P·F·B™
CORPORATION
Better building ideas

2020 Annual Report

PFB Corporation

Letter to shareholders

The challenges of the year 2020 were unlike those of any other year in the fifty-three year history of the Company. The rapid emergence and spread of a novel coronavirus, that developed into a situation of pandemic proportions across the world, created apprehension within our management and the need to develop and deploy a strategic response within all our operations that would protect our employees, support our customers and align our presence in accordance with changing government protocols within the local communities in which we operate. Our organization, designed for rapid international growth in Canada and the United States, faced many complicated challenges during a very rapidly changing and uncertain economic period; but, was able to successfully adapt to this dynamic environment. Proudly we can report this was achieved without requiring any financial support offered under emergency government programs designed to mitigate the financial effects of the pandemic on many impacted businesses.

Like most companies during the year, our employees that were able to execute their job functions remotely from home offices were positioned to do so; nevertheless, our factories required attendance by operational personnel and were kept open and operating. A strong demand for building materials that we produce developed as people renovated to accommodate these new demands, placed upon them by government protocols, to remain isolated at home. In a quickly realigned operational format across all our operations we were able to execute to meet this demand from customers resulting in a very strong financial performance by the Corporation. Record revenues, earnings and cash flows were generated compared to the prior year. A complete review of operations is available in the Management's Discussion and Analysis section and the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in this annual report.

Across the world the practice of ESG principles by corporations is gaining traction. The demands of society are being heard and implemented by successful businesses. The sustainability focus of our Corporation since 2007 has been clearly the correct ethos for us to lead our industry and our progress in this pursuit is documented in our transparent reporting of operational data during this period. As the leader in our industry, we must, we can and we will continue to improve our sustainable development focus in our operations and in our product offerings.

During the year 2020 we were able to increase our quarterly dividend to $0.10 per share and in the fourth quarter we again were able to pay a special dividend of $1.00 per share to our shareholders.

This year the mettle of the PFB employees and management was acutely tested under conditions that suddenly appeared and were constantly changing. The people of this Company rose to the challenge and outperformed expectations. Our most sincere gratitude is extended to all for this outstanding achievement.

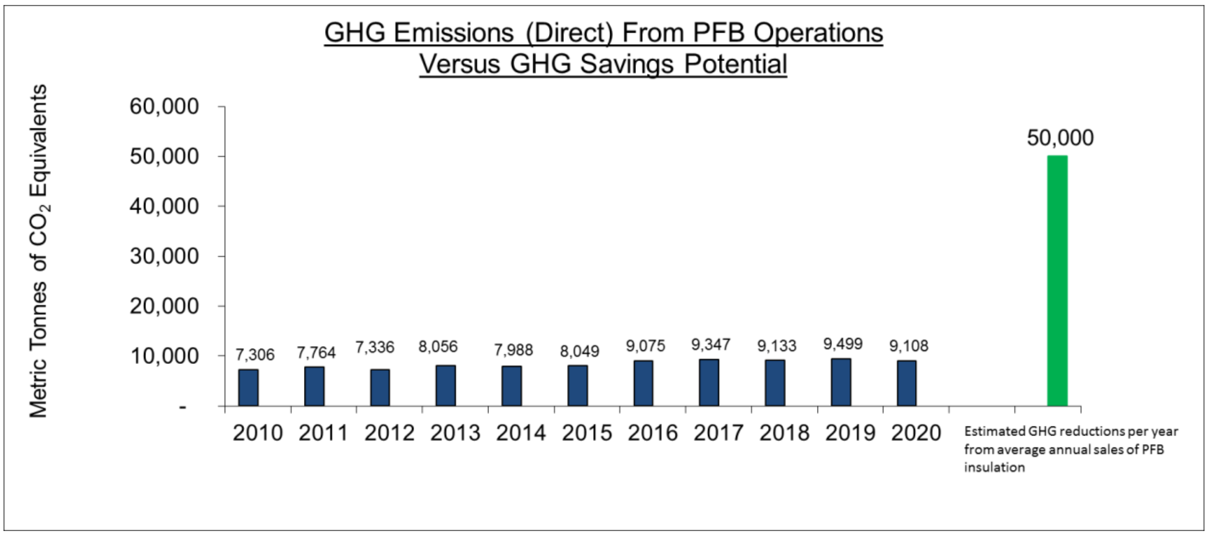
C. Alan Smith
Executive Chairman

PFB's Commitment to Sustainability

At PFB Corporation, we are concerned with the future of the planet and the effects that modern life styles may be having on climate change. PFB Corporation is committed to conducting its operations responsibly, mindful of the **economic**, **environmental** and **social** impacts of its operations. In 2020 PFB maintained focus on our Health and Safety performance of our operations by continuing with our safety initiatives and focusing on improving our safety culture.

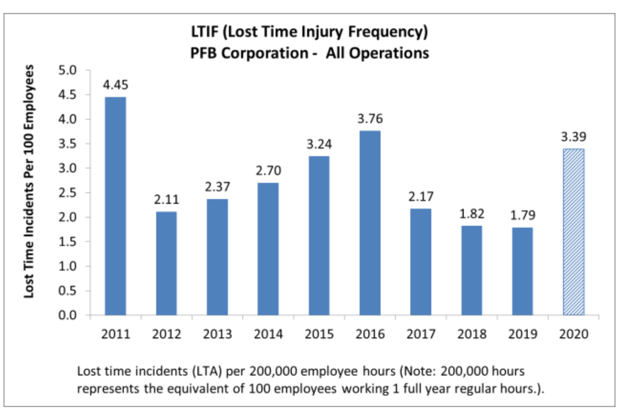
Environmental Performance

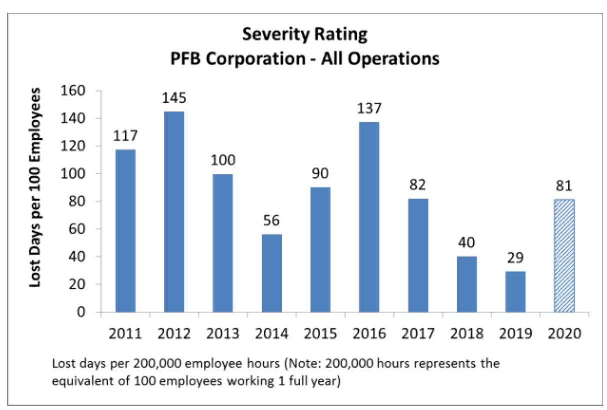
PFB has taken a transparent approach and reports its performance metrics in the annual report. PFB measures and reports inputs including raw materials, energy and water and our outputs; Greenhouse Gas ("**GHG**"), volatile organic chemicals ("**VOC's**") and waste. The chart below, showing direct GHG emissions compared to emissions saved by using our insulation products, is a snapshot of our more detailed metrics available on our web site devoted to sustainability at the following address: www.pfbsustainability.com.



Health and Safety Performance

Occupational Health and Safety is of paramount importance at PFB Corporation. Starting in late 2016 PFB introduced a new safety program called **Goal:Zero**. Over the past several years, significant effort was made to implement safety initiatives in line with our **Goal:Zero** objectives targeting a reduction of our injury rates and severity. Throughout 2020 the PFB Safety Task Force 2.0 introduced a new safety campaign, **STOP • *THINK* • ACT** to support the broader **Goal:Zero** program, which encourages employees to pause and take the time to control or eliminate hazards. Our increased efforts acknowledge the unique challenges presented by the ongoing pandemic. We recognize our 2020 safety performance as a call to action and are actively working on and implementing new safety initiatives for 2021 in an effort to return to 2019 performance levels.





PFB Corporation

Management's discussion and analysis for 2020

1. Advisory regarding forward-looking statements

Securities laws encourage public issuers to disclose forward-looking information in their management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) so that investors can get a better understanding of the company's future prospects and make informed investment decisions. Forward-looking information and statements included in this MD&A about objectives and management's expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies for the future are not guarantees of future performance and should not be unduly relied upon.

All forward-looking statements reflect management's current views as at March 11, 2021, with respect to future events, and they are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Such risks, uncertainties and assumptions include, but are not limited to: general economic conditions; the cost and availability of capital; actions by government authorities; actions by regulatory authorities; availability of raw materials; changes in raw materials prices; currency exchange rates; interest rates; competitor activity; industry pricing pressures; seasonality of the construction industry; and weather related factors. A more detailed assessment of the risks that could cause actual results to materially differ from current expectations can be found in the Risk Management and Assessment section of this MD&A.

2. Other advisories regarding this MD&A

The following MD&A of the operating results and financial condition of PFB Corporation ("PFB" or the "Corporation") for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 should be read in conjunction with PFB's audited consolidated financial statements and related notes which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on PFB's website at www.pfbcorp.com. Additionally, PFB maintains a website at www.pfbsustainability.com that provides our measurement and reporting of sustainable development data in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative.

The audited consolidated financial statements of PFB, for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS" or "GAAP") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

This MD&A was reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by PFB's Board of Directors on March 11, 2021. Any events occurring after that date may affect the usefulness of the information contained in this document.

The currency presented in this MD&A is Canadian dollars ($ thousands) unless otherwise stated.

3. Business overview

PFB Corporation is a Canadian publicly-traded company incorporated under the Alberta Business Corporations Act. PFB's corporate office is located at 300, 2891 Sunridge Way NE, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T1Y 7K7. The principal business activity of PFB is manufacturing insulating building products made from expanded polystyrene materials and marketing those products in North America. We report our results of operations under two segments; Canada and the United States of America ("USA").

Plasti-Fab Ltd., the Corporation's Canadian wholly-owned subsidiary, operates manufacturing and sales facilities in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario in Canada. PFB America Corporation, the Corporation's wholly-owned subsidiary in the USA, operates manufacturing and sales facilities in the states of Nevada, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, and Idaho.

Our operations are vertically-integrated in that expandable polystyrene resin is manufactured at PFB's polymer plant located in Crossfield, Alberta, for use exclusively in our downstream expanded polystyrene ("EPS") manufacturing operations. Expandable polystyrene resin is also sourced from other suppliers to supplement internally produced raw materials. Plasti-Fab® EPS Product Solutions® supplies EPS foam cores used to manufacture Insulspan® SIPS (Structural Insulating Panel Systems). The PFB Custom Homes Group provides a complete design, supply and installation capability for Point Zero ® Homes, Precision Craft Log & Timber Homes® and Riverbend® Timber Framing structures which are typically sold with an accompanying Insulspan® SIPS enclosure package and Advantage ICF Systems® (Insulating Concrete Forming System) foundation. Complete design services are provided by M.T.N. Design℠ to compliment the product offering.

Plasti-Fab EPS Product Solutions are products manufactured using EPS as base raw materials, that are delivered to customers' in five market categories: rigid insulation board; insulating building systems; geotechnical engineered applications; buoyancy, and products for packaging and display applications.

Advantage ICF Systems® are insulating concrete forming systems which, by incorporating concrete and steel, are employed to build insulated foundations and walls in both residential and commercial construction markets. Insulspan SIPS are used to create a building's structural wall frame and to replace trusses on roof systems to form an energy-efficient structural envelope.

4. Financial information

4.1 Financial highlights summary – quarterly

Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

$ thousands, except per share amounts

	2020 Q4	**2020 Q3**	**2020 Q2**	**2020 Q1**	2019 Q4	2019 Q3	2019 Q2	2019 Q1
Sales	**$ 37,059**	$ 41,986	$ 31,518	$ 24,233	$ 36,824	$ 36,874	$ 35,421	$ 24,113
Gross profit	**12,024**	15,417	9,531	5,737	10,461	10,202	9,436	4,729
Gross profit margin % [1]	**32.4**	36.7	30.2	23.7	28.4	27.7	26.6	19.6
Operating income (loss)	**6,959**	9,975	5,088	770	5,237	4,940	4,255	(952)
Net income (loss)	**4,993**	7,331	3,750	346	3,695	3,442	3,061	(1,172)
Earnings (loss) per share:								
Basic	**0.73**	1.09	0.56	0.05	0.55	0.51	0.45	(0.17)
Diluted	**0.70**	1.08	0.55	0.05	0.54	0.50	0.44	(0.17)
Adjusted EBITDA [1]	**8,047**	11,065	6,278	1,909	6,363	6,080	5,410	185
Adjusted EBITDA per share [1]	**$ 1.18**	$ 1.64	$ 0.94	$ 0.29	$ 0.95	$ 0.90	$ 0.80	$ 0.03

[1] Non-IFRS financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and are therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Definitions of non-IFRS measures used in the above table along with relevant other notes are detailed in Section 20 of this MD&A.

PFB's operations exhibit seasonal variations concurrent with those that generally influence the construction industry, including variability in weather patterns. Typically, sales revenues are lowest in the first and fourth quarters and highest in the second and third quarters of the fiscal cycle.

4.2 Selected annual financial information for years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018

$ thousands except where indicated	**2020**	2019	2018
Operating results			
Consolidated results:			
Sales	**$ 134,796**	$ 133,232	$ 128,345
Gross profit	**42,709**	34,828	29,171
Operating income	**22,792**	13,480	9,697
Net income	**16,420**	9,026	6,170
Adjusted EBITDA [1]	**27,299**	18,038	14,441
Sales by operating segment:			
Canada	**80,453**	78,152	78,346
USA	**54,343**	55,080	49,999
Operating income by segment:			
Canada	**14,631**	7,831	5,009
USA	**7,451**	5,973	4,105
Per common share data			
Earnings per share:			
Basic	**2.44**	1.34	0.92
Diluted	**2.37**	1.31	0.92
Dividend paid per share – Regular	**0.37**	0.35	0.32
Dividend paid per share – Special	**1.00**	1.00	-
Adjusted EBITDA per share - Basic [1]	**4.05**	2.68	2.16
Book value [1]	**9.12**	8.32	8.34
Financial condition			
Total assets	**101,506**	92,703	94,622
Current assets	**56,335**	44,353	44,053
Current liabilities	**22,913**	19,264	19,511
Non-cash working capital [1]	**2,651**	7,033	8,211
Property, plant and equipment (net)	**33,400**	35,030	36,694
Right-of-use assets (net)	**6,287**	7,391	8,305
Intangible assets (net)	**1,410**	1,540	1,447
Goodwill	**2,241**	2,275	2,360
Lease obligations including current portion	**8,895**	9,846	10,609
Long-term debt including current portion	**7,856**	8,217	8,568
Other long-term liabilities	**1,410**	1,260	1,397
Shareholders' equity	**61,966**	55,644	56,009
Financial ratios			
Gross profit margin [1]	**31.7%**	26.1%	22.7%
Operating margin [1]	**16.9%**	10.1%	7.6%
Net income margin [1]	**12.2%**	6.8%	4.8%
Current ratio [1]	**2.46x**	2.30x	2.26x
Return on equity [1]	**29.5%**	16.1%	12.3%

[1] Non-IFRS financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and are therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Definitions of non-IFRS measures used in the above table along with relevant other notes are detailed in Section 20 of this MD&A.

5. Consolidated results of operations

The results of the Corporation's operations in the United States of America are translated into Canadian dollars on a periodic basis for inclusion in the consolidated financial statements.

Sales

Consolidated sales increased by 1.2%, or $1,564, in the year ended December 31, 2020 to reach a record high of $134,796 surpassing the previous record set in 2019. Sales in the first quarter showed marginal gains despite being adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic in the latter part of the quarter. The full negative impact of the pandemic manifested in the second quarter which resulted in substantially lower sales on a comparable basis. The third quarter recovered sharply, erasing the declines of the previous quarter as construction activity ramped up in response to the industry efforts to implement appropriate safety protocols and procedures, allowing construction to continue. The fourth quarter showed incremental gains despite the delays and schedule changes experienced in our US bundled product and panel system business. Sales growth was primarily driven by increased business activity in the Canadian operating segment led by larger infrastructure projects and aligned with government stimulus spending in this area.

Gross profit

Consolidated gross profit in 2020 was $42,709, an increase of 22.6% or $7,881 as compared to gross profit of $34,828 reported in 2019. Consolidated gross profit was a record high achieved during fiscal 2020, surpassing the previous record set in 2019. The gross profit margin, expressed as a percentage of sales, averaged 31.7% in the current year, a significant improvement from 26.1% reported in the comparative year.

The Corporation's principal raw material input, styrene monomer, trended downward in price throughout most of 2019 and into 2020. The macroeconomic impact of the pandemic resulted in accelerated price declines spanning the first and second quarters. Prices elevated to more typical levels by the end of the fourth quarter. The resulting, and significant, price reductions of our raw material, which are priced in US dollars, were marginally offset by the rapid appreciation of the U.S. dollar at the same time. Consequently, raw material cost decreases favourably impacted gross profits and gross profit margins for the duration of the year.

The increase in gross profit margin in the current year was predominantly influenced by lower raw material costs throughout the year. Stable product pricing, improved operational efficiencies, overhead spending controls and to a lesser extent, higher volumes of product sold also contributed to the favourable results. The cost of inventories recognized as an expense in cost of sales during the year was $70,661, and contrasted with $77,842 in the prior year.

Insurance claim - gain

The settlement of an insurance claim in the second quarter resulted in a gain of $65.

Selling expenses

Consolidated selling expenses decreased to $11,971 in 2020 from $12,514 in 2019, a favourable decrease of $543. As a result of management implemented selling expense controls including reduced employee travel expenses due to pandemic related government restrictions, our overall selling expense decreased significantly. Overall, selling expenses when expressed as a percentage of sales, were 8.9% in 2020 as compared to 9.4% in 2019.

Administrative expenses

Consolidated administrative expenses increased to $8,074 in 2020 from expenses of $7,742 reported in 2019, an increase of $332. Increased administrative costs were primarily attributable to additional employee profit sharing incentives on strong overall financial performance, however were offset by other deductions in administrative expenditures as a result of management implemented controls. Administrative expenses when expressed as a percentage of sales were 6.0% in 2020 when compared to 5.8% in 2019 and remain in proportion to overall sales.

Other gains (losses)

Other gains in 2020 of $128 compared with other losses of $1,092 in 2019, a favourable variance of $1,220. The variance was primarily related to the non-occurrence of one-time, share-based compensation expenses (one-time RSU-award) of $990 in 2019, versus $62 in the current year, or a reduction of $928. Other gains included realized foreign currency gains of $206 in 2020 versus losses of $79 in 2019, upon the settlement and recognition of realized currency gains on an intercompany loan. A gain of $48 was realized on the disposals of property, plant and equipment in the current year compared to losses on disposals of $11 in 2019 and unrealized foreign currency losses of $64 contrasted with losses of $11 in the prior year.

Investment income

Investment income reported in 2020 was $65 versus $119 in 2019. Investment income primarily consisted of $38 (2019 - $96) for interest earned on bank balances, and $27 (2019 - $23) of interest collected from customers on past due trade receivables.

Finance costs

Finance costs decreased by $40 from $1,163 in the prior year to $1,123 in the current year primarily related to a reduction in the balance of mortgage and leases outstanding.

During 2020, operating line usage incurred $6 in finance costs versus $1 in 2019.

Income before taxes

Income before taxes in 2020 was $21,799 as compared to income before taxes of $12,436 in 2019, an increase of $9,363, and primarily attributable to higher gross margin, reduced selling expenses and reduced comparable other gains (losses).

Income taxes

The current income tax expense increased from $3,410 in 2019 to $5,378 in 2020 as a result of higher taxable income in Canada and the United States. The effective tax rate in 2020 was 24.7% (2019 – 27.4%) and has decreased from the prior year on reductions to the Alberta Corporate Income Tax rates enacted during the year.

The current year effective tax rate approximates the full effect of the tax reductions, prior period adjustments, tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions and other tax adjustments that are reflected in both the current and deferred income taxes.

Net income and earnings per share

Consolidated net income in 2020 was $16,420 as compared to consolidated net income of $9,026 in 2019. Basic earnings per share of $2.44 and diluted earnings per share of $2.37 in 2020 compared to basic earnings per share of $1.34 and diluted earnings per share of $1.31 in 2019. A reduction in the corporate income tax rates had the effect of reducing the effective tax rate and contributed to a record reported amount of net income in the current year.

The weighted average number of basic common shares outstanding increased from 6,720,859 to 6,733,022 and the weighted average number of fully diluted commons shares increased from 6,907,535 to 6,923,928. The increases in the basic weighted shares outstanding are attributed to annualizing the effect of common shares issued from treasury upon the exercise of restricted share units and share options. The increases in the fully diluted weighted shares outstanding are attributed to a higher average market price of shares, above the exercise price. The number of issued and outstanding common shares increased in fiscal 2020 by 106,000 shares.

6. Reportable operating segments

The Corporation has two reportable operating segments:

Operating segments	Description of segments
Canada	Manufacturing and sales operations located in Canada for expanded polystyrene (EPS) products and structural insulating panels *Brands*: Plasti-Fab® EPS Product Solutions®; Advantage ICF System®; Insulspan® SIPS; DuroFoam®
United States of America (USA)	Manufacturing and sales operations located in the USA for EPS products, building systems and structures, design services and installations *Brands*: Plasti-Fab® EPS Product Solutions®; DuroSpan; Insulspan® SIPS; Riverbend® Timber Framing; Precision Craft® Log & Timber Homes; M.T.N. Design℠; Total Home Solution®; Point Zero™; TimberScape ™

The Corporation operates individual legal entities in Canada and the USA which are reported as operating segments and revenue is reported in accordance with that segmentation.

Each operating segment mirrors the Corporation's accounting policies (as described in Note 2 to the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019) and its internal controls and reporting systems.

Segment performance predominantly focuses on operating results and the manner in which resources are allocated based on Canadian and USA operations, respectively. The Canadian segment primarily derives its revenues from the sale of expanded polystyrene ("EPS") foam products, which it manufactures at its facilities in Canada. The USA segment primarily derives its revenues from the sale of EPS foam products, customized log and timber structures made at its facilities in the United States which typically include design and installation services that together provide the basis for a bundled sale of its manufactured products.

The chief operating decision maker evaluates performance on the basis of operating income or loss, as reported on a periodic basis. This performance measure is considered to be the most relevant in evaluating the results of each operating segment.

6.1 Segment sales revenues and operating income

Segment sales represent sales revenues directly attributable to each segment after inter-segment sales have been eliminated (see supplemental disclosures in the other segment information table). There are varying levels of integration between each segment.

Segment operating income represents the income reported by each segment excluding any allocations of corporate income or expenses, and foreign exchange gains or losses arising on inter-segment settlements.

Information regarding each reportable operating segment for years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is set out below:

	Sales revenues		Operating income	
	2020	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**
Canada	**$ 80,453**	$ 78,152	**$ 14,631**	$ 7,831
USA	**54,343**	55,080	**7,451**	5,973
Total for segments	**$ 134,796**	$ 133,232	**22,082**	13,804
Corporate – income (loss)			**718**	(330)
Foreign exchange (loss) gain on inter-segment settlements			**(8)**	6
Consolidated operating income			**$ 22,792**	$ 13,480

Canada

Sales

Sales reported by the Canadian operating segment increased to $80,453 in 2020 from $78,152 in 2019, an increase of $2,301 or 2.9%. Canadian segment sales were stronger in the second half of the year and benefited from increased construction activity as well as the completion of several large infrastructure projects. Sales growth of our core EPS insulating and building products were led by increased activity in Eastern Canada offset somewhat by softer sales in the oil-producing regions in Canada, when compared on a year-over-year basis. Sales of our structural insulated panel system demonstrated growth for the year.

In the fourth quarter of 2020, the Canadian segment sales increased to $19,694 compared to $18,140 in the comparative quarter, an increase of 8.6%. Canadian sales were generally comparable to or higher in each of the geographic regions we operate. Sales growth was driven by core EPS insulating and building product and supported by stronger sales of our structural insulated panel systems on increased residential and commercial construction activity.

Operating income

Operating income generated by the Canadian segment in the current year was $14,631, an increase of $6,800 or 86.8% from operating income of $7,831 in 2019. Margins remained strong throughout the year as a result of significantly lower raw material input costs. Operational efficiencies and overhead costs also decreased during the year, reflective of management's efforts to optimize the operations to changing economic conditions resulting from the pandemic. Higher freight costs had a slightly unfavourable impact on margins.

USA

Sales

2020 full year sales by the USA operations decreased slightly as compared to 2019. Sales of our core EPS insulation and building products remained robust but when compared to prior year, declined slightly as large infrastructure projects were not repeated in 2020 at the same frequency. Sales of our Custom Homes Group bundled products and our structurally insulated panel systems were flat year over year however, order books continued to build over the second half of 2020 and remain very strong. Overall, USA Segment growth was constrained due to project delays and schedule changes as a result of the macro effects of the pandemic.

As reported in Canadian dollars, sales in the current year were $54,343 versus sales of $55,080 in 2019, a decrease of $737 over prior year or 1.3%. These figures are stated in Canadian dollars and a weaker Canadian dollar, overall in 2020 created a favourable currency effect when USA segment sales transacted in U.S. dollars are converted into the reporting currency.

Eliminating the marginal effect of foreign exchange fluctuations, sales, expressed in USA dollars, were $40,719 for the 2020 year or 2.0% lower than sales of $41,534 in the comparative 2019 year.

In the fourth quarter of 2020, the USA segment sales decreased to $17,365 from $18,684 in the three month period of 2019, a decrease of approximately 7.1%. These figures are stated in Canadian dollars and during the fourth quarter of 2020 and 2019, currency movements were comparable at $1.32 per US $1.00 in both periods. Sales, expressed in USA dollars, were $13,345 in the fourth quarter or 5.7% lower than sales of $14,154 in the comparative quarter. The comparative sales decline in the fourth quarter was primarily related to the Custom Homes Group project based business and caused by delays in shipping material packages to customers' residential sites.

Operating income

The USA segment generated operating income in the current year of $7,451, compared to operating income of $5,973 in 2019, an increase of $1,478 or 24.7% on a year-over-year basis. Overall, operating income increased due to lower raw material input costs and operational improvements in labour and overhead as well as reduced selling expenses.

Additionally, during the fourth quarter, operating earnings were favourably impacted by a significant, one-time, recovery payment in the amount of $152 that was refunded to the Corporation as a surplus from government-mandated programs we are required to participate in. The recovery payment was unrelated to any government COVID-19 assistance programs.

6.2 Segment assets and liabilities

Management measures capital employed using net segmented assets. The reconciliation of segmented assets and segmented liabilities in relation to total consolidated assets and liabilities is set out in the table below:

		As at Dec 31, 2020	As at Dec 31, 2019
Assets	Segment assets	**$ 46,869**	$ 49,198
	Assets not allocated to segments:		
	Cash and cash equivalents	**32,271**	20,129
	Restricted marketable securities	**1,483**	1,483
	Freehold land and buildings	**20,570**	21,567
	Corporate taxes [1]	**313**	326
	Total assets	**$ 101,506**	$ 92,703
Liabilities	Segment liabilities	**$ 22,789**	$ 18,996
	Liabilities not allocated to segments:		
	Lease obligations	**8,895**	9,846
	Long-term debt	**7,856**	8,217
	Total liabilities	**$ 39,540**	$ 37,059
Net segment assets	Canada	**$ 18,746**	$ 22,889
	USA	**5,334**	7,313

[1] Deferred taxes.

6.3 Other segment information

	2020	2019
Additions to non-current assets:		
Canada	**$ 824**	$ 1,172
USA	**768**	917
Corporate	**-**	113
Total	**$ 1,592**	$ 2,202
Additions to right-of-use assets:		
Canada	**$ 137**	$ 351
USA	**75**	126
Total	**$ 212**	$ 477
Depreciation and amortization:		
Canada	**$ 2,431**	$ 2,526
USA	**959**	973
Corporate	**1,052**	1,059
Total	**$ 4,442**	$ 4,558
Inter-segment sales	**$ 5,515**	$ 8,202

7. Results of operations - fourth quarters ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

$ thousands except where indicated	2020	2019
Consolidated results:		
Sales	**$ 37,059**	$ 36,824
Gross profit	**12,024**	10,461
Operating income	**6,959**	5,237
Net income	**4,993**	3,695
Earnings per share:		
Basic	**0.73**	0.55
Diluted	**0.70**	0.54
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		
Basic	**6,797,003**	6,720,859
Diluted	**7,111,932**	6,907,535
Sales by operating segment:		
Canada	**19,694**	18,140
USA	**17,365**	18,684
Operating income by segment:		
Canada	**3,677**	1,339
USA	**3,086**	3,763

Sales

Consolidated sales set a record high for a fourth quarter reporting period. Consolidated sales increased in the fourth quarter of 2020 to reach a record high of $37,059 surpassing the previous record set in the prior fourth quarter of $36,824 by $235. All of the growth in fourth quarter sales came from the Canadian segment, which reported an 8.6% increase, compared with sales in Q4/19.

Gross profit

Gross profit, expressed as a percentage of sales was 32.4% in the current year quarter, an increase of 400 basis points from 28.4% in the fourth quarter of 2019. The higher gross profit in the fourth quarter of 2020 is attributable to strong performance of the Canadian segment on improvements in material, labour and overhead costs, when expressed as a percent of sales, compared to the prior year period.

Operating income

Increased sales and better-quality margins factored into much improved operating income results in the current quarter versus Q4/19. Operating income was $6,959 in the current quarter as compared to $5,237 in Q4/19, a favourable variance of $1,722 led by the strong performance of the Canadian segment.

Net income and earnings per share

Net income in the current quarter was $4,993 as compared to a net income of $3,695 in the comparative quarter of 2019, a favourable variance of $1,298.

Basic and diluted earnings per share in the current quarter were $0.73 and $0.70, respectively as compared to $0.55 and $0.54, respectively, reported for the fourth quarter of 2019.

8. Liquidity and capital resources

Sources of liquidity

PFB maintained a strong liquidity position, which increased from the beginning of the current year reflecting strong sales and an efficient cash conversion cycle from both operating segments. PFB ended 2020 with cash and cash equivalents of $32,271, a $12,142 increase from the prior year. The net cash from operating activities increased by $9,573 compared to the prior year. Future liquidity depends on PFB being able to sustain cash flows from operating activities in conjunction with the availability of bank credit facilities. The Corporation’s credit facilities and long-term debt contain certain covenants, with which the Corporation was in compliance as at December 31, 2020 and 2019. PFB anticipates that future liquidity will be adequate to fund its ongoing business activities including anticipated changes in non-cash working capital, capital expenditures, payment of financial obligations, and payment of regular dividends over the next twelve months.

PFB’s revolving credit facility in Canada and the USA were unused as at December 31, 2020.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent balances as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
Cash held with banks	**$ 24,771**	$ 18,629
Short-term investments	**7,500**	1,500
	$ 32,271	$ 20,129

As at December 31, 2020, PFB held net cash balances of $32,271, an increase from the cash position as at December 31, 2019, which was $20,129. A significant proportion of the cash on hand, resides in the USA segment.

Cash - restricted

Restricted cash amounted to $2,033, an increase of $1,109 from $924 in 2019 as cash was applied towards contractual performance obligations. Restricted cash comprises cash collected from certain customers of the USA segment that is contractually segregated from other cash and not comingled, as it is held exclusively for disbursements to suppliers and service providers specific to those individual customer contracts.

PFB’s cash and restricted cash balances typically fluctuate throughout the year in line with seasonality and contracts with customers for bundled construction contracts.

Borrowings

During 2020, there were no additional borrowings of long-term debt during the fiscal year. The Corporation has long-term debt in a form of a mortgage secured by land and building. The terms of the debt are a fixed interest rate of 3.25% for a 5-year period, with a 20-year amortization.

The Corporation is subject to certain covenants on its outstanding long-term debt, one of which is a financial covenant to maintain a Debt Service Coverage Ratio of not less than 1.25:1.00. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio is defined as adjusted EBITDA for the current year, less dividends, divided by the sum of all principal and interest payments during the course of the year. The calculated Debt Service Coverage Ratio at December 31, 2020 and 2019 exceeded the minimum requirement of 1.25:1.00.

Total balance of current and non-current portions of long-term debt was $7,856 as at December 31, 2020, which has decreased by $361 for principal repayments.

Bank credit facilities

Canada

In January 2019, the Corporation increased its credit facility arrangements from $10,000 to $17,000. The revolving facility continues to be secured by a first ranking security interest in trade receivables and inventories of the Canadian subsidiary. The Corporation provides a guarantee and postponement of claim to the bank in the amount of $17,000.

The interest rate applicable on draws made against the facility is the Canadian bank's prime rate and the facility carries a nominal maintenance fee. The credit facility was not drawn as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

USA

In April 2020, the Corporation increased its US credit facility arrangements from $1,250 to $3,000. The revolving facility continues to be secured by all inventory and equipment of the USA subsidiary, and subject to certain additional covenants. The interest rate applicable on draws made against the facility is a variable rate based on an index plus 0.25%.

The Canadian and USA revolving credit facilities remained fully available at the end of the current year. The Corporation continues to follow a policy of carrying US dollar balances in the USA segment and borrowing in Canadian dollars, when required, rather than executing multiple cross border foreign exchange transactions.

Change in non-cash working capital [1]

The balance sheet changes in the principal components of non-cash working capital in 2020 and 2019 are highlighted in the following table.

	2020	**2019**	**Change**
Trade receivables	**$ 10,692**	$ 10,746	$ (54)
Inventories	**10,061**	11,598	(1,537)
Prepaid expenses	**546**	469	77
Contract cost	**732**	487	245
Trade and other payables	**(11,661)**	(10,324)	(1,337)
Contract liabilities	**(7,719)**	(5,943)	(1,776)
	$ 2,651	$ 7,033	$ (4,382)

[1] Definitions of non-IFRS measures used in the above table are detailed in Section 20 of this MD&A.

In 2020, non-cash working capital decreased by an amount of $4,382 to $2,651 at the end of the current year from $7,033 in 2019.

Trade receivables decreased on the balance sheet by $54 in 2020 which was a minor change. The value of actual trade receivables written-off in the current year decreased to $10 in the current year from $46 in 2019.

The overall carrying cost of inventories at the end of 2020 was $10,061 as compared to $11,598 at the end of 2019, a decrease of $1,537. Raw materials, work in progress and finished goods were all at lower levels. Lower inventories were reflective of decreased input costs as compared to the prior year and active inventory management strategies.

Prepaid expense of $546 has increased by $77 from the prior year on additional software license and information technology renewals.

Contract costs represent the incremental costs of obtaining a contact with a customer on the expectation these costs will be recovered upon the completion of performance obligations over time. Contract costs increased by $245 from $487 at the end of 2019 to $732 at the end of the current year. The increase primarily represents the commissionable costs payable to sales staff in obtaining signed contracts within the Custom Homes Group near the latter part of 2020.

Trade and other payables were $1,337 higher at the end 2020 as compared to at the end of 2019, on additional accruals for employee profit share incentives and sales taxes payable on higher sales in the latter part of 2020.

Customer liabilities represent consideration received prior to delivery of performance obligation and customers; rebates eared, but not yet paid. Contract liabilities increased by $1,776 since the beginning of the year, primarily representing increased consideration from customers to secure their future deliveries of custom products, mainly in the USA segment and additional customer rebates earned and not paid on higher sales activity. Contract liabilities increased by $1,776 in 2020 as a result of delays in completing performance obligations and the additional deposits received on new signed sales contracts within the Custom Homes Group in the fourth quarter.

Summary of cash flows

A summary of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are included in the following table:

	2020	**2019**
Net cash flows from (used in):		
Cash from operating activities, before income taxes	**$ 31,695**	$ 20,190
Income taxes paid, net	**(4,585)**	(2,653)
Net cash from operating activities	**27,110**	17,537
Net cash used in investing activities	**(2,569)**	(1,613)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(11,816)**	(12,038)
Effects of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents, and restricted cash held in foreign currencies	**(583)**	(701)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**12,142**	3,185
Cash and cash equivalents – beginning of the year	**20,129**	16,944
Cash and cash equivalents – end of the year	**$ 32,271**	$ 20,129

(a) Operating activities

In 2020, cash from operating activities before income taxes paid, was $31,695 as compared to $20,190 in the comparative year, an increase of $11,505. The year-over-year increase was primarily due to significantly higher operating income from higher sales, lower material input costs, and reduced non-cash working capital. Income taxes paid were $4,585 in the current compared to $2,653 in the prior year as a result of higher taxable income in both the Canadian and the USA segment, resulting in net cash from operating activities of $27,110 in 2020 compared to $17,537 in 2019.

(b) Investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities in 2020 was $2,569 as compared to cash used in investing activities of $1,613 in 2019, an increase of $956. Changes in investing activities were primarily due to increases in restricted cash within the Custom Homes Group.

In the current year, purchases of property plant and equipment (PP&E) were $1,547 and purchases of intangible assets were $45 compared to PP&E purchases of $1,885 and intangible purchases of $317 in 2019, an overall decrease of $610. PP&E expenditures were mainly directed at both the maintenance of business operations and at the future optimization and efficiency of operations. Proceeds from disposals of PP&E in the current year amounted to $67 as compared to $47 in 2019.

(c) Financing activities

Cash used in financing activities in 2020 was $11,816 as compared to $12,038 in 2019, a decrease of $222.

Repayments of finance lease obligations in 2020 amounted to $1,156 as compared to $1,157. Repayments of long-term debt in the current year were $361 as compared to $351. A decrease in finance costs from $1,163 in 2019 to $1,123 in 2020 reflect ongoing reductions on balances owing on long-term debt and lease obligations related to property.

Proceeds from insurance were $65 from a settlement of a claim in the second quarter.

The exercise of options resulted in proceeds of $51 in 2020 as compared to $202 in the prior year.

In both 2020 and 2019, PFB paid regular quarterly dividends in February, May, August and November. Additionally, in the fourth quarter of 2020, PFB paid a one-time, special dividend of $1.00 per common share. Aggregate dividends paid in the current year amounted to $9,292 as compared to aggregate dividends paid in 2019 of $9,044.

No shares were purchased in the open markets in 2020, whereas in 2019, 50,000 shares were purchased and cancelled at a cost of $525.

Outstanding share data

The issued and outstanding number of common shares as at March 11, 2020 was 6,797,003.

Capital structure and capital management

PFB manages its capital structure to ensure its consolidated operations continue to operate as a going concern, to optimize returns to shareholders, and to safeguard corporate assets.

PFB's capital structure consists of net debt (long-term debt offset by cash and cash equivalents) and equity of the Corporation (comprising issued share capital, reserves, accumulated comprehensive income, and retained earnings as detailed in the consolidated statement of changes in equity).

PFB's capital structure, net of cash and cash equivalents, as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, is as outlined in the following table:

	As at December 31, 2020	**As at December 31, 2019**
Debt (excluding lease obligations)	**$ 7,856**	$ 8,217
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	**32,271**	20,129
Surplus cash	**(24,415)**	(11,912)
Shareholders' equity	**$ 61,966**	$ 55,656

PFB considers the amount of capital it requires in proportion to the associated risks. Adjustments may be made to PFB's capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The capital structure can be maintained or adjusted in a variety of ways as circumstances change, including: adjusting the amount of dividends paid to shareholders; purchasing shares for cancellation (under Normal Course Issuer Bids); issuing new shares; and increasing or repaying debt financing.

PFB pursues its capital management objectives by prudently managing the capital generated through internal growth of its operations, optimizing the use of lower cost capital when required, and raising share capital when deemed appropriate, to fund significant strategic growth initiatives.

Share-based options

PFB granted 125,000 share options in the year ended December 31, 2020 and 6,000 share options were exercised. In the year ended December 31, 2019, PFB granted 100,000 share options and 25,000 were exercised in 2019.

Restricted share units

PFB granted 100,000 restricted share units on January 1, 2019. Each restricted share unit is entitled to dividend equivalent payments to be paid at the time regular and special dividends are paid. Dividend equivalent payments paid in 2020 amounted to $18 (2019 - $135).

In the year ended December 31, 2020, there were 100,000 restricted share units exercised, resulting in the issuance of 100,000 common shares from treasury, which had the effect of a $950 decrease in equity-settled benefits reserve and a $950 increase in capital stock. There were no restricted share units remaining or outstanding as at December 31, 2020.

Share capital

The Corporation has one class of publicly traded voting common shares. A summary of the Corporation's share capital position as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 is set forth in the following table:

	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance, beginning of the year	**6,691,003**	**$ 21,012**	6,716,003	$ 20,947
Exercise of stock options	**6,000**	**52**	25,000	222
Exercise of restricted share units	**100,000**	**950**	-	-
Repurchased pursuant to normal course issuer bid	**-**	**-**	(50,000)	(157)
Balance, end of the year	**6,797,003**	**$ 22,014**	6,691,003	$ 21,012

Dividends

In the first quarter of 2020, the Corporation's board of directors declared a regular quarterly dividend of $0.09 (2019 - $0.08) per common share which was paid in February of each year, respectively. The dividend payment in February 2020 amounted to $602 (2019 - $538).

In the second quarter of 2020, the Corporation's board of directors declared a regular quarterly dividend of $0.09 (2019 - $0.09) per common share which was paid in May of each year, respectively. The dividend payment in May 2020 amounted to $602 (2019 - $607).

In the third quarter of 2020, the Corporation's board of directors declared a regular quarterly dividend of $0.09 (2019 - $0.09) per common share which was paid in August of each year, respectively. The dividend payment in August 2020 amounted to $611 (2019 - $606).

In the fourth quarter of 2020, the Corporation's board of directors declared a regular quarterly dividend of $0.10 (2019 - $0.09) per common share which was paid in November of each year, respectively. The dividend payment in November 2020 amounted to $680 (2019 - $607).

In the year ended December 31, 2020, the Corporation's Board of Directors declared a one-time, special dividend of $1.00 (2019 - $1.00) per common share which was paid on November 30, 2020 (2019 – November 29, 2019).

Aggregate dividends paid in the year ended December 31, 2020, amounted to $9,292 (2019 - $9,044).

Dividends paid by PFB, in 2020, qualify as eligible dividends and satisfy the enhanced gross-up and dividend tax credit change enacted under Canadian tax law.

Normal course issuer bid

In September 2020, the Corporation obtained approval from the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") to renew its Normal Course Issuer Bid (the "Bid") program for a 12-month period, which commenced on September 3, 2020, and ends no later than September 2, 2021. The renewal allows the Corporation to purchase, up to a maximum of 50,000 of its common shares representing 0.74% of the Corporation's 6,791,003 issued and outstanding common shares as at August 24, 2020, subject to daily maximum purchases of 1,000 common shares. The Corporation may also make one block purchase per calendar week, which exceeds such daily restriction, subject to the rules of the TSX. The Corporation will purchase from time-to-time its common shares at market prices by means of open market transactions on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The Corporation did not purchase any of its common shares for cancellation in 2020. In the comparative period ended December 31, 2019, the Corporation purchased for cancellation 50,000 of its common shares for an aggregate price of $525, of which $368 was charged to retained earnings as a premium on redemption of the common shares.

Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income consists of net income or loss, together with certain other economic gains and losses that, collectively, are described as "other comprehensive income" and those items are excluded from the consolidated statements of income.

A summary of comprehensive income for the three and twelve month periods ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Three month periods ended December 31		Twelve month periods ended December 31	
	2020	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**
Net income for the period	**$ 4,993**	$ 3,695	**$ 16,420**	$ 9,026
Other comprehensive loss	**(1,602)**	(339)	**(919)**	(1,014)
Comprehensive income for the period	**$ 3,391**	$ 3,356	**$ 15,501**	$ 8,012

In the fourth quarter of 2020, comprehensive income was $3,391 as compared to a comprehensive income of $3,356 in the comparative quarter of 2019. Other comprehensive loss of $1,602 (Q4/19 – loss of $339) in the current quarter consisted of losses of $1,453 (Q4/19 – loss of $505) attributed to foreign currency translation when consolidating PFB's USA operations and a loss of $149 (Q4/19 – gain of $166) from pension plan valuation changes.

Included in accumulated comprehensive income at December 31, 2020, were foreign currency translation adjustments totalling $770, and $149 of defined benefit valuation changes, net of tax, for total accumulated other comprehensive loss of $919. The foreign currency translation adjustments throughout 2020 reflect a slightly weakened Canadian dollar throughout 2020 when retranslating USA segment from US dollars into Canadian dollars, resulting in the currency translation adjustment of $770. The $149 loss in pension plan valuation changes in December 31, 2020 from a gain of $166 at December 31, 2019, reflects re-measurements of the defined benefit pension plan asset through accumulated other comprehensive income, effected for tax.

9. Contractual obligations and commitments

In the normal course of business, PFB is obligated to make future contractual payments. As at December 31, 2020, PFB's contractual obligations and commitments are as outlined in the following table:

Contractual obligations [1] (Payment due periods)	**Total**	**Within 1 year**	**2-3 years**	**4–5 years**	**Over 5 years**
Long-term debt (principal & interest)	**$ 10,123**	$ 623	$ 1,246	$ 1,246	$ 7,008
Lease obligations	**14,886**	1,972	3,503	2,817	6,594
Commitments for PP&E and intangible assets	**352**	352	-	-	-
Other long-term obligations	**564**	219	345	-	-
Fixed-price utility contracts	**972**	355	507	110	-
Total contractual obligations	**$ 26,897**	$ 3,521	$ 5,601	$ 4,173	$ 13,602

[1] Long-term debt and lease obligations in the above table represent the aggregate outstanding principal amounts and related finance costs.

Long-term debt obligations are a result of significant one-time events in 2017 and represent a mortgage on the purchase of certain leased assets in 2017. Lease obligations have increased as a result of new lease accounting standards with respect to finance obligations for property (land, office space, manufacturing and storage facilities), vehicles, truck and trailers office equipment, machinery and equipment.

From time-to-time, under the terms of certain sales contracts, PFB's subsidiaries may be required to provide performance bonds as security. Performance bonds are considered normal practice for suppliers and contractors participating in larger construction projects, usually of a public nature. In the USA, government agencies in certain states have requirements for bonds to be posted when certain types of licensing applications are made in those states. As at December 31, 2020, the USA, performance bonds in the amount of $607 (2019 - $620) were pledged to various government agencies.

10. Financial instruments and financial risks

Fair value of financial instruments

PFB's financial assets and liabilities that are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis have been classified into one of three categories based upon the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1: Fair value is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Fair value is based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3: Fair value is based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

A summary of the categories and fair values of financial instruments held by PFB as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, are stated in the following table. The carrying costs of each financial instrument for each year in the consolidated balance sheets are equal to their fair values.

Financial instrument	Category	Measurement	Hierarchy	2020 Fair Value	2019 Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	Assets at amortized cost	Amortized cost	Level 1	**$ 32,271**	$ 20,129
Cash - restricted	Assets at amortized cost	Amortized cost	Level 1	**2,033**	924
Restricted marketable securities	FVOCI	Fair value	Level 2	**1,483**	1,483
Trade receivables	Assets at amortized cost	Amortized cost	N/A	**10,692**	10,746
Trade and other payables	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Amortized cost	N/A	**(11,661)**	(10,324)
Long-term debt	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Amortized cost	Level 2	**(7,856)**	(8,217)

Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk that PFB's counterparties in a transaction fail to meet or discharge their obligation to PFB.

The Corporation's exposure to credit risk is associated with trade receivables and the potential risk that any customer is unable to pay amounts when due. Allowances for doubtful accounts and bad debts are estimated and maintained as at the balance sheet date. The amounts reported for trade receivables on the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful accounts and the net carrying value represents PFB's maximum exposure to credit risk.

The Corporation's subsidiaries provide trade credit to their customers in the normal course of business and PFB's credit policy is universally adopted across all its businesses. The policy requires the credit history of each new customer to be closely examined before credit is granted, which may involve performing solvency tests if a particular account is expected to become significant. It is not normal practice to require customers' to provide collateral or security as a condition of approving trade credit. The diversity of PFB's customer base and product offering combine to minimize overall exposures to credit risks.

Customers ordering highly-customized manufactured products are required to make advance payments at various predefined stages of a sales contract. All payments received in advance of invoicing are reported as contract liabilities under the current liability section of the balance sheet. Final contract balances are typically required to be paid in full before products are shipped.

Management diligently reviews past due trade receivables balances on a weekly basis to monitor potential credit risks. Accounts are considered for impairment on a case-by-case basis when they are past due or when objective evidence is received that a customer may default. A number of factors are considered in determining the likelihood of impairment. All bad debt write-offs and changes in the doubtful trade receivables reserve are expensed or credited, as applicable, to selling expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

PFB believes that credit risk associated with its trade receivables is limited for the following reasons:

- Trade receivables balances are spread amongst a broad customer base which is dispersed across a wide geographic range;
- The aging profile of trade receivables balances are systematically monitored by management;
- Larger customers are offered a discount off invoice for prompt payment which is strictly enforced; and
- Payments for highly-customized orders are received in advance of products being shipped.

Potential credit risk associated with contractual holdback amounts pertaining to certain large projects is considered to be low as the customers involved are required to provide bonding to the owners of the projects. The credit risk on cash balances is limited because the counterparties are large commercial banks in Canada and the United States.

Payments of interest collected from customers on past due trade receivables balances is included as part of investment income in the consolidated statement of income.

Foreign currency risk

Currency risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Corporation operates in both Canada and the United States of America and is exposed to foreign exchange risks arising from changes in foreign exchange rates between the two countries. At the present time, the Corporation has a net exposure to the United States dollar, as the prices of most raw materials used in its businesses are denominated in U.S. dollars. Raw material supplies denominated in U.S. dollars are usually paid within thirty days or less of receiving actual deliveries, which is consistent with industry practices.

Periodically, management may commit to entering into foreign exchange contracts to attempt to protect earnings against relatively short-term fluctuations in exchange rates. In such cases, management attempts to make informed judgements in entering such transactions but there is a possibility that markets may not respond in ways predicted. To the extent that the Corporation does not fully hedge its foreign currency exposure and exchange rate risk, or the Corporation's subsidiaries are not able to or do not raise their selling prices accordingly when exchange rates are moving in an unfavourable direction, the profitability of the business could be adversely affected. The Corporation does not enter into currency driven derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. The Corporation did not hold any foreign exchange contracts as at December 31, 2020.

Historically, the Corporation has mainly financed its USA operations from internal resources with demand loans denominated in Canadian dollars on which the USA operations is exposed to currency risk. As the exchange rate between the Canadian and U.S. dollars fluctuated, unrealized gains and losses arising on the loans were recorded in the consolidated statement of income in accordance with IFRS. Foreign exchange gain or losses on inter-segment settlements represent transactions between the Canadian and USA segment are settled on a monthly basis and involve foreign currency risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates.

The Corporation's interest rate risk is mitigated with a fixed rate of interest at 3.25% on its long-term debt until renewal in March 2022. Management believes that the potential adverse impact of interest rate fluctuations on the current level of borrowings exposed to interest rate risk will not be significant in relation to its expected future earnings.

As at December 31, 2020, the Corporation's Canadian subsidiary had access to a revolving credit facility with a Canadian bank. The revolving credit facility has a limit of $17,000 based on marginable trade receivables and inventories and the revolving credit facility was unused. The Corporation's USA subsidiary had access to a revolving credit facility with a US bank. The revolving credit facility has a limit of $3,000, based on all inventory and equipment. The revolving credit facility was unused at December 31, 2020.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Corporation's liquidity risk is that it is not able to settle liabilities when due or that it can do so only at an abnormally high cost. Accordingly, one of management's primary goals is to maintain an optimum level of liquidity by actively managing assets, liabilities and cash flows generated by operations. The Corporation's future strategies can be financed through a combination of cash flows generated by operations, borrowing under existing credit facilities, and the issuance of equity. Management prepares regular budgets and cash flow forecasts to help predict future changes in liquidity.

11. Off-balance sheet arrangements

The Corporation does not believe it has any off balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future material effect on its financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity, other than those disclosed in the balance sheet as the available portion of credit facilities.

12. Related party transactions

All related party transactions are constituted in the ordinary course of business and they have been measured at the agreed exchange amounts which approximate fair value. All transactions with related parties have been approved by the Corporation's Board of Directors.

Balances and transactions between the Corporation and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Corporation, have been eliminated on consolidation.

In the years ended December 2020 and 2019, the Corporation had the following transactions with related parties:

Related party	Nature of transactions	2020	2019
E. Carruthers Trucking	Transportation services	**$ 1,758**	$ 2,168
Aeonian Capital Corporation	Management services	**370**	350
		$ 2,128	$ 2,518

The following related party balances were outstanding at the end of the reporting years:

Related party	Nature of transactions	2020	2019
E. Carruthers Trucking	Transportation services	**$ 46**	$ 75

Aeonian Capital Corporation ("Aeonian"), and its affiliates, owned 2,642,058 (2019 - 2,972,168) common shares of the Corporation representing 38.9% (2019 – 44.4%) of the 6,797,003 issued and outstanding shares as at December 31, 2020. Aeonian is controlled by C. Alan Smith, President and Chairman of PFB. The Corporation is charged fees by Aeonian for management services including those provided by Mr. Smith. The fees are reported under administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

E. Carruthers Trucking is owned by a sibling of a member of the Board of PFB. The transactions have occurred in the normal course of operations at arm's length and are based on standard commercial terms.

13. Subsequent events

Declaration of regular quarterly dividend

On February 4, 2021, the Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly dividend of $0.10 per common share payable on February 26, 2021, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 12, 2021.

14. Outlook

The Corporation's fourth quarter of 2020 exceeded both sales and earnings over a strong comparable fourth quarter in 2019, resulting in both record sales and adjusted EBITDA for a fourth quarter and for a full year. Sales in 2020 were $134,796, an increase of $1,564 over 2019. Sales growth for the year was driven by the Canadian Segment showing marginal gains across multiple product lines and supported by increased demand for geotechnical products used in large infrastructure projects. USA Segment sales softened on a year over year basis as growth was constrained due to project delays and schedule changes driven by macro effects of the ongoing pandemic. However order books have remained strong throughout. Overall, the Corporation recorded exceptional earnings and solid sales performance in a challenging year that was defined by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Margin performance in the fourth quarter of 2020 remained strong, contributing to overall full year results. Continued stable product pricing, lower raw material input costs, improved operating efficiencies and overhead spending controls resulted in a gross margin of 32.4% for Q4/20 as compared to 28.4% for Q4/19, an increase of 400 basis points. In addition, improved gross margins and increased selling and administrative spending controls resulted in a record adjusted EBITDA of $8,047 for the current quarter, an increase of $1,684 over Q4/19. The Corporation set record EBITDA levels in all four quarters of 2020 resulting in a full year adjusted EBITDA of $27,299 as compared to $18,038 in 2019, an increase of $9,261 or 51.3%.

Looking forward, the impact of recent winter storms in the southern United States has interrupted petrochemical production, tightening North American supply and introducing some unexpected price volatility in the Corporation's principal raw material input, styrene monomer. This event is expected to affect EPS resin pricing with significant increases across the industry. Management is attentive to the possibility of resin shortages developing as a result of curtailed resin production due to a temporary shortage of styrene across the Texas Gulf Coast. The Corporation is not self-sufficient in its resin requirements. The Corporation is not experiencing resin shortages at this time. In addition, recent macro inflationary pressures including upward trends in world oil and commodity prices will also put upward pressure on raw material input costs. In response, the Corporation has increased market prices, implemented revised raw material inventory and procurement strategies, and continued to improve operational efficiencies and spending controls realized over the course of 2020 to mitigate the impact on gross margins.

Governments in Canada and the United Sates continue to support various fiscal policies to provide COVID-19 related subsidies, tax relief and loan programs. The Corporation has not participated in any voluntary government financial aid programs as a result of our strong performance to date. The Corporation will continue to review and assess options moving forward.

The Corporation has implemented strict employee safety protocols, procedures and practices intended to ensure the health and welfare of all our employees, customers, contractors and visitors as well as to support the broader effort to contain the virus in the communities in which we operate. The Corporation's COVID-19 protocols have proven to be very effective resulting in no material disruptions to our regional operations in 2020. The Corporation acknowledges that as winter weather takes hold and the full impact of COVID-19 variants emerge, the potential for increased transmission rates persist and as such we continue to review, adapt and improve our COVID-19 protocols.

Looking forward into the first half of 2021, the Corporation continues to experience sustained demand for our nationally branded insulation building products and services across North America. Order books remain strong and are building as the construction industry prepares for the busy spring and summer season. Residential construction activity continues to show positive signs as home owners shift from urban centres as well as upgrade existing properties to enhance and increase property values. Commercial and infrastructure construction is also showing signs of strength and is supported by increased government stimulus spending. However, as efforts to contain the COVID-19-virus are complicated by the emergence of several new variants, general uncertainty persists and we remain unable to accurately quantify the impact these events will have on our customers. As vaccination efforts continue to accelerate across North America there is cause for optimism in the battle to control the spread of the coronavirus.

Our focus is to continue driving profitability and positive cash flows as we enter 2021. Our balance sheet is very strong and management is confident the Corporation is well positioned. Our geographic footprint and diverse portfolio of building products and services positions the Corporation to continue providing products and services to the commercial and residential construction sectors, large scale public and private infrastructure projects and various industrial applications.

Management will continue to make every effort to keep our employees safe while providing critical products and services to our customers, protecting and supporting the communities in which we operate, increasing value for our shareholders and searching for suitable acquisitions to expand our business.

15. Disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P)

DC&P are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is gathered and reported to management, including, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) on a timely basis so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosures.

An evaluation of our DC&P was conducted, as at December 31, 2020, by management under the supervision of the CEO and the CFO. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and the CFO have concluded that, as at December 31, 2020, our DC&P, as defined in National Instrument 52-109, Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings (NI 52-109), was effective.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, no absolute assurances can be made that Corporation's controls over disclosure will detect or prevent all failures of individuals within the organization to disclose material information otherwise required to be set forth in reports or news releases issued by the Corporation.

16. Internal controls over financial reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial reports for external reporting purposes in accordance with IFRS.

All control systems contain inherent limitations, no matter how well designed and operated. As a result, management acknowledges that PFB's internal controls over financial reporting will not prevent or detect all misstatements due to error or fraud. In addition, management's evaluation of controls can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that all control issues that may result in material misstatements, if any, have been detected.

As at December 31, 2020, the CEO and CFO, assessed the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting and concluded that it was effective.

17. Risk management and assessment

PFB is subject to risks and uncertainties inherent in the operation of its business. Management defines risk as the possibility that an event might happen in the future that could negatively affect the financial condition and/or results of operations of the Corporation. The following section describes specific and general risks that could affect PFB. The Audit Committee and the Board of Directors play an important role in developing risk management programs and reviewing and monitoring them on a quarterly basis. As it is difficult to predict whether any risk will happen or its related consequences, the actual effect of any risk on PFB's business could be materially different from anticipated.

The following descriptions of general and specific risks do not include all possible risks, as there may be other risks existing of which the Corporation is currently unaware.

17.1 Raw material price and supply

The price of raw materials, specifically, styrene monomer, expandable polystyrene resin, polypropylene copolymers, oriented strand board, and raw timbers combined represent a significant portion of manufacturing costs in PFB's businesses. Historically, there have been considerable cyclical and other causes of volatility in the price of these materials which is outside the control of PFB. There are no futures markets for these materials available to PFB, which limits the ability to lock in prices for fixed periods of time.

PFB may, from time-to-time, build inventories of both raw materials and finished goods which can lead to the assumption of risk due to an inability to match carrying costs to selling prices under certain fixed price sales contracts. Conversely, from time to time, PFB may be short of inventory that has been contracted to be delivered under fixed price sales contracts that can lead to the assumption of risk also due to an inability to match costs to selling prices.

Management continues to explore opportunities to minimize the impact that price swings in purchasing raw materials has on PFB's earnings. The changing dynamics in the petrochemical industry, primarily driven by world oil prices, refining capacity, petrochemical manufacturing capacity, reliability of transportation infrastructure and other global events, and changing dynamics affecting other industries, are difficult to predict. Such changes may create the potential for raw material supply disruptions or shortages which would be detrimental to PFB's operations.

17.2 Economic and market conditions

PFB's business is affected by fluctuating economic conditions, consumer confidence and spending, and both the demand for and prices of its EPS products and insulating building systems in those geographical areas in which it operates. Volatile economic conditions generally including but not limited to factors affecting the construction industry (residential and commercial) such as; the impact of changing mortgage rates and other interest rates may translate into lower demand for PFB's products. Such effects may also adversely affect the financial condition and credit risk of PFB's customers, including their ability to obtain credit to finance their businesses, which could create uncertainty over the collectability of trade receivables.

17.3 International Trade

PFB exports some of its products to customers outside Canada and the USA and imports some of its raw materials so that some inputs are affected by global commodity prices. PFB's operations are subject to inherent risks, including: changes in the free flow of goods between countries; fluctuations in currency values; discriminatory fiscal policies; unexpected changes in local regulations and laws; and the uncertainty of enforcement of remedies in foreign jurisdictions. In addition, trade agreements between Canada, the United States and foreign jurisdictions could change with unpredictable results and foreign jurisdictions could impose tariffs, quotas, trade barriers, and other similar restrictions on the PFB's international sales. Seemingly, unrelated events such as pandemics or regional health concerns can interrupt the supply of goods and materials or reduce demand for goods. All of these risks could result in increased costs, decreased revenues, increased competition, reduced demand or supply chain disruptions any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

17.4 Competition

As a market leader in its industry, PFB faces intense and growing competition from other manufacturers of all sizes located in both Canada and the United States, new entrants into the markets we serve, along with manufacturers of substitute competitive products. Competition can affect PFB's pricing strategies and lower its sales revenues and net income. Competition can also affect PFB's ability to retain existing customers and attract new ones. A competitive business climate increases the resolve to provide exceptional customer service, quality products, and the need to be price competitive. Management continues to identify ways to grow revenues, manage expenses and increase productivity. This requires anticipating and responding quickly to the constant changes in its businesses and markets.

17.5 Currency

PFB has a net exposure to the U.S. dollar which makes it vulnerable to fluctuations in the foreign exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and the U.S. dollar. The timing of foreign exchange rate fluctuations between the Canadian dollar and the U.S. dollar can have a significant effect on PFB's operating results, the effect and magnitude of which depends on the product mix of sales and raw material purchases.

From time-to-time, management may commit to utilizing derivative financial instruments in the normal course of business as a means of management of its foreign currency exposure. Management attempts to make informed judgements in such transactions but there is the possibility that markets may respond in ways not predicted. To the extent that PFB does not fully hedge its foreign currency exposure and exchange rate risk, or PFB's subsidiaries are not able or do not raise their selling prices accordingly when exchange rates are moving in an unfavourable direction, the profitability of the business could be adversely affected.

17.6 Acquisitions

PFB's growth strategy includes making strategic acquisitions when possible. There is no assurance that PFB will find suitable businesses or assets to acquire or that it will have the financial resources needed to complete any acquisition. There could also be challenges integrating the operations of any acquired company with existing operations

17.7 Financing and liquidity

In developing business operations to their full potential, significant capital and operating expenditures may be required on an ongoing basis. PFB has historically generated sufficient cash flow from its operations to fund its capital expenditure requirements, repay financing obligations, and maintain regular dividend payments. Future development of new products and the growth of PFB's business through internal expansion or by acquisitions may depend on access to external financing. PFB's cash position and existing credit facilities are considered adequate to meet its current and medium-term needs. There is no guarantee that financing for future expansion of PFB's operations will be available on acceptable terms, if required.

17.8 Reputation

Negative publicity regarding PFB's business practices and products, regardless of whether true or false, could adversely affect PFB's reputation, which could affect its operations, customers, and share value. PFB manages reputational risk by placing the utmost importance on corporate governance and full and fair disclosure. Good corporate governance practice emanates from an effective board of directors. PFB's board of directors and its board committees have been formed to competently perform the role of overseeing the appropriate management of PFB's affairs with the objective of maximizing the long-term value of PFB. A detailed summary outlining PFB's corporate governance practices can be found in the most recent Management Information Circular.

17.9 Trade credit

PFB's subsidiaries provide trade credit to their customers in the normal course of business. PFB's credit policy is universally adopted across its businesses. The policy requires the credit history of each new customer to be closely examined before credit is granted, which may include performing solvency tests if a particular account is expected to become significant. Management diligently reviews past due trade receivables on a weekly basis which helps minimize credit risk. The diversity of PFB's activities and customer base also helps minimize the credit risk to which it may be exposed.

17.10 Environmental considerations

Environmental issues are gaining in importance globally including PFB's stakeholders and customers. PFB is committed to responsibly managing the direct and indirect impact it has on the environment, including in its manufacturing processes, disposal and reuse of waste, transportation of products and raw materials. The insulating properties of PFB's products contribute to reducing energy use and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. PFB believes that it is in substantial compliance with applicable environmental laws in jurisdictions where it has operations. PFB takes custody of hazardous materials when the goods physically arrive at its facilities.

17.11 Climate Change

Climate change may pose risks to the operations of the Corporation, both known and unknown, which may adversely affect PFB's business, financial position, financial performance, prospects, reputation and share price.

Some of the Corporation's operations activities may emit greenhouse gases requiring the Corporation to comply with emissions regulations and possibly increased costs. Climate change policy is evolving at regional, national and international levels and political and economic events may significantly affect the scope and timing of responsive measures. Direct or indirect costs of compliance with climate change related regulations, additional taxes, restrictions on ability to acquire materials and other costs may have a material adverse effect on the Corporation. The Corporation believes it is in substantial compliance with all such regulations.

Climate change has been suggested as being linked to extreme weather conditions such as unusually hot and cold weather, heavy snowfall, heavy rain, wildfires, flooding and other events which may disrupt access to the Corporation's properties, cause operational difficulties, including damage to machinery and facilities and possibly the risk of injury to personnel. Extreme weather conditions may lead to disruptions in the Corporation's ability to acquire raw materials or transport products to customers. Impacts of climate change or extreme weather events may also adversely affect the Corporation's customers and suppliers.

17.12 Information technology

PFB relies on information technology in conducting its businesses. This involves web-based connections, access to secure, centrally located servers and databases, and maintaining existing applications and implementing new applications. The security and safeguarding of information technology assets and protocols will continue to be increasingly important to PFB. PFB manages its exposure to I.T. risks by continuously reviewing its access and application controls, performing disaster recovery testing, locating its backbone I.T. assets in an industry-leading secure offsite location, and hiring and training specialist employees with respect to the protection and use of I.T. assets and related intellectual property. Failure in the completeness, accuracy, availability or security of PFB's information systems or a breach of data security could adversely affect its operations and financial results. Correspondingly, computer viruses, cyber-attacks, security breaches, unforeseen natural disasters and related events or disruptions could result in information systems failures that may adversely affect PFB's operations and financial results.

17.13 Cyber Security

PFB relies on information technology and information systems in all area of operations. These systems are subject to an increasing number of sophisticated cyber threats. The methods used to obtain unauthorized access, disable or degrade service or sabotage systems are constantly evolving. A successful incursion or cyber-attack may result in a breach of sensitive information or systems being disrupted, possibly negatively affecting PFB's financial position, brand and/or its ability to achieve strategic objectives.

17.14 Seasonality and climatic factors affecting the construction industry

Due to the seasonal nature of the construction industry, PFB's sales exhibit variations when viewed on a quarter-by-quarter basis. Typically, sales are weakest in the first and fourth quarters of the year and strongest in the second or third quarters. Sales in any quarter can be significantly influenced by weather patterns, particularly the timing of when winter begins and ends and its severity.

17.15 Plant and facilities

PFB operates a number of manufacturing facilities across North America, most of which operate at or near capacity for significant portions of the year. Any disruption to operations at any plant and facility arising from natural or man-made causes such as fire, flood, labour disputes, interferences with access or egress, or other events, could have a material impact on PFB and its business operations.

17.16 Employee future benefits

A defined benefit pension plan (the "Plan") exists for certain Ontario-based employees who are members of the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied industrial and Service Workers International union. The latest accounting valuation of the Plan calculated in accordance with IAS 19 was completed as at December 31, 2020, and it identified that the Plan had a net asset arising from a defined benefit asset of $37 when compared to defined benefit asset of $304 at the end of the 2019 comparative year. Throughout 2020, PFB was not required to make any payment contributions into the funded plan, and in 2019, PFB made both normal service and special payment contributions to the Plan. The actual rate of return on plan assets and changes in interest rates and other variables could result in changes in PFB's funding requirements for the Plan. The Plan assets are not immune to market fluctuations and, as a result, PFB may be required to make additional cash contributions in future.

PFB operates group 401K plans for all qualifying employees located in Minnesota, Michigan, Nevada, Ohio and Idaho, USA, in which qualifying employees may elect to defer current wages for retirement. PFB has the option to match employee contributions to the plans. The assets of the plan are held separately from those of PFB by a trust company that is governed by a custodial agreement (ERISA). PFB also utilizes the services of registered investment brokers and third party administrators in the fulfilment of its actuarial and fiduciary responsibilities with respect to the plans.

17.17 Human resources

PFB's success depends on the abilities, experience, engagement, and succession of its management teams. The loss of key employees through either attrition or retirement could adversely impact the Company's future business and financial results. PFB attempts to mitigate these risks by offering competitive compensation and benefits packages, training, succession planning, and providing a positive and diverse cultural environment.

17.18 Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Operating Leases

PFB does not believe it has any off balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future material effect on its financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity, other than those disclosed in the balance sheet as the available portion of credit facilities.

17.19 Internal and Disclosure Controls

Ineffective internal controls over financial reporting or inadequate disclosure controls could result in an increased risk of a material misstatement in financial reporting and public disclosures. In accordance with guidelines adopted for publicly-traded companies in Canada, PFB assesses the effectiveness of its internal and disclosure controls using a top-down, risk-based approach in which both qualitative and quantitative measures are considered. An internal control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, but not absolute, assurance to management and the Board of Directors regarding the achievement of results. PFB's current systems of internal and disclosure controls places reliance on key personnel across the Company to perform a variety of control functions which include performing reviews, analysis, reconciliations and monitoring. The undetected failure of individuals performing such functions or implementing controls as designed could adversely impact PFB's financial results.

17.20 Volatility of Market Share Price

The market price of PFB's common shares may be volatile and could be subject to fluctuations in response to quarterly variations in financial results, general market conditions and other unpredictable events or factors. Consequently, broad market fluctuations or the failure of PFB's financial results to meet expectations in a particular reporting period may adversely affect the market price of its common shares.

18. Critical accounting judgements and estimates

In the application of the Corporation's accounting policies, as described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on a combination of historical experience, available knowledge of current conditions, and other factors that are considered to be reasonable and relevant under the circumstances. Actual costs and outcomes may significantly differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimating uncertainty at the end of the reporting year, that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

18.1 Revenue Recognition

IFRS 15 requires management to make judgments and estimates. Judgement relates to the identification of performance obligations in each contract. Some contracts with customers include a bundled set of goods and services and judgement is required to determine the goods and services that are distinct performance obligations. Judgement is required to determine any level of integration and any interdependency between goods and services entered with customers. Allocation of the transaction price to different performance obligations may require estimates. In instances where information is incomplete or not available, determination of selling prices include market conditions and other observable inputs such as the scope of work and geographic region.

Judgements and estimates are also required to determine an appropriate measure of progress and pattern of delivery when determining how control of promised goods or services transfers to a customer.

Estimates of incentives or rebates are updated regularly as information becomes available and only to the extent that the variable consideration is constrained.

18.2 Remaining performance obligations

Many factors may lead to a change during a contract performance period, which can result in a change to contract profitability from one financial reporting period to another. Some of the factors that can change the contract revenue include differing site conditions, the availability of skilled labour, the performance of subcontractors, unusual weather and the accuracy of original contracts. Judgements are required of factors that may impact remaining, unsatisfied performance obligations. Estimates are required to determine the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to performance obligations that are unsatisfied, or partially unsatisfied, as at the end of each reporting period. Judgement is also required to determine the timing of when unsatisfied performance obligations will become realized as revenue in future periods.

18.3 Cash-generating unit ("CGU")

Determination of which assets constitutes a CGU is subject to management judgements. Also, the asset composition of a CGU can directly impact the recoverability of assets included therein. The recoverable amount of a CGU is assessed at the CGU level and is the higher of the CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. A CGU may be impaired when its carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Key assumptions used for the value in use calculations are set out in Note 17 of the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020.

18.4 Impairment of goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating unit(s) to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires management to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and determining a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value.

In the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, no impairment of goodwill was recognized. Notwithstanding, reasonable changes in one or more of the variable assumptions or the discount rate used to estimate the present value of future cash flows could have a bearing on the valuation outcomes and conclusions.

18.5 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Determining whether tangible and intangible assets are impaired requires an estimation of the value-in-use of the CGUs to which they have been allocated. The value-in-use calculation requires management to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the CGU and a suitable discount rate to be determined in order to calculate present value.

In the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, no impairment of tangible and intangible assets was recognized. Notwithstanding, reasonable changes in one or more of the variable assumptions or the discount rate used to estimate the present value of future cash flows could have a bearing on the valuation outcomes and conclusions.

18.6 Valuation of inventories

Management reviews the carrying amount of finished goods inventories at the end of each reporting year and the recorded amount is adjusted to the lower of cost or net realizable value. As part of the review, management is required to make certain assumptions when determining expected realizable amounts.

An inventory reserve is maintained for slow-moving raw materials and work-in-progress inventories. The value of slow-moving inventories is based on management's assessment of market conditions for its products as determined by historical usage and estimated future demand. Any write-downs in value may be reversed if the circumstances which caused them no longer exist.

18.7 Allowance for doubtful accounts

Amounts included in allowance for doubtful accounts reflect the lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables. Management determines allowances based on best estimates of future expected credit losses, considering historical credit loss experience, current economic conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions. Significant or unanticipated changes in economic conditions could impact the magnitude of future expected credit losses. The value of the allowance for doubtful accounts reserve typically tracks the seasonality trend of trade receivables. Specific reserves may be created for individual customers in exceptional circumstances. Bad debts are written off against the reserve.

18.8 Income taxes

The Corporation is subject to income taxes in both Canada and the USA. When preparing current and future tax expense at the end of each reporting year, management is required to make certain estimates and assumptions regarding the timing of when temporary differences will reverse and tax rates that will be in force at that time. Unknown future events and circumstances, such as changes in tax rates and laws, may materially affect the assumptions and estimates made from one year to the next and thereby affect the consolidated financial statements.

18.9 Measurement of retirement benefits

Post-employment benefits are accounted for on an actuarial basis. The Corporation engages the services of an independent actuary to perform valuations of the Corporation's defined benefits plan and the actuary provides a certified opinion thereon. For inclusion in the valuation, management is required to make certain assumptions including an appropriate discount rate and the estimated return of plan assets. The estimates are reviewed for reasonableness by the actuary. Due to the nature of the assumptions made and used in the valuations, there is the potential for fluctuations of a material nature in the value of the defined benefits in future years.

18.10 Property, plant and equipment

The Corporation estimates the useful life of property plant and equipment that it owns or is held under a lease. The actual useful life of assets and components of assets could vary significantly from the estimated useful lives used in determining periodic depreciation expense. Management reviews the useful lives of the assets at least annually to ensure that expected and actual lives are as closely aligned.

18.11 Valuations performed during a business combination

The Corporation makes judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the quantitative and qualitative valuation of business combinations. These may include: estimates of future cash flows and working capital requirements; potential acquisition synergies; costs to complete the transaction; the value of contingent consideration; strategic direction; management effectiveness, and operating efficiencies. Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination is estimated based on information available at the date of acquisition and involves considerable judgment in determining the fair values assigned to acquired intangible assets, land, property, plant and equipment, and other assets, and the liabilities assumed on acquisition. Unknown future events and changes in assumptions and estimates may impact future cash flows and materially impact the valuation of each business combination.

18.12 Share-based payment arrangements

The compensation costs relating to share-based payment arrangements are based on estimates of how many common shares will actually vest and be exercised.

18.13 Leases

IFRS 16 requires management to make judgements and estimates in order to determine the value of the right-of-use assets and the lease liabilities. Judgements may relate to the identification of a lease in a contract and the determination of the lease term and whether an extension or termination option in a lease will be exercised.

Estimates may relate to the lease term, separation of lease and non-lease components and the determination of the appropriate discount rates.

18.14 Impacts of COVID-19

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic following the emergence and rapid spread of a novel strain of the coronavirus ("COVID-19"). This has resulted in North American governments enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures include social distancing, the implementation of travel bans, and closures of non-essential businesses, which have caused material disruptions to businesses globally. The production and sales of building materials have been recognized as an essential service across Canada and the USA. The Corporation continues to experience demand for its products and services and has not experienced significant disruptions in its operations. The Corporation continues to effectively operate, conduct commercial activities and execute on projects with a focus on health, safety and reliability. As at December 31, 2020, we have not observed any material impairments of assets or significant changes in the fair value of assets, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The situation is dynamic and the ultimate duration and magnitude of the impact of COVID-19 on the economy and the financial effect on our operations, financial position and financial performance, remain unknown at this time. It will depend on future developments that are uncertain and unpredictable, including the duration and spread of COVID-19, its continued impact on a macro-scale and any new information that may emerge concerning the severity of the virus. These uncertainties may persist beyond when it is determined how to contain the virus or treat its impact. The outbreak presents uncertainty and risk with respect to the Corporation, its performance, and estimates and assumptions used by management in the preparation of its financial results. In addition, it is possible that estimates in the financial statements could change in the near term as a result of COVID-19 and the effect of any such changes could be material, which could result in, among other things, impairment of assets. The Corporation is closely monitoring the impact of the pandemic on all aspects of its business.

19. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

19.1 New and revised accounting standards affecting amounts reported and/or disclosures in the consolidated financial statements

The Corporation has applied a number of new and revised IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") that are mandatorily effective for an accounting year that begins on or after January 1, 2020.

- **Amendments to IFRS 3 - *Business combinations***

  The amendments provide clarification on the definition of a business.

- **Amendments to IAS 1 - *Presentation of financial statements* and IAS 8 - *Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors***

  The amendments refine the definition of material.

- **Amendments to IFRS 9 - *Financial instruments* and IFRS 7 - *Financial instruments: disclosures – Phase 1***

  The amendments address issues affecting financial reporting in the period leading up to IBOR reform.

- **Amendments to IFRS 16 - *Leases***

  The amendments address issues related to the accounting for lease concessions that are a direct consequence of COVID-19.

The Corporation has determined that the amendments had no material impact on the disclosures or on amounts recognized in the annual consolidated financial statements.

19.2 New and revised accounting standards and interpretations, not yet effective

The IASB and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") have issued a number of new standards, amendments and interpretations that have not been applied in prepared these consolidation financial statements as their effective or early adoption dates fall within annual periods beginning subsequent to the current reporting period. The new standards and amendments available through early adoption are as follows:

- **Amendments to IFRS 9 - *Financial instruments* and IFRS 7 - *Financial instruments: disclosures – Phase 2***

The amendments provide targeted accounting relief and new disclosure requirements to ease the adoption of a new benchmark rate as a result of IBOR reform. The Corporation does not use IBORs as benchmark rates and does not anticipate any impact from this amendment.

20. Non-IFRS Financial Measures

The Corporation uses measurements primarily based on IFRS as issued by the IASB and also certain secondary non-IFRS measurements.

The non-IFRS measures used by the Corporation are considered to be useful as complimentary measures in assessing the Corporation's financial performance. Non-IFRS measurements do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and, as such, are unlikely to be comparable in definition to similar measures presented by other companies.

The definitions of non-IFRS measurements used in this MD&A can be found in the section below:

Measure	Definition
Adjusted EBITDA	Represents earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA is an absolute measure of our operating performance and provides an indication of the results generated by our business activities prior to how the activities are financed, how assets are depreciated and amortized, or how results are taxed.
Adjusted EBITDA per share	Adjusted EBITDA divided by the basic weighted average number of shares outstanding in the period.
Non-cash working capital	A financial measure to monitor how much capital we have committed to the day-to-day operations of our business. Non-cash working capital represents current assets (excluding cash or cash equivalents, restricted cash and income taxes recoverable) less current liabilities (excluding income taxes payable, current portions of lease obligations and current portion of long-term debt).
Book value	Shareholders' equity divided by the actual number of common shares outstanding as at December 31 each year.
Gross profit margin	Gross profit divided by sales, expressed as a percentage.
Operating margin	Gross profit less selling expenses, administrative expenses and other gains (losses) divided by sales.
Net income margin	Net income divided by sales.
Current ratio	Current assets divided by current liabilities.
Return on equity	A financial measure used to assist in analyzing shareholder value. Net income for the year divided by opening shareholders' equity.

The following table shows the reconciliation of net income to adjusted EBITDA and related per share amounts for the years ended December 31:

	2020	**2019**	**2018**
Net income	**$ 16,420**	$ 9,026	$ 6,170
Add back (deduct):			
Income taxes	**5,379**	3,410	2,313
Finance costs	**1,123**	1,163	1,281
Investment income	**(65)**	(119)	(67)
Depreciation	**4,292**	4,400	4,612
Amortization	**150**	158	132
Adjusted EBITDA	**$ 27,299**	$ 18,038	$ 14,441
Adjusted EBITDA per share	**$ 4.05**	$ 2.68	$ 2.15

The following table shows the reconciliation of quarterly net income to quarterly adjusted EBITDA and related per share amounts for each of the quarters in 2020 and 2019:

	2020 Q4	**2020 Q3**	**2020 Q2**	**2020 Q1**	2019 Q4	2019 Q3	2019 Q2	2019 Q1
Net income (loss) (As per financial statements)	**$ 4,993**	$ 7,331	$ 3,750	$ 346	$ 3,695	$ 3,442	$ 3,061	$ (1,172)
Add back (deduct):								
Income taxes (recovery)	**1,703**	2,371	1,125	180	1,302	1,254	906	(52)
Finance costs	**273**	278	282	290	287	288	293	295
Investment income	**(10)**	(5)	(4)	(46)	(47)	(44)	(5)	(23)
Depreciation	**1,048**	1,053	1,089	1,102	1,080	1,095	1,119	1,106
Amortization	**40**	37	36	37	46	45	36	31
Adjusted EBITDA	**8,047**	11,065	6,278	1,909	6,363	6,080	5,410	185
Adjusted EBITDA per share	**$ 1.18**	$ 1.64	$ 0.94	$ 0.29	$ 0.95	$ 0.90	$ 0.80	$ 0.03

Adjusted EBITDA was $8,047 in the three month period ended December 31, 2020, an increase of $1,684 from $6,363 in the comparative three-month period of 2019.

Adjusted EBITDA for the twelve month period set a record high of $27,299 as compared to the adjusted EBITDA of $18,038 in the 2019 comparative year, or an increase of $9,261. The increased adjusted EBITDA is reflective of higher net income from additional sales, lower raw material input costs and improved operating efficiencies.

Robert Graham
Chief Executive Officer

March 11, 2021

Mirko Papuga
Chief Financial Officer

March 11, 2021

Management's Report

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of PFB Corporation and all information included therein is the responsibility of the management of the Corporation and has been reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors upon recommendation by the Audit Committee.

Management has prepared the consolidated financial statements based on the information available and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). The consolidated financial statements and other financial information have been prepared using the accounting policies described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements and reflect management’s best estimates and judgments based on available information. Financial information presented throughout this report is consistent with data presented in the consolidated financial statements.

PFB Corporation maintains systems of internal controls in order to provide reasonable assurance that the consolidated financial statements are accurate and complete in all material respects. These systems include established policies and procedures, the selection and training of qualified personnel, and an organization structure providing for appropriate delegation of authority and segregation of responsibilities.

The Board of Directors discharges its duties related to the consolidated financial statements by reviewing and approving financial information prepared by management and through the activities of its Audit Committee. The Audit Committee, made up of five unrelated and independent directors, meets with management and its responsibilities include reviewing the consolidated financial statements. The Audit Committee also meets with the Corporation’s independent auditors to discuss the audit approach, and the results of their audit examination prior to recommending approval of the consolidated financial statements to the Board of Directors.

In 2020, the Corporation underwent a change in auditor. The shareholders’ successor external auditor, KPMG LLP, have audited the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2020, in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Auditing Standards. The shareholders’ former external auditor, Deloitte LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, audited the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2019, in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Auditing Standards. Their independent reports outline the scope of their examinations and opinions on the consolidated financial statements and are presented herein.

Robert Graham	**Mirko Papuga**
Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer
March 11, 2021	March 11, 2021
Calgary, Alberta	Calgary, Alberta

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of PFB Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of PFB Corporation (the Entity), which comprise:

- the consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2020
- the consolidated statement of income for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "**Auditors' *Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***" section of our auditors' report.

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

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our auditors' report.

Revenue - the determination of progress for performance obligations in design build construction contracts

Description of the matter

We draw attention to Notes 2.4 and 3.1 to the financial statements. The Entity recognises revenue for construction contracts over time or at a point in time, depending on the nature of the performance obligation. When recognizing revenue over time, the amount of revenue recognized is determined based on the extent of progress towards completion of the performance obligations. Judgements and estimates are required to determine an appropriate measure of progress and pattern of delivery when determining how control of promised goods or services transfer to a customer and to determine progress towards completion of the performance obligations in design build construction contracts.

Why the matter is a key audit matter

We identified the determination of progress for performance obligations in design build construction contracts as a key audit matter. Significant auditor judgment was required to evaluate the extent of progress towards completion of the performance obligations in design build construction contracts.

How the matter was addressed in the audit

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this key audit matter:

- We inspected a selection of contracts with customers to evaluate the Entity's identification of performance obligations, the allocation of the transaction price to performance obligations and methods determined for measuring progress towards completion of performance obligations.

- We developed an expectation for the amount of revenue to be recognized at December 31, 2020 for a selection of design build contracts and compared this to the amount recognized by the Entity for these contracts.

- We evaluated the Entity's ability to estimate total costs by comparing actual project costs for a selection of projects completed in 2020 to prior period estimates.

- We evaluated estimates of total costs for a selection of design build contracts by comparing the estimate to historical results of similar contracts and to actual costs incurred subsequent to December 31, 2020, and by inspecting the design build contract.

- We obtained an understanding of contract performance, including project performance subsequent to December 31, 2020, through inquiry with project personnel.

Other Matter – Comparative Information

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on March 12, 2020.

Other Information

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

- the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions.

- the information, other than the financial statements and the auditors' report thereon, included in a document likely to be entitled "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 and remain alert for indications that the other information appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis, and the Annual Report filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions as at the date of this auditors' 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 the auditors' report.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with 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 Entity'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 Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity'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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity 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.

- 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.

- Provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group Entity 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.

- Determine, from the matters communicated with those charged with governance, those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our auditors' report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this auditors' report is Reinier Deurwaarder.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Calgary, Canada
March 11, 2021

Consolidated Balance Sheets

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019

Thousands of Canadian dollars

	Note	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	**$ 32,271**	$ 20,129
Cash – restricted	9	**2,033**	924
Trade receivables	10	**10,692**	10,746
Inventories	11	**10,061**	11,598
Prepaid expenses		**546**	469
Contract costs	12	**732**	487
Total current assets		**56,335**	44,353
Non-current assets			
Marketable securities - restricted	24	**1,483**	1,483
Property, plant and equipment	14	**33,400**	35,030
Right-of-use assets	15	**6,287**	7,391
Intangible assets	16	**1,410**	1,540
Goodwill	17	**2,241**	2,275
Accrued defined benefit pension plan	18	**37**	304
Deferred income tax assets	7	**313**	327
Total non-current assets		**45,171**	48,350
Total assets		**$ 101,506**	$ 92,703
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	24	**$ 11,661**	$ 10,324
Contract liabilities	19	**7,719**	5,943
Income taxes payable	7	**1,999**	1,469
Long-term debt	20	**373**	361
Lease obligations	21	**1,161**	1,167
Total current liabilities		**22,913**	19,264
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term debt	20	**7,483**	7,856
Lease obligations	21	**7,734**	8,679
Deferred income tax liabilities	7	**1,410**	1,260
Total non-current liabilities		**16,627**	17,795
Total liabilities		**39,540**	37,059
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Common shares	23	**22,014**	21,012
Equity-settled employee benefits reserve		**125**	1,014
Accumulated other comprehensive income		**2,219**	3,138
Retained earnings		**37,608**	30,480
Shareholders' equity		**61,966**	55,644
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**$ 101,506**	$ 92,703

Commitments and contingencies (Note 26).

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

Approved by the Board of Directors

C. Alan Smith
Executive Chairman & Director

Gordon G. Tallman
Director

Consolidated Statements of Income

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

Thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts

	Note	2020	2019
Sales	5	**$ 134,796**	$ 133,232
Cost of sales	11	**(92,087)**	(98,404)
Gross profit		**42,709**	34,828
Selling expenses		**(11,971)**	(12,514)
Administrative expenses		**(8,074)**	(7,742)
Other gains (losses)	6	**128**	(1,092)
Operating income		**22,792**	13,480
Investment income		**65**	119
Insurance claim - gain		**65**	-
Finance costs		**(1,123)**	(1,163)
Income before taxes		**21,799**	12,436
Income tax expense	7	**(5,379)**	(3,410)
Net income for the year		**$ 16,420**	$ 9,026
Earnings per share - $ per share			
Basic	8	**$ 2.44**	$ 1.34
Diluted	8	**$ 2.37**	$ 1.31
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding			
Basic	8	**6,733,022**	6,720,859
Diluted	8	**6,923,928**	6,907,535

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

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
Thousands of Canadian dollars

	Note	2020	2019
Net income for the year		**$ 16,420**	$ 9,026
Other comprehensive (loss) income:			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to income:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations, net of tax		**(770)**	(1,180)
		(770)	(1,180)
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to income:			
Defined benefit pension plan valuation change			
Unrealized (loss) gain on valuation change, net of tax		**(149)**	166
		(149)	166
Other comprehensive loss for the year		**(919)**	(1,014)
Comprehensive income for the year		**$ 15,501**	$ 8,012

All comprehensive income in each year is attributable to the shareholders of the Corporation.

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

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019

Thousands of Canadian dollars, except number of shares

		Common shares			Accumulated other comprehensive income				
	Note	Number of shares	Share capital	Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of taxes	Unrealized gain on financial assets, net of taxes	Defined benefit pension plan valuation change, net of taxes	Retained earnings	Total
Balances at January 1, 2019		**6,716,003**	**$ 20,947**	**$ 44**	**$ 3,816**	**$ 406**	**$ (70)**	**$ 30,866**	**$ 56,009**
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	9,026	9,026
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	(1,180)	-	166	-	(1,014)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	(1,180)	-	166	9,026	8,012
Payment of dividends	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,044)	(9,044)
Share-based payment		-	-	990	-	-	-	-	990
Shares repurchased pursuant to normal course issuer bid	23	(50,000)	(157)	-	-	-	-	(368)	(525)
Shares issued on exercise of stock options	23	25,000	222	(20)	-	-	-	-	202
Balance at December 31, 2019		**6,691,003**	**21,012**	**1,014**	**2,636**	**406**	**96**	**30,480**	**55,644**
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	16,420	16,420
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	(770)	-	(149)	-	(919)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	(770)	-	(149)	16,420	15,501
Payment of dividends	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,292)	(9,292)
Share-based payment		-	-	62	-	-	-	-	62
Shares issued on exercise of restricted share units	23	100,000	950	(950)	-	-	-	-	-
Shares issued on exercise of stock options	23	6,000	52	(1)	-	-	-	-	51
Balance at December 31, 2020		**6,797,003**	**$ 22,014**	**$ 125**	**$ 1,866**	**$ 406**	**$ (53)**	**$ 37,608**	**$ 61,966**

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

Thousands of Canadian dollars

	Note	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income for the year		**$ 16,420**	$ 9,026
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation expense	14, 15	**4,292**	4,400
Amortization expense	16	**150**	158
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6, 14	**(49)**	11
Defined benefit pension plan		**-**	(50)
Finance costs		**1,123**	1,163
Investment income		**(65)**	(119)
Income tax expense	7	**5,379**	3,410
Share-based payment expense		**62**	990
Insurance claim - gain		**(65)**	-
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	6	**65**	12
Changes in non-cash working capital	27	**4,382**	1,178
Unrealized foreign exchange relating to non-cash working capital		**1**	11
Cash from operating activities, before income taxes		**31,695**	20,190
Income taxes paid, net		**(4,585)**	(2,653)
Net cash from operating activities		**27,110**	17,537
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
(Decrease) increase in restricted cash balance		**(1,109)**	423
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	14	**(1,547)**	(1,885)
Purchase of intangible assets	16	**(45)**	(317)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**67**	47
Interest received		**65**	119
Net cash used in investing activities		**(2,569)**	(1,613)
CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of lease obligations	21, 22	**(1,156)**	(1,157)
Repayment of long-term debt	20, 22	**(361)**	(351)
Finance costs		**(1,123)**	(1,163)
Proceeds from insurance		**65**	-
Proceeds from exercise of stock options		**51**	202
Payment for buy-back of common shares		**-**	(525)
Dividends paid to shareholders	23	**(9,292)**	(9,044)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(11,816)**	(12,038)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents, and restricted cash held in foreign currencies		**(583)**	(701)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**12,142**	3,185
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**20,129**	16,944
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**$ 32,271**	$ 20,129

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

1. General information

PFB Corporation ("PFB" or the "Corporation") is a Canadian public company incorporated under the Alberta Business Corporations Act and has its head office in Calgary, Alberta, Canada. The Corporation's corporate office is located at 300, 2891 Sunridge Way NE, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T1Y 7K7. The Corporation's shares are publicly traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol PFB. The principal business activity of the Corporation is manufacturing insulating building products made from expanded polystyrene materials and marketing these products in North America.

The Corporation's wholly-owned subsidiaries operate manufacturing facilities and sales operations in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario in Canada, and in the States of Nevada, Minnesota, Michigan, Idaho and Ohio, USA.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

2.2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements were prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments and contingencies which are valued at fair value through profit or loss. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for all years presented.

Sales of the Corporation's products are driven by consumer and industrial demand for insulation and building products. The timing of customers' construction projects can be influenced by a number of factors including the prevailing economic climate and weather. Seasonality of construction results in demand for the Corporation's products to be typically stronger in the second and third quarters and less strong in the first and fourth quarters of its fiscal cycle.

2.3 Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Corporation has control. The Corporation controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The consolidated financial statements incorporate the accounts of the Corporation and its subsidiaries (entities controlled by the Corporation). All subsidiaries are wholly-owned by the Corporation (Note 29).

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

2.4 Revenue Recognition

The Corporation enters into contracts to supply various goods, services or combinations of goods and services, which are capable of being distinct and accounted for as separate performance obligations. Revenue is recognized when performance obligations under the terms of a contract with customer are satisfied; generally this occurs with the transfer of control of products or services. Control transfers to customers upon shipment or delivery of goods to the destination and upon delivery of services. Revenue is measured as the amount of consideration the Corporation expects to receive in exchange for transferring goods or providing services. Revenue is reduced for variable consideration attributable to customer returns, customer rebates and similar allowances. Sales, excise, and other taxes are excluded from revenue.

2.4.1 Manufactured goods

Revenue from contracts to provide manufactured goods is recognized at the transfer of control, which occurs upon shipment or delivery, in accordance with the terms of the contract. When contracts contain multiple performance obligations, the Corporation allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation identified in the contract. Revenue is recognized when each performance obligation is achieved.

A portion of the Corporation's sales take place on a consignment basis, where the Corporation will deliver inventory to customer locations that has not yet been purchased. The revenue from these sales is recognized when the customer purchases the inventory.

2.4.2 Rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services includes design, advisory and installation services. Revenue from contracts to provide services is recognized when or as the services are provided in accordance with the performance obligations of the contract. The method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations over time is determined using the output method. When contracts include a combination of services, the Corporation allocates the transaction price to each service performance obligation and revenue is recognized as each distinct performance obligation is delivered.

2.4.3 Freight

Freight services beyond normal freight terms incur charges that are recognized as freight revenues.

2.4.4 Construction contracts

Construction contracts include performance obligations for the construction of an asset or to supply a bundled combination of products and services, such as full design build services and the Total Home Solution®. As performance obligations are achieved, revenue is recognized over time or at a point in time, depending on the nature of the performance obligation. When recognizing revenue over time, the amount of revenue recognized is determined based on the extent of progress towards completion of the performance obligations.

When acting as principal for design, advisory, installation, engineering or other work, the Corporation recognizes revenue on a gross basis.

When total costs to be incurred on a contract exceed the total estimated revenue to be earned, a provision for the entire loss on the contract is recognized in the period the loss is determined.

Contract modifications that occur are accounted for as if they were part of the existing contract and are recognized as a cumulative adjustment to revenue.

2.4.5 Other revenue types

Revenue from the sale of other goods or services not listed above is generally ancillary and is recognized when control is transferred, typically on the delivery of the product or service to the customer. These revenues include the sale of scrap material, digital media subscriptions and other revenue types.

2.4.6 Contract costs

Costs the Corporation would not have incurred if a contract had not been obtained and which are expected to be recovered, are included in other current assets on the consolidated balance sheet as contract costs. The deferred contract costs are reduced over the life of a contract in proportion to the completion of those performance obligations.

2.4.7 Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities include cash consideration received as a deposit at the beginning of certain contracts. Contract liabilities are reduced as performance obligations are achieved. The Corporation has determined there are no significant financing components with customers.

Contract liabilities also include variable consideration for customer volume rebates and are accounted for using the 'most likely amount' method.

The operating cycle, or duration, of some construction contracts may exceed an annual year. All contract liabilities are classified as current as they are expected to be realized or satisfied within the normal operating cycle of the contract.

Refer to Note 12 – Contract costs, Note 19 – Contract liabilities and Note 13 – Remaining performance obligations, for further information.

2.4.8 Investment income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Corporation and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents, and restricted cash

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less.

Restricted cash comprises cash collected from certain customers of the USA segment which is contractually segregated from other cash as it is held solely for disbursements to suppliers and service providers specific to those customer's contracts.

2.6 Inventories

Inventories, which comprise raw materials and supplies, work-in-progress and finished products, are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs of inventories are predominantly determined using the weighted average cost method and includes the cost of purchase, the cost of conversion (labour and overhead) and other costs required to bring the inventories to their present location and condition. Some customized work-in-progress and finished product inventories are segregated by customer job number and are held at actual cost. Inventories which have costs determined using the FIFO method represent a small portion of the Corporation's inventories on hand at any point in time and such inventories turn frequently. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories, less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. The cost of work-in-process and finished product inventories includes the cost of materials, the cost of direct labour, and a systematic allocation of manufacturing overheads based on a normal range of capacity for each production facility.

Inventories are written down to net realizable value when the cost of inventories is estimated to be unrecoverable due to obsolescence, damage or declining selling prices. When circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in selling prices, the amount of write-down previously recorded is reversed.

2.7 Property, plant and equipment ("PP&E")

PP&E are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the property, plant and equipment. Gains and losses, determined as the difference between net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, arising on the disposal of individual assets are recognized in earnings in the year of disposal.

PP&E in the course of construction for production are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of PP&E when completed and ready for intended use.

Depreciation commences when the assets are available for use and is recognized on a straight-line basis to depreciate the capitalized cost of assets to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives. When significant parts of an asset have different expected useful lives, they are accounted for as separate components of the asset and depreciated over their estimated useful lives and depreciation method when practical. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Asset class:	Useful life:
Freehold land	Unlimited useful life, not depreciated
Buildings	15 to 40 years
Plant and equipment	3 to 20 years
Assets under construction	Depreciation commences when the asset is constructed and placed in use

An item of PP&E is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognizing an item of PP&E is measured as the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss. PP&E is reviewed quarterly to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at least annually and adjusted as appropriate.

2.8 Leases and right-of-use assets

The Corporation recognizes a right-of-use asset and the corresponding 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 liability adjusted for any lease prepayments less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term.

The lease obligation is initially measured at the present value of the minimum lease payments discounted using the rate implicit in the lease when readily available, otherwise Corporation's incremental borrowing rate. Interest expense is recognized on the lease obligation using the effective interest rate method and payments are applied against the lease obligation.

The Corporation expenses the lease payments associated with short-term leases of duration of less than twelve months and leases of low-value assets.

A right-of-use asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognizing an item of the right-of-use asset is measured as the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

Right-of-use assets are reviewed quarterly to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at least annually and adjusted as appropriate.

2.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting year and the effect of any changes in estimates is accounted for on a prospective basis. A summary of estimated useful life by asset class is as follows:

Class:	Useful life:
Technical Reports	3 to 3.5 years
Patents	17 years
Product development costs	3 years
Software	3 to 5 years
Registered trade names	Indefinite life – not amortized
Order backlog	Lives of individual contracts (max. 3 years)
Non-compete agreements	1 to 1.5 years

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses and the carrying amounts are tested for impairment at least annually or whenever there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. In the case of impairment, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any (Note 2.11).

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognized separately from goodwill are initially recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date, which is considered to be the asset's deemed cost. Subsequent to their initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from use. Any gain or loss arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

2.10 Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Goodwill is not amortized.

Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in the consolidated statement of income.

2.11 Impairment of long-lived assets

At the end of each reporting year, the Corporation reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be 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). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Corporation estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Corporation's CGU that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. A CGU to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

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 discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. The process of determining cash flows requires management to make estimates and assumptions which include forecasted future sales, earnings, capital investment, and discount rates.

If the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit, pro-rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent years.

2.12 Foreign currency translation

The Corporation's primary economic environment in which it operates its businesses is Canada. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Corporation's functional and presentation currency.

At the end of each reporting year, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at exchange rates prevailing at that date. Gains and losses arising from this retranslation are included in profit or loss in the year in which they arise. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at their historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

The Corporation's subsidiaries located in the United States have a functional currency of U.S. dollars. The assets and liabilities of the Corporation's foreign operations are translated into Canadian dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting year. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates applicable to the years when recorded. Equity balance sheet amounts denominated in U.S. dollars are translated using historical exchange rates. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments on identifiable assets and liabilities assumed through acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting year. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income.

2.13 Provisions

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

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting year, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

The Corporation's provisions are not significant and are included in trade and other payables.

2.14 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value when the Corporation or a subsidiary of the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument (Note 24).

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 asset or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

2.15 Financial assets

Financial assets are classified and measured based on three categories: (i) assets at amortized cost; (ii) fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"); or (iii) fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"). The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Upon initial recognition, the Corporation classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if in the period the Corporation changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

(i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

(ii) 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.

2.15.1 Impairment of financial assets

The Corporation uses the "expected credit loss" model for calculating impairment and recognizes expected credit losses as a loss allowance for assets measured at amortized cost. The Corporation's trade and other receivables are typically short-term with payments received within a twelve month period and do not have a significant financing component, therefore the Corporation recognizes an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses based on the Corporation's historical experience. The carrying amount of these assets is net of any loss allowance. Specific reserves may be created for individual customers in exceptional circumstances. Bad debts are written off against the reserve.

2.16 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at either fair value or amortized cost. The Corporation's financial liabilities are classified as 'financial liabilities at amortized cost' and include any borrowings and trade and other payables and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant year. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability. The Corporation does not hold any financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.

2.17 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable, deferred tax and prior year adjustments.

2.17.1 Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable income for the year. Taxable income differs from ‘income before tax’ as reported in the consolidated statements of income because of items of income and expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Corporation’s current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year.

2.17.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable income. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. 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 deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable income nor the accounting income. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

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

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

2.17.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

Current, deferred and prior period tax adjustments are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current, deferred and prior year tax adjustments are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.18 Employee retirement benefit plan

The Corporation has a defined benefit plan (the “Plan”) providing pension benefits to certain eligible employees who are members of a union which is their certified bargaining agent. The Plan is registered with the Financial Services Commission of Ontario and with the Canada Revenue Agency and is funded in accordance with applicable legislation. Commencing April 1, 2012, the defined benefit plan was closed to all new hires.

The cost of providing benefits under the Plan is determined using the projected unit credit method prorated based on service, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling, and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the consolidated balance sheet with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur. Re-measurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognized in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- Service cost (including current and past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- Net interest expense or income; and
- Re-measurement.

The Corporation presents service costs in the consolidated statements of income in the line item cost of sales.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the consolidated balance sheets represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Corporation's defined benefit plan.

2.19 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing profit attributable to common shareholders of the Corporation by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

The Corporation uses the treasury stock method of calculating diluted earnings per common share. The treasury stock method is used to compute the dilutive effect of stock options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method, the exercise of stock options is assumed to have occurred at the beginning of the year and the related common shares are assumed issued at that time. The proceeds from exercise are assumed to have purchased common shares of the Corporation for cancellation at the average market value price during the year. The incremental shares (the difference between the number of shares assumed issued and the number of shares assumed purchased) are included in the denominator of the diluted earnings per common share calculation. Diluted earnings per common share exclude all potential dilutive common shares where the effect is anti-dilutive.

2.20 Share-based payment arrangements

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed over the vesting period, based on the Corporation's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity.

At the end of each reporting year, the Corporation revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of any revision to the original estimates, if any, is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

3. Critical accounting judgments and estimates

In the application of the Corporation's accounting policies, as described in Note 2, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on a combination of historical experience, available knowledge of current conditions, and other factors that are considered to be reasonable and relevant under the circumstances. Actual costs and outcomes may significantly differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimating uncertainty at the end of the reporting year, that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

3.1 Revenue recognition

IFRS 15 requires management to make judgments and estimates. Judgement relates to the identification of performance obligations in each contract. Some contracts with customers include a bundled set of goods and services and judgement is required to determine the goods and services that are distinct performance obligations. Judgement is required to determine any level of integration and any interdependency between goods and services entered with customers. Allocation of the transaction price to different performance obligations may require estimates. In instances where information is incomplete or not available, determination of selling prices include market conditions and other observable inputs such as the scope of work and geographic region.

Judgements and estimates are also required to determine an appropriate measure of progress and pattern of delivery when determining how control of promised goods or services transfers to a customer and to determine progress towards completion of the performance obligations in design build construction contracts

Estimates of variable consideration, incentives and rebates are updated regularly as information becomes available and only to the extent that the variable consideration is constrained.

3.2 Remaining performance obligations

Many factors may lead to a change during a contract performance period, which can result in a change to contract profitability from one financial reporting period to another. Some of the factors that can change the contract revenue include differing site conditions, the availability of skilled labour, the performance of subcontractors, unusual weather and the accuracy of original contracts. Judgements are required of factors that may impact remaining, unsatisfied performance obligations. Estimates are required to determine the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to performance obligations that are unsatisfied, or partially unsatisfied, as at the end of each reporting period. Judgement is also required to determine the timing of when unsatisfied performance obligations will become realized as revenue in future periods.

3.3 Impairment of plant, property and equipment, intangible assets, right-of-use assets and goodwill

Determination of which assets constitute a CGU, and identification of indicators of impairment is subject to management judgments.

Determining whether tangible, intangible and right-of use assets are impaired requires an estimation of the recoverable amount of assets or the CGUs to which they have been allocated. Management is required to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the CGU and a suitable discount rate in order to determine the recoverable amount when using value-in use. Key assumptions used for the value in use calculations are set out in Note 17.

3.4 Valuation of inventories

Management reviews the carrying amount of finished goods inventories at the end of each reporting year and the recorded amount is adjusted to the lower of cost or net realizable value. As part of the review, management is required to make certain assumptions when determining expected realizable amounts.

An inventory reserve is maintained for slow-moving raw materials and work-in-progress inventories. The value of slow-moving inventories is based on management's assessment of market conditions for its products as determined by historical usage and estimated future demand. Any write downs in value may be reversed if the circumstances which caused them no longer exist.

3.5 Allowance for doubtful accounts

Amounts included in allowance for doubtful accounts reflect the lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables. Management determines allowances based on best estimates of future expected credit losses, considering historical credit loss experience, current economic conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions. Significant or unanticipated changes in economic conditions could impact the magnitude of future expected credit losses.

3.6 Income taxes

The Corporation is subject to income taxes in both Canada and the USA. When preparing current and deferred tax expense at the end of each reporting year, management is required to make certain estimates and assumptions regarding the timing of when temporary differences will reverse and tax rates that will be in force at that time. Unknown future events and circumstances, such as changes in tax rates and laws, may materially affect the assumptions and estimates made from one year to the next and thereby affect the consolidated financial statements.

3.7 Measurement of retirement benefits

Post-employment benefits are accounted for on an actuarial basis. The Corporation engages the services of an independent actuary to perform valuations of the Corporation's defined benefits plan and the actuary provides a certified opinion thereon. For inclusion in the valuation, management is required to make certain assumptions including an appropriate discount rate and the estimated return of plan assets. The estimates are reviewed for reasonableness by the actuary. Due to the nature of the assumptions made and used in the valuations, there is the potential for fluctuations of a material nature in the value of the defined benefits in future years.

3.8 Property, plant and equipment

The Corporation estimates the useful life of property, plant and equipment that it owns or is held under a lease. The actual useful life of assets and components of assets could vary significantly from the estimated useful lives used in determining periodic depreciation expense. Management reviews the useful lives of the assets at least annually to ensure that expected and actual lives are closely aligned.

3.9 Share-based payment arrangements

The compensation costs relating to share-based payment arrangements are based on estimates of how many common shares will actually vest and be exercised.

3.10 Leases

IFRS 16 requires management to make judgements and estimates in order to determine the value of the right-of-use assets and the lease liabilities. Judgements may relate to the identification of a lease in a contract and the determination of the lease term and whether an extension or termination option in a lease will be exercised.

Estimates may relate to the lease term, separation of lease and non-lease components and the determination of the appropriate discount rates.

3.11 Impacts of COVID-19

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic following the emergence and rapid spread of a novel strain of the coronavirus ("COVID-19"). This has resulted in North American governments enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures include social distancing, the implementation of travel bans and closures of non-essential businesses, which have caused material disruptions to businesses globally. The production and sale of building materials have been recognized as an essential service across Canada and the United States. The Corporation continues to experience demand for its products and services and has not experienced significant disruptions in its operations. The Corporation continues to effectively operate, conduct commercial activities and execute on projects with a focus on health, safety and reliability. As at December 31, 2020, we have not observed any material impairments of assets or significant changes in the fair value of assets, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The situation is dynamic and the ultimate duration and magnitude of the impact of COVID-19 on the economy and the financial effect on our operations, financial position and financial performance, remain unknown at this time. It will depend on future developments that are uncertain and unpredictable, including the duration and spread of COVID-19, its continued impact on a macro-scale and any new information that may emerge concerning the severity of the virus. These uncertainties may persist beyond when it is determined how to contain the virus or treat its impact. The outbreak presents uncertainty and risk with respect to the Corporation, its performance, and estimates and assumptions used by management in the preparation of its financial results. In addition, it is possible that estimates in the financial statements could change in the near term as a result of COVID-19 and the effect of any such changes could be material, which could result in, among other things, impairment of assets. The Corporation is closely monitoring the impact of the pandemic on all aspects of its business.

4. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”)

4.1 New and revised accounting standards affecting amounts reported and/or disclosures in the consolidated financial statements

The Corporation has applied a number of new and revised IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting year that begins on or after January 1, 2020.

- **Amendments to IFRS 3 - *Business combinations***

  The amendments provide clarification on the definition of a business.

- **Amendments to IAS 1 - *Presentation of financial statements* and IAS 8 - *Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors***

  The amendments refine the definition of material.

- **Amendments to IFRS 9 - *Financial instruments* and IFRS 7 - *Financial instruments: disclosures – Phase 1***

  The amendments address issues affecting financial reporting in the period leading up to IBOR reform.

- **Amendments to IFRS 16 - *Leases***

  The amendments address issues related to the accounting for lease concessions that are a direct consequence of COVID-19.

The Corporation has determined that the amendments had no material impact on the disclosures or on amounts recognized in the annual consolidated financial statements.

4.2 New and revised accounting standards and interpretations, not yet effective

The IASB and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") have issued a number of new standards, amendments and interpretations that have not been applied in prepared these consolidation financial statements as their effective or early adoption dates fall within annual periods beginning subsequent to the current reporting period. The new standards and amendments available through early adoption are as follows:

- **Amendments to IFRS 9 - *Financial instruments* and IFRS 7 - *Financial instruments: disclosures – Phase 2***

  The amendments provide targeted accounting relief and new disclosure requirements to ease the adoption of a new benchmark rate as a result of IBOR reform. The Corporation does not use IBORs as benchmark rates and does not anticipate any impact from this amendment.

5. Segment information

The Corporation operates individual legal entities in Canada and the USA which are reported as operating segments and revenue is reported in accordance with that segmentation.

The Corporation has two reportable operating segments, Canada and the USA, and each segment applies the same accounting policies (Note 2), internal controls and reporting systems. Segments are based on the way management organizes the operations. Segments are identified and managed by the geographic and regulatory environment they operate within because they require compliance with different regulations. Segment performance predominantly focuses on operating results and the manner in which resources are allocated based on Canadian and USA operations, respectively.

The chief operating decision maker evaluates performance on the basis of operating income or loss, as reported on a periodic basis. This performance measure is considered to be the most relevant in evaluating the results of each operating segment.

5.1 Segment sales and operating income

Segment sales represent sales revenues directly attributable to each segment. Inter-segment sales have been eliminated. There are varying levels of integration between each segment.

The Corporation operates individual legal entities in Canada and the USA which are reported as operating segments and revenue is reported in accordance with that segmentation.

The Canadian segment primarily derives its revenues from the sale of expanded polystyrene ("EPS") foam products, which it manufactures at its facilities in Canada. The USA segment primarily derives its revenues from the sale of EPS foam products, customized log and timber structures made at its facilities in the United States which typically include design and installation services that together provide the basis for a bundled sale of its manufactured products.

Segment operating income represents the income as reported by each segment excluding any allocations for corporate income or expenses and foreign exchange gains or losses arising from inter-segment settlements.

Thousands of Canadian dollars

Information regarding each reportable operating segment for years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are set out below:

	Sales revenues		Operating income	
	2020	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**
Canada	**$ 80,453**	$ 78,152	**$ 14,631**	$ 7,831
USA	**54,343**	55,080	**7,451**	5,973
Total for segments	**$ 134,796**	$ 133,232	**22,082**	13,804
Corporate – income (loss)			**718**	(330)
Foreign exchange (loss) gain on inter-segment settlements			**(8)**	6
Consolidated operating income			**$ 22,792**	$ 13,480

5.2 Segment assets and liabilities

Management measures capital employed using net segmented assets. The location of the capital assets and liabilities determines the geographic areas. The reconciliation of segmented assets and segmented liabilities in relation to total consolidated assets and liabilities is set out in the table below:

	2020	**2019**
Assets		
Segment assets	**$ 46,869**	$ 49,198
Assets not allocated to segments:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**32,271**	20,129
Restricted marketable securities	**1,483**	1,483
Freehold land and buildings	**20,570**	21,567
Corporate taxes[1]	**313**	326
Total assets	**$ 101,506**	$ 92,703
Liabilities		
Segment liabilities	**$ 22,789**	$ 18,996
Liabilities not allocated to segments:		
Lease obligations	**8,895**	9,846
Long-term debt	**7,856**	8,217
Total liabilities	**$ 39,540**	$ 37,059
Net segment assets		
Canada	**$ 18,746**	$ 22,889
USA	**5,334**	7,313

[1] Deferred taxes.

Thousands of Canadian dollars

5.3 Other segment information

	2020	2019
Additions to non-current assets:		
Canada	**$ 824**	$ 1,172
USA	**768**	917
Corporate	**-**	113
Total	**$ 1,592**	$ 2,202
Additions to right-of-use assets:		
Canada	**$ 137**	$ 351
USA	**75**	126
Total	**$ 212**	$ 477
Depreciation and amortization:		
Canada	**$ 2,431**	$ 2,526
USA	**959**	973
Corporate	**1,052**	1,059
Total	**$ 4,442**	$ 4,558
Inter-segment sales	**$ 5,515**	$ 8,202

6. Other gains (losses)

	2020	2019
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	**$ (65)**	$ (12)
Realized foreign exchange gains (losses)	**206**	(79)
Gain (loss) on disposals of property, plant and equipment	**49**	(11)
Share-based payment expense	**(62)**	(990)
	$ 128	$ (1,092)

7. Income taxes

7.1 Income taxes recognized in the year

	2020	2019
Current tax expense	**$ 5,149**	$ 3,661
Deferred tax expense (recovery)	**230**	(251)
Income tax expense	**$ 5,379**	$ 3,410

In the year ended December 31, 2020, deferred income tax expense of $49 (2019 - expense of $78) was recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Thousands of Canadian dollars

The income tax expense can be reconciled to the accounting income as follows:

	2020	2019
Income before taxes	**$ 21,799**	$ 12,436
Income tax expense calculated at 24.9% (2019 – 26.9%)	**$ 5,428**	$ 3,345
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	**50**	(102)
Enacted rate changes	**(22)**	(88)
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable income	**17**	306
Prior period adjustments and reassessments	**(108)**	(63)
Other	**14**	12
Income tax expense	**$ 5,379**	$ 3,410

The statutory tax rate in the table above is the combined USA and Canadian federal and blended provincial and state corporate income tax rate of approximately 24.9% (2019 – 26.9%).

7.2 Current tax liabilities

	As at Dec 31, 2020	As at Dec 31, 2019
Current tax liabilities		
Income taxes payable	**$ 1,999**	$ 1,469

7.3 Deferred tax balances

The Corporation is subject to tax in multiple jurisdictions and deferred tax assets and liabilities arising in different jurisdictions cannot be netted against each other. The analysis of deferred tax assets and liabilities presented in the consolidated balance sheets is as follows:

	As at Dec 31, 2020	As at Dec 31, 2019
Deferred tax assets		
Property, plant and equipment	**$ 567**	$ 588
Land	**(94)**	(97)
Other	**(160)**	(164)
	$ 313	$ 327
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment	**$ (2,005)**	$ (1,826)
Intangible assets	**(164)**	(140)
Other	**22**	(46)
Reserves	**163**	164
Lease items	**574**	588
	$ (1,410)	$ (1,260)

Thousands of Canadian dollars

8. Earnings per share

The following table sets forth the reconciliation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	2020	**2019**
Net income for the year	**$ 16,420**	$ 9,026
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic	**6,733,022**	6,720,859
Effect of:		
Dilutive stock options	**190,906**	186,676
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - diluted	**6,923,928**	6,907,535
Earnings per share:		
Basic	**$ 2.44**	$ 1.34
Diluted	**$ 2.37**	$ 1.31

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at Dec 31, 2020	**As at Dec 31, 2019**
Cash held with banks	**$ 24,771**	$ 18,629
Short-term investments	**7,500**	1,500
	$ 32,271	$ 20,129

Interest income earned on bank balances and short-term investments is reported as investment income in the consolidated statements of income.

	As at Dec 31, 2020	**As at Dec 31, 2019**
Cash - restricted	**$ 2,033**	$ 924

Restricted cash comprises cash collected from certain customers of the USA segment which is contractually segregated from other cash as it is held exclusively for disbursements to suppliers and service providers specific to those individual customer contracts.

10. Trade receivables

Eligible trade receivables held by the Corporation’s subsidiaries in Canada have been pledged as security with a bank in support of a revolving credit facility. The revolving credit facility was unused as at December 31, 2020.

10.1 Current trade receivables

Aging profile	**As at Dec 31, 2020**	**As at Dec 31, 2019**
Current and past due for less than 30 days	**$ 11,155**	$ 10,019
Past due for between 31 and 90 days	**280**	1,127
Past due for 91 days or longer	**18**	327
Total gross current trade receivables	**11,453**	11,473
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**(761)**	(727)
Current trade receivables, net	**$ 10,692**	$ 10,746

Thousands of Canadian dollars

The average trade credit allowed on the sale of goods is between 30 and 60 days from the date of shipment. For sales of customized products and services, deposits and/or payment installments are typically incorporated into contract terms to mitigate the potential for default. Deposits and installments received on individual accounts which exceed the value of goods and/or services invoiced are recorded as contract liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets.

The Corporation has recognized an allowance for doubtful trade receivables on accounts that are past due by more than 31 days based on best estimates of future expected credit losses and estimated irrecoverable amounts determined by reference to past experiences. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the allowance for doubtful accounts reserve includes amounts to cover new accounts in the Canadian segment and continuing exposure with several long-standing customers in the USA segment, both of which have trade receivables included in the past due for 91 days or longer category.

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Corporation considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the end of the reporting year. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the customer base is large and diversified.

10.2 Change in allowance for doubtful accounts

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending carrying amounts of the Corporation's allowance for doubtful accounts is as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of year	**$ (727)**	$ (548)
Additional amounts provided for during the year	**(44)**	(225)
Trade receivables written off during the year	**10**	46
Balance at end of year	**$ (761)**	$ (727)

11. Inventories

	As at Dec 31, 2020	As at Dec 31, 2019
Raw materials	**$ 5,509**	$ 6,046
Work in progress	**2,042**	2,156
Finished goods	**2,510**	3,396
	$ 10,061	$ 11,598

Eligible inventories held by each of the Corporation's Canadian and USA subsidiaries have been pledged as security with a bank in support of revolving credit facilities. The revolving credit facilities were unused as at December 31, 2020.

The cost of inventories recognized as an expense in cost of sales in the year ended December 31, 2020, was $70,661 (2019 - $77,842). Included in the cost of inventories recognized as an expense were write-downs from full cost to net realizable value in the amount of $1,199 (2019 - $633). There were no reversals of any write-downs in either 2020 or 2019.

12. Contract costs

Contract costs represent the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer on the expectation these costs will be recovered. Contract costs are comprised of sales commissions paid or payable to obtain certain contracts. These costs are amortized on a proportionate basis as a selling expense over the life of the contract, as this reflects the period over which goods or services are transferred to the customer. Amortization recognized in selling expenses during the year was $415 (2019 - $515). Amortization of contract costs follows the seasonality of operations and is typically higher in the second and third quarter upon completion of performance obligations. Contract costs remaining to be amortized as selling expenses are $732 (2019 - $487).

Thousands of Canadian dollars

13. Remaining performance obligations

Performance obligations for certain goods manufactured, construction and design contracts generally include deposits which are initially recorded as contract liabilities and represent obligations of work that has not yet been completed. Revenue from unsatisfied performance obligations is recognized when services are rendered and control of the goods is transferred to the customers. For contracts that include deposits, the total remaining performance obligations as at year end were $25,636 (2019 - $18,440). The Corporation estimates it will recognize approximately $20,441 of revenue from the unsatisfied performance obligations upon completion of those performance obligations over the next twelve months and $5,195 after twelve months.

14. Property, plant and equipment

Cost	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Assets under construction	Total
Balance at January 1, 2019	**$ 8,612**	**$ 26,491**	**$ 44,547**	**$ 448**	**$ 80,098**
Additions	-	-	107	1,778	1,885
Disposal of PP&E assets	-	-	(1,269)	-	(1,269)
Transfers between asset classes	-	153	1,053	(1,206)	-
Effect of foreign currency changes	(92)	(347)	(425)	(11)	(875)
Balance at December 31, 2019	**8,520**	**26,297**	**44,013**	**1,009**	**79,839**
Additions	-	-	44	1,503	1,547
Disposal of PP&E assets	-	(16)	(814)	-	(830)
Transfers between asset classes	-	328	1,916	(2,244)	-
Effect of foreign currency changes	(36)	(138)	(210)	(24)	(408)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 8,484**	**$ 26,471**	**$ 44,949**	**$ 244**	**$ 80,148**
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance at January 1, 2019	**$ -**	**$ 11,351**	**$ 32,053**	**$ -**	**$ 43,404**
Depreciation expense	-	1,191	1,883	-	3,074
Disposal of PP&E assets	-	-	(1,211)	-	(1,211)
Effect of foreign currency changes	-	(198)	(260)	-	(458)
Balance at December 31, 2019	**-**	**12,344**	**32,465**	**-**	**44,809**
Depreciation expense	-	1,167	1,813	-	2,980
Disposal of PP&E assets	-	(16)	(796)	-	(812)
Effect of foreign currency changes	-	(94)	(135)	-	(229)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ -**	**$ 13,401**	**$ 33,347**	**$ -**	**$ 46,748**
Net book values					
2019	$ 8,520	$ 13,953	$ 11,548	$ 1,009	$ 35,030
2020	**8,484**	**13,070**	**11,602**	**244**	**33,400**

Depreciation commences when assets are available for use. Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2020 in the amount of $2,750 (2019 - $2,818) is included in cost of sales, with an amount of $112 (2019 - $123) included in selling expenses, and an amount of $109 (2019 - $133) included in administrative expenses.

Assets under construction as at December 31, 2020 are expected to be available for use in 2021.

Thousands of Canadian dollars

15. Right-of-use assets

Cost	Property	Vehicles	Truck and trailers	Office equipment	Machinery and equipment	Total
Balance at January 1, 2019	**$ 12,266**	**$ 798**	**$ 249**	**$ 362**	**$ 25**	**$ 13,700**
Additions	212	229	-	36	-	477
Disposal of right-of-use assets	-	(125)	-	(14)	-	(139)
Effect of foreign currency changes	(139)	(14)	(6)	(13)	(1)	(173)
Balance at December 31, 2019	**12,339**	**888**	**243**	**371**	**24**	**13,865**
Additions	44	168	-	-	-	212
Disposal of right-of-use assets	-	(196)	-	(168)	-	(364)
Effect of foreign currency changes	(56)	(4)	(2)	(5)	-	(67)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 12,327**	**$ 856**	**$ 241**	**$ 198**	**$ 24**	**$ 13,646**

Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance at January 1, 2019	**$ 4,616**	**$ 512**	**$ 61**	**$ 185**	**$ 21**	**$ 5,395**
Depreciation expense	1,002	182	43	96	3	1,326
Disposal of right-of-use assets	-	(127)	-	(12)	-	(139)
Effect of foreign currency changes	(91)	(7)	(3)	(7)	-	(108)
Balance at December 31, 2019	**5,527**	**560**	**101**	**262**	**24**	**6,474**
Depreciation expense	1,010	198	44	60	-	1,312
Disposal of right-of-use assets	-	(196)	-	(168)	-	(364)
Effect of foreign currency changes	(50)	(6)	(2)	(5)	-	(63)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 6,487**	**$ 556**	**$ 143**	**$ 149**	**$ 24**	**$ 7,359**

Net book values						
2019	$ 6,812	$ 328	$ 142	$ 109	$ -	$ 7,391
2020	**5,840**	**300**	**98**	**49**	**-**	**6,287**

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2020 in the amount of $878 (2019 - $889) is included in cost of sales, with an amount of $290 (2019 - $279) included in selling expenses, and amount of $144 (2019 - $158) included in administrative expenses.

Thousands of Canadian dollars

16. Intangible assets

Cost	Patents	Product development costs	Software	Registered trade names	Technical Reports	Order backlog	Non-compete agreement	Total
Balance at January 1, 2019	**$ 70**	**$ 976**	**$ 2,817**	**$ 1,368**	**$ -**	**$ 202**	**$ 39**	**$ 5,472**
Additions	-	-	317	-	-	-	-	317
Disposal of intangible assets	-	-	(433)	-	-	-	-	(433)
Effect of foreign currency changes	-	(15)	(23)	(66)	-	(10)	(2)	(116)
Balance at December 31, 2019	**70**	**961**	**2,678**	**1,302**	**-**	**192**	**37**	**5,240**
Additions	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	45
Transfers	-	-	-	(80)	80	-	-	-
Effect of foreign currency changes	-	(6)	(9)	(21)	(4)	(4)	(1)	(45)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 70**	**$ 955**	**$ 2,714**	**$ 1,201**	**$ 76**	**$ 188**	**$ 36**	**$ 5,240**

Accumulated Amortization	Patents	Product development costs	Software	Registered trade names	Technical Reports	Order backlog	Non-compete agreement	Total
Balance at January 1, 2019	**$ 63**	**$ 976**	**$ 2,745**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 202**	**$ 39**	**$ 4,025**
Amortization expense	5	-	153	-	-	-	-	158
Disposal of intangible assets	-	-	(433)	-	-	-	-	(433)
Effect of foreign currency changes	-	(15)	(23)	-	-	(10)	(2)	(50)
Balance at December 31, 2019	**68**	**961**	**2,442**	**-**	**-**	**192**	**37**	**3,700**
Amortization expense	2	-	140	-	8	-	-	150
Disposal of intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of foreign currency changes	-	(6)	(9)	-	-	(4)	(1)	(20)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 70**	**$ 955**	**$ 2,573**	**$ -**	**$ 8**	**$ 188**	**$ 36**	**$ 3,830**

Net book values	Patents	Product development costs	Software	Registered trade names	Technical Reports	Order backlog	Non-compete agreement	Total
2019	$ 2	$ -	$ 236	$ 1,302	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,540
2020	**-**	**-**	**141**	**1,201**	**68**	**-**	**-**	**1,410**

Amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2020 in the amount of $7 (2019 - $8) is included in cost of goods sold, an amount of $6 (2019 - $7) is included in selling expenses, and an amount of $137 (2019 - $143) is included in administrative expenses.

Thousands of Canadian dollars

17. Goodwill

17.1 Cost

	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of year	**$ 2,275**	$ 2,360
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	**(34)**	(85)
Balance at end of year	**$ 2,241**	$ 2,275

As at the testing date selected, the Corporation determined that the value in use of each cash-generating unit exceeded its carrying amounts and therefore no provision for impairment was recognized. In order to determine whether impairment is incurred, the Corporation estimates the recoverable amount of each CGU. Recoverable amounts are determined on the basis of value in use calculations.

17.2 Allocation of goodwill to cash-generating units

The carrying amount of goodwill has been allocated for impairment testing purposes to the following cash-generating units:

	As at Dec 31, 2020	As at Dec 31, 2019
Canada	**$ 580**	$ 580
USA	**1,661**	1,695
	$ 2,241	$ 2,275

The recoverable amounts of the cash-generating units are determined by performing value in use calculations which use cash flow projections based on a one-year financial budget approved by the directors plus future financial projections covering an additional four-year period. The cash flow projections for the four year period following the budget year are prepared in a manner consistent with past experience and reflect management's expectation of the medium term operating performance of the CGUs and the markets in which they operate. The valuation model also takes into account working capital requirements and capital investments required to support the sales revenue projections, and terminal values.

The Corporation used a discount rate of 14.0% (12.0% in 2019). The discount rate was determined based on an estimate of the Corporation's weighted average cost of capital. The discount rate is pre-tax.

The key assumptions used for value in use calculations in 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

Year	Cash generating unit	Compound annual growth rate (5 Years)	Long-term growth rate	Discount rate
2020	**Canada**	**2.3 %**	**2.0 %**	**14.0 %**
	USA	**6.1 %**	**2.0 %**	**14.0 %**
2019	Canada	3.0 %	2.0 %	12.0 %
	USA	6.0 %	2.0 %	12.0 %

Thousands of Canadian dollars

18. Retirement benefits plans

18.1 Group registered retirement savings plan

The Corporation operates a group registered retirement savings plan for all qualifying employees in Canada. The assets of each individual in the plan are held separately from those of the Corporation in investment instruments under the control of a large Canadian insurer. An individual employee's assets held in the plan are self-administered by the employee. The Corporation's obligation with respect to the group registered retirement savings plans is to administer employee contributions via the payroll and to part-match contributions made by employees based on an established policy.

18.2 Group 401K plan

The Corporation operates group 401K plans for all qualifying employees located in Nevada, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Idaho, USA, in which qualifying employees may elect to defer current wages for retirement. The Corporation has the option to match employee contributions to the plans.

The assets of the plans are held separately from those of the Corporation by a trust company and governed by a custodial agreement under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act ("ERISA"). The Corporation also utilizes the services of registered investment brokers and third party administrators in the fulfilment of its actuarial and fiduciary responsibilities with respect to the plans.

18.3 Defined benefit pension plan

The Corporation operates a funded defined benefit pension plan for qualifying Ontario-based employees who are members of the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union. Under the plan, retiring employees receive on a monthly basis a fixed benefit amount multiplied by the number of years of eligible service. No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees except for a minimal amount of life insurance coverage.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of defined benefit obligation were determined as at December 31, 2019 and the accounting valuations were subsequently updated to December 31, 2020, by the independent actuary. The next valuation report is required as at December 31, 2022.

The table below outlines the amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets arising from the Corporation's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan:

	As at Dec 31, 2020	**As at Dec 31, 2019**
Present value of the funded defined benefit obligation	**$ (2,140)**	$ (1,945)
Fair value of plan assets	**2,177**	2,249
Net asset arising from defined benefit obligation	**$ 37**	$ 304

The principal assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial accounting valuations were as follows:

	2020	**2019**
Discount rate (end of fiscal year)	**2.75 %**	3.25 %
Expected return on plan assets	**2.75 %**	3.25 %

Amounts recognized as an expense in respect of the defined benefit plan were as follows:

	2020	**2019**
Current service costs	**$ 45**	$ 46
Administration costs	**34**	12
Interest costs	**73**	72
Interest income	**(82)**	(72)
	$ 70	$ 58

Thousands of Canadian dollars

The expense for the years is included in cost of sales in the consolidated statements of income.

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation were as follows:

	2020	2019
Opening defined benefit obligation	**$ 1,945**	$ 1,898
Current service costs	**45**	46
Interest cost on obligation	**73**	72
Benefit payments	**(72)**	(61)
Actuarial gain	**149**	(10)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**$ 2,140**	$ 1,945

Movements in the present value of the plan assets were as follows:

	2020	2019
Opening fair value of plan assets	**$ 2,249**	$ 1,908
Actual return on plan assets	**34**	306
Employer contributions	**-**	108
Administration costs	**(34)**	(12)
Benefit payments	**(72)**	(61)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**$ 2,177**	$ 2,249

The major categories of plan assets are as follows:

	Distribution of plan assets	
	As at Dec 31, 2020	As at Dec 31, 2019
Equity instruments	**77 %**	73 %
Fixed income securities	**23 %**	27 %
Total	**100 %**	100 %

To the best of management's knowledge, none of the plan assets are invested in the Corporation's shares.
The Corporation is not required to make contributions to the defined benefit plan in the 2021 financial year.

Thousands of Canadian dollars

19. Contract liabilities

The Corporation enters into contracts to sell its products and services in the normal course of its operations. When the customer's payment precedes performance, the Corporation recognizes a contract liability. A contract liability is also recognized for the estimated rebates payable to customers associated with recognized sales at the end of the period. Contract liabilities are reduced as performance obligations are achieved and rebates paid. The changes in contract liabilities are set out below:

	Contract liabilities		**Revenue related to**				
2020	**Balance, beginning of period [1]**	**Current period [2]**	**Current period deposits [3]**	**Beginning of period deposits [4]**	**Rebates, net [5]**	**Foreign exchange**	**Balance, end of period**
Jan 1- Mar 31	**$ 5,943**	**$ 4,251**	**$ (2,099)**	**$ (1,836)**	**$ (1,202)**	**$ 340**	**$ 5,397**
Apr 1- Jun 30	**5,397**	**8,106**	**(2,437)**	**(2,768)**	**360**	**(258)**	**8,400**
Jul 1- Sep 30	**8,400**	**10,086**	**(4,622)**	**(4,535)**	**467**	**(77)**	**9,719**
Oct 1- Dec 31	**9,719**	**10,303**	**(6,527)**	**(5,510)**	**34**	**(300)**	**7,719**
2019							
Jan 1- Mar 31	$ 6,464	$ 5,540	$ (2,502)	$ (2,503)	$ (1,166)	$ (23)	$ 5,810
Apr 1- Jun 30	5,810	8,657	(3,226)	(3,075)	569	(81)	8,654
Jul 1- Sep 30	8,654	9,495	(4,115)	(4,522)	412	148	10,072
Oct 1- Dec 31	10,072	8,670	(5,899)	(6,909)	169	(160)	5,943

[1] Contract liabilities for customer deposits the Corporation has received for outstanding performance obligations and unpaid customer rebates earned and payable by the Corporation.

[2] Customer deposits that the Corporation has received during the period from new contracts with customers or additional customer deposits on existing contracts with customers, in advance of the Corporation's performance.

[3] Revenue recognized through the completion of performance obligations related only to the extent new customer deposits are received in the same period, excluding any amounts recognized as revenue from beginning balances. The decrease in contract liabilities is constrained to revenue recognized from customer deposits applied to performance obligations achieved in the current period.

[4] Revenue recognized through the completion of performance obligations related to either new or existing contracts, for customer deposits on hand from prior periods, that was included in the beginning balance and excludes amounts recognized during the period in the note above.

[5] Customer rebates payable to customers, net of amounts settled.

20. Borrowings

20.1 Operating credit facilities

Canada

In January 2019, the Corporation increased its credit facility arrangements from $10,000 to $17,000. The revolving facility continues to be secured by a first ranking security interest in trade receivables and inventories of the Canadian subsidiary. The Corporation provides a guarantee and postponement of claim to the bank in the amount of $17,000.

The interest rate applicable on draws made against the facility is the Canadian bank's prime rate and the facility carries a nominal maintenance fee. The credit facility was not drawn as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

USA

The USA segment has a credit facility arrangement with a US bank for a variable rate revolving facility in the amount of $3,000. The revolving facility is secured by all inventory and equipment of the USA subsidiary and is subject to additional covenants. The interest rate applicable on draws made against the facility is a variable rate based on an index plus 0.25%.

Under the facility, the USA subsidiary is subject to certain covenants, one of which is a financial covenant to maintain an Operating Cash Flow to Fixed Charge Coverage ratio of not less than 1.20:1. The second covenant is to maintain a Total Debt to Tangible Net Worth Ratio of less than 3.00 to 1.00. The credit facility was not used as at December 31, 2020.

Thousands of Canadian dollars

The Corporation continues to follow a policy of carrying US dollar balances and borrowing in Canadian dollars, when required, rather than executing multiple cross-border foreign exchange transactions.

20.2 Long-term debt

The Corporation's long-term debt position is stated in the following table:

	Dec 31, 2020	Dec 31, 2019
Balance at beginning of period	**$ 8,217**	$ 8,568
Repayments	**(361)**	(351)
Balance at end of period	**$ 7,856**	$ 8,217

As at February 28, 2017, the Corporation obtained long-term debt, with a five year duration, from a Canadian bank to fund the purchase of a real estate transaction at a fixed interest rate of 3.25%. The long-term debt is being amortized over a 20 year amortization period and subject to renewal in February 2022. The long-term debt is eligible for prepayment privilege, subject to certain prepayment penalties and is secured by the Corporation's property. Borrowing and closing costs were expensed as incurred, as amounts are not material.

The Corporation is subject to certain covenants on its long-term debt, one of which is a financial covenant to maintain a Debt Service Coverage Ratio of not less than 1.25:1.00. The financial covenant ratio is tested on an annual, year-end basis. The financial covenant ratio was calculated and the Corporation was compliant with the ratio as at December 31, 2020.

Estimated principal repayments on long-term debt through to maturity are set out in the table below:

	Dec 31, 2020
Current within 12 months	$ 373
Due within 12 to 24 months	385
Due within 25 to 36 months	398
Due within 37 to 48 months	411
Due within 49 to 60 months	425
Due after 60 months	5,864
Total	**$ 7,856**

21. Lease obligations

The Corporation has lease obligations for contracts related to property (land, office space, manufacturing and storage facilities), vehicles, truck and trailers, office equipment and machinery and equipment. Lease obligations for automobiles and equipment are secured by the lessors' title to the automobiles and equipment.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. Discount rates in effect on outstanding leases, for the year ended December 31, 2020 varied between 1.2% and 18.1%, (2019 – 1.2% and 18.1%) depending on the nature and duration of the lease.

Thousands of Canadian dollars

21.1 The Corporation's lease obligations as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 are stated in the following table:

	Minimum lease payments	
	As at Dec 31, 2020	**As at Dec 31, 2019**
Not later than one year	**$ 1,972**	$ 2,024
Later than one year and not later than five years	**6,321**	6,683
Later than five years	**6,593**	7,965
Total minimum lease payments	**14,886**	16,672
Less: amounts representing finance costs	**5,991**	6,826
Present value of minimum lease payments	**$ 8,895**	$ 9,846

Lease obligations are included in the consolidated balance sheets as follows:

	As at Dec 31, 2020	**As at Dec 31, 2019**
Current	**$ 1,161**	$ 1,167
Long-term	**7,734**	8,679
Total	**$ 8,895**	$ 9,846

21.2 Lease obligations

	Property	**Vehicles**	**Truck and trailers**	**Office equipment**	**Machinery and equipment**	**Total**
Balance at January 1, 2019	**$ 9,929**	**$ 304**	**$ 191**	**$ 182**	**$ 3**	**$ 10,609**
Additions	211	230	-	36	-	477
Repayments	(825)	(190)	(41)	(98)	(3)	(1,157)
Disposal	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Effect of foreign currency changes	(64)	(8)	(3)	(6)	-	(81)
Balance at December 31, 2019	**9,251**	**336**	**147**	**112**	**-**	**9,846**
Additions	44	168	-	-	-	212
Repayments	(858)	(194)	(42)	(62)	-	(1,156)
Disposal	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Effect of foreign currency changes	(8)	-	-	2	-	(6)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 8,429**	**$ 310**	**$ 105**	**$ 51**	**$ -**	**$ 8,895**
Current	$ 934	$ 150	$ 43	$ 34	$ -	$ 1,161
Long-term	7,495	160	62	17	-	7,734
Total	**$ 8,429**	**$ 310**	**$ 105**	**$ 51**	**$ -**	**$ 8,895**

Expense related to short-term leases during the year ended December 31, 2020 was $39 (2019 - $37). Expense related to low value leases during the year ended December 31, 2020 was $1 (2019 - $2).

Total cash outflows for lease payments during the year ended December 31, 2020 was $2,011 (2019 - $2,046).

Finance costs paid relating to lease obligations during the year ended December 31, 2020 was $855 (2019 - $889).

Thousands of Canadian dollars

22. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The following table provides a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances for financing activities, including cash and non-cash flows changes:

		Cash changes		Non-cash changes			
	Dec 31, 2019	Borrowings	Repayments	Additions	Disposal	Foreign exchange	Dec 31, 2020
Long-term debt	$ 8,217	$ -	$ (361)	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ 7,856**
Lease obligations	9,846	-	(1,156)	212	(1)	(6)	**8,895**
Total	**$ 18,063**	**$ -**	**$ (1,517)**	**$ 212**	**$ (1)**	**$ (6)**	**$ 16,751**

23. Issued capital

23.1 Authorized

The Corporation's authorized share capital represents:

(a) An unlimited number of voting common shares without nominal or par value which carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

(b) An unlimited number of preferred shares without nominal or par value, issuable in series at the discretion of the directors of the Corporation of which none are outstanding.

23.2 Share-based payments

The Corporation has a stock option plan under which the maximum number of shares issuable is equal to 10% of the number of issued and outstanding common shares. A stock option allows the grantee of the option to acquire common shares of the Corporation, at the strike price established at the time of grant. Options may be exercised at any time from the vesting date to the date of expiry. The strike price of each stock option is determined with reference to the market price of the Corporation's common shares. Each share option converts into one ordinary common share of the Corporation upon exercising. No amounts are paid or payable by the recipient on initial receipt of the option. The options carry neither rights to dividends nor voting rights.

Under PFB's stock option plan, 600,000 stock options have been granted to senior management with an exercise price ranging from $8.50 to $11.75 per share and there were 25,000 stock options granted to directors with an exercise price of $8.05 per share in the prior year under the current stock option plan. Options granted vest on a graduated schedule and expire ten years subsequent to the grant date. The exercise price of the options was determined with reference to the price of PFB's stock on the Toronto Stock Exchange on the respective grant dates.

The following table sets forth information concerning the inputs used in this model, share options outstanding, exercisable, the weighted average exercise price and weighted average remaining life as at December 31, 2020:

				Grant date				
Number of options outstanding	Number of options exercisable	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining life (years)	Weighted average risk-free interest rate (%)	Weighted average expected life (years)	Estimated volatility (%)	Expected annual dividend yield (%)	Weighted average fair value per option
369,000	69,000	$ 8.50	7.25	2.11	9.69	18.04	3.98	$ 0.76
100,000	10,000	$ 11.75	8.25	1.76	10.00	16.91	2.72	$ 1.56
125,000	-	$ 11.75	9.25	2.11	10.00	31.37	3.68	$ 1.87
594,000	**79,000**	**$ 9.72**	**7.83**					

At the grant date, each option is measured at the fair value determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The risk-free interest rate is based on Government of Canada bonds with similar duration, at the grant date. The weighted average expected life is based from the grant date to the date on which the option is expected to be exercised. Expected volatility is estimated by considering historic share price volatility over the most recently completed annual reporting period.

Options with vesting requirements have an aggregate fair value of $442 or $0.93 per option and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the ten year vesting period with the quarterly amortization amounts reported as compensation expense included as other losses on the income statement with the off-set to equity-settled employee benefits reserves on the balance sheet.

In the year ended December 31, 2020, upon the exercise of options at a weighted average exercise price of $8.50, the Corporation issued 6,000 shares through the issuance of common shares from treasury. In the year ended December 31, 2019, upon the exercise of options at a weighted average exercise price of $8.05, the Corporation issued 25,000 shares through the issuance of common shares from treasury.

23.3 Restricted Share Units

On January 1, 2019, 100,000 Restricted Share Units (“RSUs”) were awarded to the Corporation’s former Chief Operating Officer and current Director. Each restricted share unit gives the holder the right to receive one common share of the Corporation. The rights to acquire 100,000 common shares of the Corporation, at the election of the Director, vested immediately on the date of grant. The share-based remuneration expense of the RSUs was based on the fair value of the common shares on the date of grant using the closing market share price on the date prior to the grant. The Corporation recorded a share-based remuneration expense for an amount of $950 as a compensation expense in other losses in the income statement, with an offset to equity-settled employee benefits reserves in 2019.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Corporation settled the outstanding RSUs through the issuance of common shares from treasury. The accumulated charges related to the RSUs recorded in equity-settle employee reserves were transferred to share capital on the issuance of 100,000 common shares in settlement of the exercised RSU award.

23.4 Normal Course Issuer Bid

In September 2020, the Corporation obtained approval from the Toronto Stock Exchange to renew its Normal Course Issuer Bid (the “Bid”) program for a 12-month period, which commenced on September 3, 2020 and ends no later than September 2, 2021. The renewal allows the Corporation to purchase up to a maximum of 50,000 of its common shares, representing 0.74% of the Corporation’s 6,791,003 issued and outstanding common shares as at August 24, 2020, subject to daily maximum purchases of 1,000 common shares. The Corporation will purchase from time-to-time its common shares at market prices by means of open market transactions on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

In the year ended December 31, 2019, the Corporation purchased for cancellation 50,000 of its common shares, under the previous Bid, for an aggregate price of $525, of which $368 was charged to retained earnings as a premium on redemption of the common shares.

In the year ended December 31, 2020, the Corporation did not purchase any of its common shares.

23.5 Dividends

In the first quarter of 2020, the Corporation’s board of directors declared a regular quarterly dividend of $0.09 (2019 - $0.08) per common share which was paid in February of each year, respectively. The dividend payment in February 2020 amounted to $602 (2019 - $538).

In the second quarter of 2020, the Corporation’s board of directors declared a regular quarterly dividend of $0.09 (2019 - $0.09) per common share which was paid in May of each year, respectively. The dividend payment in May 2020 amounted to $602 (2019 - $607).

In the third quarter of 2020, the Corporation’s board of directors declared a regular quarterly dividend of $0.09 (2019 - $0.09) per common share which was paid in August of each year, respectively. The dividend payment in August 2020 amounted to $611 (2019 - $606).

In the fourth quarter of 2020, the Corporation’s board of directors declared a regular quarterly dividend of $0.10 (2019 - $0.09) per common share which was paid in November of each year, respectively. The dividend payment in November 2020 amounted to $680 (2019 - $607).

Thousands of Canadian dollars

In the year ended December 31, 2020, the Corporation's Board of Directors declared a one-time, special dividend of $1.00 (2019 - $1.00) per common share which was paid on November 30, 2020 (2019 – November 29, 2019).

Aggregate dividends paid in the year ended December 31, 2020, amounted to $9,292 (2019 - $9,044).

Dividends paid by PFB, in 2020, qualify as eligible dividends and satisfy the enhanced gross-up and dividend tax credit change enacted under Canadian tax law.

24. Financial instruments

24.1 Capital management

The Corporation manages its capital structure to ensure that the Corporation and its subsidiaries will be able to continue as going concerns, maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity, and to safeguard corporate assets.

The capital structure of the Corporation consists of net debt (long-term debt as detailed in Note 20 offset by cash and cash equivalents) and equity of the Corporation (comprising issued share capital, reserves, and retained earnings as detailed in the consolidated statement of changes in equity).

The Corporation's capital structure, net of cash and cash equivalents, as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, is as outlined in the following table:

	As at Dec 31, 2020	**As at Dec 31, 2019**
Debt (excluding lease obligations)	**$ 7,856**	$ 8,217
Less: cash and cash equivalents	**32,271**	20,129
Surplus cash	**$ (24,415)**	$ (11,912)
Shareholders' equity	**$ 61,966**	$ 55,656
Net borrowings to equity ratio	**N/A**	N/A

The Corporation considers the amount of capital it requires in proportion to the associated risks. Adjustments may be made to the Corporation's capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The capital structure can be maintained or adjusted in a variety of ways as circumstances may change, including: adjusting the amount of dividends paid to shareholders; purchasing shares for cancellation (under Normal Course Issuer Bids); issuing new shares; and increasing or repaying any debt financing.

The Corporation pursues its capital management objectives by prudently managing the capital generated through internal growth of its operations, optimizing the use of lower cost capital when required, and raising share capital when deemed appropriate, to fund significant strategic growth initiatives.

24.2 Categories of financial instruments

The Corporation, through its financial assets and liabilities, is exposed to a variety of risks that may affect the fair value of its financial instruments with each carrying varying degrees of significance which could affect the Corporation's ability to achieve its strategic objectives of growing its operations and increasing shareholder returns.

The following fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value of financial instruments classified as FVTPL. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1: Fair value based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Fair value based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3: Fair value based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

Thousands of Canadian dollars

The estimated fair value of each class of financial instruments, the methods and assumptions that were used to determine it are as follows:

- The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade receivables, and trade and other payables approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of those instruments.
- Marketable securities – restricted, consist of units of a Canadian REIT which are priced at $8.10 per unit based on a plan of arrangement and remain in escrow.
- Long-term debt is carried at amortized cost. The estimated fair value of long-term borrowings has been estimated to approximate the amortized cost.

A summary of the categories, measurement basis, hierarchy, carrying values and fair values of financial instruments held by the Corporation are stated in the following table:

				December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
Financial instrument	**Category**	**Measurement**	**Hierarchy**	**Carrying Amount**	**Fair Value**	**Carrying Amount**	**Fair Value**
Cash and cash equivalents	Assets at amortized cost	Amortized cost	Level 1	**$ 32,271**	**$ 32,271**	$ 20,129	$ 20,129
Cash - restricted	Assets at amortized cost	Amortized cost	Level 1	**2,033**	**2,033**	924	924
Restricted marketable securities	FVOCI	Fair value	Level 2	**1,483**	**1,483**	1,483	1,483
Trade receivables	Assets at amortized cost	Amortized cost	N/A	**10,692**	**10,692**	10,746	10,746
Trade and other payables	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Amortized cost	N/A	**(11,661)**	**(11,661)**	(10,324)	(10,324)
Long-term debt	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Amortized cost	Level 2	**(7,856)**	**(7,856)**	(8,217)	(8,217)

During the year ending December 31, 2020 (December 31, 2019), there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

24.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk that the Corporation's counterparty in a transaction fails to meet or discharge their obligation to the Corporation.

The Corporation's exposure to credit risk is associated with trade receivables and the potential risk that any customer is unable to pay amounts due. Allowances for doubtful accounts and bad debts are estimated as at the balance sheet date. The amounts reported for trade receivables on the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful accounts and the net carrying value represents the Corporation's maximum exposure to credit risk.

The Corporation's subsidiaries provide trade credit to their customers in the normal course of business and the Corporation's credit policy is universally adopted across all businesses. The policy requires the credit history of each new customer to be closely examined before credit is granted, which may involve performing solvency tests if a particular account is expected to become significant. It is not normal practice to require customers to provide collateral or security as a condition of approving trade credit. The diversity of the Corporation's customer base and product offering combine to minimize overall exposures to credit risks.

Customers ordering highly-customized manufactured products are required to make advance payments at various predefined stages of a sales contract. All payments received in advance of invoicing are reported as contract liabilities in the current liability section of the balance sheet. Final contract balances are typically required to be paid in full before products are shipped.

Thousands of Canadian dollars

Management reviews past due trade receivables balances on a weekly basis to monitor potential credit risks. Accounts are considered for impairment on a case-by-case basis when they are past due or when objective evidence is received that a customer may default. A number of factors are considered in determining the likelihood of impairment. All bad debt write-offs and changes in the doubtful trade receivables reserve are expensed or credited, as applicable, to selling expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

PFB believes that credit risk associated with its trade receivables is limited for the following reasons:

- Trade receivables balances are spread amongst a broad customer base which is dispersed across a wide geographic range;
- The aging profile of trade receivables balances is systematically monitored by management;
- Larger customers are offered a discount off invoice for prompt payment which is strictly enforced; and
- Payments for highly-customized orders are received in advance of products being shipped.

Potential credit risk associated with contractual holdback amounts pertaining to certain large projects is considered to be low as the customers involved are required to provide bonding to the owners of the projects. The credit risk on cash balances is limited because the counterparties are large commercial banks in Canada and the United States.

Payment of interest by customers arising on past due trade receivables balances is included in investment income in the consolidated statements of income.

24.4 Foreign currency risk

Currency risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Corporation operates in both Canada and the United States of America and is exposed to foreign exchange risks arising from changes in foreign exchange rates between the two countries. At the present time, the Corporation has a net exposure to the U.S. dollar, as the prices for most raw materials used in its operations are denominated in that currency. Raw material supplies denominated in U.S. dollars are usually required to be paid within thirty days or less of receiving actual deliveries, which is consistent with industry practices.

Periodically, management may commit to entering into foreign exchange contracts to attempt to protect earnings against relatively short-term fluctuations in exchange rates. In such cases, management attempts to make informed judgments in entering such transactions but there is a possibility that markets may not respond in ways predicted. To the extent that the Corporation does not fully hedge its foreign currency exposure and exchange rate risk, or the Corporation’s subsidiaries are not able to or do not raise their selling prices accordingly when exchange rates are moving in an unfavourable direction, the profitability of the business could be adversely affected. The Corporation did not hold any foreign exchange contracts as at December 31, 2020.

The following tables detail the Corporation’s exposure to foreign currency risk as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, including a sensitivity analysis to changes in foreign exchange rates:

	December 31, 2020			**December 31, 2019**		
	USD	**Change in currency**	**Effect on after tax income (loss)**	**USD**	**Change in currency**	**Effect on after tax income (loss)**
Net monetary assets	**$ 22,414**	**5.0 %**	**$ 836**	$ 15,978	5.0 %	$ 607
Net monetary liabilities	**(5,042)**	**5.0 %**	**$ (188)**	(4,286)	5.0 %	$ (163)

24.5 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates.

The Corporation’s Canadian subsidiary had access to a revolving credit facility with a Canadian bank. The revolving credit facility had a limit of $17,000, based on marginable trade receivables and inventories. The revolving credit facility was repaid and unused at December 31, 2020 (December 31, 2019 - $17,000 unused). The Corporation’s USA subsidiary had access to a revolving credit facility with a US bank. The revolving credit facility had a limit of

Thousands of Canadian dollars

$3,000, based on all inventory and equipment. The revolving credit facility was unused as at December 31, 2020 (December 31, 2019 - $1,250, unused).

24.6 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. Financial liabilities include principal and interest payments.

The Corporation's liquidity risk is that it is not able to settle liabilities when due or that it can do so only at an abnormally high cost. Accordingly, one of management's primary goals is to maintain an optimum level of liquidity by actively managing assets, liabilities and cash flows generated by operations. The Corporation's future strategies can be financed through a combination of cash flows generated by operations, borrowing under existing credit facilities, and the issuance of equity. Management prepares regular budgets and cash flow forecasts to help predict future changes in liquidity.

The Corporation has financial liabilities with the following maturities:

As at December 31, 2020	Total	Current less than 12 months	Due within 12 to 24 months	Due within 25 to 36 months	Due within 37 to 48 months	Due after 48 months
Trade and other payables	**$ 11,661**	**$ 11,661**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
Long-term debt	**10,123**	**623**	**623**	**623**	**623**	**7,631**
Lease obligations	**14,886**	**1,972**	**1,781**	**1,723**	**1,405**	**8,005**
Total	**$ 36,670**	**$ 14,256**	**$ 2,404**	**$ 2,346**	**$ 2,028**	**$ 15,636**
As at December 31, 2019						
Trade and other payables	$ 10,324	$ 10,324	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Long-term debt	10,746	623	623	623	623	8,254
Lease obligations	16,672	2,024	1,894	1,705	1,679	9,370
Total	$ 37,742	$ 12,971	$ 2,517	$ 2,328	$ 2,302	$ 17,624

25. Related party transactions

All related party transactions are constituted in the ordinary course of business and they have been measured at the agreed to exchange amounts which approximate fair value. All transactions with related parties have been approved by the Board of Directors.

Balances and transactions between the Corporation and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Corporation, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note (Note 5.3). Details of transactions between the Corporation and other related parties are disclosed below.

25.1 Trading transactions

Related party transactions are constituted in the ordinary business and they have been measured at the agreed to exchange amounts which closely approximate fair value.

In the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Corporation had the following trading transactions with related parties:

Related party	Nature of transactions	2020	2019
E. Carruthers Trucking	Transportation services	**$ 1,758**	$ 2,168
Aeonian Capital Corporation	Management services	**370**	350
		$ 2,128	$ 2,518

The following related party balances were outstanding at the end of the reporting years:

Thousands of Canadian dollars

Related party	Nature of transactions	2020	2019
E. Carruthers Trucking	Transportation services	**$ 46**	$ 75

Aeonian Capital Corporation ("Aeonian"), and its affiliates, owned 2,642,058 (2019 - 2,972,168) common shares of the Corporation representing 38.9% (2019 – 44.4%) of the 6,797,003 issued and outstanding shares as at December 31, 2020. Aeonian is controlled by C. Alan Smith, Executive Chairman of PFB. The Corporation is charged fees by Aeonian for management services including those provided by Mr. Smith. The fees are reported under administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

E. Carruthers Trucking is owned by a sibling of a member of the Board of PFB. The transactions have occurred in the normal course of operations at arm's length and are based on standard commercial terms.

25.2 Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel for the year ended were as follows:

	2020	2019
Short-term benefits [1]	**$ 2,437**	$ 2,017
Post-employments benefits	**-**	-
Other long-term benefits	**-**	-
Share-based payments	**62**	990
Termination benefits	**-**	-
	$ 2,499	$ 3,007

[1] Short-term benefits includes the following: salaries and associated employer-related costs for payroll and health benefits; bonuses; management and directors fees (as applicable).

The remuneration of directors and the key executives is recommended to the Board of Directors by the Human Resources and Compensation Committee and having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

26. Commitments and contingencies

26.1 Performance bonds

From time to time, under the terms of certain sales contracts, the Corporation's subsidiaries may be required to provide a performance bond as security. Performance bonds are considered normal practice for suppliers and contractors participating in larger construction projects, usually of a public nature. In the USA, government agencies in certain states have requirements for bonds to be posted when certain types of licensing applications are made in any of those states.

As at December 31, 2020, the Canadian segment did not have any performance bonds outstanding (December 31, 2019 - $nil). In the USA, performance bonds in the amount of $607 (December 31, 2019 - $620) were pledged to various government agencies as at December 31, 2020.

26.2 Expenditures for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Under the terms of the carefree triple net property leases with a Canadian REIT, the Corporation's subsidiary, Plasti-Fab Ltd., is responsible for all major repairs necessary to maintain the leased properties in a state of good order and condition over the duration of the leases (Note 21). As at December 31, 2020, no definitive schedule of major repairs has been determined.

The Corporation had the following commitments for property, plant and equipment as at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	As at Dec 31, 2020	As at Dec 31, 2019
Property, plant and equipment	**$ 352**	$ 1,086
	$ 352	$ 1,086

Thousands of Canadian dollars

26.3 Contingent liabilities

In the normal course of its operations, the Corporation and/or its subsidiaries may occasionally become involved in various claims. While the final outcome with respect to any claims pending cannot be predicted with certainty, it is the opinion of management that their resolution will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position, consolidated results of operations or cash flows.

26.4 Environment

The Corporation's subsidiaries are subject to various laws, regulations, and government policies relating to health and safety, production operations, storage and transportation of goods, disposal and environmental emissions of various substances and materials, and to the protection of the environment in general.

26.5 Utility contracts

The Corporation has entered into physical supply, fixed-price utility contracts with a third party supplier for its own usage as follows:

Utility contract	Region	Usage coverage	Cost	Annual minimum purchase	Term
Electricity	Alberta	100 %	$ 0.06/Kilowatt-hour	3,746,000 Kilowatt-hour	July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2024
Gas	Alberta	100 %	$ 1.69/Gigajoule	80,100 Gigajoule	July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2022

27. Supplementary cash flow information

27.1 Changes in non-cash working capital

Increase (decrease)	2020	2019
Trade receivables	**$ 54**	$ 2,336
Inventories	**1,537**	40
Prepaid expenses	**(77)**	(95)
Contract cost	**(245)**	(12)
Trade and other payables	**1,337**	(570)
Contract liabilities	**1,776**	(521)
	$ 4,382	$ 1,178

27.2 Non-cash transactions excluded from the consolidated statement of cash flows

	2020	2019
Right-of-use assets in use acquired with lease obligations	**$ 212**	$ 477

28. Subsequent events

Declaration of regular quarterly dividend

On February 4, 2021, the Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly dividend of $0.10 per common share payable on February 26, 2021, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 12, 2021.

Thousands of Canadian dollars

29. Subsidiaries

Subsidiary	Principal activities	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Corporation	
			Dec 31, 2020	**Dec 31, 2019**
Canada				
Plasti-Fab Ltd.	Manufacturing	Alberta, Canada	**100%**	100%
USA				
PFB America Corporation	Holding company	Delaware, USA	**100%**	100%
PFB Custom Homes Group, LLC	Design and construction services	Delaware, USA	**100%**	100%
PFB Manufacturing, LLC	Manufacturing	Delaware, USA	**100%**	100%
PFB America Real Estate, LLC	Real estate holdings	Delaware, USA	**100%**	100%

30. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on March 11, 2021.

DIRECTORS

Bruce M. Carruthers
Corporate Director

Donald J. Douglas
Chairman Emeritus
United Communities Inc.

Matthew D. Joss
Senior Wealth Consultant, Director & Portfolio Manager
Cidel Asset Management Inc.

Leslie A. Lundquist
Director
Lundquist Investment Management Inc.

John K. Read
President
Picante Capital Corp.

Vanessa H. Rennie
Corporate Director

C. Alan Smith
President
Aeonian Capital Corporation

William H. Smith, Q.C.
Principal, William H. Smith Professional Corp.

Gordon G. Tallman
Corporate Director

OFFICERS

Robert Graham
Chief Executive Officer

Mirko Papuga
Chief Financial Officer

Red Ortega
Chief Information Officer

William H. Smith, Q.C.
Corporate Secretary

OPERATIONS

Head Office
Calgary, Alberta

Plasti-Fab Ltd.
EPS Moulding Operations:
Delta, British Columbia
Crossfield, Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Kitchener, Ontario
Ajax, Ontario

Insulspan SIPS Division:
Delta, British Columbia

PFB America Corporation
PFB Custom Homes Group, LLC
Meridian, Idaho
Blissfield, Michigan
Carson City, Nevada

PFB Manufacturing, LLC
Lebanon, Ohio
Blissfield, Michigan
Lester Prairie, Minnesota

PFB America Real Estate, LLC

WEBSITES

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BANKERS

Royal Bank of Canada

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

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AUDITORS

KPMG LLP

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

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