

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF YELLOW PAGES LIMITED

December 31, 2018 and 2017

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Yellow Pages Limited

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Yellow Pages Limited and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 and January 1, 2017, and the consolidated statements of income (loss), comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 and January 1, 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Emphasis of Matter – Comparative Information

We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which explains that certain comparative information has been restated due to the application of new or revised accounting standards. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- Management's Discussion and Analysis; and
- The information, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, in the Annual Report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of the auditor's report. If, based on the work we will perform on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact to those charged with governance.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in

accordance with Canadian GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian GAAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

(signed) Deloitte LLP ¹

Montréal, Québec
February 12, 2019

¹ CPA auditor, CA, public accountancy permit No. A125494

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

As at	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	January 1, 2017
ASSETS		(Restated – Note 2)	(Restated – Note 2)
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and restricted cash (Note 5)	\$ 81,452	\$ 46,405	\$ 17,260
Trade and other receivables (Notes 6 and 24)	132,534	184,676	188,219
Prepaid expenses	6,330	8,760	8,934
Deferred publication costs	2,191	3,977	4,524
Income taxes receivable (Note 16)	668	3,214	3,057
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	223,175	247,032	221,994
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Deferred commissions (Note 7)	8,518	16,879	19,955
Financial and other assets (Notes 14 and 24)	6,685	13,338	4,008
Investment in jointly controlled entity	–	–	1,157
Right-of-use assets (Note 8)	32,583	50,644	40,937
Net investment in subleases (Note 8)	7,392	–	–
Property and equipment (Note 9)	29,518	50,966	35,864
Intangible assets (Note 10)	117,096	193,352	740,932
Goodwill (Notes 4 and 10)	–	26,829	45,342
Deferred income taxes (Note 16)	17,402	2,487	50,214
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	219,194	354,495	938,409
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 442,369	\$ 601,527	\$ 1,160,403
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables (Note 11)	\$ 47,520	\$ 83,627	\$ 79,494
Provisions (Note 12)	37,673	45,251	51,684
Deferred revenues (Note 6)	3,190	7,530	8,131
Current portion of lease obligations (Note 8)	4,352	1,888	9,045
Current portion of Senior Secured Notes (Note 14)	90,000	54,939	75,161
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	182,735	193,235	223,515
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions (Note 12)	1,810	8,380	3,343
Deferred income taxes (Note 16)	–	24,102	7,108
Post-employment benefits (Note 13)	132,352	143,372	154,172
Lease obligations (Note 8)	70,968	84,291	52,607
Senior Secured Notes (Note 14)	77,489	253,959	234,508
Exchangeable debentures (Note 15)	96,179	94,067	92,174
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	378,798	608,171	543,912
TOTAL LIABILITIES	561,533	801,406	767,427
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	6,595,147	6,595,521	6,597,891
DEFICIT	(6,714,311)	(6,795,400)	(6,204,915)
TOTAL (DEFICIENCY) EQUITY	(119,164)	(199,879)	392,976
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND (DEFICIENCY) EQUITY	\$ 442,369	\$ 601,527	\$ 1,160,403

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

Approved on behalf of Yellow Pages Limited by

(Signed)

Susan Kudzman, Director and Chair of the Board

(Signed)

Rob Hall, Director and Chair of the Audit Committee

Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss)

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share information)

For the years ended December 31,	2018	2017
		(Restated – Note 2)
Revenues (Note 18)	\$ 577,195	\$ 727,967
Operating costs (Note 20)	384,630	544,858
Income from operations before depreciation and amortization, impairment of intangible assets and goodwill and restructuring and other charges	192,565	183,109
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 8, 9 and 10)	76,094	112,965
Impairment of intangible assets and goodwill (Notes 9 and 10)	–	507,032
Restructuring and other charges (Note 12)	15,862	34,400
Income (loss) from operations	100,609	(471,288)
Financial charges, net (Note 21)	54,729	53,946
Gain on sale of businesses (Note 4)	(6,129)	–
Impairment of available-for-sale investments (Note 24)	–	3,720
Earnings (loss) before income taxes and loss from investment in a jointly controlled entity	52,009	(528,954)
(Recovery of) provision for income taxes (Note 16)	(30,800)	63,424
Loss from investment in a jointly controlled entity	–	2,104
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 82,809	\$ (594,482)
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 3.13	\$ (22.52)
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic earnings (loss) per share (Note 17)	26,423,158	26,399,242
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 2.78	\$ (22.52)
Weighted average shares outstanding – diluted earnings (loss) per share (Note 17)	32,636,146	26,399,242

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

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

For the years ended December 31,	2018	2017
		(Restated – Note 2)
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 82,809	\$ (594,482)
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to net earnings (loss)		
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale investments	–	(3,720)
Reclassification to loss of impairment of available-for-sale investments	–	3,720
Net change in fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	–	(1,020)
Reclassification to loss of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	–	24
Income taxes relating to items that will be reclassified subsequently to net earnings (loss)	–	268
	–	(728)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to net earnings (loss)		
Actuarial gains (Note 13)	11,461	5,461
Net change in fair value of equity investments reported in other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”) (Note 24)	(5,502)	–
Income taxes relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to net earnings (loss)	(3,079)	(1,464)
	2,880	3,997
Other comprehensive income	2,880	3,269
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 85,689	\$ (591,213)

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

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

For the years ended December 31,

	2018									
	Shareholders' capital (Note 17)	Restricted shares	Warrants	Compound financial instruments ¹	Stock-based compensation and other reserves	Reduction of capital reserve	Total capital and reserves	Deficit	Total deficiency	
Balance, December 31, 2017, as previously reported	\$ 4,031,685	\$ (27,572)	\$ 1,456	\$ 3,619	\$ 129,280	\$ 2,457,053	\$ 6,595,521	\$ (6,814,317)	\$ (218,796)	
Adjustment for IFRS 15 (Note 2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26,050	26,050	
Adjustment for IFRS 16 (Note 2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(7,133)	(7,133)	
Restated balance,										
December 31, 2017	4,031,685	(27,572)	1,456	3,619	129,280	2,457,053	6,595,521	(6,795,400)	(199,879)	
Adjustment for IFRS 9 (Note 2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(4,600)	(4,600)	
Restated balance,										
January 1, 2018	4,031,685	(27,572)	1,456	3,619	129,280	2,457,053	6,595,521	(6,800,000)	(204,479)	
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,880	2,880	
Net earnings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	82,809	82,809	
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	85,689	85,689	
Restricted shares settled	–	4,151	–	–	(4,151)	–	–	–	–	
Restricted shares (Note 19)	–	–	–	–	(810)	–	(810)	–	(810)	
Stock options (Note 19)	–	–	–	–	436	–	436	–	436	
Balance, December 31, 2018	\$ 4,031,685	\$ (23,421)	\$ 1,456	\$ 3,619	\$ 124,755	\$ 2,457,053	\$ 6,595,147	\$ (6,714,311)	\$ (119,164)	
									2017	
	Shareholders' capital	Restricted shares	Warrants	Compound financial instruments ¹	Stock-based compensation and other reserves	Reduction of capital reserve	Total capital and reserves	Deficit	Total equity (deficiency)	
Balance, December 31, 2016, as previously reported	\$ 4,031,685	\$ (31,848)	\$ 1,456	\$ 3,619	\$ 135,926	\$ 2,457,053	\$ 6,597,891	\$ (6,228,987)	\$ 368,904	
Adjustment for IFRS 15 (Note 2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28,961	28,961	
Adjustment for IFRS 16 (Note 2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(4,889)	(4,889)	
Restated balance at December 31, 2016 and January 1, 2017	4,031,685	(31,848)	1,456	3,619	135,926	2,457,053	6,597,891	(6,204,915)	392,976	
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	(728)	–	(728)	3,997	3,269	
Restated net loss (Note 2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(594,482)	(594,482)	
Restated total comprehensive loss	–	–	–	–	(728)	–	(728)	(590,485)	(591,213)	
Restricted shares settled	–	7,405	–	–	(7,405)	–	–	–	–	
Restricted shares (Note 19)	–	(3,129)	–	–	2,087	–	(1,042)	–	(1,042)	
Stock options (Note 19)	–	–	–	–	(600)	–	(600)	–	(600)	
Restated balance, December 31, 2017	\$ 4,031,685	\$ (27,572)	\$ 1,456	\$ 3,619	\$ 129,280	\$ 2,457,053	\$ 6,595,521	\$ (6,795,400)	\$ (199,879)	

¹ The equity component of the exchangeable debentures presented above is net of income taxes of \$1.3 million (2017 - \$1.3 million).

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

For the years ended December 31,	2018	2017
		(Restated – Note 2)
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 82,809	\$ (594,482)
Adjusting items		
Stock-based compensation (recovery) expense – equity settled	(374)	1,487
Depreciation and amortization	76,094	112,965
Impairment of intangible assets and goodwill	–	507,032
Restructuring and other charges	15,862	34,400
Financial charges, net	54,729	53,946
Gain on sale of businesses	(6,129)	–
Impairment of available-for-sale investments	–	3,720
(Recovery of) provision for income taxes	(30,800)	63,424
Loss from investment in a jointly controlled entity	–	2,104
Change in operating assets and liabilities	31,428	6,361
Funding of post-employment benefit plans in excess of costs	(5,423)	(12,395)
Restructuring and other charges paid (Note 12)	(36,358)	(20,022)
Interest paid	(47,229)	(41,907)
Income taxes received (paid), net	50	(56)
	134,659	116,577
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to intangible assets	(14,287)	(37,297)
Additions to property and equipment	(1,899)	(30,412)
Lease incentives received	4,150	6,824
Payments received from net investment in subleases	211	–
Proceeds on sale of businesses (Notes 4 and 5)	63,665	–
Purchase of available-for-sale investments	–	(5,452)
Investment in a jointly controlled entity	–	(680)
Business acquisition	(400)	(400)
	51,440	(67,417)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance of Senior Secured Notes, net of discount (Note 14)	–	308,700
Repayment of Senior Secured Notes (Note 14)	(144,769)	(309,669)
Debt issuance costs	–	(7,716)
Purchase of restricted shares	–	(3,129)
Payment of lease obligations	(6,283)	(8,201)
	(151,052)	(20,015)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND RESTRICTED CASH	35,047	29,145
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR	46,405	17,260
CASH AND RESTRICTED CASH, END OF YEAR (Note 5)	\$ 81,452	\$ 46,405
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information (Note 22)		

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

1. Description

Yellow Pages Limited, through its subsidiaries, offers local and national businesses access to digital and print media and marketing solutions to reach consumers in all the provinces and territories of Canada. References herein to Yellow Pages Limited (or the “Company”) represent the financial position, financial performance, cash flows and disclosures of Yellow Pages Limited and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis.

Yellow Pages Limited’s registered head office is located at The Nordelec, 1751 Richardson, suite 2.300, Montreal, Québec, Canada, H3K 1G6 and the common shares of Yellow Pages Limited are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”) under the symbol “Y”.

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) approved the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 and authorized their publication on February 13, 2019.

2. Revised standards

2.1 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards adopted with no effect on the consolidated financial statements

The following revised standards are effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2018 and their adoption has not had any impact on the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements:

Amendments to IFRS 2 – *Share-based Payment*

In June 2016, the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) published amendments to IFRS 2 – *Share-based Payment*. The amendments clarify that the accounting for the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on cash-settled share-based payments follow the same approach as for equity-settled share-based payments. The amendments also clarify the classification of share-based payment transactions with net settlement features as well as require additional disclosures for these transactions. They are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, applied prospectively, with earlier adoption permitted. The amendments to IFRS 2 did not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of Yellow Pages Limited.

IFRIC 22 – *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*

In December 2016, the IASB issued an interpretation paper IFRIC 22 – *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*. This interpretation paper clarifies that the foreign exchange rate applicable to transactions involving advance consideration paid or received is the rate at the date that the advance consideration is paid or received and a non-monetary asset or liability is recorded, and not the later date at which the related asset or liability is recognized in the financial statements. This interpretation is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and can be applied either prospectively or retrospectively, at the option of the entity. IFRIC 22 did not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of Yellow Pages Limited.

2.2 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards adopted with an effect on the consolidated financial statements

IFRS 15 – *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

Yellow Pages Limited has applied IFRS 15 – *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Under IFRS 15, revenues from print products are recognized upon delivery of the print directories instead of over the term of the publication period of twelve months (adjustment a). Similarly, publication costs and commissions will be deferred and recognized upon delivery of the publication (adjustment b). Previously, the deferred publication costs and commissions were deferred and amortized over the economic life of the directory, digital products and services. The recognition of revenue for the digital products has not been materially impacted by the adoption of this standard and will continue to be recognized into income on a monthly basis from the point at which service is first provided over the life of the contract. Certain revenues, such as website and video design fees, continue to be recognized upon completion of the design of the website and video. Applying the practical expedient under IFRS 15, the Company recognizes as an expense the commissions paid for contract renewals with revenue recognized over one year or less. However, costs to obtain contracts relating to the commission fees paid as a result of obtaining new sales contracts are amortized on a straight-line basis over a two-year period as this reflects the expected period of benefit (adjustment c). Yellow Pages Limited has applied IFRS 15 in accordance with the full retrospective approach. The revenue recognition policy is described in Note 3.

The amount of adjustment for each financial statement line item affected by the application of IFRS 15 for the prior periods is presented below.

Impact of the application of IFRS 15

Impact on net (liabilities) assets as at:

Differences increasing (decreasing) net assets (liabilities)	Adjustment note	December 31, 2017	January 1, 2017
Trade and other receivables	(a)	\$ 60,625	\$ 73,365
Deferred publication costs	(b)	(49,602)	(56,620)
Deferred commissions (previously presented in deferred publication costs)	(c)	10,102	12,019
Deferred revenues	(a)	7,211	10,796
Deferred income taxes		(2,286)	(10,599)
Net increase		\$ 26,050	\$ 28,961

Impact on net earnings for the year ended December 31, 2017:

Differences increasing (decreasing) reported net earnings (loss)	Adjustment note	Year ended December 31, 2017
Revenues	(a)	\$ (17,885)
Operating costs	(b), (c)	6,661
Provision for income taxes		8,313
Net increase (decrease)		\$ (2,911)

The application of IFRS 15 resulted in a \$29.0 million reduction of the Company's deficit, and an increase in total equity of \$29.0 million as at January 1, 2017.

There was no impact on other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2017 associated with the application of IFRS 15.

As a result of the application of IFRS 15, the comparative Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows has been restated, with no impact on net cashflow.

IFRS 16 – Leases

Yellow Pages Limited has early adopted IFRS 16 – *Leases* on January 1, 2018, which is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Previously, the Company classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Company and classified operating lease payments as operating costs. Under IFRS 16, a lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset (adjustment a) and a lease obligation representing its obligation to make lease payments (adjustment b). The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease obligation adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The lease obligation is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The lease obligation is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, and is subsequently adjusted for interest and lease payments. Onerous leases for base rent previously accrued in provisions are now tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 – *Impairment of Assets*. Impairments of right-of-use assets continue to be recorded in restructuring and other charges on the consolidated statements of income (loss) (adjustment c). Yellow Pages Limited has applied IFRS 16 in accordance with the full retrospective approach.

On transition to IFRS 16, the Company identified and reviewed each contract that had a lease. The leases identified related mainly to leases for office space. Given that the Company decided to apply IFRS 16 retrospectively, we also obtained all modifications to the leases in order to present the information retrospectively.

Under IFRS 16, the Company is required to assess the classification of a sublease as a finance or operating lease, with reference to the right-of-use asset and not the

underlying asset. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company assessed and classified its subleases as finance leases under IFRS 16, and therefore derecognized the right-of-use assets relating to the head leases being sublet, and recognized lease receivables equal to the net investment in the subleases, recognized a gain in restructuring and other charges equal to the difference between the right of use assets and net investment in subleases, retained the previously recognized lease obligations in its capacity as lessee, recognized the related interest expense thereafter, and recognized interest income on the subleases receivables in its capacity as finance lessor. The Company did not have net investments in subleases prior to adoption of IFRS 16.

The amount of adjustment for each financial statement line items affected by the application of IFRS 16 for the prior periods is presented below.

Impact of the application of IFRS 16

Impact on net (liabilities) assets as at:

Differences increasing (decreasing) net assets (liabilities)	Adjustment note	December 31, 2017	January 1, 2017
Property and equipment (reclassification of pre-IFRS 16 right-of-use assets)	(a)	\$ (195)	\$ (330)
Right-of-use assets	(a), (c)	50,644	40,937
Provisions	(c)	8,299	2,309
Long-term debt (reclassification of pre-IFRS 16 lease obligations)	(b)	215	359
Lease obligations	(b)	(86,179)	(61,652)
Deferred lease inducements	(a), (b)	17,749	11,821
Deferred income taxes		2,334	1,667
Net increase (decrease)		\$ (7,133)	\$ (4,889)

Impact on net earnings for the year ended December 31, 2017:

Differences increasing (decreasing) reported net earnings (loss)	Adjustment note	Year ended December 31, 2017
Operating costs	(a), (b)	\$ 10,347
Depreciation and amortization	(a)	(7,463)
Financial charges, net	(b)	(5,796)
Provision for income taxes		668
Net increase (decrease)		\$ (2,244)

The application of IFRS 16 resulted in a \$4.9 million increase of the Company's deficit, and a decrease in total equity of \$4.9 million as at January 1, 2017.

There was no impact on other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2017 associated with the adoption of IFRS 16.

As a result of the application of IFRS 16, the comparative Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows has been restated. Lease payments are now split between cash payments for the interest portion of the lease obligation and repayment of its principal portion. The Company presents repayment of principal within the cash flows from financing activities and interest paid is classified as part of cash flows from operating activities. Incentives received are classified in investing activities and not in operating activities. Previously payments under operating leases were presented as part of cash flows from operating activities. As a result, operating, investing and financing activities cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2017 have increased by \$1.3 million, increased by \$6.8 million and decreased by \$8.1 million, respectively.

Cumulative impact of IFRS 15 and IFRS 16

The amount of adjustment for each financial statement line item affected by the application of IFRS 15 and IFRS 16 for the prior periods is presented below.

Impact on net (liabilities) assets as at:

	December 31, 2017	January 1, 2017
Net (liabilities) assets ¹ as previously reported	\$ (218,796)	\$ 368,904
IFRS 15	26,050	28,961
IFRS 16	(7,133)	(4,889)
Net (liabilities) assets	\$ (199,879)	\$ 392,976

¹ Represents total assets less total liabilities as presented in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Impact on net earnings for the year ended December 31, 2017:

Net loss as previously reported	\$ (589,327)
IFRS 15	(2,911)
IFRS 16	(2,244)
Net loss	\$ (594,482)

Impact on basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2017:

Basic and diluted loss per share as previously reported	\$ (22.32)
IFRS 15	(0.11)
IFRS 16	(0.09)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (22.52)

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 - *Financial Instruments*. IFRS 9 replaces the requirements in IAS 39 - *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment for financial assets and general hedge accounting. The adoption of IFRS 9 has not had a significant effect on the Company's accounting policies related to financial liabilities. The impact of IFRS 9 on the classification and measurement of financial assets is set out below. The Company has taken an exemption not to restate comparative information for prior periods with respect to classification and measurement (including impairment) requirements. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 are recognized in deficit as at January 1, 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 does not reflect the requirements of IFRS 9 but rather those of IAS 39.

The classification and measurement of financial assets is determined on the basis of the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the Company has made an irrevocable election to measure them at fair value through other comprehensive income. The change in fair value of equity financial assets designated as such shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss upon their disposal. On transition to IFRS 9, the Company has made the irrevocable election to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income ("OCI").

The following table explains the original measurement categories under IAS 39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 for each class of the Company's financial assets as at January 1, 2018. There were no changes to the measurement categories under IFRS 9 for the Company's financial liabilities as at January 1, 2018 and therefore the Company's financial liabilities are not presented in the table below.

As at January 1, 2018	Original classification under IAS 39	New Classification under IFRS 9	Original Carrying amount under IAS 39	New carrying amount under IFRS 9
Financial assets				
Cash and restricted cash	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	\$ 46,405	\$ 46,405
Trade and other receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	184,676	180,076
Equity investments (presented in financial and other assets)	Available-for-sale	FVOCI – equity instrument	5,502	5,502
Total			\$ 236,583	\$ 231,983

Refer to Note 3 regarding the impairment of financial assets.

For assets in the scope of IFRS 9 impairment model, expected credit losses are generally expected to increase. The Company has determined that the application of IFRS 9's impairment requirements as at January 1, 2018 results in an additional expected credit loss allowance as follows.

Loss allowance at December 31, 2017 under IAS 39	\$ 17,064
Additional expected credit loss allowance recognized as at January 1, 2018 on:	
Trade and other receivables as at January 1, 2018	2,800
Contract assets recognized on adoption of IFRS 15	1,800
Expected credit loss allowance at January 1, 2018 under IFRS 9	\$ 21,664

2.3 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are issued but not yet effective with effect on the consolidated financial statements

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for Yellow Pages Limited's accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The new standards which are considered to be relevant to Yellow Pages Limited's operations are as follows:

IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

In June 2017, the IASB issued an interpretation paper IFRIC 23 – *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*. This interpretation paper clarifies that in determining its taxable profit or loss when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments, an entity must use judgment and apply the tax treatment that is most likely to be accepted by the tax authorities. In assessing the likelihood that the tax treatment will be accepted, the entity assumes that the tax treatment will be examined by the relevant tax authorities having full knowledge of all relevant information. This interpretation is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early adoption accepted. IFRIC 23 is not expected to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of Yellow Pages Limited.

Amendments to IAS 19 – Employee Benefits

The amendments to IAS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to:

- Determine current service cost for the remainder of the period following the plan amendment date (measurement date), curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets following that event rather than using the assumptions as at the beginning of the period as done currently; and

- Determine net interest for the remainder of the period following the plan amendment date, curtailment or settlement using: the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event; and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset) rather than using the assumptions as at the beginning of the period as done currently.

The amendments apply to plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted. These amendments will apply only to any future plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements of the Company.

3. Basis of presentation and significant accounting policies

3.1 Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements of Yellow Pages Limited and its subsidiaries were prepared by management in accordance with IFRS. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the following significant accounting policies that have been applied consistently to all periods presented throughout the consolidated entities. This is the first set of the annual financial statements in which IFRS 15 – *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 16 – *Leases* have been applied. Changes in significant accounting policies are described in Note 2.

3.2 Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value as explained in the policies below.

3.3 Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional and presentation currency of Yellow Pages Limited.

3.4 Basis of consolidation

3.4.1 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries that are directly controlled by Yellow Pages Limited or indirectly controlled through other consolidated subsidiaries are fully consolidated. Subsidiaries are all entities over which Yellow Pages Limited exercises control.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the effective date of acquisition up to the effective date of disposal. Intercompany assets, liabilities, and transactions between fully consolidated companies are eliminated. Gains and losses on internal transactions with controlled companies are fully eliminated. Accounting policies and methods are modified where necessary to ensure consistency of accounting treatment at the Yellow Pages Limited level.

3.4.2 Jointly controlled entities

Jointly controlled entities are all entities over which Yellow Pages Limited has joint control over the entity's management and operating and financial policy and generally implies holding 50% of the voting rights.

Investments in jointly controlled entities are accounted for using the equity method and are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, the share in profits or losses of the jointly controlled entity attributable to equity holders of Yellow Pages Limited is recognized in net earnings. Included in the recognized share of net earnings is the amortization of the amortizable assets based on their fair value at the acquisition date.

3.4.3 Business combinations

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of the acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by Yellow Pages Limited in exchange for control of the acquired entity. Transaction costs associated with business acquisitions are recognized in the statement of income (loss), as incurred.

Where a business combination is achieved in stages, Yellow Pages Limited's previously held interests in the acquired entity are re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date (the date Yellow Pages Limited attains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognized in the statement of income (loss).

3.5 Cash and restricted cash

3.5.1 Cash

Cash consist of funds on deposit and, from time to time, highly liquid investments with a purchased maturity of three months or less.

3.5.2 Restricted cash

Restricted cash is cash where specific restrictions exist on the Company's ability to use this cash. Restricted cash consists primarily of cash held in escrow, which is subject to the terms of the Senior Secured Notes.

3.6 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

3.6.1 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: "amortized cost"; "fair value through other comprehensive income for equity investment" ("FVOCI – equity investment"); and "fair value through profit or loss" ("FVTPL").

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement

Financial asset at amortized cost

The Company measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortized cost include trade and other receivables, cash and restricted cash.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income for equity investment ("FVOCI – equity investment")

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI.

The Company elected to classify irrevocably its equity investments (presented in financial and other assets) under this category.

Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”)

Financial assets at FVTPL include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Financial assets at FVTPL are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

The Company currently has no financial assets under this category.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

There is no reclassification on derecognition of equity investments at FVOCI.

Impairment of financial assets

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model. The expected credit loss model requires the Company to account for expected credit losses (“ECL”) and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. For trade receivables, contract assets and net investment in subleases, the Company applied the simplified approach permitted under IFRS 9, which requires lifetime ECL to be recognized from initial recognition. While cash and restricted cash and other receivables are also subject to the impairment requirements under IFRS 9, the identified expected credit loss was immaterial.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets are credit impaired. The Company will consider a financial asset to be in default when the indebted party is unlikely to pay its obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security (if any). The Company elected to consider that default does not occur when a financial asset is 90 days past due as the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate and that default risk is not necessarily increased. In assessing whether an indebted party is in default, the Company will consider indicators that are qualitative (e.g. breach of conditions), quantitative (e.g. overdue status), and data developed internally and obtained from external sources. Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial asset is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect circumstances.

3.6.2 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables.

The Company’s financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

Yellow Pages Limited recognizes all financial liabilities, specifically senior secured notes, exchangeable debentures, and trade and other payables, initially at fair value less transaction costs and subsequently at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract that also includes a non-derivative host – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if it is separated from the host when certain conditions are met and accounted for as a separate derivative. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

The Company currently possesses an embedded derivative in the form of a redemption option for cash for the Company's exchangeable debentures.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance charges in the statement of profit or loss. This category applies to Senior Secured Notes and exchangeable debentures.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

3.7 Deferred publication costs

Deferred publication costs are recognized for direct and incremental publication costs incurred during the sale, manufacturing and distribution of telephone print directories as well as the sale, provisioning and fulfillment of digital products and services. The intangible asset represents costs that will be recovered in future periods, when the related directories revenues, digital products and services revenues are recognized. An intangible asset is capitalized when the following conditions are met:

- Yellow Pages Limited has control over the contract for which the costs were incurred;
- The control results from past events;
- Future economic benefits are expected to flow to Yellow Pages Limited; and
- The asset is identifiable, non-monetary and without physical substance.

Deferred publication costs are initially measured at cost and are recognized in operating costs upon delivery of the publication or fulfillment of the digital products and services.

3.8 Deferred commissions

Deferred commissions paid represent costs to obtain new sales contracts. These costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over a two-year period as this reflects the expected period of benefit. The Company recognizes as an expense, the commissions paid for contract renewals with revenue recognized within one year or less.

3.9 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recognized at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The various components of property and equipment are depreciated separately based on their estimated useful lives and therefore, their depreciation periods are significantly different. The cost of an asset includes the expenses that are directly attributable to its acquisition. All other borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of income (loss) in the period in which they are incurred. Yellow Pages Limited has not capitalized any borrowing costs during the periods presented.

Subsequent costs are included in the carrying value of the asset or recognized as a separate component, where necessary, if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to Yellow Pages Limited and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured. All other repair and maintenance costs are expensed in the year they are incurred. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method, based on the capitalized costs, less any residual value over a period corresponding to the useful life of each asset.

As at December 31, 2018, the expected useful lives are as follows:

Office equipment	10 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Other equipment	3 – 12 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of term of lease or useful life

The residual value, the depreciation method and the useful life of an asset are reviewed at a minimum annually. Property and equipment are tested for impairment when an indication of impairment loss exists. When the asset's recoverable amount is less than its net carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized. Where an individual asset does not generate independent cash inflows, Yellow Pages Limited determines the recoverable amount of the cash generating units ("CGUs") or group of CGUs to which the asset belongs.

3.10 Leases

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

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset;
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At inception, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone prices.

3.10.1 As a lessee

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

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease obligation. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets, and impairments are recorded in restructuring and other charges on the consolidated statements of income (loss).

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

The lease obligation is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method (EIR) and is adjusted for accrued interest and lease payments when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate. It is remeasured if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if there are modifications to the lease conditions such as a change of square footage of a lease, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

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

3.10.2 As a lessor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease commencement whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers to the lessee substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

The Company assessed and classified its subleases as finance leases, and therefore derecognized the right-of-use assets relating to the respective head leases being sublet, recognized lease receivables equal to the net investment in the subleases, retained the previously recognized lease obligations in its capacity as lessee, recognized the related interest expense thereafter and recognized interest income on the subleases receivable in its capacity as finance lessor.

The Company currently has no operating leases.

3.11 Intangibles assets

Intangible assets acquired through a business combination are identified and recognized separately from goodwill where they arise from legal or contractual rights or are capable of being separated from the acquiree and sold, transferred, licensed or exchanged. The cost of such intangible assets is deemed to be their fair value at the acquisition date. Intangible assets not acquired through a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Internally-generated intangible assets, consisting of software used by the Company, are recognized to the extent the criteria in IAS 38 – *Intangible Assets* are met. Development costs for internally-generated intangible assets are capitalized at cost if, and only if, Yellow Pages Limited can demonstrate:

- the technical feasibility of completing the asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognized for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditures incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognized, development expenditures are charged to the statement of income (loss) in the period in which they are incurred.

Internally-generated intangible assets include the cost of software tools and licenses used in the development of Yellow Pages Limited's systems, as well as all directly attributable payroll and consulting costs. These items are not amortized until the assets are available for use.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss. Intangibles assets are amortized, as follows:

Non-competition agreements	Straight-line over shorter of 7 years or life of agreement
Customer-related intangible assets	Straight-line over a period not exceeding 3 years
Trademarks	Straight-line over 10 years ¹
Domain names	Straight-line over 4 – 12 years
Software	Straight-line over 3 years

¹ Subsequent to consecutive impairment losses incurred during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 in the Yellow Pages CGU and uncertainty with regards to future long-term trends in future cash flows, the indefinite life trademarks in the Yellow Pages CGU were classified as finite life as at December 31, 2017 and their useful lives were reduced to 10 years.

The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period or annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is de-recognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from the de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds or fair value, as applicable, and the carrying value of the asset, are recognized in the statement of income (loss) when the asset is de-recognized.

3.12 Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a subsidiary is recognized as an asset at the date that control is acquired (the acquisition date). Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the purchase consideration over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired.

Goodwill is not amortized. It is reviewed for impairment at least annually or sooner if indicators of impairment exist. Any impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of income (loss) and is not subsequently reversed.

As a result of the impairment losses recorded on goodwill in prior years and the disposal of the remaining goodwill in 2018 concurrently with the disposal of ComFree/DuProprio (“CFDP”), the Company no longer has goodwill.

3.13 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets including goodwill

At each reporting date, Yellow Pages Limited determines whether there are any indications that the carrying values of its finite life tangible and intangible assets are impaired. 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, Yellow Pages Limited estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU or group of CGUs to which the asset belongs. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate cash inflows that are independent of those from other assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, intangible assets not yet available for use and goodwill, if any, are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. A majority of the Company’s intangible assets do not have cash inflows independent of those from other assets and as such, are tested within their respective CGUs.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or CGU) for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying value, the carrying value of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of income (loss).

For the purpose of impairment testing of goodwill, goodwill is tested at the CGU level which represents the lowest level where goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired.

If the recoverable amount of a CGU or group of CGUs is less than the carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. The Company does not reduce the carrying value of an asset below the highest of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

3.14 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables, including accruals, are recorded when Yellow Pages Limited is required to make future payments as a result of purchases of assets or services. Trade and other payables are carried at amortized cost.

3.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when Yellow Pages Limited has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources 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 reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as a financial charge. Provisions are reversed when new external factors, such as market conditions, or internal factors indicates that the recoverable amount is higher or lower than originally anticipated.

3.15.1 Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognized and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where Yellow Pages Limited has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it.

3.15.2 Restructuring

A restructuring provision is recognized when Yellow Pages Limited has developed a detailed formal plan for the restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it. The measurement of a restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those amounts that are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the entity.

3.16 Employee benefits

3.16.1 Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in the statement of income (loss) when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

3.16.2 Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. Yellow Pages Limited's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The fair value of any plan assets is deducted from the obligation. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on high-quality corporate bonds that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability adjusted for a spread to reflect any additional credit risk and that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected benefit method prorated on service.

Yellow Pages Limited recognizes all actuarial gains and losses arising subsequently from defined benefit plans in OCI. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effects of changes to the asset ceiling, if applicable, and the return on plan assets, excluding net interest on the defined benefit obligation, is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognized in OCI. Re-measurement recognized in OCI is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be classified to the statement of income (loss). Past service costs are recognized in the statement of income (loss) in the period a plan amendment is announced to employees. The net interest amount, which is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined liability or asset of defined benefit plans, is included within net financial charges while service costs are recorded in operating expenses.

3.16.3 Other long-term employee benefits

Yellow Pages Limited's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than pension plans is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related asset is deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related obligation. The calculation is performed using the projected unit credit method. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognized in the period in which they arise.

3.16.4 Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when Yellow Pages Limited can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits, or if earlier, when there is no realistic possibility of withdrawal from a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or from providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognized as an expense if Yellow Pages Limited has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

3.16.5 Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if Yellow Pages Limited has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of a past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3.16.6 Share-based payment transactions

Yellow Pages Limited's restricted share units, performance share units, deferred share units, stock options and share appreciated rights granted to employees and directors are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The restricted share units, performance share units and deferred share units granted may be settled in cash or equity at the Company's option. If the restricted share unit and performance share unit plan is funded, eligible employees will receive, upon vesting of the instruments, common shares. The funded portion of these plans is treated as equity-settled instruments and recorded accordingly in equity. In the event these plans are unfunded, Yellow Pages Limited will pay to the eligible employees and directors, upon vesting of the instruments, an amount in cash. The unfunded portion of these plans is treated as cash-settled instruments and recorded as a liability. The share appreciation rights are settled in cash and recorded accordingly as a liability. At each reporting period, the liabilities from these plans is re-measured at fair value with any changes recorded in operating costs. Certain of the Company's stock options may be settled in cash upon certain conditions being met. These stock options are recorded as a liability, which is re-measured at fair value at each reporting period with any changes recorded in operating costs.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the share-based instruments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on Yellow Pages Limited's estimate of share-based instruments that will eventually vest. At each reporting period, Yellow Pages Limited revises its estimate of the number of share-based instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimate, if any, is recognized in the statement of income (loss), with a corresponding adjustment to the reserve.

3.17 Equity instruments issued by Yellow Pages Limited

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by Yellow Pages Limited are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Transaction costs incurred by Yellow Pages Limited in issuing, acquiring or reselling its own equity instruments are accounted for as a deduction from equity to the extent that they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

3.18 Operating segments

Disclosure of segment information is reported in a manner consistent with the internal reports regularly reviewed by Yellow Pages Limited's Chief Operating Decision Maker in order to assess each segment's performance and to allocate resources to them. The Chief Operating Decision Maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the President and Chief Executive Officer. The Company's operations are divided into four reportable segments: YP, Agency, Real Estate and Other. The accounting policies the Company uses for its reportable segments are the same as those used in its consolidated financial statements.

3.19 Revenues

Yellow Pages Limited's revenues are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after deduction of sales allowances and sales taxes. The consideration amounts are generally fixed.

Revenues from print products are recognized at a point in time upon delivery of the print directories. Print revenues are generally billed on a monthly basis over the year of publication.

Digital revenues from classified and display advertisements are recognized into income over the term of the contract on a monthly basis from the point at which service is first provided over the life of the contract, since the customer receives and consumes the benefits of the advertisement simultaneously over the period of display of the advertisement. Certain revenues, such as website and video design fees, are recognized at a point in time upon completion of the design of the website and video since the satisfaction of performance obligation is completed at that time.

Payments terms for all customers are generally due upon receipt of the invoice. The disaggregation of revenue by product group and segment has been disclosed in the *Segmented Information* note.

3.20 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. The Company currently has not capitalized any borrowing costs.

3.21 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current and deferred tax.

3.21.1 Current income tax

Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the consolidated statement of income (loss) because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. Yellow Pages Limited's liability for current income tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

3.21.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where Yellow Pages Limited is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference 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 it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying value of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered in the foreseeable future.

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 reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which Yellow Pages Limited expects, at the reporting date, 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 set off tax assets against tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and Yellow Pages Limited intends to settle its tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3.21.3 Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred taxes are recognized as an expense or income in the statement of income (loss), except when they relate to items that are recognized outside net earnings (whether in OCI 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 combination. In the case of a business combination, the applicable tax effects are taken into account in the accounting for the business combination.

3.22 Significant estimates and judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that can affect the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities, income and expenses, and the information disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Management reviews these estimates and assumptions on a regular basis to ensure their pertinence with respect to past experience and the current economic situation. Items in future financial statements could differ from current estimates as a result of changes in these assumptions. The impact of changes in accounting estimates is recognized during the period in which the change took place and all affected future periods.

The estimates and judgments made by management that are critical to the determination of the carrying value of assets and liabilities are addressed below.

Significant estimates

Estimate of the lease term

When the Company recognizes a lease, it assesses the lease term based on the conditions of the lease and determines whether it will extend the lease at the end of the lease contract, or exercise an early termination option. The Company determined that the term of its leases are the original lease term as it is not reasonably certain that the extension or early termination options will be exercised. This significant estimate could affect Yellow Pages Limited's future results if the Company extends the lease or exercises an early termination option.

Assessment of whether a right-of-use asset is impaired

The Company assesses whether a right-of-use asset is impaired in accordance with IAS 36 – Impairment of assets, particularly when it vacates an office space and it must determine the recoverability of the asset, to the extent that the Company can sublease the assets or surrender the lease and recover its costs. The Company will examine its lease conditions as well as local market conditions and estimate its recoverability potential for each vacated premise. The determination of the lease cost recovery rate involves significant management estimates based on market availability of similar office space and local market conditions. This significant estimate could affect Yellow Pages Limited's future results if the Company succeeds in subleasing their vacated offices at a higher or lower rate or at different dates than initially anticipated.

Measurement of ECL allowance for trade receivables, contract assets and net investment in subleases

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, the Company uses the expected credit loss model, which requires the Company to account for expected credit losses ("ECL") and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets are credit impaired. The Company will consider a financial asset to be in default when the indebted party is unlikely to pay its obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security (if any). The Company elected to consider that default does not occur when a financial asset is 90 days past due as the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate and that default risk is not necessarily increased. In assessing whether an indebted party is in default, the Company will consider indicators that are qualitative (e.g. breach of conditions), quantitative (e.g. overdue status), and data developed internally and obtained from external sources. Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial asset is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect circumstances.

Determining the discount rate for leases

IFRS 16 requires the Company to discount the lease payments using the rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee is required to use its incremental borrowing rate ("IBR"). The Company generally used its IBR rate when recording leases initially, since the implicit rates were not readily available due to information not being available from the Lessor regarding the fair value of underlying assets and direct costs incurred by the Lessor related to the leased assets. The IBR for each lease was determined on the commencement date of the lease and recalculated at the remeasurement date where applicable.

Intangible assets and goodwill

The valuations associated with measuring the recoverability of indefinite life intangible assets and goodwill for impairment analysis purposes involve significant estimates and assumptions, including those with respect to future cash inflows and outflows, discount rates, terminal growth rates and asset lives. These significant estimates could affect Yellow Pages Limited's future results if the current estimates of future performance and fair values change.

Yellow Pages Limited assesses impairment by comparing the recoverable amount of a CGU or group of CGUs to which an indefinite life asset and goodwill belongs, with its carrying value. The determination of the recoverable amount involves significant management estimates. As a result of the impairment losses recorded on goodwill in prior years and the disposal of the remaining goodwill in 2018 concurrently with the sale of CFDP, the Company no longer has goodwill subject to impairment and no longer has indefinite life intangible assets. Thus, in 2018 only an assessment of indicators of impairment was performed on the finite life intangible assets and no further impairment analysis was required.

Useful lives of intangible assets and property and equipment

Yellow Pages Limited reviews the estimated useful lives of its intangible assets and property and equipment at the end of each reporting period. At the end of the current reporting period, management determined that the useful lives of its intangible assets and property and equipment were adequate.

Employee future benefits

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by employing the projected benefit method prorated on service using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability. Determination of the net benefit costs (recovery) requires assumptions such as the discount rate to measure defined benefit obligations and expected return on plan assets, the projected age of employees upon retirement, the expected rate of future compensation and the expected healthcare cost trend rate. Actual results may differ from results which are estimated based on assumptions.

Income taxes

Estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of Yellow Pages Limited's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income before they expire. Yellow Pages Limited's assessment is based upon existing tax laws and estimates of future taxable income. If the assessment of Yellow Pages Limited's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions changes, Yellow Pages Limited would be required to recognize more or fewer of the tax deductions as assets, which would decrease or increase the income tax expense in the period in which this is determined. The carrying value of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered in the foreseeable future.

Significant judgments

Uncertain tax provisions

Yellow Pages Limited is subject to taxation in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the consolidated provision for taxation. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. Yellow Pages Limited maintains provisions for uncertain tax positions that it believes appropriately reflect its risk with respect to tax matters under active discussion, audit, dispute or appeal with tax authorities, or which are otherwise considered to involve uncertainty. These provisions for uncertain tax positions are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors.

Yellow Pages Limited reviews the adequacy of these provisions at each statement of financial position date and reassesses its provisions if it receives information that may reduce or increase it. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by tax authorities. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

4. Gain on sale of businesses

Effective May 31, 2018, Yellow Pages divested of Totem and Western Media Group, two affiliates of the Company. A gain of \$0.7 million was recorded in the consolidated statements of income (loss).

On July 6, 2018, the Company's affiliate, Yellow Pages Digital & Media Solutions Limited, sold CFDP to Purplebricks Group PLC for cash consideration of \$51.0 million on a cash free debt free basis, which was subject to a working capital adjustment. An amount of \$1.8 million has been placed in escrow, and is expected to be received eighteen months following the sale. A loss of \$0.8 million was recorded in the consolidated statements of income (loss).

On July 23, 2018 Yellow Pages Limited disposed of Yellow Pages NextHome business for a nominal amount. A loss of \$0.7 million was recorded in the consolidated statements of income (loss).

On August 22, 2018 Yellow Pages Limited sold the assets related to the operation of its RedFlagDeals division to VerticalScope Inc. for a value of \$12.0 million. A gain of \$7.5 million was recorded in the consolidated statements of income (loss).

On December 31, 2018, Yellow Pages Limited sold its JUICE Mobile assets for \$1.0 million excluding working capital. A loss of \$0.6 million was recorded in the

consolidated statements of income (loss).

The Company recorded an aggregate of \$1.3 million of transaction and other related costs on the sale of businesses described above, netted against the gain on sale of businesses.

The carrying value of the assets and liabilities at the time of disposal of CFDP, the assets related to the operation of its RedFlagDeals division, Yellow Pages NextHome business, Totem, Western Media Group, and JUICE Mobile are as follows:

Assets	CFDP	Other	Total
Prepaid expenses	\$ –	\$ 198	\$ 198
Property and equipment	1,009	300	1,309
Right-of-use assets	989	51	1,040
Intangible assets	30,728	6,679	37,407
Goodwill	26,829	–	26,829
	\$ 59,555	\$ 7,228	\$ 66,783
Liabilities			
Deferred income taxes	\$ 7,267	\$ –	\$ 7,267
Lease obligations	1,004	56	1,060
Other	8	421	429
	\$ 8,279	\$ 477	\$ 8,756
Net assets and liabilities	\$ 51,276	\$ 6,751	\$ 58,027
Net cash inflow			
Cash consideration	\$ 49,215	\$ 14,450	\$ 63,665

5. Restricted cash

As at December 31, 2018, cash amounting to \$1.4 million was restricted for use by the Company and its subsidiaries, primarily in respect of cash held in escrow, which is subject to the terms of the Senior Secured Notes agreement. This amount will be included in the next scheduled Senior Secured Notes redemption payment on May 31, 2019.

6. Contract assets and liabilities

The following table provides information about contract assets, which are included in trade and other receivables.

As at	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 (Restated – Note 2)	January 1, 2017 (Restated – Note 2)
Contract assets included in trade and other receivables	\$ 51,601	\$ 65,761	\$ 80,023
Loss allowance for revenue adjustments and credit losses	(3,656)	(1,920)	(2,282)
Contract assets net of loss allowance for revenue adjustments and credit losses	\$ 47,945	\$ 63,841	\$ 77,741

The contract assets, which are included in trade and other receivables, consist of payments for print products on delivered directories that are not yet due from the customer and represent the Company's right to consideration for the services rendered. Any amount previously recognized as a contract asset is reclassified to trade and other receivables at the point at which it is invoiced to the customer.

The year-over-year changes in contract assets are primarily related to the fluctuation in print product revenue. The revenues related to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied at the reporting date) are expected to be recognized in 2019.

The contract liabilities consist of deferred revenues which primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers for which revenue is recognized over time.

7. Deferred Commissions

	2018	2017
	(Restated – Note 2)	
As at January 1	\$ 16,879	\$ 19,955
Additions – costs to obtain contracts	7,255	17,042
Amortization recorded in operating costs	(15,616)	(20,118)
As at December 31	\$ 8,518	\$ 16,879

The Company recognizes an expense for commissions paid related to contract renewals with revenue recognized within one year or less. Costs to obtain contracts relating to the commission fees paid as a result of obtaining new sales contracts are amortized on a straight-line basis over a two-year period as this reflects the expected period of benefit

8. Leases

8.1 As a lessee

The Company leases offices, which typically run for a period of 15 to 18 years. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period of five years after the end of the contract term.

8.1.1 Right-of-use assets

	2018	2017
As at January 1	\$ 50,644	\$ 40,937
Depreciation expense	(2,793)	(7,606)
Impairment (recovery)	1,627	(8,066)
Additions	1,180	25,901
Disposal/transfer to net investment in subleases	(18,075)	(522)
As at December 31	\$ 32,583	\$ 50,644

Right-of-use assets consist almost entirely of office spaces.

8.1.2 Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows

As at	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 (Restated – Note 2)
Less than one year	\$ 10,097	\$ 8,783
One to five years	34,084	39,631
More than five years	82,566	100,860
Total undiscounted lease obligation	\$ 126,747	\$ 149,274

8.1.3 Lease obligations

As at	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 (Restated – Note 2)	January 1, 2017 (Restated – Note 2)
Lease obligations	\$ 75,320	\$ 86,179	\$ 61,652
Less current portion	4,352	1,888	9,045
Non-current portion	\$ 70,968	\$ 84,291	\$ 52,607

8.1.4 Amounts recognized in statements of income (loss)

For the years ended	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 (Restated – Note 2)
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	\$ (2,793)	\$ (7,606)
Interest expense on lease obligations	\$ (6,409)	\$ (5,796)
Interest income on investment in subleases	\$ 216	\$ –

8.2 Net investment in subleases

The Company subleases offices that it originally leased in 2014, 2015 and 2017. The Company has classified these subleases as finance leases, because the subleases cover the remaining term of the respective head lease.

8.2.1 Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows

As at	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 (Restated – Note 2)
Less than one year	\$ 919	\$ –
One to two years	870	–
Two to three years	796	–
Three to four years	810	–
Four to five years	817	–
More than five years	9,468	–
Total undiscounted lease payments receivable	\$ 13,680	\$ –
Unearned finance income	6,288	–
Net investment in subleases	\$ 7,392	\$ –

9. Property and equipment

						2018
	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total	
Cost						
As at December 31, 2017 (Restated)	\$ 26,213	\$ 46,140	\$ 683	\$ 56,887	\$	129,923
Additions	85	1,161	–	–		1,246
Disposals, write-offs and transfers	(6,186)	(4,249)	(191)	(5,551)		(16,177)
As at December 31, 2018	\$ 20,112	\$ 43,052	\$ 492	\$ 51,336	\$	114,992
Accumulated depreciation						
As at December 31, 2017 (Restated)	\$ 10,207	\$ 35,697	\$ 399	\$ 32,654	\$	78,957
Depreciation expense	2,067	4,288	115	2,883		9,353
Disposals, write-offs and transfers	(178)	(1,424)	(181)	(1,053)		(2,836)
As at December 31, 2018	\$ 12,096	\$ 38,561	\$ 333	\$ 34,484	\$	85,474
Net book value as at December 31, 2018	\$ 8,016	\$ 4,491	\$ 159	\$ 16,852	\$	29,518
2017 (Restated – Note 2)						
	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total	
Cost						
As at December 31, 2016	\$ 27,773	\$ 41,689	\$ 2,215	\$ 43,183	\$	114,860
Additions	5,877	6,567	87	14,174		26,705
Impairment	–	(348)	–	–		(348)
Disposals, write-offs and transfers	(7,437)	(1,768)	(1,619)	(470)		(11,294)
As at December 31, 2017	\$ 26,213	\$ 46,140	\$ 683	\$ 56,887	\$	129,923
Accumulated depreciation						
As at December 31, 2016	\$ 16,021	\$ 31,772	\$ 1,684	\$ 29,519	\$	78,996
Depreciation expense	1,491	5,893	111	3,604		11,099
Impairment	–	(222)	–	–		(222)
Disposals, write-offs and transfers	(7,305)	(1,746)	(1,396)	(469)		(10,916)
As at December 31, 2017	\$ 10,207	\$ 35,697	\$ 399	\$ 32,654	\$	78,957
Net book value as at December 31, 2017	\$ 16,006	\$ 10,443	\$ 284	\$ 24,233	\$	50,966

10. Intangible assets and goodwill

	2018													
	Trademarks and domain names		Non-competition agreements		Customer-related intangible assets		Software ¹		Total Intangible assets		Goodwill		Total intangible assets and goodwill	
Cost														
As at December 31, 2017	\$	110,518	\$	261,943	\$	10,698	\$	403,128	\$	786,287	\$	26,829	\$	813,116
Additions		–		–		–		13,605		13,605		–		13,605
Disposals, write-offs and transfers		(19,829)		(2,274)		(10,698)		(34,766)		(67,567)		(26,829)		(94,396)
As at December 31, 2018	\$	90,689	\$	259,669	\$	–	\$	381,967	\$	732,325	\$	–	\$	732,325
Accumulated amortization														
As at December 31, 2017	\$	12,308	\$	261,218	\$	9,399	\$	310,010	\$	592,935	\$	–	\$	592,935
Amortization expense		7,817		250		767		55,114		63,948		–		63,948
Disposals, write-offs and transfers		(63)		(1,799)		(10,166)		(29,626)		(41,654)		–		(41,654)
As at December 31, 2018	\$	20,062	\$	259,669	\$	–	\$	335,498	\$	615,229	\$	–	\$	615,229
Net book value as at December 31, 2018	\$	70,627	\$	–	\$	–	\$	46,469	\$	117,096	\$	–	\$	117,096
2017														
	Trademarks and domain names		Non-competition agreements		Customer-related intangible assets		Software ¹		Total Intangible assets		Goodwill		Total intangible assets and goodwill	
Cost														
As at December 31, 2016	\$	483,596	\$	381,494	\$	12,022	\$	384,874	\$	1,261,986	\$	45,342	\$	1,307,328
Additions		–		–		–		35,263		35,263		–		35,263
Impairment		(360,578)		(119,551)		(1,358)		(8,400)		(489,887)		(18,513)		(508,400)
Disposals, write-offs and transfers		(12,500)		–		34		(8,609)		(21,075)		–		(21,075)
As at December 31, 2017	\$	110,518	\$	261,943	\$	10,698	\$	403,128	\$	786,287	\$	26,829	\$	813,116
Accumulated amortization														
As at December 31, 2016	\$	22,104	\$	240,774	\$	7,078	\$	251,098	\$	521,054	\$	–	\$	521,054
Amortization expense		2,704		20,444		2,321		68,791		94,260		–		94,260
Impairment		–		–		–		(1,494)		(1,494)		–		(1,494)
Disposals, write-offs and transfers		(12,500)		–		–		(8,385)		(20,885)		–		(20,885)
As at December 31, 2017	\$	12,308	\$	261,218	\$	9,399	\$	310,010	\$	592,935	\$	–	\$	592,935
Net book value as at December 31, 2017	\$	98,210	\$	725	\$	1,299	\$	93,118	\$	193,352	\$	26,829	\$	220,181

¹ Software under development amounted to \$7.7 million (2017 - \$15.6 million).

Impairment of intangible assets and goodwill

As a majority of the intangible assets do not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets, the Company performs its impairment analysis of its intangible assets at the CGU level. The CGUs of the Company are as follows: Yellow Pages and Other (includes multiple CGUs for which

the carrying value of its intangible assets with indefinite useful lives is not significant in comparison with the Company's total carrying value of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives). Goodwill was tested for impairment at the lowest level within the Company at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes: the Other CGUs.

2018

As a result of the impairment losses recorded on goodwill in prior years and the disposal of the remaining goodwill in 2018 concurrently with the sale of CFDP, the Company no longer has goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets subject to annual impairment. Thus, in 2018 an assessment of indicators of impairment was performed on the finite life intangibles assets and no further impairment analysis was required.

Yellow Pages Limited has accumulated impairment losses on intangible assets, goodwill, and property and equipment in the amounts of \$1,379.6 million, \$5,866.3 million and \$21.9 million, respectively.

2017

During the fourth quarter of 2017, the Company completed its annual impairment analysis and assessed the recoverability of its assets allocated to its CGUs. The Company calculated the recoverable amounts of its CGUs using valuation methods which were consistent with those used in prior periods. The recoverable amounts were determined based on the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use valuation methods, both based on estimates of discounted future cash flows.

As a result of a shortfall in revenues in the Yellow Pages and Other CGUs compared to previous estimates and uncertainty with regards to future long-term trends, the Company revised estimates of future cash flows to reflect recent historical trends as the basis. In conjunction, the Company recorded an impairment loss of \$480.0 million in the Yellow Pages CGU and an impairment loss of \$20.0 million in a business within the Other CGUs group as the carrying values of these CGUs exceeded their recoverable amounts. The impairment loss was applied primarily to trademarks and non-competition agreements of the Yellow Pages CGU and primarily to goodwill of the Other CGUS. The recoverable amount of the Yellow Pages CGU and Other CGUs post-impairment was \$242.0 million and \$145.0 million, respectively.

Carrying values and other assumptions

Cash flows beyond five-year projections were extrapolated using the terminal growth rates stated in the table below. The allocation of the carrying value of the intangible assets as at December 31, 2017 by CGU or group of CGUs, prior to the impairment charges, and the other key assumptions used for the recoverable amount calculations for the December 31, 2017 impairment analyses are presented below:

As at	December 31, 2017 ¹		
	Yellow Pages	Other	Total
Carrying value of intangible assets and goodwill by CGU			
Trademarks and domain names	\$ 426,462	\$ 30,362	\$ 456,824
Trademarks and domain names with finite lives	890	1,074	1,964
Non-competition agreements	119,423	853	120,276
Customer-related intangible assets	–	2,657	2,657
Software	84,886	8,232	93,118
Goodwill	–	45,342	45,342
Total carrying value of intangible assets and goodwill by CGU	\$ 631,661	\$ 88,520	\$ 720,181

¹ Prior to the impairment charge of \$500.0 million, as discussed above.

	Yellow Pages	Other	Total
Key assumptions :			
Terminal growth rate			
December 31, 2017	-15% to -5%	3% to 4.5%	-15% to 4.5%
Discount rate – post-tax ¹			
December 31, 2017	9.1% to 14%	14% to 20%	9.1% to 20%

¹ The fair value less costs of disposal method used in 2017 requires the use of a post-tax rate.

11. Trade and other payables

As at	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	January 1, 2017
Trade	\$ 30,040	\$ 59,584	\$ 60,301
Accrued interest on long-term debt and exchangeable debentures	3,567	6,915	3,169
Payroll related	5,086	7,993	7,075
Long-term incentive plans	2,287	3,181	4,667
Other accrued liabilities	6,540	5,954	4,282
	\$ 47,520	\$ 83,627	\$ 79,494

12. Provisions

Yellow Pages Limited recorded restructuring and other charges of \$15.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 (2017 – \$34.4 million) consisting of restructuring charges of \$32.0 million mainly due to workforce reductions, offset by the \$14.1 million impact of a favorable litigation settlement on a contractual obligation with a vendor. Additionally, the restructuring charges were offset by a net recovery of \$2.0 million from more favorable lease recoveries than anticipated partially offset by the impairment of right-of-use assets and future operation costs related to lease contracts for office closures.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, Yellow Pages Limited recorded restructuring and other charges of \$34.4 million due primarily to internal reorganizations and workforce reductions, and lease contracts associated with office closures..

The provisions for restructuring and other charges represent the present value of the best estimate of the future outflow of economic benefits that will be required to settle the provisions and may vary as a result of new events affecting the severances and charges that will need to be paid.

Other provisions include provisions primarily for vacation and short-term incentive plans.

	Provisions for restructuring	Provisions for other charges	Other provisions	Total provisions
As at December 31, 2017 (Restated – Note 2)	\$ 10,081	\$ 20,474	\$ 23,076	\$ 53,631
Charges (recovery) ¹	30,838	(11,318)	25,467	44,987
Payments	(31,788)	(4,570)	(19,286)	(55,644)
Disposals	–	–	(3,491)	(3,491)
As at December 31, 2018	\$ 9,131	\$ 4,586	\$ 25,766	\$ 39,483
Less current portion	8,384	3,710	25,579	37,673
Non-current portion	\$ 747	\$ 876	\$ 187	\$ 1,810

¹ Included in the restructuring and other charges of \$15.9 million on the statement of income (loss) is a net recovery of \$3.6 million not affecting the provision.

13. Post-employment benefits

Yellow Pages Limited maintains pension plans with defined benefit and defined contribution components which cover substantially all of the employees of Yellow Pages Limited. Yellow Pages Limited maintains unfunded supplementary defined benefit pension plans for certain executives and also maintains other retirement and post-employment benefits (“other benefits”) plans which cover substantially all of its employees.

The defined benefit plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as investment, interest rate, longevity and salary risks.

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan obligation is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to high quality corporate bond yields; if the actual return on plan assets is below the assumed rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, the defined benefit plan has a relatively balanced investment in equity securities and debt instruments. Due to the long-term nature of the defined benefit plan obligation, the pension committee considers it appropriate that a reasonable portion of the plan assets should be invested in equity instruments to leverage the return generated by the fund.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the defined benefit plan obligation, particularly on a solvency basis. Although this will be partially offset by an increase in the return of the defined benefit plan's investments, the impact may be material as pension liabilities are sensitive to variations in interest rates.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan obligation is calculated based on assumptions regarding mortality rates of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the defined benefit obligation.
Inflation risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan obligation is calculated by reference to the inflation rate. As such, a higher inflation rate than projected will increase the defined benefit plan's liability.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost and past service costs were measured using the projected benefit method prorated on service. This was based on the actuarial valuation and the present value of the defined benefit plan obligation which was carried out by Morneau Shepell, Fellows of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries and Society of Actuaries, as at December 31, 2017, and extrapolated to December 31, 2018. For funding purposes, an actuarial valuation of the defined benefit component of the Yellow Pages pension plans was also performed as at December 31, 2017. The actuarial valuation for the other benefits was performed as at December 31, 2018.

The changes in the defined benefit obligations and in the fair value of assets and the reconciliation of the funded status of the defined benefit plans to the amount recorded on the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

As at	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Pension benefits ¹	Other benefits	Pension benefits ¹	Other benefits
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year	\$ 507,022	\$ –	\$ 506,913	\$ –
Employer contributions	8,119	2,152	16,654	2,056
Employee contributions	868	–	1,244	–
Interest income	16,594	–	18,512	–
Return on plan assets excluding interest income (actuarial gains)	(24,169)	–	25,349	–
Benefit payments	(43,614)	(2,152)	(45,289)	(2,056)
Assets distributed on settlement	(20,318)	–	(15,511)	–
Administration costs	(641)	–	(850)	–
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	\$ 443,861	\$ –	\$ 507,022	\$ –
Accrued benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$ 611,163	\$ 39,231	\$ 622,450	\$ 38,635
Current service cost	4,313	18	5,496	23
Employee contributions	868	–	1,244	–
Benefit payments	(43,614)	(2,152)	(45,289)	(2,056)
Defined benefit obligation extinguished on settlement	(18,679)	–	(13,956)	–
Interest cost	20,249	1,330	22,772	1,409
Recovery of past service costs	(634)	(250)	(188)	(34)
Actuarial (gains) losses due to:				
Experience adjustments	2,058	928	(3,243)	–
Changes in financial assumptions	(32,618)	(5,998)	21,877	1,254
Defined benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 543,106	\$ 33,107	\$ 611,163	\$ 39,231
Net defined benefit obligation	\$ (99,245)	\$ (33,107)	\$ (104,141)	\$ (39,231)

¹ Including unfunded supplementary defined benefit pension plans.

While all the plans are not considered fully funded for financial reporting purposes, registered plans are funded in accordance with the applicable statutory funding rules and regulations governing the particular plans.

The significant assumptions adopted in measuring Yellow Pages Limited's pension and other benefit obligations as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

As at	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Pension benefits	Other benefits	Pension benefits	Other benefits
Post-employment benefit obligation				
Discount rate, end of year	3.80%	3.80%	3.50%	3.50%
Rate of compensation increase ¹	1.90%	N/A	2.25%	N/A
Inflation Rate	1.40%	2.00%	1.75%	1.75%
Net benefit plan costs				
Discount rate (current service cost), end of preceding year	3.50%	3.50%	4.00%	3.75%
Discount rate (interest expense), end of preceding year	3.50%	3.50%	3.75%	3.75%
Rate of compensation increase ¹	2.25%	N/A	2.25%	N/A
Inflation Rate	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%	2.00%
Weighted average duration (years)	14	12	15	13

¹ As at December 31, 2018: 1.40% plus a productivity, merit and promotional scale, and as at December 31, 2017: 1.75% plus a productivity, merit and promotional scale.

For measurement purposes, actual per capita cost of covered medical care benefits was used for 2018. The rate of increase of the cost of medical care was assumed at 5.28% for the next 5 years followed by a linear decrease to 3.42% by 2040 and to remain at that level thereafter. For dental care benefits, actual per capita cost was used for 2018. The rate of increase of the cost of dental care was assumed at 4.00% for the next 5 years followed by a linear decrease to 3.57% by 2040 and to remain at that level thereafter.

The following table shows how the defined benefit obligation as at December 31, 2018 would have been affected by changes that were reasonably possible at that date in each significant actuarial assumption:

	Pension benefits	Other benefits
Decrease of 0.25% in discount rate, end of year	\$ 20,055	\$ 1,002
Increase of 0.25% in the inflation rate	\$ 6,719	\$ –
Increase of 1% in health care cost trend rates	\$ N/A	\$ 2,321

The net benefit plan costs included in the statements of income (loss) are comprised of the following components:

For the years ended December 31,	2018		2017	
	Pension benefits	Other benefits	Pension benefits	Other benefits
Current service cost ¹	\$ 4,313	\$ 18	\$ 5,496	\$ 23
Administration costs ¹	641	–	850	–
Recovery of past service costs ²	(634)	(250)	(188)	(34)
Loss on settlement ²	1,639	–	1,555	–
Service cost ¹	\$ 5,959	\$ (232)	\$ 7,713	\$ (11)
Interest cost	\$ 20,249	\$ 1,330	\$ 22,772	\$ 1,409
Interest income	(16,594)	–	(18,512)	–
Net interest on the net defined benefit obligation (Note 21)	\$ 3,655	\$ 1,330	\$ 4,260	\$ 1,409
Net benefit costs recognized in the statement of income (loss)	\$ 9,614	\$ 1,098	\$ 11,973	\$ 1,398
Actuarial (gains) losses recognized in OCI	\$ (6,391)	\$ (5,070)	\$ (6,715)	\$ 1,254
Total net benefit plan costs (recovery) for the Yellow Pages (“YP”) defined benefit plans	\$ 3,223	\$ (3,972)	\$ 5,258	\$ 2,652
Net benefit plan costs for the YP defined contribution plans ¹	3,887	–	5,939	–
Total net benefit plan costs (recovery)	\$ 7,110	\$ (3,972)	\$ 11,197	\$ 2,652

¹ Included in operating costs.

² Included in restructuring and other charges

As a result of workforce reductions during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the number of employees covered by the pension plans decreased, and these restructurings gave rise to a recovery of past service cost as at November 30, 2018, May 31, 2018, January 16, 2018, November 29, 2017, and March 31, 2017. The assets distributed on settlement and the defined benefit obligation extinguished on settlement of \$20.3 million and \$18.7 million, respectively, during the year ended December 31, 2018, corresponds to the pension values paid out of the plan assets and the obligation recorded for the members who were terminated as part of prior restructurings. The difference between these two amounts represents the loss on settlement of \$1.6 million recognized in 2018.

Plan assets include primarily Canadian and foreign equities, government and corporate bonds, debentures and secured mortgages. Plan assets are held in trust and the asset allocation was as follows as at December 31, 2018 and 2017:

(in percentages - %)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Fair value of the plan assets:		
Canadian bonds and debentures	0.0	12.5
Canadian common stocks	0.0	8.0
Pooled fund units		
Canadian pooled equity funds	8.0	22.0
Global pooled equity funds	33.0	30.5
Emerging markets pooled equity funds	14.5	0.0
Canadian pooled fixed-income funds	44.5	27.0

As at December 31, 2018 and 2017, the publicly traded equity securities did not directly include any shares of Yellow Pages Limited.

The total cash payments for pension and other benefit plans made by Yellow Pages Limited amounted to \$14.5 million for 2018 (2017 – \$25.0 million). Total cash payments for pension and other benefit plans expected in 2019 amount to approximately \$10.4 million.

Yellow Pages Limited’s funding policy is to make contributions to its pension plans based on various actuarial cost methods as permitted by pension regulatory bodies. Yellow Pages Limited is responsible to adequately fund the plans. Contributions reflect actuarial assumptions concerning future investment returns, salary projections and future service benefits.

In addition, Yellow Pages Limited recorded an expense for provincial, federal and state pension plans of \$5.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 (2017 – \$8.6 million).

As at December 31, 2018, Yellow Pages Limited had recognized an accumulated balance of \$57.7 million, net of income taxes of \$18.8 million, in actuarial losses in OCI.

14. Senior Secured Notes

The Senior secured notes is comprised of the following:

As at	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 (Restated – Note 2)	January 1, 2017 (Restated – Note 2)
Principal amount of the 10.00% Senior Secured Notes	\$ 170,231	\$ 315,000	\$ –
Principal amount of the 9.25% senior secured notes	–	–	309,669
Less unaccreted discount	2,742	6,102	–
	\$ 167,489	\$ 308,898	\$ 309,669
Less current portion ¹	90,000	54,939	75,161
Non-current portion	\$ 77,489	\$ 253,959	\$ 234,508

¹ The current portion of the 10.00% Senior Secured Notes may vary subject to the Excess Cash Flow clause as well as the minimum cash balance requirement on the last day of the mandatory redemption period under the indenture governing the 10.00% Senior Secured Notes.

Asset-Based Loan

In August 2013, the Company, through its subsidiary Yellow Pages Digital & Media Solutions Limited, entered into a five-year \$50 million asset-based loan (“ABL”) expiring in August 2018. On October 19, 2017, Yellow Pages Limited entered into an Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement extending the term of the ABL to August 2022. The ABL is used for general corporate purposes. Through the ABL, the Company has access to the funds in the form of prime rate loans, Banker’s acceptance (BA) equivalent loans or letters of credit. The ABL is subject to an availability reserve of \$5.0 million if the Company’s trailing twelve-month fixed charge coverage ratio is below 1.1 times. As at December 31, 2018, the Company’s fixed charge coverage ratio was below 1.1 times and the Company had \$4.4 million of letters of credit issued and outstanding under the ABL and a \$9.9 million deficiency in qualified collateral. As such, \$30.7 million of the ABL was available as at December 31, 2018. Interest is calculated based either on the BA Rate or the Prime Rate plus an applicable margin.

The loan agreement governing the ABL contains restrictive covenants, including restrictions on the incurrence of additional indebtedness, the payment of dividends and other payment restrictions, the creation of liens, sale and leaseback transactions, mergers, consolidations and sales of assets, and certain transactions with affiliates and its business activities.

As at December 31, 2018, the Company was in compliance with all covenants under the loan agreement governing the ABL.

10.00% Senior Secured Notes

On October 19, 2017, Yellow Pages Limited, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Yellow Pages Digital & Media Solutions Limited, issued \$315 million aggregate principal amount of 10.00% Senior Secured Notes (the “Notes”) due November 1, 2022 at an issue price of \$980 per \$1,000 principal amount of the Notes, or \$6.3 million discount. The Notes will accrue interest from October 19, 2017 at a rate of 10.00% per annum, payable in semi-annual instalments in arrears on May 1 and November 1 of each year commencing May 1, 2018.

Mandatory Redemption

Pursuant to the indenture governing the Notes, the Company is required to use an amount equal to 100% of its consolidated Excess Cash Flow and any designated net proceeds from asset sales for the immediately preceding mandatory redemption period to redeem the Notes, on a semi-annual basis on the last day of May and November of each year, commencing on May 31, 2018, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount, subject to the Company maintaining a minimum cash balance of \$20 million on the last day of the mandatory redemption period. The Company is required to use 75% of its consolidated Excess Cash Flow to redeem

the Notes if the consolidated leverage ratio on the last day of the mandatory redemption period is no greater than 1.5 to 1. Excess Cash Flow, as defined in the indenture governing the Notes, means adjusted cash flows from operating activities, adjusted for the following items, as reported in the Company's consolidated statement of cash flows: capital expenditures subject to certain maximum amounts as provided in the indenture governing the Notes, repayment of the Notes other than in connection with a mandatory redemption and any principal payments made in respect of the Company's lease obligations. In 2018, the Company made in aggregate principal mandatory redemption payments of \$144.8 million on the Notes.

Optional Redemption

From November 1, 2018 to October 31, 2019, the Company may, at its option, redeem all or part of the Notes at 102% of the aggregate principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest. From November 1, 2019 to October 31, 2020, the Company may, at its option, redeem all or part of the Notes at 101% of the aggregate principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest. Beginning on November 1, 2020, the Company may, at its option, redeem all or part of the Notes at 100% of the aggregate principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

The Notes are guaranteed by Yellow Pages Limited and its subsidiaries, other than Yellow Pages Digital & Media Solutions Limited as issuer of the Notes, (collectively, the Guarantors) and secured by first-priority liens and security interests, subject to permitted liens, in substantially all of the assets (other than the assets securing the Company's ABL) now owned or hereafter acquired by Yellow Pages Digital & Media Solutions Limited and the Guarantors, and second-priority liens and security interests, subject to permitted liens, in the assets securing the ABL. The Notes are senior secured obligations of Yellow Pages Digital & Media Solutions Limited. The Notes rank equally in right of payment with all indebtedness of Yellow Pages Digital & Media Solutions Limited that is not expressly subordinated in right of payment to the Notes, and rank senior in right of payment to all existing and future subordinated indebtedness of Yellow Pages Digital & Media Solutions Limited.

Certain Covenants

The indenture governing the Notes limits or affects the Company's ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends or make other distributions or repurchase or redeem certain indebtedness or capital stock, make loans and investments, sell assets, incur certain liens, enter into transactions with affiliate and consolidate, merge or sell all or substantially all of its assets. Such covenants are subject to certain limitations and exceptions as provided in the indenture governing the Notes.

As at December 31, 2018, the Company was in compliance with all covenants under the Indenture governing the Notes.

15. Exchangeable debentures

As at	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 (Restated – Note 2)	January 1, 2017 (Restated – Note 2)
Principal amount of exchangeable debentures	\$ 107,089	\$ 107,089	107,089
Less unaccrued interest	10,910	13,022	14,915
	\$ 96,179	\$ 94,067	\$ 92,174

On December 20, 2012, the Company through its subsidiary Yellow Pages Digital & Media Solutions Limited, issued \$107.5 million of senior subordinated exchangeable debentures ("Exchangeable Debentures") due November 30, 2022. Interest on the Exchangeable Debentures accrues at a rate of 8% per annum if for the applicable interest period, it is paid in cash, or 12% per annum if the Company makes a Payment in Kind ("PIK") election to pay interest in respect of all or any part of the then outstanding Exchangeable Debentures in additional Exchangeable Debentures. Interest on the Exchangeable Debentures is payable semi-annually in arrears, and in equal instalments on the last day of May and November of each year. The initial fair value on December 20, 2012 of the Exchangeable Debentures was \$91.6 million.

The Exchangeable Debentures are senior subordinated and unsecured obligations of Yellow Pages Digital & Media Solutions Limited. The Exchangeable Debentures are unconditionally guaranteed on a subordinated unsecured basis by Yellow Pages Limited and all of its Restricted Subsidiaries (as such term is defined in the indenture governing the Exchangeable Debentures).

The indenture governing the Exchangeable Debentures contains restrictive covenants, including restrictions on the incurrence of additional indebtedness, the payment of dividends and other payment restrictions, the creation of liens, sale and leaseback transactions, mergers, consolidations and sales of assets and certain

transactions with affiliates. The indenture does not contain the obligation to maintain financial ratios. Financial ratio restrictions only apply upon incurrence of indebtedness and other transactions.

As at December 31, 2018, the Company was in compliance with all covenants under the indenture governing the Exchangeable Debentures.

Exchange Option

The Exchangeable Debentures are exchangeable at the holder's option into common shares at any time at an exchange price per common share equal to \$19.04, subject to adjustment for specified transactions. The conversion option was valued at \$3.6 million, net of income taxes of \$1.3 million, at the date of issuance and is included in Equity. The liability portion is being accreted such that the liability at maturity equals the principal amount less exchanges.

Optional Redemption

The Company may, at any time on or after the date on which all of the Senior Secured Notes have been paid in full, redeem all or part of the Exchangeable Debentures at its option, upon, not less than 30 and not more than 60 days' prior notice, at a redemption price equal to:

- in the case of a redemption occurring prior to May 31, 2021, 110% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date; or
- in the case of a redemption occurring on or after May 31, 2021, 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date.

The redemption option for cash is an embedded derivative and is recorded at fair value on the consolidated statements of financial position with changes in fair value recognized in financial charges. The fair value was \$nil as at December 31, 2018 (2017 – \$nil).

16. Income taxes

A reconciliation of income taxes at Canadian statutory rates with reported income taxes is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
	(Restated – Note 2)	
Earnings (losses) before income taxes and loss from investment in jointly controlled entity	\$ 52,009	\$ (528,954)
Combined Canadian federal and provincial tax rates ¹	26.94%	26.80%
Income tax expense (recovery) at statutory rates	\$ 14,011	\$ (141,755)
Increase (decrease) resulting from:		
Resolution of uncertain tax positions	(37,074)	–
Recognition of previously unrecognized tax attributes	(8,512)	–
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	492	913
Change in estimate relating to prior periods	283	–
Unrecognized tax attributes and deductible temporary differences of the current year ²	–	134,509
Reversal of tax attributes and deductible temporary differences of prior years ²	–	69,757
(Recovery of) provision for income taxes	\$ (30,800)	\$ 63,424

¹ The combined applicable statutory tax rate increased by 0.14% resulting mainly by provincial allocation of revenues earned and the decrease in the Quebec statutory tax rate and the increase in the British Columbia and Saskatchewan statutory tax rate.

² During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company recorded a provision for income taxes of \$63.4 million, comprised of a recovery of income taxes of \$134.5 million and a valuation allowance of the same amount associated with an impairment loss of \$500 million on certain of its intangible assets and goodwill recorded during the fourth quarter of 2017. Furthermore, the Company recognized a reversal of tax attributes and deductible temporary differences representing an income tax expense of approximately \$70.0 million during the fourth quarter of 2017.

(Recovery of) provision for income taxes includes the following amounts:

	2018	2017
For the years ended December 31,	(Restated – Note 2)	
Current	\$ 2,348	\$ (101)
Deferred	(33,148)	63,525
	\$ (30,800)	\$ 63,424

Deferred income tax (assets) liabilities are attributable to the following items:

	Deferred financing costs	Non-capital losses carry forward	Deferred revenues	Post-employment benefits	Accrued liabilities	Property and equipment and lease incentives	Exchangeable Debentures	Intangible assets	Deferred income tax (assets) liabilities, net
Balance, December 31, 2017									
(Restated – Note 2)	\$ 3,732	\$ (5,504)	\$ (3,164)	\$ (41,490)	\$ (10,850)	\$ 11,507	\$ 3,610	\$ 63,774	\$ 21,615
Acquisitions (Dispositions)	–	–	–	417	–	9	–	(7,692)	(7,266)
Expense (benefit) to									
statement of income (loss)	(1,334)	(10,765)	3164	31,411	10,850	(11,516)	(567)	(54,391)	(33,148)
Expense to OCI	–	–	–	3,088	–	–	–	(21)	3,067
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,670)	(1,670)
Balance, December 31, 2018	\$ 2,398	\$ (16,269)	\$ –	\$ (6,574)	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 3,043	\$ –	\$ (17,402)

	Deferred financing costs	Non-capital losses carry forward	Deferred revenues	Post-employment benefits	Accrued liabilities	Property and equipment and lease incentives	Exchangeable Debentures	Intangible assets	Deferred income tax liabilities (assets), net
Balance, December 31, 2016,									
as previously reported	\$ (574)	\$ (26,674)	\$ (4,039)	\$ (45,734)	\$ (8,244)	\$ 17,655	\$ 4,104	\$ 11,468	\$ (52,038)
Adjustment for IFRS 15 and									
16 (Note 2)			10,599					(1,667)	8,932
Restated balance,									
December 31, 2016	(574)	(26,674)	6,560	(45,734)	(8,244)	17,655	4,104	9,801	(43,106)
Expense (Benefit) to									
statement of income (loss)	4,306	21,170	(9,724)	3,048	(2,606)	(6,148)	(494)	53,973	63,525
Expense to OCI	–	–	–	1,196	–	–	–	–	1,196
Balance, December 31, 2017									
(Restated)	\$ 3,732	\$ (5,504)	\$ (3,164)	\$ (41,490)	\$ (10,850)	\$ 11,507	\$ 3,610	\$ 63,774	\$ 21,615

As at December 31, 2018, the Company and its subsidiaries has not recognized deferred income tax assets with respect to foreign operating losses of \$200.9 million, Canadian non-capital losses of \$24.6 million, which both expire gradually between 2028 and 2038, and Canadian capital losses of \$18.5 million which can be utilized indefinitely.

As at December 31, 2018, the Company and its subsidiaries had not recognized deductible temporary differences of \$897.8 million.

17. Shareholders' capital

Common shares – Issued

For the year ended December 31, 2018	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2017	28,075,306	\$ 4,031,685
Exchange of common share purchase warrants	2	–
Balance, December 31, 2018	28,075,308	\$ 4,031,685

For the year ended December 31, 2017	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2016	28,075,304	\$ 4,031,685
Exchange of common share purchase warrants	2	–
Balance, December 31, 2017	28,075,306	\$ 4,031,685

Warrants

On December 20, 2012, the Company issued 2,995,506 common share purchase warrants (“Warrants”).

During each of the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, 2 Warrants, were exercised in exchange for 2 common shares of Yellow Pages Limited. As at December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company had a total of 2,995,484 and 2,995,486 Warrants outstanding, respectively.

Each Warrant is transferable and entitles the holder to purchase one common share of Yellow Pages Limited at an exercise price of \$28.16 per Warrant payable in cash at any time on or prior to December 20, 2022. The fair value of the Warrants on December 20, 2012 was \$1.5 million.

The fair value of the Warrants was calculated using a binomial option pricing model with the following assumptions:

Risk free interest rate	2.27%
Expected life	10 years
Expiry date	December 20, 2022
Expected volatility	33.5%

Earnings (loss) per share

The following table presents the weighted average number of shares used in computing earnings per share to the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in computing diluted earnings per share as well as net earnings (loss) used in the computation of basic earnings per share to net earnings (loss) adjusted for any dilutive effect:

For the years ended December 31,	2018	2017
Weighted average number of shares outstanding used in computing basic earnings per share	26,423,158	26,399,242
Dilutive effect of restricted share units and performance share units	588,566	–
Dilutive effect of exchangeable debentures	5,624,422	–
Weighted average number of shares outstanding used in computing diluted earnings per share¹	32,636,146	26,399,242

For the years ended December 31,	2018	2017
		(Restated –Note 2)
Net earnings (loss) used in the computation of basic earnings per share	\$ 82,809	\$ (594,482)
Impact of assumed conversion of exchangeable debentures, net of applicable taxes	7,802	–
Net earnings (loss) used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	\$ 90,611	\$ (594,482)

¹ The weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the earnings (loss) per share calculation is reduced by the shares held by the trustee for the purpose of funding the restricted share unit and performance share unit plan (the “RSU and PSU Plan”).

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the diluted earnings per share calculation did not take into consideration the potential dilutive effect of the Warrants as well as stock options that are not in the money as they are not dilutive. Yellow Pages Limited did not calculate the diluted loss per share for the year ended December 31, 2017 as the conversion of the restricted share units, performance share units, stock options, Exchangeable Debentures and Warrants would not be dilutive to the loss.

18. Segmented information

The operations are divided into four reportable segments: YP, Agency, Real Estate and Other, which operate primarily in Canada, with substantially all of their assets also in Canada. The financial information has been prepared in the same manner as the December 31, 2017 audited financial statements except for reflecting changes for the new standards adopted on January 1, 2018 in Note 2.

The YP segment provides small and medium-sized businesses across Canada digital and traditional marketing solutions, including online and mobile priority placement on Yellow Pages owned and operated media, content syndication, search engine solutions, website fulfillment, social media campaign management and digital display advertising, video production and print advertising. This segment included the operations of RedFlagDeals.com™, Canada’s leading provider of online and mobile promotions, deals, coupons and shopping forums, until its sale on August 22, 2018.

The Company’s Agency segment provided marketing solutions that extend beyond SMEs, focusing on the national advertising needs of brands and publishers. The Agency segment will no longer have operations as a result of the sale of Totem as of May 31, 2018, the sale of its JUICE assets for \$1.0 million excluding working capital as of December 31, 2018 and through the liquidation of its Mediative division by January 31, 2019. Mediative operated an extensive publisher network and one of the country’s largest pools of consumer data, providing national brands and enterprises with marketing solutions that reached potential customers. JUICE, a mobile advertising technology company, facilitated the automatic buying and selling of mobile advertising between brands and publishers through Programmatic Direct and Real-Time Bidding platforms. Totem provided customized content creation and delivery for global brands.

The Real Estate segment provided homeowners in Canada with media to sell their homes in a proven and cost-effective manner as well as published locally-targeted real estate listings. As a result of the sale of ComFree/DuProprio (CFDP) as of July 6, 2018 and Yellow Pages NextHome as of July 23, 2018, the Company divested all of the operations of its Real Estate segment. This segment included the operations of these businesses up to their sale.

The Other segment includes the 411.ca digital directory service and, until the sale as of May 31, 2018, of Western Media Group, magazines generating local lifestyle content specific to the Western Canada region, in the restaurants, real estate and lifestyle categories.

Segment results include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. The Company accounts for transactions between reportable segments in the same manner it accounts for transactions with external customers and eliminates them on consolidation.

Print revenues are recognized at a point in time, whereas 93% of digital revenues were recognized over the term of the contract and 7% at a point in time for the year ended December 31, 2018.

The following tables present financial information for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017:

For the year ended December 31, 2018	YP	Agency	Real Estate	Other	Intersegment eliminations	Yellow Pages Limited
Revenues						
Print	\$ 127,897	\$ 2,017	\$ 4,863	\$ 1,163	\$ (26)	\$ 135,914
Digital	348,895	50,810	30,816	13,205	(2,445)	441,281
Total revenues	476,792	52,827	35,679	14,368	(2,471)	577,195
Operating costs	292,063	49,703	32,756	12,579	(2,471)	384,630
Income from operations before depreciation and amortization and restructuring and other charges	\$ 184,729	\$ 3,124	\$ 2,923	\$ 1,789	\$ –	\$ 192,565
Depreciation and amortization						76,094
Restructuring and other charges						15,862
Financial charges, net						54,729
Gain on sale of businesses						(6,129)
Recovery of income taxes						(30,800)
Net earnings						\$ 82,809
Additions to intangible assets and property and equipment, net of lease incentives received	\$ 10,764	\$ 260	\$ 463	\$ 549	\$ –	\$ 12,036

For the year ended December 31, 2017 (Restated – Note 2)	YP	Agency	Real Estate	Other	Intersegment eliminations	Yellow Pages Limited
Revenues						
Print	\$ 165,674	\$ 5,416	\$ 11,913	\$ 3,924	\$ (67)	\$ 186,860
Digital	405,196	72,688	49,249	18,631	(4,657)	541,107
Total revenues	570,870	78,104	61,162	22,555	(4,724)	727,967
Operating costs	391,100	81,659	56,413	20,410	(4,724)	544,858
Income (loss) from operations before depreciation and amortization, impairment of intangible assets and goodwill and restructuring and other charges	\$ 179,770	\$ (3,555)	\$ 4,749	\$ 2,145	\$ –	\$ 183,109
Depreciation and amortization						112,965
Impairment of intangible assets and goodwill						507,032
Restructuring and other charges						34,400
Financial charges, net						53,946
Impairment of available-for-sale investments						3,720
Provision for income taxes						63,424
Loss from investment in a jointly controlled entity						2,104
Net loss						\$ (594,482)
Additions to intangible assets and property and equipment, net of lease incentives received	\$ 55,076	\$ 1,960	\$ 1,308	\$ 2,541	\$ –	\$ 60,885

19. Stock-based compensation plans

Yellow Pages Limited's stock-based compensation plans consist of restricted share units, performance share units, deferred share units, stock options and share appreciation rights.

Restricted Share Unit and Performance Share Unit Plan

On May 6, 2013, Yellow Pages Limited adopted a restricted share unit and performance share unit plan (the "RSU and PSU Plan") to reward key employees and officers of Yellow Pages Limited (the "Participants"). Following the implementation of the RSU and PSU Plan, Yellow Pages Limited granted to Participants a number of restricted share units ("RSUs") and/or performance share units ("PSUs"), as applicable, based on the volume weighted average trading price of the common shares for the five days immediately preceding the grant date. The RSUs are time-based awards and will vest upon the continuous employment of the Participants for a period of 36 months starting from the date of the grant or such other period not exceeding 36 months determined by the Board of Directors. The PSUs are performance-based awards and will vest upon confirmation by the Board of Directors of the achievement of specified performance targets and upon the continuous employment of the Participants for a period of 36 months starting from the date of the grant or such other period not exceeding 36 months determined by the Board of Directors. The PSUs for which the performance targets have not been achieved shall automatically be forfeited and cancelled. The number of PSUs that vest could potentially reach up to one-and-a-half times the actual number of PSUs awarded if the actual performance reaches the maximum level of performance targets.

Pursuant to the terms of the RSU and PSU Plan, if the RSU and PSU Plan is funded, Participants will receive, upon vesting of the RSUs and PSUs, common shares of the Company acquired on the open market. In the event the RSU and PSU Plan is unfunded, Yellow Pages Limited will pay to the Participant an amount in cash, equivalent to the number of RSUs or PSUs that have vested.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, nil common shares of Yellow Pages Limited (2017 – 501,309) were purchased on the open market of the TSX by the trustee appointed under the RSU and PSU Plan at a cost of \$nil (2017 – \$3.1million) and are restricted for the purpose of funding of the RSU and PSU Plan. The total

number of common shares of Yellow Pages Limited held by the trustee for the purpose of funding the RSU and PSU Plan amounted to 1,605,802 as at December 31, 2018.

The following table summarizes the continuity of the RSUs and PSUs during the years ended December 31:

Number of	2018		2017	
	RSUs	PSUs ¹	RSUs	PSUs ¹
Outstanding, beginning of year	763,624	795,811	444,355	596,114
Granted	90,344	-	846,007	1,042,796
Additional payout related to achievement of performance targets ²	-	(59,339)	-	21,451
Settled	(162,574)	(36,340)	(182,305)	(200,793)
Forfeited	(291,891)	(511,069)	(344,433)	(663,757)
Outstanding, end of year	399,503	189,063	763,624	795,811
Weighted average remaining life (years)	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.4

¹ The outstanding number of PSUs represents a payout of 100%. In addition, the potential payout in excess of 100% and limited to a maximum payout of 150% pursuant to the achievement of certain performance targets, amounted to 94,514 common shares as at December 31, 2018 (2017 – 397,868 common shares).

² The additional (reduction in) payout is related to the achievement of certain performance targets in excess (shortfall) of 100% and amounted to a reduction of 62% for the year ended December 31, 2018 (2017 – additional 12%).

During the year ended December 31, 2018, an expense of \$1.4 million (2017 – \$2.1 million) was recorded in the consolidated statement of income (loss) in operating costs in relation to the RSU and PSU Plan.

Deferred Share Unit Plan

On June 12, 2013, Yellow Pages Limited adopted a deferred share unit plan (the “DSU Plan”). The DSU Plan was amended in October 2013 to provide for the participation by eligible employees as designated by the Board of Directors. The Company shall settle the vested deferred share units (“DSUs”) in cash or in common shares of Yellow Pages Limited acquired on the open market at the discretion of the Company when a Director leaves the Board of Directors or an eligible employee ceases employment with the Company.

The following table summarizes the continuity of the DSUs during the years ended December 31:

	2018		2017	
	Number of DSUs	Liability ¹	Number of DSUs	Liability ¹
Outstanding, beginning of year	332,245	\$ 2,793	246,892	\$ 4,368
Granted ²	126,338	1,021	120,660	1,230
Forfeited	(34,451)	(303)	-	-
Settled	(168,377)	(1,372)	(35,307)	(264)
Variation due to change in stock price	-	(582)	-	(2,541)
Outstanding and vested, end of year	255,755	\$ 1,557	332,245	\$ 2,793

¹ The liability related to the DSU Plan is recorded in trade and other payables, and the expense related to the units vested and the variation due to changes in stock price is included in operating costs.

² The liability related to the DSUs granted represents the portion that is vested as at December 31.

Stock options

On December 20, 2012, as part of the implementation of Yellow Pages Limited’s Recapitalization transaction, a new stock option plan (the “Stock Option Plan”) was adopted. The Stock Option Plan is intended to attract and retain the services of selected employees of Yellow Pages Limited who are in a position to make a material contribution to the successful operation of the business, provide meaningful incentive to management to lead Yellow Pages Limited through the transformation of its

business and to more closely align the interests of management with those of the shareholders of Yellow Pages Limited. A maximum of 1,290,612 stock options may be granted under the Stock Option Plan. On November 7, 2017, an amendment to the Stock Option Plan was implemented to increase the maximum number of common shares authorized for issuance upon the exercise of options, from 1,290,612 to 2,806,932.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, nil stock options (2017 – 701,875) were granted that are payable in cash upon certain conditions being met. These stock options are presented as a liability.

The following table summarizes the continuity of the stock options presented as a liability during the years ended December 31:

	2018		2017	
	Number of options	Liability ¹	Number of options	Liability
Outstanding, beginning of year	701,875	\$ 194	–	\$ –
Granted ²	–	–	701,875	241
Variation due to change in fair value	–	171	–	(47)
Outstanding, end of year	701,875	\$ 365	701,875	\$ 194
Vested, end of year	311,944	\$ 365	77,986	\$ 194

¹ The liability related to the stock options is recorded in trade and other payables, and the expense related to the vested options and the variation due to change in fair value are included in operating costs.

² The liability related to the stock options granted represents the portion that is vested as at December 31.

The following table summarizes the continuity of all stock options under the Stock Option Plan during the years ended December 31:

	2018		2017	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price per option	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price per option
Outstanding, beginning of year	1,024,550	\$ 10.11	630,950	\$ 16.73
Granted	801,202	7.70	701,875	7.97
Forfeited	(478,700)	10.91	(308,275)	18.78
Outstanding, end of year	1,347,052	\$ 8.39	1,024,550	\$ 10.11
Exercisable, end of year	60,425	\$ 18.22	281,325	\$ 14.28

The following table provides additional information about Yellow Pages Limited's Stock Option Plan as at December 31:

Exercise price	2018		2017	
	Number of options outstanding	Weighted average remaining life	Number of options outstanding	Weighted average remaining life
\$7.61	550,588	3.1	–	–
\$7.97	701,875	1.7	701,875	2.7
\$10.12	11,375	1.3	167,375	2.4
\$10.47	25,239	3.6	–	–
\$16.44	13,525	3.2	67,500	4.2
\$17.83	17,050	4.2	20,800	5.2
\$19.61	7,700	2.5	7,700	3.5
\$20.33	4,900	2.4	4,900	3.4
\$24.65	14,800	2.2	54,400	3.2
Outstanding, end of year	1,347,052	2.4	1,024,550	2.8
Exercisable, end of year	60,425	2.6	281,325	2.9

Stock options were valued using a binomial option pricing model. Expected volatility is determined by the implied volatility from the current market price of the Company's outstanding warrants. The following table shows the key inputs into the valuation model for the years ended December 31:

	2018	2017
Weighted average grant date share price	\$ 7.68	\$ 9.12
Exercise price	\$ 7.70	\$ 7.97
Expected volatility	43.2%	41.0%
Option life	4 years	3 years
Risk-free interest rate	2.41%	2.04%
Weighted average remaining life	3.2 years	2.7 years

During the year ended December 31, 2018, an expense of \$0.6 million (2017 – a recovery of \$0.4 million) was recorded in the consolidated statement of income (loss) in operating costs in relation to the Stock Option Plan.

Share appreciation rights plan

On September 15, 2017, Yellow Pages Limited adopted a share appreciation rights plan (the "SAR Plan") to provide incentive compensation to key employees and officers of Yellow Pages Limited (the "Participants") who are in a position to make a material contribution to the successful operation of the business and to more closely align the interests of management with those of shareholders of Yellow Pages Limited. The SARs are time-based awards and will vest upon the continuous employment of the Participants at a date determined by the Board of Directors. Pursuant to the terms of the SAR Plan, the Participants will receive, upon vesting of the SARs, a payment in cash representing the excess of the fair value of Yellow Pages Limited's shares on the vesting date less the fair value of Yellow Pages Limited's shares on the grant date.

The following table summarizes the continuity of the share appreciation rights (“SARs”) during the years ended December 31:

	2018		2017	
	Number of SARs	Liability ¹	Number of SARs	Liability
Outstanding, beginning of year	701,875	\$ 194	–	\$ –
Granted ²	–	–	701,875	241
Variation due to change in fair value	–	171	–	(47)
Outstanding, end of year	701,875	\$ 365	701,875	\$ 194
Vested, end of year	311,944	\$ 365	77,986	\$ 194

¹ The liability related to the SAR Plan is recorded in trade and other payables, and the expense related to the units vested and the variation due to change in fair value are included in operating costs.

² The liability related to the SARs granted represents the portion that is vested as at December 31.

SARs were valued using a binomial option pricing model. Expected volatility is determined by the implied volatility from the current market price of the Company's outstanding warrants. The following table shows the key inputs into the valuation model as at December 31:

	2018	2017
Weighted average grant date share price	\$ 9.12	\$ 9.12
Exercise price	\$ 7.97	\$ 7.97
Expected volatility	41.0%	41.0%
SAR life	3 years	3 years
Risk-free interest rate	2.04%	2.04%
Weighted average remaining life	1.7 years	2.7 years

20. Operating costs

For the years ended December 31,	2018	2017 ³ (Restated – Note 2)
Salaries, commissions and benefits	\$ 181,808	\$ 268,475
Supply chain and logistics ¹	112,365	144,783
Other goods and services ²	37,592	71,642
Information systems	37,494	46,055
Remeasurement of loss allowance, net of recovery (Note 24)	15,371	13,903
	\$ 384,630	\$ 544,858

¹ Supply chain and logistics costs relate to external supplier costs for manufacturing and distribution of our print and online products.

² Other goods and services include promotion and advertising costs, real estate, office services, consulting services including contractors and professional fees.

³ Certain expenses in the prior period were reclassified to conform to this year's presentation.

21. Financial charges, net

The significant components of the financial charges are as follows:

For the years ended December 31,	2018	2017 (Restated – Note 2)
Interest on Senior Secured Notes and exchangeable debentures	\$ 42,963	\$ 41,465
Interest on lease obligations	6,193	5,796
Net interest on the defined benefit obligations	4,985	5,669
Other, net	588	1,016
	\$ 54,729	\$ 53,946

22. Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information

The following are non-cash transactions:

For the years ended December 31,	2018	2017
Additions to property and equipment included in trade and other payables	\$ 253	\$ 1,274
Additions to intangible assets included in trade and other payables	\$ 690	\$ 937

23. Commitments and contingencies

a) As at December 31, 2018, Yellow Pages Limited has commitments under purchase and service contract obligations for both operating and capital expenditures for each of the next five years and thereafter, and in the aggregate of:

	Total commitments
2019	\$ 17,236
2020	9,310
2021	7,524
2022	5,323
2023	5,425
Thereafter	53,541
	\$ 98,359

b) Yellow Pages Limited has four billing and collection services agreements. Three of these agreements are with Bell Canada (for itself and as a successor to Bell Aliant Regional Communications LP and MTS Inc.) (“Bell”) and expires on December 31, 2020. The agreement with TELUS Communications Inc. (“TELUS”) expires in 2031.

Pursuant to publication agreements with Bell and TELUS, Yellow Pages Limited produces alphabetical listing telephone directories for each of these companies in order for them to meet their regulatory obligations.

The Company also entered into several other agreements with Bell and TELUS, providing for the use of listing information and trademarks for the publications of directories. If the Company materially fails to perform its obligations under the publication agreements mentioned above and as a result these publication agreements are terminated in accordance with their terms, these other listing information and trademark licenses with Bell and TELUS, as the case may be, may also be terminated. These other agreements with Bell and TELUS will terminate between 2031 and 2037.

- c) Yellow Pages Limited entered into directory printing agreements with its printing suppliers to print, bind and furnish alphabetical, classified and combined directories as well as other publications. It also entered into distribution agreements.
- d) Yellow Pages Limited is subject to various claims and proceedings which have been instituted against it during the normal course of business for which certain of the claims are provided for and included in trade and other payables, and provisions based on management's best estimate of the likelihood of the outcome. Management believes that the disposition of the matters pending or asserted is not expected to have any material adverse effect on the financial position, financial performance or cash flows of Yellow Pages Limited.

24. Financial risk management

Credit Risk

Credit risk stems primarily from the potential inability of a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument to meet its contractual obligations. Yellow Pages Limited is exposed to credit risk with respect to cash and trade receivables from customers. The carrying value of financial assets represents Yellow Pages Limited's maximum exposure.

Credit risk associated with cash is minimized substantially by ensuring that these financial assets are placed with creditworthy counterparties. An ongoing review is performed to evaluate changes in the status of counterparties.

Yellow Pages Limited's extension of credit to customers involves judgment. Yellow Pages Limited has established internal controls designed to mitigate credit risk, including a formal credit policy managed by its credit department. New customers, customers increasing their advertising spend by a certain threshold and customers not respecting payment terms are subject to a specific vetting and approval process.

Yellow Pages Limited considers that it has limited exposure to concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables from customers due to its large and diverse customer base operating in numerous industries and its geographic diversity. There are no individual customers that account for 10% or more of revenues and there are no trade receivables from any one individual customer that exceeds 10% of the total balance of trade receivables at any point in time during the year.

Bell and TELUS provide Yellow Pages Limited with customer collection services with respect to advertisers who are also their customers. As such, they receive money from customers on behalf of Yellow Pages Limited. Yellow Pages Limited retains the ultimate collection risk on these receivables.

The components of trade and other receivables are as follows:

As at	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 (Restated – Note 2)	January 1, 2017 (Restated – Note 2)
Current	\$ 85,331	\$ 122,197	\$ 139,882
Past due less than 180 days	21,975	37,494	30,620
Past due over 180 days	11,238	12,016	5,243
Trade receivables	\$ 118,544	\$ 171,707	\$ 175,745
Other receivables¹	\$ 13,990	\$ 12,969	\$ 12,474
Trade and other receivables	\$ 132,534	\$ 184,676	\$ 188,219

¹ Other receivables as at January 1, 2017, December 31, 2017 and 2018 included a loan receivable associated with a forward contract and accrued receivables related to JUICE and Mediative.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets from individual customers as at December 31, 2018 under IFRS 9.

For the year ended December 31, 2018	Expected credit loss rate	Gross carrying amount ¹	Lifetime ECL
Current	3.1%	\$ 88,100	\$ 2,769
Past due less than 180 days	16.2%	26,211	4,236
Past due over 180 days	54.6%	24,771	13,533
Total		\$ 139,082	\$ 20,538

¹ The gross carrying value is net of sales allowances.

The following table provides information about Allowance for doubtful accounts for trade receivables as at December 31, 2017 under IAS 39.

For the year ended December 31, 2017	Gross carrying amount ¹	Allowance for doubtful accounts
Current	\$ 122,996	\$ 798
Past due less than 180 days	42,285	4,791
Past due over 180 days	23,491	11,475
Total	\$ 188,772	\$ 17,064

¹ The gross carrying value is net of sales allowances.

The following table shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognized for trade receivables, net investment in subleases and contract assets in accordance with the simplified approach set out in IFRS 9. Comparative amounts for 2017 represent the allowance account for impairment losses under IAS 39:

As at	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Balance, beginning of the year, under IAS 39	\$ 17,064	\$ 13,881
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 9 (Note 2)	4,600	–
Balance, beginning of the year, under IFRS 9	\$ 21,664	\$ 13,881
Remeasurement of loss allowance, net of recovery	15,371	13,903
Amounts written-off	(16,497)	(10,720)
Balance, end of year	\$ 20,538	\$ 17,064

(i) Interest Rate Risk

Yellow Pages Limited is exposed to interest rate risks resulting from fluctuations in interest rates on its ABL with rates which are generally based on the Prime rate or Canadian BA rate. Yellow Pages Limited does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to interest rate risk. The Company manages its interest rate risk by maximizing the interest income earned on excess funds while maintaining the necessary liquidity to conduct its day-to-day operations.

Yellow Pages Limited may also be exposed to fluctuations in long-term interest rates relative to the refinancing of its debt obligations upon their maturity. The interest rate on new long-term debt issuances will be based on the prevailing rates at the time of the refinancing, and will also depend on the tenor of the new debt issued. There are no upcoming maturities that will require refinancing. Changes in interest rates will also affect the fair value of future cash flows of Yellow Pages Limited's fixed rate debt. As interest rates on the Notes and Exchangeable Debentures are fixed, the Company is not exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk.

(ii) Foreign Exchange Risk

Yellow Pages Limited is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency transactions, which are not significant. Foreign exchange transaction risk arises primarily from commercial transactions that are denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of Yellow Pages Limited's business unit that is party to the transaction. Yellow Pages Limited is exposed to fluctuations in the U.S. dollar. The effect on net earnings from existing U.S. dollar exposures of a one point increase or decrease in the Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate is not significant. The Company's expenditures, net of revenues, denominated in U.S. dollars were approximately \$14.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 (2017 – \$28.1 million). As at December 31, 2018, there were no foreign currency contracts outstanding.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the exposure of Yellow Pages Limited to the risk of not being able to meet its financial obligations as they become due.

Yellow Pages Limited manages this risk by maintaining detailed cash forecasts and long-term operating and strategic plans. The management of liquidity requires a constant monitoring of expected cash inflows and outflows which is achieved through a detailed forecast of the Company's liquidity position to ensure adequate and efficient use of cash resources.

Pursuant to the indenture governing the Senior Secured Notes, the Company is required to use an amount equal to 100% of its consolidated Excess Cash Flow and any designated net proceeds from asset sales to redeem the Senior Secured Notes, on a semi-annual basis on the last day of May and November of each year, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount, subject to the Company maintaining a minimum cash balance of \$20.0 million on the last day of the mandatory redemption period. The Company is required to use 75.0% of its consolidated Excess Cash Flow to redeem the Senior Secured Notes if the consolidated leverage ratio on the last day of the mandatory redemption period is no greater than 1.5 to 1. Excess Cash Flow, as defined in the indenture governing the Senior Secured Notes, means adjusted cash flows from operating activities adjusted for the following items, as reported in the Company's consolidated statement of cash flows: capital expenditures subject to certain maximum amounts as provided in the indenture governing the Senior Secured Notes, repayment of the Senior Secured Notes other than in connection with a mandatory redemption and any principal payments made in respect of the Company's lease obligation.

Excluding the mandatory redemption obligations on the Senior Secured Notes, the Company expects to meet its other financial obligations through internally generated cash and cash on hand.

The following are the contractual maturities of the financial liabilities and assets and related capital amounts:

	Payments due for the years following December 31, 2018			
	Total	1 year	2 – 3 years	4 – 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Senior Secured Notes ^{1,2}	\$ 167,489	\$ 90,000	\$ –	\$ 77,489
Exchangeable Debentures ¹	96,179	–	–	96,179
Trade and other payables	47,520	47,520	–	–
Provisions	39,483	37,673	1,642	168
Total, net	\$ 350,671	\$ 175,193	\$ 1,642	\$ 173,836

¹ Discounted amount.

² The repayment of the Notes may vary subject to the Excess Cash Flow clause as well as the minimum cash balance requirement on the last day of the mandatory redemption period under the indenture governing the Notes.

Fair value hierarchy

The three levels of fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1 – inputs are unadjusted quoted prices of identical instruments in active markets.
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – inputs used in a valuation technique are not based on observable market data in determining fair values of the instruments.

Determination of fair value and the resulting hierarchy requires the use of observable market data whenever available. The classification of a financial instrument in the hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the measurement of fair value.

The following table summarizes the financial instruments measured at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position, classified using the fair value hierarchy:

As at	Level	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	January 1, 2017
Financial asset or liability				
Equity investments classified at FVOCI	3	\$ –	\$ 5,502	\$ 5,502

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company invested \$5.4 million in Melian Labs, Inc., which operates an all-in-one commerce platform, MyTime, which includes online booking, automated marketing, point of sale and analytics for local businesses. During the first quarter of 2018, this investment was written down in Net change in FVOCI to the expected realizable value following management's decision to no longer invest in this business and relinquish all its equity interest.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company determined that the fair value of certain of its available-for-sale investments were impaired and the fair value of these investments was subsequently reduced to \$nil. The impairment loss of \$3.7 million is presented in impairment of available-for-sale investments in the consolidated statements of income (loss).

The fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants.

The fair value of the Senior Secured Notes and the exchangeable debentures is evaluated based on quoted market prices as at the statement of financial position date. The Company has not adopted any hedge accounting during the period.

The following schedule represents the carrying values and the fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018. The fair value of cash and restricted cash, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables are not included, as their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value due to their short-term maturity:

	Level	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Senior Secured Notes	1	\$ 167,489	\$ 173,372
Exchangeable debentures	1	\$ 96,179	\$ 107,089

25. Capital disclosures

Yellow Pages Limited's objective in managing capital is to ensure sufficient liquidity to cover financial obligations and investment requirements. Reducing debt and associated interest charges is one of the Company's primary financial goals which will improve its financial flexibility and support the implementation of its strategic objectives.

Yellow Pages Limited monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments based on the objectives described above in response to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets and the Company's working capital requirements.

The primary measure used by Yellow Pages Limited to monitor its financial leverage is its ratio of net debt to Latest Twelve Month Adjusted EBITDA³. Yellow Pages Limited also uses other financial metrics to monitor its financial leverage including Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio and net debt to total capitalization.

Yellow Pages Limited's capital is comprised of net debt, Exchangeable Debentures and equity attributable to shareholders of Yellow Pages Limited as follows:

As at	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Cash and restricted cash	\$ 81,452	\$ 46,405
10.00% Senior Secured Notes ¹ (Note 14)	\$ 167,489	\$ 308,898
Exchangeable debentures ² (Note 15)	96,179	94,067
Lease obligations (Note 8)	75,320	86,179
Total debt	\$ 338,988	\$ 489,144
Deficiency	(119,164)	(199,879)
Total capitalization	\$ 219,824	\$ 289,265
Total debt net of cash and restricted cash, to total capitalization	117.2%	153.1%
For the years ended December 31,	2018	2017 (Restated – Note 2)
Latest Twelve Month Adjusted EBITDA ³	\$ 192,565	\$ 183,109
The total debt net of cash and restricted cash to latest Twelve-Month Adjusted EBITDA ratio ¹	1.3	2.4

¹ Represents the principal amount less unaccreted discount on the 10.00% Senior Secured Notes.

² Represents the principal amount less unaccreted interest on the Exchangeable Debentures.

³ Latest twelve month income from operations before depreciation and amortization, impairment of intangible assets and goodwill, and restructuring and other charges ("Latest Twelve Month Adjusted EBITDA"). Latest Twelve Month Adjusted EBITDA is a non-IFRS measure and may not be comparable with similar measures used by other publicly traded companies.

26. Guarantees

In the normal course of operations, Yellow Pages Limited has entered into agreements which are customary in the industry that provide for indemnifications and guarantees to counterparties in transactions involving business acquisitions, business dispositions and sale of assets. Yellow Pages Limited has entered into agreements which contain indemnification of its directors and officers indemnifying them against expenses (including legal fees), judgments, fines and any amount actually and reasonably incurred by them in connection with any action, suit or proceeding in which the directors and/or officers are sued as a result of their service, if they acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of Yellow Pages Limited. Yellow Pages Limited benefits from directors' and officers' liability insurance which it has purchased. No amount has been accrued in the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 with respect to these indemnities.

The nature of these guarantees prevents Yellow Pages Limited from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount it could be required to pay to counterparties.

27. List of subsidiaries

As at	Principal activity	Proportion of ownership	
		December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Canada			
Yellow Pages Digital & Media Solutions Limited	Digital and print media marketing solutions provider	100%	100%
Yellow Pages Homes Limited ¹	Publisher of locally-targeted real estate listings	–	100%
411 Local Search Corp.	Digital media marketing solutions provider	100%	100%
9059-2114 Quebec Inc. ¹	Holding company	–	100%
ByTheOwner Inc. ¹	Real estate and related services provider	–	100%
Juice DMS Advertising Limited ¹	Digital media marketing solutions provider	–	100%
YP Dine Solutions Limited	Local digital restaurant guides provider	100%	100%
Bookenda Limited	Booking and reservation management system provider	100%	100%
9778748 Canada Inc. (“Totem”) ¹	Publisher	–	100%
USA			
YPG (USA) Holdings, Inc.	Holding company	100%	100%
Yellow Pages Digital & Media Solutions, LLC ²	Operational support services provider	–	100%
Juice Mobile USA LLC ²	Digital media marketing solutions provider	–	100%

¹ Divested in 2018.

² Dissolved in 2018.

28. Related party disclosures

Key management personnel compensation

Yellow Pages Limited’s key management personnel have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the Company’s activities and consist of Yellow Pages Limited’s executive team and the Board of Directors.

Total compensation expense for key management personnel, and the composition thereof, is as follows:

For the years ended December 31	2018	2017
Salary, fees and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 6,621	\$ 4,276
Post-employment benefits	63	506
Stock-based compensation	2,177	2,034
Termination benefits ¹	–	6,184
	\$ 8,861	\$ 13,000

¹ During 2017, management reassessed its key management personnel.