393,971) has been charged in cost of sales and \$2,678 (2021 – \$3,171) in selling, general and administration.

Building additions made by a related party, a company owned by the spouse of an officer and director, for 2022 were \$13,121 (2021 – \$6,546).

Government grants recognized as a reduction in the carrying amount of the assets during the year was \$10,916 (2021 – \$10,080). See Note 16 for more details regarding government grants.

As of December 31, 2022, property, plant and equipment includes \$450,194 (2021 – \$323,220) of assets in the course of construction for production purposes.

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

The following amounts are included in property, plant and equipment where the Company is a lessee under lease contracts:

	December 31 2022		December 31 2021	
	Amortization Year Ended \$	Book value \$	Amortization Year Ended \$	Book value \$
Buildings	13,743	62,299	10,311	39,114
Machinery	1,181	507	2,335	2,486
Office equipment	470	1,858	529	2,286
Transportation equipment	7,623	16,160	8,111	16,860
Tooling	73	116	70	157
	23,090	80,940	21,356	60,903

	December 31 2022 \$	December 31 2021 \$
Additions to right-of-use assets	44,608	18,505
Lease interest expense	2,233	2,231
Expenses relating to short-term leases	8,943	5,943
Expenses relating to low-value leases	855	747
Total cash outflow for leases	23,477	20,855

The lease agreements do not impose any significant covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Some leases contain variable payment terms and future changes under the variable payments terms will not have a significant impact on future cash flows. There are no significant extension, termination or residual value guarantees that have not already been accounted for within the value of the right-of-use asset or lease liability.

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

10 Intangible Assets

	Trade names \$	Customer relationships \$	Technology \$	Product development costs \$	Software \$	Total \$
Cost	228,800	430,451	218,445	157,092	15,204	1,049,992
Accumulated amortization	(927)	(96,859)	(58,207)	(27,750)	(1,771)	(185,514)
Book value at January 1, 2021	227,873	333,592	160,238	129,342	13,433	864,478
Effect of cumulative translation adjustment	-	(9,315)	(4,886)	(1,405)	(3)	(15,609)
Additions	-	-	-	8,678	2,805	11,483
Impairment provision	-	-	-	(2,264)	-	(2,264)
Amortization	(70)	(21,597)	(14,415)	(13,472)	(2,058)	(51,612)
Book value at December 31, 2021	227,803	302,680	140,937	120,879	14,177	806,476
Cost	228,800	415,987	210,628	173,488	18,184	1,047,087
Accumulated amortization	(997)	(113,307)	(69,691)	(52,609)	(4,007)	(240,611)
Book value at December 31, 2021	227,803	302,680	140,937	120,879	14,177	806,476
Effect of cumulative translation adjustment	-	134	30	3,335	(4)	3,495
Additions	-	-	-	9,961	2,643	12,604
Business acquisition (Note 26)	17,870	95,170	25,520	-	-	138,560
Amortization	(70)	(23,161)	(14,999)	(17,497)	(2,490)	(58,217)
Book value at December 31, 2022	245,603	374,823	151,488	116,678	14,326	902,918
Cost	246,670	512,459	236,788	184,566	18,668	1,199,151
Accumulated amortization	(1,067)	(137,636)	(85,300)	(67,888)	(4,342)	(296,233)
Book value at December 31, 2022	245,603	374,823	151,488	116,678	14,326	902,918

Amortization of intangible assets is included in cost of sales. Product development costs and software are internally generated intangible assets except for those acquired through a business acquisition or separately acquired. During 2022 and 2021, no product development costs were separately acquired.

Trade names include the MacDon asset of \$227,400 deemed to have an indefinite life. The useful life has been deemed to be indefinite because there are no legal, regulatory, contractual, competitive, economic, or other factors that limit the useful life of this asset.

Customer relationships includes assets from the MacDon, Montupet and Salford business acquisitions with current carrying amounts of \$185,409 (2021 – \$194,641), \$96,199 (2021 - \$107,383) and \$92,660 (2021 - \$Nil), respectively, and remaining amortization periods of 20, 8 and 20 years, respectively.

Technology includes proprietary MacDon and Montupet technology assets acquired through business acquisitions with current carrying amounts of \$77,121 (2021 - \$84,767) and \$49,621 (2021 - \$55,390), respectively, and remaining amortization periods of 10 and 8 years, respectively.

11 Goodwill

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cost, being book value at January 1	853,288	890,081
Business acquisition (Note 26)	92,572	-
Effect of cumulative translation adjustment	3,059	(36,793)
Cost, being book value at December 31	948,919	853,288

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

Goodwill has been allocated for impairment testing purposes to the following CGUs:

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
	\$	\$
Salford Group of Companies (Note 26)	92,572	-
MacDon Group of Companies	388,806	388,806
Montupet Group of Companies	438,351	435,400
Seissenschmidt Group of Companies	4,765	4,734
Linamar Antriebstechnik GmbH	11,442	11,365
Skyjack Group of Companies	12,983	12,983
	948,919	853,288

Impairment of assets

Management performed the annual goodwill and indefinite intangible asset impairment analysis during the fourth quarters of 2022 and 2021 and found that there were no impairments. The recoverable amounts of the CGUs were determined on a value in use calculation. The calculation uses cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the Board of Directors, covering a five-year period.

Key assumptions used in the determination of the recoverable amount include:

- Operating costs and capital expenditures are based on internal management forecasts. Cost assumptions incorporate the Company's experience and expertise, operating costs, the nature and location of each CGU and the risk associated with each CGU. All committed and anticipated capital expenditures adjusted for future cost estimates have been included in the projected cash flows.
- Forecast growth rates are principally based on the Company's expectations for future performance. For the purpose of the impairment test, the Company set the terminal value to reflect a 3.0% growth rate for the present value calculation.
- Discount rates used reflect specific risks relating to the relevant segments and the countries in which they operate. The pre-tax discount rates used range from 6.9% to 11.5% (2021 – 6.4% to 9.5%).

Sensitivity of impairment tests were performed. A 1% increase in the discount rate would have no impact on the results of impairment tests. A 0.25% decrease in the growth rate would have no impact on the results of impairment tests.

12 Provisions

	Claims and litigation (a) \$	Product warranties and product defects (b) \$	Other (c) \$	Total \$
At January 1, 2021	15,614	21,389	1,438	38,441
Charged (credited) to earnings:				
Additional provisions	4,452	8,014	48	12,514
Unused amounts reversed	(4,328)	(4,414)	-	(8,742)
Used during year	(1,621)	(3,688)	(232)	(5,541)
Effect of cumulative translation adjustment	(497)	(253)	(12)	(762)
At December 31, 2021	13,620	21,048	1,242	35,910
Charged (credited) to earnings:				
Additional provisions	3,003	11,967	23	14,993
Business acquisition (Note 26)	303	733	-	1,036
Unused amounts reversed	(5,077)	(2,277)	-	(7,354)
Used during year	(882)	(7,236)	(709)	(8,827)
Effect of cumulative translation adjustment	24	(244)	61	(159)
At December 31, 2022	10,991	23,991	617	35,599

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

- (a) **Claims and litigation:** Claims and litigation provision relate to certain legal and commercial claims brought against the Company by stakeholders and potential repayment of government assistance in various jurisdictions. See Note 16 for more details regarding government assistance. In management's opinion, after taking appropriate legal advice, the outcome of these claims will not give rise to any significant loss beyond the amounts provided at December 31, 2022.
- (b) **Product warranties and product defects:** Product warranties and product defects represent the legal or constructive responsibility of the Company for the proper function of products sold and the obligation arising from the use of products sold.
- (c) **Other:** Includes onerous contracts and decommissioning provision which relates to the legal or constructive obligations for removing leased equipment at the completion of the lease arrangement. The provision charge is recognized in earnings within cost of sales.

13 Long-Term Debt

The following amounts represent the Company's long-term debt obligations:

	Note	December 31 2022 \$	December 31 2021 \$
Senior unsecured notes	(i)	461,782	458,521
Bank borrowings	(ii)	694,940	198,007
Lease liabilities	(iii)	79,526	59,296
Government borrowings	(iv)	72,126	75,721
		1,308,374	791,545
Less: current portion		26,733	21,055
		1,281,641	770,490

Principal payments required to meet the long-term obligations were as follows:

	December 31 2022 \$	December 31 2021 \$
Not later than 1 year	26,733	21,055
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	770,852	255,595
Later than 5 years	514,271	518,403
Total principal payments	1,311,856	795,053
Less: debt issue costs	3,482	3,508
	1,308,374	791,545

(i) Senior unsecured notes

The Senior unsecured notes consisted of:

Euro \$320 million effective January 2021, coming due January 2031 and paying interest at 1.37%.

In January 2021, the Company received funding through a note purchase agreement with certain institutional investors for a private placement of Euro ("EUR") 320 million aggregate principal amount issued at an annual rate of 1.37%, coming due January 2031 and paying interest semi-annually. The senior unsecured notes are guaranteed by material subsidiaries of the Company as defined in the agreement. The senior unsecured notes require the Company to maintain certain financial ratios and impose limitations on specific activities. The Company is in compliance with all financial covenants. The EUR denominated notes have been designated as a net investment hedge for the net investments in EUR foreign operations. The Company applied the proceeds of the notes towards the repayment of a non-revolving term credit facility maturing in January 2021 under the bank credit facility (see (ii) below).

(ii) Bank borrowings

The Company's credit facility outstanding at December 31, 2021 was last amended and restated in February 2018 ("Prior Facility"). In November 2022, the Company's credit facility was again amended and restated ("New Facility"). The New Facility includes a revolving credit facility for up to \$1.175 billion which will expire in November 2026 and is under terms and conditions largely consistent with the Company's previously existing credit facilities. Borrowings are subject to short-term market rates, plus applicable margin. The New

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

Facility includes the use of alternative benchmark rates in order to complete the transition due to the IBOR reform. The facility is unsecured and guaranteed by material subsidiaries of the Company, as defined in the credit agreement. The bank borrowings require the Company to maintain certain financial ratios and impose limitations on specified activities. The Company is in compliance with all financial covenants.

The Prior Facility included a non-revolving term credit facility in the original aggregate principal amount of up to \$572 million which expired and was repaid in January 2021. The Prior Facility had a second non-revolving term credit facility to the original aggregate principal amount of up to \$1.2 billion. The second non-revolving term credit facility was terminated with the New Facility and its outstanding balance of \$25 million at November 2022 (2021 - \$25 million) was rolled into the New Facility's revolving credit facility. Finally, the Prior Facility had a revolving credit facility to the aggregate principal amount of up to \$1.15 billion that was set to expire in February 2023. This revolving credit facility has been included in the New Facility with the increased available credit of \$1.175 billion.

As of December 31, 2022, \$462,483 was available under the Company's credit facility.

(iii) Lease liabilities

The Company has various leases which are included in property, plant and equipment. The Company's obligations under the leases are secured by the Lessors' title to the assets.

	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	December 31 2022	December 31 2021	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Not later than 1 year	23,877	17,942	21,774	16,069
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	52,875	37,201	48,401	32,955
Later than 5 years	11,036	12,634	9,351	10,272
	87,788	67,777	79,526	59,296
Less: future finance charges	8,262	8,481	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	79,526	59,296	79,526	59,296

(iv) Government borrowings

The Company has two unsecured non-revolving interest free government loans due in annual payments through 2034.

14 Capital Stock

The Company is incorporated under the Ontario Business Corporations Act in Canada and is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common and special shares.

	Common Shares	
	Issued/(Cancelled) #	Stated capital \$
At January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021	65,450,697	146,204
Stock options exercised	50,000	1,595
Repurchase of shares under normal course issuer bid	(3,972,540)	(8,874)
At December 31, 2022	61,528,157	138,925

In November 2021, the Company announced TSX approval to commence a normal course issuer bid. This bid permitted the Company to acquire for cancellation up to 4,421,507 common shares between November 30, 2021 and November 29, 2022. This bid was subject to daily limits and blackout periods.

15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The disaggregated revenue from contracts with customers aligns with the revenue information as disclosed for each reportable segment in Note 24.

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

Revenue-related receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities

The Company has recognized revenue-related receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities in its consolidated statements of financial position. Accounts and other receivables and long-term receivables include \$1,088,683 and \$42,647, respectively, of receivables from contracts with customers (2021 - \$783,179 and \$62,876, respectively). Accounts payable and accrued liabilities include \$157,490 of liabilities from contracts with customers (2021 - \$157,103) (Note 27).

(i) Significant changes in contract liabilities

There have been no significant changes in the contract liabilities during the year.

(ii) Revenue recognized in relation to contract liabilities

Revenue recognized during the year that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period was \$137,977 (2021 - \$138,990).

(iii) Remaining performance obligations

The aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations as of the end of the year amounted to \$128,602, of which \$96,945 was attributable to customer owned asset contracts, \$30,555 to engineering services contracts and \$1,102 to other (2021 - \$135,521, of which \$103,814 was attributable to customer owned asset contracts, \$30,058 to engineering services contracts and \$1,649 to other).

Management expects that \$76,296 of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations will be recognized during the next year, \$37,157 in 2024, \$10,573 in 2025 and the remaining balance in 2026 and beyond. Remaining performance obligations do not include variable consideration which is constrained.

16 Expenses by Nature

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Cost of materials	4,263,955	3,379,949
Employee benefits (Note 17)	1,770,665	1,500,076
Amortization (Notes 9, 10)	440,972	448,754
Other	878,685	619,792
	<u>7,354,277</u>	<u>5,948,571</u>

In response to COVID-19, many governments around the world have provided various subsidy programs to assist companies during the crisis. The Company received government assistance in certain regions where such assistance was available and where the Company was eligible for the subsidy programs. The Company has recognized these subsidy programs as a reduction to the related expenses. A significant benefit to Linamar was from a subsidy program in Canada. The Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy ("CEWS") program was announced in March 2020 and the program came to an end in October 2021. CEWS provided a wage subsidy on eligible remuneration, subject to limits per employee, to eligible employers based on certain criteria, including a demonstration of revenue declines. The direct benefit of CEWS and other COVID-19 related programs recorded in the consolidated statements of earnings was \$46,242 for the year ended December 31, 2021. There are no significant repayment requirements of this assistance contingent on employment related measures, investment related measures or both.

During 2022, the balance of the benefits of government grants recorded in the statements of earnings was \$18,168 (2021 - \$12,316). In all cases, repayment of government grants is contingent on employment related measures, investment related measures or both.

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

17 Employee Benefits

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Wages, salaries and commissions	1,395,891	1,151,558
Social charges and other personnel expenses	335,008	304,131
Termination benefits	4,327	11,011
Share-based compensation (Note 18)	3,059	3,270
Pension expenses under defined contribution plans	32,380	30,106
	1,770,665	1,500,076

18 Share-Based Compensation

The Company is authorized to grant options for common stock to its key employees and directors. The exercise price of each option equals the average of the high and low market price of the Company's stock for the five trading days prior to the date of grant. An option's maximum term is 10 years and vesting is determined by the Board of Directors. The Company issues new common shares to satisfy stock options exercised. Options are forfeited when the option holder ceases to be an employee or director of the Company.

	Number of options	2022 Weighted average exercise price \$	Number of options	2021 Weighted average exercise price \$
At January 1	1,050,000	58.80	900,000	56.18
Granted	150,000	64.74	150,000	74.57
Exercised	(50,000)	21.59	-	-
At December 31	1,150,000	61.20	1,050,000	58.80
Vested at December 31	540,000	59.67	475,000	55.29

In 2022, the average share price, during the period the share options were exercised, was \$63.49 (2021 – \$Nil).

The following table is a summary of information about the stock options outstanding at December 31, 2022:

Year of Grant	Exercise Price	Number of options outstanding	Weighted average remaining life in years
2013	\$41.11	50,000	1.0
2014	\$66.63	100,000	1.9
2015	\$73.52	100,000	2.9
2016	\$50.14	100,000	3.9
2018	\$73.96	100,000	5.0
2018	\$45.40	100,000	6.0
2019	\$44.30	150,000	6.9
2020	\$65.42	150,000	7.9
2021	\$74.57	150,000	8.9
2022	\$64.74	150,000	9.9
		1,150,000	6.1

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

For all grants, the weighted average fair value of share options granted, and weighted average assumptions used in the fair value estimation at the time of grant, using the Black-Scholes model, are as follows:

	Granted in 2022	Granted in 2021
Share option fair value (per share)	\$24.84	\$26.58
Risk free interest rate	2.79%	1.47%
Expected life (years)	10	10
Expected volatility	32.23%	31.53%
Dividend yield	1.32%	0.93%

The expected life used in the Black-Scholes model is the same as the contractual term of the options. The risk free interest rate used in determining the fair value of the options granted is based on a Government of Canada zero coupon yield that was current at the time of grant and has a term corresponding to the contractual term of the options. The expected volatility considers the historical volatility of the Company's shares for the 10 year period preceding the share option grant date. The dividend yield is the annualized dividend at the date of grant divided by the average exercise price.

19 Other Income and (Expenses)

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(70)	12,426
Gain on sale of unused land	22,157	-
Gain on bargain purchase (Note 26)	29,440	-
Remeasurement of net investment in joint venture (Note 26)	(21,773)	-
Other income (expense)	1,443	804
	31,197	13,230

20 Finance Income and (Expenses)

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Interest expense	(28,337)	(18,436)
Foreign exchange gain (loss) on debt and derivatives	(1,647)	(6,237)
Interest earned	18,916	21,505
Other	(14,589)	(7,554)
	(25,657)	(10,722)

21 Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net earnings attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding throughout the year. Diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year to assume conversion of all dilutive potential shares.

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Net earnings (loss)	426,194	420,558
Weighted average common shares	63,877,686	65,450,697
Incremental shares from assumed conversion of stock options	54,981	117,635
Adjusted weighted average common shares for diluted earnings per share	63,932,667	65,568,332
Net earnings (loss) per share:		
Basic	6.67	6.43
Diluted	6.67	6.41

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

22 Commitments

As at December 31, 2022, outstanding commitments for capital expenditures under purchase orders and contracts amounted to \$400,953 (December 31, 2021 - \$209,096). Of this amount \$346,701 (December 31, 2021 - \$193,034) relates to the purchase of manufacturing equipment and \$54,252 (December 31, 2021 - \$16,062) relates to general contracting and construction costs in respect of plant construction. Of the commitments for plant construction, \$2,467 (December 31, 2021 - \$13,699) were commitments to a related party, a company owned by the spouse of an officer and director. The majority of these commitments are due within the next twelve months.

23 Related Party Transactions

Details of the transactions between the Company and related parties are disclosed below:

(i) Key Management Personnel

The Company's key management includes members of the Senior Executive Group and Board of Directors. The compensation paid, or payable, to key management for employee services during the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Compensation and short-term benefits	28,740	35,515
Share-based compensation (Notes 17, 18)	3,059	3,270
Total compensation	31,799	38,785

(ii) Other Related Party Transactions

Related party transactions include long-term receivables due from an investee accounted for using the equity method at December 31, 2022 of \$Nil (December 31, 2021 - \$133,184). Interest earned on the receivable included in finance income was \$1,470 for the year ended December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021 - \$5,049). Included in the cost of sales are material purchases from the same related party of \$7,458 for the year ended December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021 - \$27,474), with amounts payable at December 31, 2022 of \$Nil (December 31, 2021 - \$10,110). Please see Note 26 regarding the business acquisition of the remaining 50% interest in the joint venture, GF Linamar LLC, on April 1, 2022.

24 Segmented Information

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Senior Executive Group that are used to make strategic decisions.

Mobility: The Mobility segment derives revenues from the collaborative design, development and manufacture of both systems and components for new energy powertrains, body and chassis, driveline, engine, and transmission systems for both the global electrified and traditionally powered on and off highway vehicle markets.

Industrial: The Industrial segment is a world leader in the design and production of innovative mobile industrial equipment, notably its class-leading aerial work platforms, telehandlers and agricultural equipment.

The segments are differentiated by the products that each produces and reflects how the Senior Executive Group manages the business. Corporate headquarters and other small operating entities are allocated to the Mobility and Industrial operating segments accordingly.

The Company accounts for inter-segment sales and transfers as arm's length transactions at current market rates. The Company ensures that the measurement and policies are consistently followed among the Company's reportable segments for sales, operating earnings, net earnings and assets.

The Company's three largest customers are in the Mobility segment and account for 21.3%, 18.1% and 5.0% of total revenue (2021 - 21.1%, 17.4% and 5.2%).

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services at a point in time and over time in the following operating segments. These segments best depict how economic factors affect the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows.

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

Operational Segments	Mobility \$	Industrial \$	2022 \$
Total revenue	6,041,075	1,923,925	
Inter-segment sales	(36,446)	(10,643)	
Sales to external customers	6,004,629	1,913,282	7,917,911
Cost of sales before amortization	4,998,093	1,506,714	6,504,807
Amortization	384,808	53,486	438,294
Selling, general and administration	250,341	160,835	411,176
Other income and (expenses)	21,850	9,347	31,197
Operating earnings (loss)	393,237	201,594	594,831
Share of net earnings (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method			(6,086)
Finance income and (expenses)			(25,657)
Income taxes			136,894
Net earnings (loss)			426,194
Payments for property, plant and equipment	388,523	22,127	410,650
Operational Segments	Mobility \$	Industrial \$	2021 \$
Total revenue	5,097,413	1,478,044	
Inter-segment sales	(29,564)	(9,319)	
Sales to external customers	5,067,849	1,468,725	6,536,574
Cost of sales before amortization	4,023,853	1,129,486	5,153,339
Amortization	398,220	47,363	445,583
Selling, general and administration	235,744	113,905	349,649
Other income and (expenses)	23,270	(10,040)	13,230
Operating earnings (loss)	433,302	167,931	601,233
Share of net earnings (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method			(28,345)
Finance income and (expenses)			(10,722)
Income taxes			141,608
Net earnings (loss)			420,558
Payments for property, plant and equipment	238,977	4,081	243,058

The Company operates in four geographic segments – Canada, Rest of North America, Asia Pacific and Europe.

Geographic Segments	Canada \$	Rest of North America \$	Asia Pacific \$	Europe \$	2022 \$
Total sales	4,479,263	1,380,060	650,584	2,245,443	
Inter-segment sales	(348,766)	(314,958)	(7,427)	(166,288)	
Sales to external customers	4,130,497	1,065,102	643,157	2,079,155	7,917,911
Goodwill	494,361	-	-	454,558	948,919
Intangible assets	687,882	58,788	-	156,248	902,918
Property, plant and equipment	884,925	765,598	302,617	839,951	2,793,091

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

Geographic Segments	Canada	Rest of North America	Asia Pacific	Europe	2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total sales	3,540,769	994,096	651,979	1,953,307	
Inter-segment sales	(256,190)	(217,734)	(5,655)	(123,998)	
Sales to external customers	3,284,579	776,362	646,324	1,829,309	6,536,574
Goodwill	401,789	-	-	451,499	853,288
Intangible assets	572,615	54,424	-	179,437	806,476
Property, plant and equipment	880,829	444,894	253,201	836,992	2,415,916

25 Supplemental Cash Flow Information

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Interest paid	39,382	20,534
Interest received	18,965	20,658
Finance income received	-	568
Taxes paid	232,386	186,944

Net Debt Reconciliation of Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities

	Cash and cash equivalents	Long-term debt	Net debt	Derivative financial instruments Asset (Liability)	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
At January 1, 2021	861,100	(1,303,214)	(442,114)	(44,604)	(486,718)
Cash flow activity	69,366	487,795	557,161	40,470	597,631
Additions, net of disposals - leases	-	(16,381)	(16,381)	-	(16,381)
Effect of cumulative translation adjustment	(2,038)	2,105	67	-	67
Effect of foreign exchange adjustments	-	7,774	7,774	(7,769)	5
Amount recognized in other comprehensive earnings	-	33,728	33,728	12,060	45,788
Other changes	-	(3,352)	(3,352)	(157)	(3,509)
At December 31, 2021	928,428	(791,545)	136,883	-	136,883
Cash flow activity	(91,223)	(462,924)	(554,147)	-	(554,147)
Additions, net of disposals - leases	-	(40,645)	(40,645)	-	(40,645)
Effect of cumulative translation adjustment	23,310	(311)	22,999	-	22,999
Amount recognized in other comprehensive earnings	-	(3,072)	(3,072)	-	(3,072)
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired (Note 26)	-	(5,952)	(5,952)	-	(5,952)
Other changes	-	(3,925)	(3,925)	-	(3,925)
At December 31, 2022	860,515	(1,308,374)	(447,859)	-	(447,859)

The table above details changes in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities. This also applies to derivative financial instruments held to hedge liabilities arising from financing activities. The Company is also presenting cash and cash equivalents to reflect net debt.

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

26 Business Acquisitions

(i) GF Linamar LLC

On April 1, 2022, the Company acquired the remaining 50% interest in the joint venture, GF Linamar LLC (“GFL”), from GF Casting Solutions, a division of Georg Fischer AG thereby assuming 100% ownership and operational control. GFL will continue operations as LLM Mills River (“Mills River”). The ownership change will help secure the Company’s long-term growth plan in lightweight structural castings; a critical component in electrified vehicles. The preliminary purchase price was USD \$73,000 plus an earn-out of up to a maximum of USD \$24,000. The earn-out contingent consideration has been estimated at \$8,424 for a total preliminary purchase price in CAD of \$99,513. The earn-out was calculated based on cash flow projections covering a five-year period. Key assumptions used for the cash flow projections included operating costs and capital expenditures based on internal management forecasts, forecast growth rates based on the Company’s expectations for future performance and an appropriate discount rate reflecting specific risks related to Mills River.

Due to the timing of the close and complexities associated with these transactions, the determination of the fair value of the purchase price, including the earn-out, assets acquired and liabilities assumed, is not yet complete and are subject to further adjustments. The Company will disclose the finalized purchase price allocation when the determination of the fair value is complete. The acquisition of Mills River has been accounted for as a step business combination. The original net investment in the joint venture was remeasured for fair value. Using the cash flow projections to calculate the fair value, the carrying value of the original 50% interest in the joint venture of \$120,817 was remeasured by a decrease of \$21,773. The following table summarizes the consideration paid or payable for the remaining 50% interest for Mills River’s acquired net assets, recognized at the acquisition date. The gain recognized for the bargain purchase was the result of the preliminary purchase price being below the fair value of the preliminary net identifiable assets acquired. This gain, along with the remeasurement for fair value on the original 50% interest in the joint venture, were included in other income and expenses (Note 19).

Preliminary summary of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed after step acquisition completed on April 1, 2022:

	\$
Cash consideration	91,089
Earn-out contingent consideration	8,424
Preliminary purchase price	99,513
Cash and cash equivalents	8,132
Accounts and other receivable	37,551
Inventories	38,610
Prepays expenses and other current assets	844
Property, plant and equipment	197,243
Total assets acquired	282,380
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	48,431
Long-term debt	5,952
Total liabilities assumed	54,383
Preliminary net identifiable assets acquired	227,997
Less: fair value of net investment and preliminary purchase price	
Net investment of original 50% equity investment in joint venture	120,817
Remeasurement of net investment in joint venture	(21,773)
Preliminary purchase price	99,513
Gain on bargain purchase	29,440
Gain on bargain purchase	29,440
Remeasurement of net investment in joint venture	(21,773)
Net impact to other income and expenses (Note 19)	7,667

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

The sales included in the consolidated statements of earnings from April 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022 contributed by Mills River were \$146,651, which does not include sales to another Linamar facility of \$35,172. Mills River also contributed net losses of \$39,369 over the same period. Mills River is included in the Mobility segment.

(ii) Salford Group of Companies

On June 3, 2022, the Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding equity of the Salford Group of Companies ("Salford"). The ownership will expand the Company's agricultural portfolio into crop nutrition application and tillage products. The preliminary purchase price is CAD \$245,174.

Due to the timing of the close and complexities associated with these transactions, the determination of the fair value of the purchase price, assets acquired and liabilities assumed, is not yet complete and are subject to further adjustments. The Company has recorded a provisional amount of \$92,572 to goodwill as the current unallocated portion of the purchase price. The Company will update this balance and disclose the finalized purchase price allocation when the determination of the fair value is complete. The following table summarizes the consideration paid for Salford's acquired net assets, recognized at the acquisition date, which has been accounted for as a business combination.

Preliminary summary of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed after acquisition completed on June 3, 2022:

	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	2,598
Accounts and other receivables	14,593
Inventories	39,586
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	717
Property, plant and equipment	27,497
Intangible assets	138,560
Goodwill	92,572
Total assets acquired	316,123
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	37,024
Provisions	1,036
Income taxes payable	1,350
Deferred tax liabilities	31,539
Total liabilities assumed	70,949
Preliminary net identifiable assets acquired	245,174

The goodwill is attributable to expanding the Company's capabilities and further diversifies the Company's end markets. The acquisition further positions the Company as a global agricultural equipment manufacturer. The goodwill arising from this acquisition is not deductible for tax purposes.

The sales included in the consolidated statements of earnings from June 3, 2022 to December 31, 2022 contributed by Salford were \$107,505. Salford also contributed net earnings of \$8,362 over the same period. Salford is included in the Industrial segment.

(iii) Consolidated Pro-forma Sales and Earnings

If both acquisitions had occurred on January 1, 2022, the Company's consolidated pro-forma sales and net earnings for the period ended December 31, 2022 would have been \$8,046,009 and \$430,324, respectively. These amounts have been calculated using Mills River and Salford's results adjusted for the additional depreciation and amortization that would have been charged assuming the preliminary fair value adjustments to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets had applied from January 1, 2022, together with the consequential tax effects.

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

27 Financial Instruments

(i) Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
	\$	\$
Accounts payable	1,231,468	984,488
Accrued liabilities	622,736	461,875
Financial liabilities	1,854,204	1,446,363
Contract liabilities (Note 15)	157,490	157,103
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,011,694	1,603,466

(ii) Composition of Financial Instruments

The comparison of fair values to carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities along with the fair value hierarchy for financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows:

	Subsequent Measurement	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
		Carrying Value Asset (Liability) \$	Fair Value \$	Carrying Value Asset (Liability) \$	Fair Value \$
Long-term receivables	Amortized cost (Level 2)	72,384	71,305	230,069	240,456
Derivative financial instruments (hedge relationships) (iii):					
USD sales forwards – CAD functional entities	Fair value (Level 2)	(30,651)	(30,651)	(3,880)	(3,880)
USD sales forwards – MXN functional entities	Fair value (Level 2)	11,414	11,414	3,323	3,323
USD sales forwards – CNY functional entities	Fair value (Level 2)	392	392	1,045	1,045
CAD purchase forwards – GBP functional entities	Fair value (Level 2)	(399)	(399)	1,299	1,299
Investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value (Level 3)	7,952	7,952	6,794	6,794
Long-term debt, excluding lease liabilities (Note 13)	Amortized cost (Level 2)	(1,228,848)	(1,156,636)	(732,249)	(700,197)

The fair value of the long-term receivables, derivative financial instruments, and long-term debt are determined by using valuation techniques based on observable market data other than quoted prices. The Company determined that the fair value of its investments, is equal to its carrying values. The fair value of other financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, accounts and other receivables, short-term bank borrowings and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. There were no transfers in the fair value hierarchy between Levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices for similar instruments;
- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the reporting date; or
- Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

(iii) Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

The summary of the Company's derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting is as follows:

	Hedging reserves			Unrealized gain/(loss) recognized	Amount reclassified to inventory	Other comprehensive earnings Gain/(loss) reclassified to sales and finance expense	Change in cost of hedging
	Carrying value	Cost of hedging reserve	Total				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
a) USD sales forward contracts	(20,146)	4,703	(15,443)	(39,561)	-	21,750	4,531
b) CAD purchase forward contracts	(435)	28	(407)	5,763	(7,416)	-	(90)
c) Long-term debt designated as net investment hedge	-	-	-	(3,072)	-	-	-
December 31, 2022, gross	(20,581)	4,731	(15,850)	(36,870)	(7,416)	21,750	4,441
Deferred tax				8,450	1,854	(5,438)	(1,110)
December 31, 2022, net				(28,420)	(5,562)	16,312	3,331

	Hedging reserve			Unrealized gain/(loss) recognized	Amount reclassified to inventory	Other comprehensive earnings Gain/(loss) reclassified to sales and finance expense	Change in cost of hedging
	Carrying value	Cost of hedging reserve	Total				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
a) USD sales forward contracts	(6,787)	1,303	(5,484)	(4,956)	-	(23,410)	(2,262)
b) CAD purchase forward contracts	805	96	901	2,307	(272)	-	151
c) Long-term debt designated as net investment hedge	-	-	-	33,728	-	-	-
d) USD cross currency interest rate swap contract	-	-	-	(6,687)	-	7,769	4
e) EUR cross currency interest rate swap contract	-	-	-	11,830	-	-	(855)
December 31, 2021, gross	(5,982)	1,399	(4,583)	36,222	(272)	(15,641)	(2,962)
Deferred tax				(623)	-	3,724	740
December 31, 2021, net				35,599	(272)	(11,917)	(2,222)

There was no ineffectiveness in any of the hedge relationships in 2021 and 2022.

a) USD Sales Forward Contracts

The Company enters into a series of forward exchange contracts to hedge a portion of the ultimate cash flows arising from highly probable forecasted consolidated USD sales. The Company's program hedges a portion of USD sales contracts entered into by entities with various functional currencies. Every quarter, additional contracts will be initiated in order to maintain a proportional coverage for up to 18 months of forecasted USD sales.

All the contracts are designated as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes for the spot component only, up until the month of the sales activity. The change in the forward element (the excluded component) of the contracts are recognized within other comprehensive earnings in the cost of hedging reserve within equity and is reclassified to net earnings in sales when the hedging relationship ends. The derivatives are in the same currency and notional amounts as a portion of the anticipated USD sales; therefore the hedge ratio is on a one to one basis. It is anticipated that all critical terms will match during the period they are outstanding, therefore the economic relationship will remain 100% effective. After the month the sales activity occurs, the net fair value on the derivatives outstanding until maturity is recognized in other income and (expenses). For the current year, this was a loss of \$3,400 (2021 – gain of \$2,084).

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

The summary of contracts in place with USD notional hedge values and average forward rates back to the respective functional currencies is as follows:

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Notional Hedge Value USD \$	Average Forward Rate	Notional Hedge Value USD \$	Average Forward Rate
USD sales forwards – CAD functional entities	693,300	1.3071	542,250	1.2593
USD sales forwards – MXN functional entities	132,975	21.4926	127,050	21.7832
USD sales forwards – CNY functional entities	37,100	6.8096	20,675	6.7006
	863,375		689,975	

b) CAD Purchase Forward Contracts

The Company enters into a series of forward exchange contracts to hedge a portion of the ultimate cash flows arising from highly probable forecasted consolidated CAD purchases. The Company's program hedges a portion of CAD purchase contracts entered into by entities with various functional currencies. Every quarter, additional contracts will be initiated in order to maintain a proportional coverage for up to 18 months of forecasted CAD purchases.

All the contracts are designated as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes for the spot component only, up until the month of the purchase activity when the change in the spot component of the contracts in the hedges reserve within equity is reclassified to inventory recognized with the hedging transaction. The change in the forward element (the excluded component) of the contracts are recognized within other comprehensive earnings in the cost of hedging reserve within equity and is reclassified to inventory recognized with the hedging transaction, when the hedging relationship ends. The deferred amounts carried in inventory are recognized in net earnings as the inventory impacts net earnings approximately 90 days later. The derivatives are in the same currency and notional amounts as a portion of the anticipated CAD purchases; therefore, the hedge ratio is on a one to one basis. It is anticipated that all critical terms will match during the period they are outstanding, therefore the economic relationship will remain 100% effective. After the month the purchase activity occurs, the net fair value on the derivatives outstanding until maturity is recognized in other income and (expenses). For the current year, this was a gain of \$1,358 (2021 – \$182).

The contracts in place have notional hedge values of CAD \$127,500 (2021 – CAD \$150,946) at an average forward rate of 1.6408 (2021 – 1.7238) back to the GBP functional currency.

c) Long-term Debt Designated as Net Investment Hedge

In 2021, EUR denominated notes used towards the repayment of a non-revolving term credit facility were designated as a net investment hedge for the net investments in EUR foreign operations. As all critical terms matched during the period, the economic relationship was 100% effective.

Further terms of the EUR denominated notes are disclosed in Note 13(i).

d) USD Cross Currency Interest Rate Swap Contracts

The USD cross currency interest rate swaps contracts matured and were settled in January 2021 at the same time that underlying USD borrowings were repaid, ending a hedge for accounting purposes.

e) EUR Cross Currency Interest Rate Swap Contracts

The EUR cross currency interest rate swaps contracts matured and were settled in January 2021, ending a net investment hedge on EUR foreign operations.

(iv) Financial Risk Management

The Company is primarily exposed to market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and capital risk as a result of holding financial instruments.

Market Risk – Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company operates in several different geographical regions in the world and has many business arrangements with customers and suppliers also based in different geographical regions. The Company therefore is impacted by changes in foreign exchange rates. These foreign exchange rate changes affect net sales and expenses based in foreign currencies and the translation of monetary

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

balances in relation to functional currencies. In order to minimize the adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company, foreign exchange derivative contracts, which may or may not be designated in a hedge accounting relationship, and certain portions of its foreign denominated long-term debt may be used to mitigate certain foreign currency risk exposures to reduce the uncertainty from foreign currency transactions and functional currency translations.

Approximate Foreign Exchange Exposure as related to the following currencies:

	December 31 2022 %	December 31 2021 %
USD activity	84.5	79.7
EUR activity	8.3	0.4
British pound activity	3.3	14.4
Mexican peso activity	1.1	2.3

The Company has foreign operations with the following functional currencies that differ from the parent: Hungarian forint, Mexican peso, USD, Euro, British pound, Korean won, Chinese renminbi, Japanese yen, Australian dollar, Swedish krona, Brazilian real, Indian rupee and Bulgarian lev.

Assuming all other variables are constant a 5% strengthening of the following currencies against the functional currency of the Company and its foreign subsidiaries would result in gains/(losses) by the amounts shown below:

	Impact on net earnings gain/(loss)		Impact on hedging reserve gain/(loss)	
	December 31 2022 \$	December 31 2021 \$	December 31 2022 \$	December 31 2021 \$
USD	(13,884)	775	(29,055)	(22,421)
EUR	(972)	119	-	-
British pound	1,650	1,940	3,580	4,724
Mexican peso	(356)	(828)	(5,329)	(4,687)

A weakening of the same above currencies at December 31 would have had the equal but opposite effect, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

Market Risk – Interest Rate Risk

Due to the Company's capital structure, there is some degree of exposure to changes in the Canadian, US, European and Asian money market rates of interest. The Company does invest excess funds at times to maximize interest income earned. The investment quality must meet internal standards for ratings and liquidity to safeguard the Company's cash and cash equivalents. Interest rate or cross currency interest rate swap agreements are used by the Company from time to time to manage the fixed and floating interest rate mix of the Company's total debt portfolio and related overall cost of borrowing.

The interest rate swap agreements involved the periodic exchange of interest payments with or without the exchange of the notional principal amount upon which the payments were based. Interest expense on the debt was then adjusted to include the payments made or received under the interest rate swaps.

As at December 31, 2022, an interest rate change of 50 basis points (all other variables held constant) would have an impact on net earnings for the year of \$3,182 (2021 - \$1,256).

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the Company's ability to meet its financial obligations when they come due. The Company manages the liquidity risk of forecasted cash flows from operations, by ensuring that there are cash resources available to meet these needs. As at December 31, 2022, the Company's revolving bank facility had available credit of \$462,483. The revolving facility matures in 2026.

The amount of financial resources available to invest in a Company's growth is dependent upon its size and willingness to utilize debt and issue equity. If the Company deviates from its growth expectations, it may require additional debt or equity financing. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain additional financial resources that may be required to successfully compete in its

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

markets on favourable commercial terms. Failure to obtain such financing could result in the delay or abandonment of certain strategic plans for product manufacturing or development.

The undiscounted contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities are as follows:

	Current year	Maturing in 1	Maturing after	Total
December 31, 2022	\$	to 2 years	2 years	\$
		\$	\$	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,854,204	-	-	1,854,204
Long-term debt and contractual interest payments, derivative instruments, and financial guarantees	146,874	35,959	1,313,743	1,496,576
	2,001,078	35,959	1,313,743	3,350,780

	Current year	Maturing in 1	Maturing after	Total
December 31, 2021	\$	to 2 years	2 years	\$
		\$	\$	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,446,363	-	-	1,446,363
Long-term debt and contractual interest payments, derivative instruments, and financial guarantees	113,974	225,524	622,971	962,469
	1,560,337	225,524	622,971	2,408,832

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is represented by the net carrying amount of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, accounts and other receivables, long-term receivables, derivative financial instruments and financial guarantees. The Company is exposed to credit risk from potential default by counterparties that carry the Company's cash and cash equivalents and derivative financial instruments. The Company attempts to mitigate this risk by dealing only with large financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. All of the financial institutions within the bank syndicate providing the Company's credit facility meet these qualifications.

A substantial portion of the Company's receivables are with large customers in the automotive, truck and industrial sectors and are subject to normal industry credit risks. At December 31, 2022, the receivables from the Company's three largest customers amounted to 15.6%, 12.6% and 3.7% (December 31, 2021 – 15.0%, 9.7%, and 4.0%) of customer receivables.

The following represents the weighted-average expected credit loss rate of the Company's accounts and other receivables and long-term receivables. For credit risk management, the Company assesses the age of past due receivables to determine if credit risk has increased significantly. The aging of receivables is as follows:

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Accounts and other receivables	Long-term receivables	Accounts and other receivables	Long-term receivables
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Current	942,083	71,579	733,064	229,418
Past due 1-30 days	128,477	679	87,393	187
Past due 31-60 days	40,730	9	15,690	9
Past due 61-90 days	13,848	5	7,983	4
Past due >91 days	37,143	1,269	32,574	1,469
Gross carrying amount	1,162,281	73,541	876,704	231,087
Loss allowance provision	1,772	1,157	6,153	1,018
	1,160,509	72,384	870,551	230,069
Expected loss rate	0.2%	1.6%	0.7%	0.4%

The above gross carrying amounts represent the maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into consideration any collateral held or other credit enhancements. This is mitigated as the Company may hold a security interest in the underlying asset until the balance is fully settled by the customer, resulting in a reduced actual exposure.

LINAMAR CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted)

Capital Risk Management

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure the stability of its capital so as to support continued operations, provide an adequate return to shareholders and generate benefits for other stakeholders. The Company's capital is composed of shareholders' equity, and is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a regulator.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue or re-acquire shares, acquire or dispose of assets, and adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents. There were no changes in the Company's capital risk management strategy during the year.