



ATS Automation Tooling Systems Inc.

Annual Information Form

For the Year Ended March 31, 2015

TSX: ATA

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INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

This Annual Information Form ("AIF") is dated as of May 20, 2015 and is stated as at March 31, 2015, unless otherwise indicated. The information that appears in the annual Management's Discussion and Analysis for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 (the "fiscal 2015 MD&A") of ATS Automation Tooling Systems Inc. ("ATS" or the "Company") is hereby incorporated by reference in, and forms part of, this AIF. The fiscal 2015 MD&A is available at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.atsautomation.com.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

ATS was established by way of an amalgamation of ATS Inc. and 988740 Ontario Limited under the laws of the Province of Ontario pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act (Ontario)* through articles of amalgamation dated July 31, 1992. ATS amended its articles on December 7, 1993 to subdivide its outstanding share capital on a four for one basis. ATS further amended its articles on each of November 27, 1996 and on November 27, 1997 to subdivide its outstanding share capital, in each case, on a two for one basis. On September 8, 1998, ATS again amended its articles to reorganize its share capital to remove the maximum number of common shares which the Company is authorized to issue and to provide for an unlimited number of authorized common shares. On April 1, 2001, ATS was amalgamated with 1032123 Ontario Limited under the laws of the Province of Ontario pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act (Ontario)*.

On April 1, 2003 ATS was further amalgamated with Canadian Induction Processing Ltd., ATS Test Systems Inc., ATS Omex Inc. and Micro Precision Plastics Ltd. under the laws of the same statute. Prior to amalgamation with ATS, the above-named corporations were each wholly-owned subsidiaries of ATS.

The registered head office of ATS is 730 Fountain Street North, Cambridge, Ontario, N3H 4R7. As at May 21, 2015, the Company had approximately 3,500 employees worldwide across 26 manufacturing facilities and 47 offices.

Intercorporate Relationships

The table below lists the principal subsidiaries of each reportable segment of the Company as at March 31, 2015, the percentage of voting securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly by ATS, the jurisdiction of incorporation and the location of operations. All subsidiaries are wholly-owned (both voting and restricted securities), except as noted.

Certain subsidiaries whose total assets did not represent more than 10% of the Company's consolidated assets or whose revenues did not represent more than 10% of the Company's consolidated revenues as at March 31, 2015 have been omitted. The subsidiaries that have been omitted represent, as a group, less than 20% of the consolidated assets and revenue of the Company at such date.

Company	Voting Securities	Jurisdiction of Incorporation	Location of Operations
Automation Systems Group			
ATS Automation Tooling Systems GmbH	100%	Germany	Munich, Germany / Winnenden, Germany / St. Georgen, Germany
Assembly & Test - Europe GmbH	100% ⁽²⁾	Germany	Neuwied, Germany
IWK Verpackungstechnik GmbH	100% ⁽²⁾	Germany	Stutensee, Germany
ATS Wickel-und Montagetechnik AG	100%	Switzerland	Wurenlos, Switzerland
ATS Automation Malaysia SDN. BHD.	100%	Malaysia	Penang, Malaysia
ATS Automation Asia (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	100%	China	Tianjin, China
ATS Automation Asia Pte. Ltd.	100%	Singapore	Singapore
ATS Automation India Private Ltd.	100% ⁽²⁾	India	Pune, India
IWK (Thailand) Ltd.	100% ⁽³⁾	Thailand	Samutprakarn, Thailand
ATS Systems Oregon Inc.	100% ⁽¹⁾	Delaware, USA	Corvallis, Oregon
ATS Carolina Inc.	100% ⁽¹⁾	Delaware, USA	Rock Hill, South Carolina
ATS Ohio, Inc.	100% ⁽¹⁾	Ohio, USA	Columbus, Ohio
ATW Automation Inc.	100% ⁽¹⁾	Michigan, USA	Wixom, Michigan / Dayton, Ohio
IWK Packaging Systems, Inc.	100% ⁽¹⁾	Delaware, USA	Edison, New Jersey
ATS Sortimat USA LLC	100% ⁽¹⁾	Delaware, USA	Rolling Meadows, Illinois
ATS Test Inc.	100%	Ontario, Canada	Ontario, Canada
Process Automation Solutions GmbH	100% ⁽²⁾	Germany	Ludwigshafen, Germany
Process Automation Solutions s.r.o	100% ⁽⁴⁾	Czech Republic	Prague, Czech Republic
M+W Advanced Applications GmbH	100% ⁽⁴⁾	Germany	Rottweil, Germany
Process Automation Solutions NV	100% ⁽⁴⁾	Belgium	Melsele, Belgium
M+W Industrial Automation (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.	100% ⁽⁴⁾	China	Shanghai, China
Process Automation Solutions, Inc.	100% ⁽⁵⁾	USA	Danbury, Connecticut
PA Solutions, Inc.	100% ⁽⁵⁾	USA	Warren, Michigan
Corporate Holding Companies			
Automation Tooling Systems Enterprises, Inc.	100%	Delaware, USA	Holding Company
ATS Automation Tooling Systems BC 1 ULC	100%	British Columbia, Canada	Holding Company
ATS Delaware 4 LLC	100%	Delaware, USA	Holding Company
ATS Automation USA PA Holdings, Inc.	100%	Delaware, USA	Holding Company
ProFocus LLC	100%	Delaware, USA	Holding Company

Notes:

- (1) Automation Tooling Systems Enterprises, Inc. owns all the voting securities of this company, and consequently the Company has a 100% indirect ownership of this company.
- (2) ATS Automation Tooling Systems GmbH owns all of the voting securities of this company, and consequently the Company has a 100% indirect ownership of this company.
- (3) IWK Verpackungstechnik GmbH owns all of the voting securities of this company, and consequently the Company has a 100% indirect ownership of this company.

- (4) Process Automation Solutions GmbH owns all of the voting securities of this company, and consequently the Company has a 100% indirect ownership of this company.
- (5) ProFocus LLC owns all of the voting securities of this company, and consequently the Company has a 100% indirect ownership of this company.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

ATS was founded in 1978 by Klaus D. Woerner as a small special purpose machine builder. ATS completed an initial public offering of its common shares and began trading on The Toronto Stock Exchange on December 22, 1993.

Today, ATS is an industry leader in planning, designing, building, commissioning and servicing automated manufacturing and assembly systems - including automation products and test solutions - for a broadly-diversified base of customers. ATS' reputation, knowledge, global presence and standard automation technology platforms differentiate the Company and provide it with competitive advantages in the worldwide manufacturing automation market for life sciences, chemicals, consumer products, electronics, food, beverage, transportation, energy, and oil and gas.

Previously, ATS had a Solar segment, which included Ontario Solar, the Ontario-based turn-key solar project development and module manufacturing business and Photowatt International S.A.S. ("PWF"), an integrated solar module manufacturer based in France. In fiscal 2015, the Company completed the sale of its remaining solar assets (see "Key Developments Over the Last Three Years" below).

Key Developments Over the Last Three Years

In June 2012, the ATS Board of Directors approved the next phase of the Company's strategy: Grow, Expand and Scale. To drive value creation, the Company implemented a three-phase strategic plan: (1) fix the business (improve the existing operations, gain operating control of the business and earn credibility); (2) separate the businesses (create a standalone automation business, monetize non-core assets and strengthen the balance sheet); and (3) grow (both organically and through acquisition). The strategy is designed to leverage the strong foundation of ATS' core automation business, continue the growth and development of ATS and create value for all stakeholders.

In July 2012, in regards to PWF, an agreement between the French bankruptcy court and a subsidiary of the EDF Energies Nouvelles Reparties ("EDF ENR") to purchase the assets of PWF, and assume its operations and workforce was finalized. Previously, the Commercial Court of Vienne (France) authorized EDF ENR to purchase PWF assets out of bankruptcy and to continue its operations. This ended ATS' operating support of PWF.

In the second quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company recorded a \$12 million Order Booking (for a definition of Order Bookings, please see "Notice to Reader: Non-IFRS Measures and Additional IFRS Measures" in the fiscal 2015 MD&A) in relation to an approximately 65 million Euro contract awarded to ATS for the turnkey supply of equipment and automation to produce medical devices in a new production facility in Nigeria. ATS is the prime contractor on the project which involves five ATS divisions and six major subcontractors in Germany, Switzerland and Austria. The

balance of the agreement is conditional on ATS satisfying itself with respect to certain technical and product information and with respect to certain commercial matters, including finalization of project financing and export credit guarantees relating to the customers' project, which are expected to be provided by German and Austrian banks and export credit agencies. Initial work on the program began in the third quarter of fiscal 2013. The program is being undertaken with the sponsorship and collaboration of the Rivers State Government, Nigeria. The Company expects to record the balance of the Order Booking and Order Backlog if and when financial close is reached.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2013, Ontario Solar's 50% owned joint venture, Ontario Solar PV Fields ("OSPV") signed a definitive agreement to sell four ground-mount solar projects, representing approximately 34 MWs. The transaction closed in June 2013. OSPV retained 25% ownership of the projects until the projects reached commercial operation in October 2014. Net proceeds to the Company were \$21.4 million.

In the third quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company recorded a \$40 million Order Booking for the first phase of a potential multi-year enterprise-type solution program for a new, North-American based life sciences customer. This is the first phase of a potential multi-year enterprise-type solution for this customer. The manufacturing system was co-developed by ATS and the customer, through a year-long structured development process, using a number of proprietary ATS technologies. Future phases of the program are dependent on a successful launch of the customer's product and market penetration.

On May 7, 2013, the Company signed a definitive agreement to sell the Ontario Solar manufacturing assets and inventory. Delivery of the assets occurred in the second quarter of fiscal 2014. Net proceeds to the Company were \$6.5 million. The Company expected to incur restructuring charges of \$2 million to complete its obligations related to the sale and wind-down of the Ontario Solar business.

On May 22, 2013, the Company announced its intention to revert capacity in its Cambridge, Ontario campus to its core automation business, to re-balance global capacity and to improve the Company's cost structure, resulting in restructuring.

On September 1, 2013, ATS announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to acquire all shares of IWK Verpackungstechnik GmbH as well as OYSTAR IWK USA, Inc. ("IWK"), a leader in technology driven high performance tube filling and cartoning machinery for the pharmaceutical and personal care industries. Headquartered in Germany and established 120 years ago, IWK engineers, assembles and markets primary packaging and secondary packaging machinery and provides services for blue-chip companies and local customers around the world. The acquisition of IWK aligns with ATS' stated strategy of scaling its leading position in the global automation market and enhancing growth opportunities, particularly in strategic customer segments and with technology leadership. This acquisition was subsequently completed on September 30, 2013. The Company filed a Form 51-102F4 business acquisition report in respect of the acquisition.

On February 5, 2014, the Company announced the closing of a manufacturing facility in Singapore. The Company will continue to service customers in the region from a sales and service office in Singapore and by way of neighboring locations in Malaysia and Thailand.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2015, the Company completed the sale of OSPV's remaining three ground-mount solar projects. OSPV retained 25% ownership of the projects until the projects reached commercial operation in March 2015. Net proceeds to ATS were \$14.6 million, which were received in fiscal 2015.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2015, the Company amended its senior secured credit facility (the "Credit Facility"). The Credit Facility was originally entered into on November 6, 2012 as a \$250 million revolving credit facility. The Credit Facility as now amended provides a four-year committed revolving credit facility of \$750 million and matures on August 29, 2018. The Credit Facility is secured by: (i) the Company's assets, excluding real estate; (ii) assets, excluding real estate, of certain of the Company's North American subsidiaries; and (iii) a pledge of shares of certain of the Company's non-North American subsidiaries. Certain of the Company's subsidiaries also provide guarantees under the Credit Facility.

On July 8, 2014, the Company announced it had entered into a definitive agreement to acquire all shares of M+W Process Automation GmbH and ProFocus LLC (collectively "PA"), a leading global provider of engineering-based automation services and solutions focused on the control, performance monitoring and measurement of critical production processes. Headquartered in Germany and established 28 years ago, PA addresses the needs of a wide spectrum of manufacturing and process-based industries including automotive, pharmaceutical, biotechnology, chemicals, oil & gas and food with services that include consulting, system engineering, integration, lifecycle management, process control and manufacturing execution systems, as well as enterprise programs, where PA acts as the main automation contractor ("MAC"). On September 1, 2014, the Company completed the acquisition. The Company filed a Form 51-102F4 business acquisition report in respect of the acquisition.

On January 15, 2015, the Company increased its ownership from 74% to 100% in its M+W Advanced Applications GmbH subsidiary. The total cash consideration to be paid in respect of this increased ownership is expected to be \$4.4 million (3.2 million Euro), which includes expected future payments of \$1.3 million (1.0 million Euro) which are payable and subject to upward and downward adjustment of up to 50% of the expected future payments based on the achievement of certain operating performance targets over the next two years.

On March 26, 2015, the Company signed an agreement to sell its Swiss-based subsidiary, ATS Wickel-und Montagetechnik AG, for proceeds of \$2.2 million (1.7 million CHF), pending post-closing adjustments. The sale is expected to close in the first quarter of fiscal 2016.

Subsequent to the end of fiscal 2015, the Company implemented actions to re-balance global capacity and to improve the Company's cost structure. As a result, management expects to incur restructuring charges of approximately \$3 million in the first two quarters of fiscal 2016. Management expects that the application of its ongoing efforts to improve its cost structure, business processes, leadership and supply chain management will continue to have a positive impact on ATS operations.

For additional information regarding the general development of ATS' business, see the fiscal 2015 MD&A.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

OVERVIEW AND MARKETS

The Company

ATS is an industry-leading automation solutions provider to many of the world's most successful companies. ATS uses its extensive knowledge base and global capabilities in custom automation, repeat automation, automation products and value-added services including pre-automation and after-sales services to address the sophisticated manufacturing automation systems and service needs of multinational customers in markets such as life sciences, chemicals, consumer products, electronics, food, beverage, transportation, energy, and oil and gas.

To drive value creation, the Company implemented a three-phase strategic plan: (1) fix the business (improve the existing operations, gain operating control of the business and earn credibility); (2) separate the businesses (create a standalone automation business, monetize non-core assets and strengthen the balance sheet); and (3) grow (both organically and through acquisition).

Having completed the first two phases of the plan including the separation of Solar which led to the final divestiture of the Company's remaining solar assets in fiscal 2015, the Company is focused on the growth phase of its value creation Strategy: Grow, Expand and Scale. The strategy is designed to leverage the strong foundation of ATS' core automation business, continue the growth and development of ATS and create value for all stakeholders.

Vision

Deliver enabling manufacturing solutions to the world's market leaders.

Mission

We will achieve our vision by providing:

- Outstanding value to our customers;
- Superior financial returns to our shareholders; and
- A premier work environment.

Grow

To further the Company's organic growth, ATS will continue to target providing comprehensive, value-based programs and enterprise solutions for customers built on differentiating technological solutions, value of customer outcomes achieved and global capability.

Expand

The Company seeks to expand its offering of products and services to the market. The Company intends to build on its automation systems business to offer: engineering, including design, modelling and simulation, and program management; products, including contract manufacturing, automation and other manufacturing products; and services, including pre-automation, post-automation, training, life cycle material management, and other services.

Scale

The Company is committed to growth through acquisition and management believes that the Company has the organizational structure, business processes and experience to successfully integrate acquired companies. Acquisition targets are evaluated on their ability to bring ATS market or technology leadership, scale and/or a market opportunity. For each of ATS' markets, the Company has analyzed the capability value chain and made a grow, team or acquire decision. Financially, targets are reviewed on a number of criteria including their potential to add accretive earnings to current operations. To date, ATS has successfully acquired four complementary and accretive businesses: sortimat Group ("sortimat") on June 1, 2010; Assembly & Test Worldwide ("ATW") on January 5, 2011; IWK on September 30, 2013 and M+W Process Automation GmbH and ProFocus LLC (collectively Process Automation Solutions or "PA") on September 1, 2014.

Business Overview

ATS is an industry-leading automation solutions provider to some of the world's largest multinational companies. ATS has expertise in custom automation, repeat automation, automation products and value-added services including pre automation and after-sales services.

ATS serves customers in the following markets: life sciences, chemicals, consumer products, electronics, food, beverage, electronics, transportation, energy, and oil and gas. With broad and in-depth knowledge across multiple industries and technical fields, ATS is able to deliver single source solutions to customers that can lower their production costs, accelerate delivery of their products, and improve quality control. ATS' relationships with customers may begin with planning and feasibility studies. In situations where the customer is seeking in-depth analysis before committing to a program, ATS conducts an analysis to verify the economics and feasibility of different types of automation, sets objectives for factors such as line speed and yield, assesses production processes for manufacturability and calculates the total cost of ownership. ATS engages with customers on both greenfield programs, such as equipping new factories, and brownfield programs such as capacity expansions, line moves, equipment upgrades, software upgrades, efficiency improvements and factory optimization.

When a contract for an automation solution is received, ATS may provide a number of services, including engineering design, prototyping, process verification, specification writing, software development, automation simulation, equipment design and build, third-party equipment qualification, procurement and integration, automation system installation, product line start-up, documentation, customer training and after-installation support, maintenance and service. Following the installation of custom automation, ATS may supply duplicate or "repeat" automation systems to customers that leverage engineering design completed in the original customer program. For customers seeking complex equipment replication, ATS provides value engineering, supply chain management, integration and manufacturing capabilities and other automation products and solutions.

Contract values for individual automation systems vary and are often in excess of \$1 million, with some contracts for enterprise-type programs well in excess of \$10 million. Due to the custom nature of customer projects, contract durations vary, with typical durations ranging from six to 12 months, and some larger contracts extending up to 18 to 24 months. Contract values for pre-automation services and post-automation services range in value and can exceed \$1 million with varying durations which can sometimes extend over a number of years.

For a discussion of our revenues from our continuing operations see “Overview – Operating Results from Continuing Operations” in our fiscal 2015 MD&A.

COMPETITIVE CONDITIONS

The global economic environment has continued to show signs of volatility, and uncertainty remains. In North America, U.S. economic growth has slowed, and Canada’s growth remains weak. Economic growth continues to decelerate in China and other parts of Asia. In Europe, markets remain weak, which has the potential to negatively impact demand, particularly for the Company’s European operations, and may add to volatility in Order Bookings. Overall, a prolonged or more significant downturn in an economy where the Company operates could negatively impact Order Bookings. Impacts on demand for the Company’s products and services may lag behind global macroeconomic trends due to the strategic nature of the Company’s programs to its customers and long lead times on projects.

Many customers remain cautious in their approach to capital investment; however, activity in the life sciences and transportation markets appears to remain strong. The Company has seen strength in energy markets such as nuclear; however, the solar energy market remains weak due to reductions in solar feed-in-tariffs. Activity in the consumer products and electronics markets has improved.

The Company’s sales organization continues to work to engage with customers on enterprise-type solutions. The Company expects that this will provide ATS with more strategic relationships, increased predictability, better program control and less sensitivity to macroeconomic forces. This approach to market may cause variability in Order Bookings from quarter to quarter and, as is already the case, lengthen the performance period and revenue recognition for certain customer programs.

The addition of PA provides growth opportunities in both new markets and with existing customers. PA’s significant capability and market position benefit ATS and its growth strategy. The Company expects meaningful revenue synergies through an expanded ATS offering, which will include PA’s process controls, software integration, manufacturing execution systems (“MES”), remote monitoring, life cycle management, modelling and simulation capabilities. PA provides an imbedded engineering, service and sales force, with early insight into customer preferences, developments, problems and programs. This allows PA to act as first responders for post-automation services and equipment maintenance. PA expects to expand its main automation contractor (“MAC”) offering by utilizing ATS on a subcontractor basis to address capability gaps across a number of industries, thereby increasing opportunity. Further, both ATS and PA have the ability to engage customers on a more comprehensive basis. Opportunities to improve profitability are being pursued through adoption of ATS best practices in approach to market, key account management, front-end-of-the-business processes, performance management and corporate strategy. Cost synergies are expected to be nominal.

The Company seeks to continue to expand its position in the global automation market organically and through acquisition. The Company’s solid foundation and strong cash flow generation capability provide the flexibility to pursue its growth strategy.

Management believes ATS has the following competitive strengths:

Global presence, size and critical mass: ATS' global presence and scale provide an advantage in serving multinational customers. The markets in which the Company operates are served primarily by competitors with narrow geographic and/or industrial market reach. ATS has manufacturing operations in Canada, the United States, Germany, China, Malaysia, Thailand and India. Through PA, ATS can deliver localized service through a network of 47 offices located around the world. Management believes that ATS' scale and global footprint provide it with competitive advantages in winning large, multinational customer programs that have become increasingly common in the industry.

Technical skills, capabilities and experience: Automation manufacturing is a knowledge-based business. ATS has designed, manufactured, assembled and serviced over 22,000 automation systems worldwide and has an extensive knowledge base and accumulated design experience. Management believes ATS' broad experience in many different industrial markets and with diverse technologies, its talented workforce which includes over 1,400 engineers and over 200 program management personnel, and its ability to provide custom automation, repeat automation, automation products and value-added services, position the Company well to serve complex customer programs in a variety of markets.

Recognized brands: Management believes ATS is well known within the global automation industry due to its long history of innovation and broad scope of operations. In addition, ATS' subsidiaries include several strong brands: "sortimat", which specializes in the life sciences market; "ATW", which specializes in the transportation market; and "IWK" which specializes in the packaging market. Management believes that ATS' brand names and global reputation improve sales prospecting, allowing the Company to be considered for a wide variety of customer programs.

Product and technology portfolio: Through its history of bringing thousands of unique automation projects to market, ATS and its subsidiaries, including sortimat, ATW and IWK, have developed an extensive product and technology portfolio, including manufacturing vision technologies, numerous material handling and feeder technologies, high-accuracy and high precision laser processing technologies, and high performance tube filling and cartoning technologies. Management believes this extensive product and technology portfolio gives the Company an advantage in developing unique and leading solutions for customers and maintaining cost competitiveness.

Trusted customer relationships: ATS serves some of the world's largest multinational companies. Most of ATS' customers are repeat customers and many have long-standing relationships with ATS, often spanning more than a decade. Management estimates that approximately 90% of ATS Order Bookings in fiscal 2015 were placed by repeat customers.

Total-solutions capabilities: Management believes the Company gains competitive advantages because ATS provides total turn-key solutions in automation. This allows customers to single source their most complex projects to ATS rather than rely on multiple equipment builders. In addition, ATS can provide customers with other value-added services including pre-automation consulting, total cost of ownership studies, life cycle material management, post-automation service, training and support. The addition of PA has expanded and strengthened ATS' capabilities in a number of areas including process control, software integration, manufacturing

execution systems (“MES”), remote monitoring, life cycle management, modelling, simulation and product support.

SUPPLY OF COMPONENTS AND RAW MATERIALS

ATS sources a wide variety of purchased goods from many suppliers depending on the requirements of the automation system application. In addition to metals and supplies, the Company often buys items such as industrial robots, controllers, machine vision systems, computers, computer control software, third party machines, conveyor material handling devices, software, sensors, bearings, pneumatic and hydraulic valves and cylinders. Most equipment and other supplies that are integrated into automation systems are typically available from several suppliers. Customers may specify a particular supplier for certain components of their automation system, and this specification may constrain the availability of that equipment or supply. Availability of such items has, to date, not caused any significant difficulties in ATS.

INTANGIBLES

The success of ATS depends in part upon its ability to protect its brands, intellectual property and proprietary technology. ATS relies primarily on patent, trademark, trade secret, copyright law and other contractual restrictions to protect its intellectual property. The Company holds various patents and patents pending in respect of several of its standard products and platforms.

CYCLICALITY

Historically, many of the individual markets served by the Company have tended to be cyclical in nature. Changes in economic environments, product life cycles and customer product demand within the Company’s markets may impact Order Bookings and revenues and the Company’s earnings in any of its markets. To the extent the Company has not secured new orders sufficient to replace any reduction or loss of business that may arise under individually material contracts, the future revenues and earnings of ATS may be materially negatively impacted. The Company’s broad customer base and its strategy of diversification through participation in different industries and geographic regions are intended to provide opportunities to generate new revenue and help reduce cyclical risk associated with individual markets. However, because of globalization of markets, economic downturns may be broad-based across regions and industries.

While sales of ATS’ technologies and solutions are generally not seasonal in nature, the Company’s quarterly results have often reflected lower revenues and earnings during the summer months, or second fiscal quarter. Order Bookings can also be lower during the summer months. This has generally been the result of vacations (which reduce order activity and capacity) and seasonal customer plant shutdowns.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Company’s operations are subject to regulation under various provincial, federal, state and international laws relating to environmental protection. The costs associated with complying with these laws and regulations have not historically been material to the Company. These and other environmental laws may become more stringent over time, may be instituted and enforced in

other jurisdictions where the Company operates and may require ATS to incur substantial compliance costs.

EMPLOYEES

As at March 31, 2015, ATS employed approximately 3,500 people.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The operation and activities of the Company in foreign markets creates both foreign currency translation and transaction exposure to changes in exchange rates, primarily to the U.S. dollar and the Euro. This transaction risk is significant during periods when the relative value of the Canadian dollar increases sharply against foreign currencies because contracts may be fixed at certain pre-determined exchange rates.

Earnings of the Company's foreign subsidiaries are translated into Canadian dollars each period. As a result, fluctuations in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to these other currencies will impact reported revenues and net income. Foreign currency risks arising from the translation of assets and liabilities of foreign operations into the Company's functional currency are generally not hedged; however, the Company may decide to hedge this risk under certain circumstances.

To reduce its estimated net foreign currency transaction exposure, the Company maintains a hedging program which is described in note 3 to the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for fiscal 2015. To the extent net foreign currency cash inflows are not fully hedged, strengthening of the Canadian currency, vis-à-vis these foreign currencies, will negatively impact the Company's earnings stated in Canadian dollars. The transaction hedging program helps mitigate the short-term impact of changes in exchange rates on the Company's revenues, earnings, balance sheet and Order Backlog while the Company seeks to adjust to longer-term changes in exchange rates and the impact on the Company's competitiveness in foreign markets.

To further reduce the longer-term impact of U.S. dollar currency movements on the Company's competitiveness, ATS has a significant operating presence in the United States and may also be able to manage the amount of foreign purchases in its Canadian operations to reduce its net currency exposure. However, the Company has significant competition located in the United States, and, to the extent the Company's Canadian operations are not able to adjust to changes in exchange rates by reducing costs, by increasing work in the United States, or by providing more valuable products that command higher prices, revenues and earnings could be negatively impacted. The Audit and Finance Committee of the Board of Directors reviews the Company's hedging policy. Management cannot predict the impact of future exchange rate fluctuations on the Company's results of operations and ATS may incur net foreign currency losses in the future. Therefore, fluctuations in currency exchange rates could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

ATS has manufacturing operations in Canada, the United States, Germany, China, Malaysia, Thailand and India. In addition, ATS delivers localized service through a network of 47 sales and engineering offices located around the world. In addition to the foreign exchange risk previously

discussed, ATS is also subject to various other risks associated with operating in or servicing customers in foreign countries (see "RISK FACTORS"). The Company is dependent upon its foreign subsidiaries to serve its multinational customer base. Management believes that ATS' scale and global footprint provide it with competitive advantages in winning large, multinational customer programs that have become increasingly common in the industry. Expanding ATS' business in emerging markets is an important element of its strategy and, as a result, ATS' exposure to the risks of operating in foreign countries may be greater in the future. The likelihood of such occurrences and their potential effect on ATS vary from country to country and may be unpredictable.

REORGANIZATIONS

As part of the ATW acquisition, the Company acquired U.S.-based divisions in Saginaw, Dayton and Livonia. The company consolidated ATW's Saginaw division into the Livonia and Dayton divisions during fiscal 2012.

The addition of IWK provided the Company with an opportunity to realign its operations and improve the global cost structure of its base business. In this regard, the Company closed a manufacturing facility in Singapore. The Company continues to service customers in the region from a sales and service office in Singapore and by way of neighboring locations in Malaysia and Thailand. These actions, along with other changes implemented by the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2014 to revert capacity in its Cambridge, Ontario campus to its core automation business re-balanced global capacity and improved the Company's cost structure.

Management's disciplined focus on program management, cost reductions, standardization and quality puts ATS in a strong competitive position to capitalize on opportunities going forward and sustain performance in challenging market conditions. With the addition of PA, the Company has undertaken a comprehensive review of its facilities and global capacity. As a result of this review, the Company has agreed to divest its Swiss-based automation operations through a sale to a third party. The transaction is expected to close in the first quarter of fiscal 2016. Additional actions to re-balance global capacity and improve the Company's cost structure are expected to be implemented in the first and second quarters of fiscal 2016. As a result, management expects to incur charges of approximately \$3 million in the first two quarters of fiscal 2016. These charges are expected to have an approximate payback period of less than one year. Management expects that the application of its ongoing efforts to improve its cost structure, business processes, leadership and supply chain management will continue to have a positive impact on ATS operations.

RISK FACTORS

In addition to the discussion of risks faced by the Company contained above in this AIF (see “NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS”), there are various other risks faced by the Company. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing ATS. Additional risks and uncertainties that management is not aware of or has not focused on, or that management currently deems immaterial, may also impair the Company’s business operations. If any of the following risks actually occur, they could materially adversely affect ATS’ business, financial condition, liquidity or results of operations.

Market Volatility Risk. Uncertainty remains in the general global economic environment. In North America, growth remains slow in the U.S. and Canadian economies. Economic growth has slowed in China and other parts of Asia. In Europe, markets continue to be weak. This has the potential to negatively impact demand, particularly for the Company’s European operations, and may cause volatility in Order Bookings. Overall, a prolonged or more significant downturn in an economy where the Company operates could negatively impact Order Bookings. Impacts on demand for the Company’s products and services may lag behind global macroeconomic trends due to the strategic nature of the Company’s programs to its customers and long lead times on projects.

Strategy Execution Risks. In order to be successful, the Company must successfully execute upon its strategic initiatives and effectively manage the resulting changes in its operations. The Company’s assumptions underlying its strategic plans may not be correct, the market may react negatively to these plans, the Company may be unable to successfully execute these plans, and even if successfully executed, its actions may not be effective or may not lead to the anticipated benefits within the expected time frame.

The Company has made, and will continue to make, judgments as to whether the Company should limit investment in, exit, or dispose of, its non-core businesses, and the terms and timing on which it will undertake any such actions. Any such actions may not proceed on terms or timing that is favourable to ATS, or at all, and may have ongoing risk and exposure post-execution of such actions. ATS’ inability to proceed with such actions on terms and timing favourable to it may have a material adverse effect on the Company’s business, results of operations and financial condition.

Any decision by ATS to further limit investment in, or exit or dispose of, its non-core businesses may result in the recording of additional restructuring and other charges. As well, future decisions respecting these businesses or market conditions may trigger further write-downs of the tangible and intangible assets of these non-core businesses following a review as to their recoverability, due to uncertainties in the estimates and assumptions used in asset valuations, which are based on its forecasts of future business performance, and accounting estimates related to the useful life and recoverability of the net book value of these assets, including inventory, goodwill, net future income taxes and other intangible assets.

Liquidity, Access to Capital Markets and Leverage Risk. ATS may need to raise additional debt or equity capital to fund strategic acquisitions, expand its operations, expand distribution networks, invest in partnerships and research and development, and to enhance its services and products, or to invest in or acquire additional capital projects or complementary products,

services, businesses or technologies. The ability of ATS to arrange such financing to fund investments in future opportunities will depend in part upon prevailing capital market conditions as well as ATS' business performance. ATS' access to financial markets could be adversely impacted by various factors including: changes in credit markets that reduce available credit or the ability to renew existing facilities on acceptable terms or at all; a deterioration in ATS' financial situation that would violate current covenants and/or prohibit ATS from obtaining capital from banks, financial institutions, or investors; an adverse perception in capital markets of ATS' financial condition or prospects; a decline in credit ratings; extreme volatility in credit markets that increase margin or credit requirements; significant changes in market interest rates; general economic conditions; or volatility in ATS' results that would substantially increase the cost of its capital. Credit ratings may be impacted by many external factors beyond ATS' control and accordingly, no assurance can be given that ATS' credit ratings will not be reduced in the future.

Any debt financing secured by ATS in the future could involve restrictive covenants relating to its capital-raising activities and other financial and operational matters, which may make it more difficult for ATS to obtain additional capital and to pursue business opportunities, including potential acquisitions. There can be no assurance that ATS will be successful in its efforts to arrange additional financing, if needed, on terms satisfactory to management or at all. If ATS raises additional funds through further issuances of convertible debt or equity securities, its existing shareholders could suffer significant dilution, and any new equity securities ATS might issue could have rights, preferences and privileges superior to those attaching to its common shares.

If ATS raises additional funds through the issuance or incurrence of additional debt, the Company's degree of leverage could increase significantly and could have material adverse consequences for the Company, including: limiting the ability of the Company to further access financial markets as described above; having to dedicate a portion of the Company's cash flows from operations to the payment of interest on its existing indebtedness and not having such cash flows available for other purposes, including operations, capital expenditures and future business opportunities; exposing the Company to increased interest expense on borrowings at various rates; limiting the Company's ability to adjust to changing market conditions; placing the Company at a competitive disadvantage compared to its competitors that have less debt; making the Company vulnerable in a downturn in general economic conditions; and making the Company unable to make capital expenditures that are important to its growth and strategies. As the amount of debt issued or incurred by the Company increases, there is an increased risk that cash flows generated by the Company will be insufficient to service its debt obligations.

Restrictive Covenants Risk. The Company's existing senior secured credit facility contains restrictive covenants that limit its ability to, among other things:

- borrow money or guarantee the debts of others;
- use certain assets as security in other transactions;
- pay dividends or make distributions; and
- consolidate, amalgamate or merge with or into other companies.

In addition, the senior secured credit facility is subject to a debt-to-EBITDA test and an interest coverage test.

These restrictions could limit management's ability to plan for or react to market conditions or meet extraordinary capital needs and could otherwise restrict other financing activities.

ATS' ability to comply with the covenants and other terms of the senior secured credit facility will depend on future operating performance. If the Company fails to comply with such covenants and terms, it may be in default and the maturity of the related debt could be accelerated and become immediately due and payable. ATS may be required to obtain waivers from its lenders in order to maintain compliance under the senior secured credit facility, including waivers with respect to compliance with certain financial covenants. If ATS were unable to obtain necessary waivers and the debt under the senior secured credit facility is accelerated, the Company would be required to obtain replacement financing at prevailing market rates. There can be no assurance that the Company would be able to obtain replacement financing on acceptable terms, or at all.

Availability of Performance and Other Guarantees from Financial Institutions Risk. In the normal conduct of its operations, the Company may provide guarantees as security for advances received from customers pending delivery and contract performance. Some customers require that such performance guarantees be issued by a financial institution. In addition, the Company provides guarantees from financial institutions for post-retirement obligations and may provide guarantees from financial institutions as security on equipment under lease and on order. The Company's ability to obtain these guarantees is dependent on its creditworthiness.

If, in the future, ATS cannot obtain such a guarantee from a financial institution on commercially reasonable terms or at all, the Company could be prevented from bidding on, or obtaining, some contracts, or costs with respect to such contracts could be higher, which would reduce the profitability of the contracts. If ATS cannot obtain guarantees on commercially reasonable terms or at all from financial institutions in the future, there could be a material impact on its business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Share Price Volatility Risk. The trading price of the common shares of the Company has in the past been, and may continue to be, subject to significant fluctuations. This may make it more difficult for holders of common shares of the Company to resell their common shares when they want at prices that they find attractive. These fluctuations may be caused by events related or unrelated to the Company's operating performance and beyond its control. Factors that may contribute to fluctuations include, but are not limited to:

- revenue or results of operations in any quarter failing to meet the expectations, published or otherwise, of the investment community;
- changes in recommendations or financial estimates by industry or investment analysts;
- changes in management or the composition of the Company's board of directors;
- outcomes of litigation or arbitration proceedings;
- announcements of technological or competitive developments by the Company or its competitors;
- introduction of new products or the gain or loss of significant customer contracts or relationships by the Company or its competitors;
- developments with respect to the Company's intellectual property rights or those of the Company's competitors;
- rumours or dissemination of false and/or misleading information;

- fluctuations in the share prices of other companies operating in business sectors comparable to those that the Company operates in;
- changes in the industries in which the Company or its customers operate;
- general market or economic conditions; and
- other risk factors set out in this AIF.

If the market price of the common shares of the Company drops significantly, holders of common shares of the Company could institute securities litigation, including class action lawsuits, against the Company, regardless of the merits of such claims. Such a lawsuit could cause the Company to incur substantial costs and could divert the time and attention of its management and other resources from its business.

Competition Risk. ATS faces competition in all of its market segments. ATS' current and potential competitors may have greater brand name recognition, more established distribution networks, access to larger customer bases, and substantially greater financial, distribution, technical, sales and marketing, manufacturing and other resources than ATS does. As a result, those competitors may have advantages relative to ATS, including stronger bargaining power with suppliers that may result in more favourable pricing, the ability to secure supplies at times of shortages, economies of scale in production, the ability to respond more quickly to changing customer demands and the ability to devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sales of their products and services. Additionally, ATS is facing increased competition from suppliers that have manufacturing operations in low-cost countries. While ATS continues to utilize its current manufacturing footprint to take advantage of manufacturing opportunities in low-cost countries, management cannot guarantee that ATS will be able to fully realize such opportunities. If the Company is unable to compete effectively, it may experience a loss of market share or reduced profitability.

ATS obtains a significant portion of its contracts through competitive bidding processes that subject ATS to the risk that it will expend substantial time and effort on proposals for contracts that may not be awarded to it. ATS cannot assure that it will continue to win competitively awarded contracts at the same rate as in the past.

Industry Consolidation Risk. The automation industry includes many small and medium sized companies and is therefore subject to potential consolidation, the result of which would be a reduction in the number and an increase in the size of companies that compete with ATS. If ATS' competitors consolidate, they likely will increase their market share, gain economies of scale that enhance their ability to compete with ATS and/or acquire additional expertise, products and technologies that could displace ATS' solutions, services, and product offerings.

Consolidation within ATS' customers' industries could affect ATS' customers and their relationships with ATS. If one of ATS' competitors' customers acquires any of ATS' customers, ATS may lose that business. Additionally, as ATS customers become larger and more concentrated, they could exert pricing pressure on all suppliers, including ATS.

First-Time Program and Production Risks. The automation systems and services provided by ATS are highly customized. Customers may purchase repeat automation systems subsequent to an initial system purchase. ATS' earnings and operating margins may be impacted by changes in the proportion of revenue derived from first-time automation systems projects compared to

repeat automation systems projects. First-time systems may have lower margins than repeat systems because the technical risks associated with the development of such projects are higher and the costs of non-recurring engineering and development may be higher than the amounts provided for in the Company's quotation. In addition, all first time projects inherently involve higher risk in terms of cost estimates, project schedule, and project execution. Repeat systems may be completed more quickly, with greater certainty of outcome, at lower costs and with better margins because the development work was completed on previous projects. Projects from first-time customers also have increased risk of lower margins as customer expectations may vary from those of the Company, resulting in higher costs to achieve customer acceptance of the order.

Automation Systems Pricing Risk. Individual prices and terms for automation systems contracts are typically negotiated between ATS and its customers. Profit margins vary depending on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, market conditions, technical risk, proper cost estimates, project execution, competition, the results of negotiation and revenue mix.

The nature of the Company's contracts with its customers requires the use of estimates to quote new business and most automation systems are typically sold on a fixed-price basis. If the actual costs incurred by the Company to complete a contract are significantly higher than estimated, the Company's earnings may be negatively affected. Revenues on fixed price contracts and other long-term contracts are recognized on a percentage of completion basis as outlined in note 3(d) "Construction contracts" of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements. Judgment is required in determining the estimated costs to complete a contract. These cost estimates are reviewed at each reporting period and by their nature may give rise to income volatility. The use of estimates involve risks, since the work to be performed involves varying degrees of technical uncertainty, including possible development work to meet the customer's specification, the extent of which is sometimes not determinable at the time the estimate is made. In the event the Company is unable to meet the defined performance specification for a contracted automation system, it may need to redesign and rebuild all or a portion of the system at its expense without an increase in the selling price. Certain contracts may have provisions that reduce the selling price if the Company fails to deliver or complete the contract by specified dates. These provisions may expose the Company to liabilities or adversely affect the Company's results of operations or financial position.

Revenue Mix Risk An automation systems order typically requires ATS to integrate third-party content (third-party equipment, components and subcontract work) with its own products and services (ATS value-added) to produce a complete automated manufacturing system. Third-party content typically comprises a significant portion of the total value of an automation systems order. Specific third-party equipment, reflecting the functional requirements of the system, is often required under the terms of the customer's order. ATS subcontracts work on an automation systems order as required to supplement internal resources and to manage capacity and customer delivery schedules. The amount of revenue ATS earns from third-party content in automation systems in a particular reporting period depends primarily on the value of such content integrated by ATS during that period. The amount of third-party content may be subject to significant fluctuations from period to period and depends upon the nature and specifications of the automation systems orders in process, the value and timing of deliveries of third-party content, and the amount of subcontracting used in the period.

The Company may earn significantly lower margins on third-party content compared to margins from ATS value-added content. Therefore, higher-than-normal third-party content in a period may increase revenues while diluting margins, whereas lower third-party content in a period may reduce revenues and increase margins.

Pricing, Quality, Delivery and Volume Risk. Variations from planned volumes may occur for a number of reasons including changes in demand for the customer's end product, capacity constraints, quality problems, competition and obsolescence. Significant changes in volumes could have a material impact on the level of fixed cost absorption and the profitability of ATS. Cancellations or rescheduling of customer orders which may be part of the Company's Order Bookings or Order Backlog could result in the delay or loss of anticipated sales or revenue without allowing sufficient time to reduce or delay the recognition of corresponding inventory and operating expenses. For these reasons Order Bookings and Order Backlog may not necessarily be indicative of future earnings of the Company.

ATS is required to remain competitive on price, quality and delivery as a condition of many of its contracts. Pricing is often subject to revision and adjustment as a result of negotiations and cost reduction obligations to which the Company may be subject. Price reductions may also be mandatory under the terms of some contracts. The Company may also believe it necessary to voluntarily reduce prices as a way to secure higher proportions of customers' orders when competitive circumstances exist. To the extent ATS is obligated, or agrees, to reduce prices and the impact of these reduced prices is not offset through cost reductions or efficiencies gained from higher volumes, operating margins and earnings will be negatively impacted. Failure to remain competitive on price, quality and delivery may result in the loss of single source status (if in place), reduced shipments and possible termination of the contract.

Product Failure Risks. Products and equipment manufactured by ATS are very customized, highly complex and sophisticated and may contain defects that are difficult to detect and correct. Defects may be found in ATS' products or equipment after they are delivered to the customer and have been fully deployed and operated under peak stress conditions. Correcting such defects could require significant costs and ATS may not be able to correct such defects in a timely manner, or at all. In addition, some of ATS' products and equipment are combined with products from other suppliers, which may contain defects. As a result, should problems occur, it may be difficult to identify the source of the problem. The occurrence of such defects and failures could result in delays in delivery, warranty claims, significant re-engineering costs, and diversion of development and engineering resources that affect the profitability of a particular contract. It could also result in the loss of customers, failure to attract new customers or achieve market acceptance, or significant impact on business reputation.

ATS provides warranties for its products and equipment and accrues allowances for estimated warranty costs. The determination of such allowances requires management to make estimates of product return rates and expected costs to repair or replace the products or equipment under warranty. Management establishes warranty reserves based on historical warranty costs, and accordingly, if actual return rates or repair and replacement costs differ significantly from such estimates, adjustments to recognize additional cost of sales may be required in future periods.

ATS often manufactures or assembles products based on the specifications of third parties. Although the Company takes steps to contractually reduce the risk of product liability-related

claims, the success of these measures cannot be assured with certainty. The effectiveness of such contractual limitations of liability depends, to a significant degree, on judicial decisions and the application of ever-developing jurisprudence in each of the jurisdictions in which the Company operates. These liabilities could exceed ATS' insurance coverage, or impact the Company's ability to obtain insurance in the future.

Although Solar is classified as discontinued operations, as with other solar product manufacturers, Solar could be exposed to risks associated with product liability claims in the event that the use of its solar products previously sold results in injury. Because Solar's products are electricity-producing devices, it is possible that users could be injured or killed by its products, whether by product malfunctions, defects, improper installation or other causes. If an alleged product defect results in direct injury or loss, these factors may result in liability to the Company or one of its subsidiaries that may exceed the limits of its liability insurance policy and may have an adverse effect on future operating results.

Solar's standard product warranty provided for a five-year limited warranty in connection with module malfunctions and additional limited warranties in connection with modules' loss of power over time that, depending on the product and its use, that ranged from five to 25 years. These limited warranties apply only in the event that the materials and/or workmanship was defective, and require Solar at its option either to repair, replace or (except in connection with loss of power) provide a refund in respect of the products affected. Management believes Solar's warranty periods were consistent with industry practice. Due to the long warranty period and Solar's proprietary technology, Solar bears the risk of extensive warranty claims long after having shipped product and recognized revenue. Although Solar conducted testing of its products, such testing cannot simulate accurately the actual performance of the products in their actual operating environment or during the full warranty period. As a result of these factors, Solar may be subject to unexpected warranty expense, which in turn could harm the Company's financial results.

Insurance Coverage Risk. ATS maintains property, business interruption and casualty insurance but such insurance may not cover all risks associated with the hazards of the Company's business and is subject to limitations, including policy exclusions, deductibles and maximum liabilities covered. The Company is potentially at risk if one or more of its insurance carriers fail. Additionally, severe disruptions in the domestic and global financial markets could adversely impact the ratings and survival of some insurers. In the future, ATS may not be able to obtain coverage at current levels, if at all, and premiums may increase significantly on coverage that is currently maintained.

Acquisition Risks. The Company will continue to seek growth organically and through acquisition. This strategy may expose the Company to a number of risks, including but not limited to:

- assumption of liabilities of an acquired business, including liabilities that were unknown at the time the acquisition was negotiated;
- valuation methodologies may not accurately capture the value of the acquired business;
- failure to realize anticipated benefits, such as cost savings and revenue enhancements;
- difficulties relating to combining previously separate entities into a single, integrated, and efficient business;

- the effects of diverting management’s attention from day-to-day operations to matters involving the integration of acquired companies;
- potentially substantial transaction costs associated with business combinations;
- potential impairment resulting from the overpayment for an acquisition;
- difficulties relating to assimilating the personnel, services, and systems of an acquired business and to assimilating marketing and other operational capabilities;
- increased burdens on the Company's staff and on its administrative, internal control and operating systems, which may hinder its legal and regulatory compliance activities; and
- difficulties in applying and integrating the Company's system of internal controls to an acquired business.

The Company seeks to leverage its organizational structure, business processes and experience to successfully integrate acquired businesses into the Company. If the Company is unable to invest in and successfully acquire and integrate new businesses, implement new equipment, systems, processes and facilities, the Company may be unable to expand its business as planned.

While the Company often obtains indemnification rights from the sellers of acquired businesses, such rights may be difficult to enforce, the losses may exceed any dedicated escrow funds, and the indemnitors may not have the ability to financially support the indemnity.

In addition, there is no assurance that ATS will continue to locate suitable acquisition targets or that it will be able to consummate any such transaction on terms and conditions acceptable to ATS. Existing cash balances and cash flow from operations, together with borrowing capacity under its senior secured credit facility, may be insufficient to make acquisitions. Credit market conditions may also make it more difficult and costly to finance acquisitions. Through acquisitions the Company may also enter into businesses it has not previously conducted and expose it to additional business risks that are different than those it has traditionally experienced.

Expansion Risks. The Company may experience negative impacts on operating results during periods of rapid change. New employees added in highly skilled areas may take 12 months or more to become fully trained in ATS-specific technologies and procedures. New facilities may not be fully utilized immediately upon occupancy. Until new employees and new facilities are fully productive, operating margins may be lower than optimal. In addition, because of high recruiting and training costs and the competitive advantages of retaining a stable and experienced workforce, the Company may retain skilled workers during periods of reduced demand resulting in lower earnings and operating margins during such periods. ATS’ strategy addresses expansion and a number of other objectives. There is potential for negative sentiment towards the Company and resulting impairment of the Company’s reputation if this strategy does not meet with optimal reception by ATS’ customers and/or the market in general or in the event of customer disputes or other performance issues.

Availability of Raw Materials and Other Manufacturing Inputs Risk. Inability to secure enough raw materials and other inputs to meet sales demands could negatively impact sales and earnings. Most equipment and other supplies that are integrated into automation systems are typically available from several suppliers. Customers may specify a particular supplier for certain components of their automation system, and this specification may constrain the availability of that equipment or supply. Changes in prices for raw materials may not be

recoverable through price changes under the contract terms with the Company's customers. Rapid changes in raw material costs are likely to have a related impact on the profitability of ATS.

Customer Risks. Major changes in the economic situation of the Company's customer base could require ATS to write-off significant parts of its receivables from customers. In difficult economic periods, ATS' customers may lose work and find it difficult to pay for products or services purchased from ATS. Although credit reviews may be done at the time of sale, rapidly changing economic conditions can have sudden impacts on customers' ability to pay. Although the Company may from time to time purchase insurance to mitigate this risk in relation to specific customers, not all customers and contracts are eligible for this insurance and the cost of this insurance has a negative impact on the Company's earnings.

Many of the Company's customers fund the purchase ATS systems out of capital budgets. These capital budgets may in some cases be financed by the customer through external third parties. In a poor economic or industry climate, ATS' customers may choose to defer capital expenditures and/or be unable to finance those expenditures, in either case resulting in a negative impact on the Company's earnings.

Many of ATS' customers are large and are able to exert significant leverage in negotiating contractual terms and may operate in an industry where customer-friendly terms are widely accepted. ATS may in its normal course enter into customer contracts with terms and conditions that expose ATS to risk and liability in the event of non-performance.

The highly complex and customized nature of the systems sold by ATS give rise to a greater risk of project delay, inability to meet specifications, inability to satisfy customer demands, and other project failures. To the extent any of these risks materialize on a customer project, ATS may be subject to exposure on that project and its reputation may suffer generally with existing and potential customers, all of which may have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations.

ATS' success depends in part on its ability to anticipate and offer products, technologies and services that appeal to the changing needs and preferences of customers in the various markets the Company serves. Developing new products requires high levels of innovation, and the development process is often lengthy and costly. If management is not able to anticipate, identify, develop and market products that respond to changes in customer preferences, demand for products, and services could decline.

Cumulative Loss of Several Significant Contracts Risk. The Company often enters into large, project-oriented contracts and service agreements. These agreements may be terminated or breached, or customers may fail to renew these agreements. If ATS were to lose several significant agreements and fail to develop alternative business opportunities, the Company could experience a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Lengthy Sales Cycles Risk. ATS' customers may need several months to evaluate and approve the capital investment that is typical in committing to purchase an automation solution. In addition, the customer's internal approval process may be delayed beyond original expectations or result in the capital investment not being approved. This could result in the delay or loss of anticipated revenues from the customer contract being pursued. As a result of this lengthy sales cycle, the

Company may incur significant selling, general and administrative expenses before generating the related revenues, and the anticipated revenues may never be realized if the customer cancels an order or changes its plans.

Lack of Customer Long Term Commitment Risk. Sales of ATS automation solutions and services are often made pursuant to individual purchase orders and not under long-term commitments and contracts. The Company's customers frequently do not provide any assurance of minimum or future sales and are generally not contractually prohibited from purchasing alternative systems from ATS' competitors at any time. Accordingly, the Company is exposed to competitive pricing pressures on each potential order. ATS customers may also engage in the practice of purchasing products from more than one manufacturer to avoid dependence on sole-source suppliers for certain of their needs. The existence of these practices may make it more difficult for ATS to increase prices, gain new customers and win repeat business from existing customers.

New Product Market Acceptance, Obsolescence, and Commercialization Risk. Market risk for new or developing technologies such as automation technology platforms is higher than for the Company's more established customer solutions and products. There is no assurance that new products will be accepted by the market, that planned volumes will be realized over the product life or that the product life will not be shorter than expected due to product obsolescence or competitive products in the marketplace. New products that are launched by ATS, or its competitors, may also have price or other advantages over earlier generations of products which compete for the same business, resulting in inventory obsolescence. In addition, newer product offerings may also require more significant marketing and sales efforts to gain market acceptance.

Foreign Exchange Risk. The operation and activities of the Company in foreign markets creates both foreign currency translation and transaction exposure to changes in exchange rates, primarily to the US dollar and the Euro. This transaction risk is significant during periods when the relative value of the Canadian dollar increases sharply against foreign currencies because contracts may be fixed at certain pre-determined exchange rates. Unfavorable currency fluctuations could require the Company to increase prices to foreign customers, which could result in lower net sales to such customers.

Earnings of the Company's foreign subsidiaries are translated into Canadian dollars each period. As a result, fluctuations in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to these other currencies will impact reported revenues and net income. Foreign currency risks arising from the translation of assets and liabilities of foreign operations into the Company's functional currency are generally not hedged.

The Company maintains a hedging program with respect to foreign currency cash inflows, but to the extent such inflows are not fully hedged, strengthening of the Canadian currency, vis-à-vis these foreign currencies, will negatively impact the Company's earnings stated in Canadian dollars.

Doing Business in Foreign Countries Risk. ATS has direct operations in both Europe and Asia. In addition to the foreign exchange risk previously discussed, ATS is also subject to various other risks associated with operating in or servicing customers in foreign countries, including: the cost and complexity of using foreign representatives and consultants; complying with laws in multiple jurisdictions; contracting under foreign laws without advice from local counsel; inability to recruit

qualified personnel in a specific country or region; difficulty in staffing foreign operations in diverse cultures; language barriers, conflicting international business practices; difficulty in establishing and maintaining relationships with local vendors; trade, customs and tax risks, such as the imposition of tariffs, embargoes, controls and other restrictions impeding the free flow of goods, information and capital; difficulties in obtaining financing and/or insurance coverage from export credit agencies; fluctuations in foreign currency exchange and interest rates, particularly in Europe and Asia; transportation delays and interruptions; increases in shipping costs or increases in fuel costs; longer payment cycles; greater difficulty in collecting accounts receivable; insufficient infrastructure; use of incompatible systems and equipment; increases in working capital requirements related to long supply chains; difficulty in protecting intellectual property rights; multiple, and possibly overlapping, tax structures; potentially adverse tax assessments; foreign state takeovers of our facilities; climatic or other natural disasters; acts of war or terrorism; general changes in economic and geopolitical conditions that may affect local economies and access; and other difficulties related to the management and administration of a global business. Expanding ATS' business in emerging markets is an important element of its strategy and, as a result, ATS' exposure to the risks previously described may be greater in the future. The likelihood of such occurrences and their potential effect on ATS vary from country to country and may be unpredictable. To the extent the Company's operations are affected by the factors listed above, its business, financial condition and results from operations may be adversely affected.

Availability of Human Resources and Dependence on Key Personnel Risk. The Company's business is knowledge-based. Management believes that to increase capacity it must continue to attract, retain and develop employees whose specialized skills are increasingly in demand. The Company's future success also depends upon a number of key members of ATS senior management. The unexpected loss or departure of any of the Company's key officers or employees could be detrimental to the future operations of the Company. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to engage the services of such personnel or retain its current personnel.

The industries in which ATS participates are constantly undergoing development and change, and it is likely that their automation needs will change in the future as new products and technologies are introduced. The Company may need to make significant expenditures to train its employees and/or identify and hire new employees to keep pace with customer demands. ATS may not be successful in retaining existing employees or attracting required new talent.

ATS is party to several collective agreements throughout its business segments, which may be subject to expiration at various times in the future. If these collective agreements are not successfully renewed as they become subject to renegotiation from time to time, this could result in work stoppages and other labour disturbances.

Legislative Compliance Risk. In operating its business, ATS must comply with a variety of laws and regulations in each of the countries in which it operates to meet its corporate and social responsibilities and to avoid the risk of financial penalties and/or criminal and civil liability for its officers and directors. Areas of principal risk are environment, health and safety, import, export, licensing, competition law, privacy, disclosure, securities, insider trading, and other laws and regulations. Failure to comply with applicable regulations could result in sanctions and financial penalties by regulatory bodies that could impact ATS' earnings and reputation. ATS

customers also may be required to comply with such legislative and regulatory requirements, and a failure to comply by any such customer could adversely affect such customer's ability to purchase ATS products and services. Changes in these requirements could impact demand for ATS products, solutions and services.

Environmental Compliance Risk. ATS is required to comply with all foreign, national and local laws and regulations regarding the operation of industrial facilities, pollution control, environmental protection, and health and safety. In addition, under some statutes and regulations, a government agency or other parties may seek recovery and response costs from operators of facilities where releases of hazardous substances have occurred or are ongoing, even if the operator was not responsible for such release or otherwise at fault. ATS uses, stores, generates and discharges toxic, volatile and hazardous chemicals and wastes in some of its research and development and manufacturing activities. Failure to comply with present or future environmental laws, rules and regulations may result in substantial fines, suspension of production or cessation of operations. In addition, if more stringent laws and regulations are adopted in the future, the costs of compliance with these new laws and regulations could be substantial or could impose significant changes in ATS' manufacturing process. Should ATS discover contamination at properties that it owns or operates, ATS could be required to conduct investigative or remedial activities that could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition and operating results.

Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act (CFPOA), United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and Anti-Bribery Laws Risk. ATS is subject to compliance with various laws and regulations, including the Canadian CFPOA, the United States FCPA and similar worldwide anti-bribery laws, which generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from engaging in bribery or making other improper payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business or gaining an unfair business advantage. ATS employees are trained and required to comply with these laws, and ATS is committed to legal compliance and corporate ethics. The Company operates in jurisdictions that have experienced governmental and private sector corruption to some degree, and, in certain circumstances, strict compliance with anti-bribery laws may conflict with certain local customs and practices. There is no assurance that the Company's training and compliance programs will protect it from acts committed by its employees, affiliates or agents. Violations of these laws could result in severe criminal or civil sanctions and financial penalties and other consequences that may have a material adverse effect on ATS business, reputation, financial condition or results of operations.

Intellectual Property Protection Risks. The success of ATS depends in part upon its ability to protect its intellectual property and proprietary technology. ATS relies primarily on patent, trademark, trade secret, copyright law and other contractual restrictions to protect its intellectual property. Nevertheless, these afford only limited protection and the actions ATS takes to protect its intellectual property rights may not be adequate. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries in which ATS operates, do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as Canada or the United States. It is possible that: some or all of ATS' confidentiality agreements will not be honoured; disputes will arise with customers, consultants, strategic partners or others concerning the ownership of intellectual property; unauthorized disclosure of ATS' know-how, trade secrets and other confidential information will occur; or third parties may copy, infringe, misappropriate or reverse engineer ATS' proprietary technologies or other intellectual property rights.

ATS' success and ability to compete is impacted by the patent protection it obtains for its proprietary technology. ATS holds a number of patents and has made applications for other patents. ATS' patent applications may not result in issued patents, and even if they result in issued patents, the patents may not have claims of the scope ATS seeks. In addition, any issued patents may be challenged, invalidated or declared unenforceable, or competitors could develop similar or more advantageous technologies on their own or design around ATS' patents. The value of ATS' patents depends in part on their duration. Shorter periods of patent protection are relatively less valuable. Because the period between the filing of a patent application to the issuance of a patent is often longer than three years, a 20-year patent term from the filing date may result in substantially shorter patent protection. In some cases, ATS may need to re-file some patent applications and, in these situations, the patent term will be measured from the filing date of the earliest prior application to which benefit of earlier filing date in the applicable jurisdiction is claimed in such a patent application. This would also shorten ATS' period of patent exclusivity. Similarly, because of the extensive time required for the development and commercialization of products based on ATS' technologies, it is possible that, before some products can be commercialized, any related patents may expire or remain in force for only a short period following commercialization, thereby reducing any advantages of these patents and making it unlikely that ATS will be able to recover investments it has made to develop its technologies and products based on its technologies. A shortened period of patent exclusivity, resulting from a change in patent laws, the passage of time, or otherwise, may negatively impact ATS revenue protected by its patents.

Policing unauthorized use of proprietary technology can be difficult and expensive. Also, litigation may be necessary to enforce ATS' intellectual property rights, protect its trade secrets or determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. The outcome of any such potential litigation may not be in ATS' favour. Such litigation may be costly and may divert management attention away from ATS' business. In certain situations, ATS may have to bring such suit in foreign jurisdictions, in which case it is subject to additional risk associated with the result of the proceedings and the amount of damage that it can recover. Certain foreign jurisdictions may not provide protection to intellectual property comparable to that provided in the United States and Canada. An adverse determination in any such litigation would impair ATS' intellectual property rights and may harm its business, financial condition and results of operations. ATS' present and future patents may provide only limited protection for its technology and may not be sufficient to provide ATS with competitive advantages. In addition, given the costs of obtaining patent protection, ATS may choose not to protect certain innovations that later turn out to be important.

Any inability to obtain or adequately protect ATS' proprietary rights could harm its ability to compete, generate revenue and grow its business, which could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial conditions and results of operations.

Infringement of Third Parties' Intellectual Property Rights Risk. ATS' success depends on its ability to use and develop its technology and know-how without infringing the intellectual property rights of third parties. The validity and scope of claims relating to patents involve complex scientific, legal and factual questions and analysis and, therefore, may be highly uncertain. ATS may be unaware that it infringes third-party intellectual property rights, in particular process-related patents. This risk may be greater for ATS as its business involves the continuous development of custom solutions for its customers and therefore the potential

generation of new technology that could be subject to third-party challenge. ATS may become subject to litigation involving claims of patent infringement or violation of intellectual property rights of third parties. The defence and prosecution of intellectual property suits, patent opposition proceedings and related legal and administrative proceedings can be both costly and time-consuming and may significantly divert the efforts and resources of ATS' technical and management personnel. An adverse determination in any such litigation or proceedings to which ATS may become a party could subject ATS to significant liability to third parties, require ATS to seek licenses from third parties, to pay ongoing royalties, or to redesign its products, or subject ATS to injunctions prohibiting the manufacture and sale of ATS' products or the use of its technologies. Protracted litigation could also result in ATS' customers or potential customers deferring or limiting their purchases or use of ATS' products until resolution of such litigation. All these judgments could materially damage ATS' business and financial results. ATS believes that as technology evolves, it may have to develop alternative non-infringing technology, and its failure to do so or obtain licenses to the proprietary rights on a timely basis if at all, or on desired terms could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Security Breaches or Disruptions of Information Technology Systems Risk. ATS utilizes a variety of information technology systems to manage and operate its businesses. These information systems may be owned and maintained by the Company, outsource providers or third parties such as vendors and contractors. These information systems are subject to attacks, failures, and access denials from a number of potential sources including viruses, destructive or inadequate code, power failures, and physical damage to computers, hard drives, communication lines and networking equipment. Despite the implementation of extensive security measures (including access controls, data encryption, vulnerability assessments, continuous monitoring, and maintenance of back-up and protective systems), the Company's information technology systems are potentially vulnerable to interruptions or delays, unauthorized access, computer viruses, cyber-attack and other events, ranging from individual attempts to advanced persistent threats. It is possible a security breach could result in theft of trade secrets or other intellectual property or disclosure of confidential customer, supplier or employee information. Should the Company be unable to prevent security breaches, disruptions could have an adverse effect on the Company's operations and financial results, as well as expose the Company to litigation, increased cyber security protection costs, and reputational damage.

Internal Controls Risk. Effective internal controls are necessary for ATS to provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud. Under Canadian securities law requirements, ATS' Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are required to certify that they are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control over financial reporting for the Company, that those internal controls have been designed and are effective in providing reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). ATS maintains compliance with Canadian securities law requirements by strengthening, assessing and testing the system of internal controls to provide the basis for the certification. However, the continuous process of strengthening ATS' internal controls and complying with Canadian securities law requirements is expensive and time consuming. ATS cannot be certain that the measures it is taking will ensure that it maintains adequate control over financial processes and reporting. Furthermore, as ATS grows its business, the controls will become more complex and the Company could require more resources to ensure its internal

controls remain effective. Failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm ATS' results of operations or cause it to fail to meet its reporting obligations. If ATS or its independent registered public accounting firm discover a material weakness, the disclosure of that fact, even if quickly remedied, could reduce the market's confidence in ATS' audited consolidated financial statements and harm its share price. In addition, future non-compliance with the Canadian securities law requirements could subject ATS to a variety of administrative sanctions, including the suspension of trading or delisting of its common shares, which could materially adversely affect its share price.

Impairment of Intangible Assets Risk. As of March 31, 2015, the Company had \$405.6 million of goodwill and \$183.6 million in net intangible assets, primarily as a result of its acquisitions. The Company assesses its goodwill for impairment and the estimated useful lives of its identifiable intangible assets on an annual basis, taking into consideration any events or circumstances that might result in either a diminished fair value, or for intangible assets, a revised useful life. These events and circumstances include significant changes in the business climate, legal factors, operating performance indicators, advances in technology and competition. Any impairment or revised useful life could have a material and adverse effect the Company's financial position and results of operations, and could materially adversely affect its share price.

Income and Other Taxes and Uncertain Tax Liabilities Risk. The Company operates and is subject to income tax and other forms of taxation (which are not based upon income) in numerous tax jurisdictions. Taxation laws and rates which determine taxation expenses may vary significantly in different jurisdictions, and legislation governing taxation laws and rates is also subject to change. Therefore, the Company's earnings may be impacted by changes in the proportion of earnings taxed in different jurisdictions, changes in taxation rates, changes in estimates of liabilities and changes in the amount of other forms of taxation.

The Company may have exposure to greater than anticipated tax liabilities or expenses. The Company is subject to income taxes and non-income taxes in a variety of jurisdictions and its tax structure is subject to review by both domestic and foreign taxation authorities. The determination of the Company's worldwide provision for income taxes and other tax liabilities requires significant judgment. Tax filings are subject to audits, which could materially change the amount of current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities. As outlined in note 18 to the audited consolidated financial statements, the Company has unrecognized deferred income tax assets which are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable the benefit will be recovered. If the Company achieves a consistent level of profitability, the likelihood of recording a deferred income tax asset on its consolidated balance sheets for some portion of the losses incurred in prior periods in one of its business jurisdictions will increase. Any change to the recognition of the deferred income tax asset would also result in an income tax recovery or income tax expense, as applicable, on the Company's consolidated statements of operations in the period in which the recognition of assets is changed. In addition, if the Company has recorded a deferred income tax asset on the consolidated balance sheets, it will record income tax expense in any period in which it uses that deferred income tax asset to offset any income tax payable in that period, reducing net income reported for that period, perhaps materially.

Variations in Quarterly Results Risk. The revenues, operating margins and earnings of ATS may vary from quarter to quarter as a result of risk factors discussed in this AIF and ATS' results of

operations in some quarters may be below market expectations, which may have a material adverse effect on the price of ATS' common shares. ATS' quarterly results of operations may be substantially affected by a number of factors, many of which are outside of management's control, including: changes in the proportion of revenue derived from the different activities of the Company; the proportions of ATS revenue derived from repeat systems and first-time systems; different margins on work performed; acquisitions; cost of work force reductions and severances; rate of capacity utilization and expansion; changes in the mix of products sold and value-added services provided; variations in capital expenditures and unplanned additional expenses such as manufacturing failures, defects, and changes in manufacturing costs; number of new employees added in a period; level of general and administrative expenses required to support the Company's growth; level and timing of research and development activities; expenses associated with the rationalization of operations including the closing of facilities; the availability and pricing of raw materials; unpredictable volume and timing of customer orders or the loss of, or a significant reduction or postponement in orders from, one or more key customers; the timing of new product or technology announcements or introductions by ATS' competitors and other developments in the competitive environment; costs of resolving customer disputes; bad debt expenses; changes in the Company's stock price which can cause volatility in the Company's stock-based compensation expenses; changes in prevailing currency exchange rates which are used to translate the financial results of foreign subsidiaries into Canadian dollars; and the other risk factors identified in this AIF.

Litigation Risk. ATS is subject to numerous risks relating to legal proceedings to which it is currently a party or that could develop in the future. In the ordinary course of its business, ATS may become subject to actual or threatened litigation and legal claims, including but not limited to, suits involving allegations of failure of automation systems to meet specifications, late and/or improper delivery of goods or services, product liability, wrongful dismissal, product defects, quality problems and intellectual property infringement. Such claims, even those that may ultimately prove to be without merit, can be time-consuming and expensive to defend. Although management is unaware of any material claims against it that have not been reflected in its audited consolidated financial statements, there can be no assurance that third parties will not assert claims against ATS in the future or that any such assertion will not result in costly litigation, or a requirement that ATS enter into costly settlement arrangements. There can be no assurance that such arrangements will be available on reasonable terms, or at all. Any litigation may have a material adverse effect on ATS' business, reputation, financial condition or results of operations.

Litigation and regulatory proceedings are subject to inherent uncertainties and unfavorable rulings can and do occur. Pending or future claims against ATS could result in professional liability, product liability, criminal liability, warranty obligations, and other liabilities which, to the extent ATS is not insured against a loss or its insurer fails to provide coverage, could have a material adverse impact on its business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Natural Disasters, Pandemics, Acts of War, Terrorism, International Conflicts or Other Disruptions Risk. Natural disasters, pandemics, acts or threats of war or terrorism, international conflicts, political instability, and the actions taken by governments could cause damage to or disrupt ATS' business operations, suppliers or customers, and could create economic instability. Although it is not possible to predict such events or their consequences, these events could decrease demand for the Company's products and services or make it difficult or impossible for

the Company to deliver products and services. If ATS cannot complete its contracts on time, it may be subject to potential liability claims from its customers.

Manufacturing Facilities Disruption Risk. ATS has a limited number of manufacturing facilities, including some in lesser developed countries. If the operations at any one of these facilities were disrupted as a result of a natural disaster, fire, power or other utility outage, work stoppage or other similar event, the Company's business could be seriously harmed because the Company may be unable to complete and ship an automation system, product or parts to customers in a timely fashion. The impact of any disruption at one of ATS' facilities may be exacerbated if the disruption occurs at a time when the Company needs to rapidly increase capacity to meet increased demand or expedited shipment schedules.

Dependence on Performance of Subsidiaries Risk. Among ATS' principal assets are the equity interests it owns in its operating subsidiaries. As a result, ATS is dependent upon cash dividends, distributions or other transfers it receives from its subsidiaries in order to repay any debt it may incur and to meet its other obligations. The ability of ATS' subsidiaries to pay dividends and make payments to ATS will depend on their results of operations and may be restricted by, among other things, applicable corporate, tax and other laws and regulations and agreements of those subsidiaries. ATS' subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities. Any right that ATS has to receive any assets or distributions from any subsidiary upon its bankruptcy, dissolution, liquidation or reorganization, or to realize proceeds from the sale of the assets of any subsidiary, will be junior to the claims of that subsidiary's creditors, including trade creditors. ATS may also be exposed to claims upon insolvency of a subsidiary in some jurisdictions where local laws or case law may provide for recourse against shareholders especially when assets are insufficient to cover liabilities, including employees' redundancy costs. In addition, ATS or its subsidiaries may enter into joint ventures with third parties as a means to execute their business strategies. ATS' ability to access its assets, including cash in these joint ventures, may be restricted by the governing documents of any such joint ventures.

DIVIDEND POLICY

ATS has not paid any dividends during the last five fiscal years. ATS does not currently contemplate the payment of dividends and expects to retain future earnings for reinvestment in its business. The payment of dividends, however, may be reviewed by the Board of Directors from time to time in light of the Company's earnings and financial requirements, covenant restrictions and other prevailing conditions.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND MARKET FOR SECURITIES

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares, without par value, for unlimited consideration. The common shares are not redeemable or convertible. Each common share carries the right to receive notice of, and one vote, at a meeting of shareholders; the right to participate in any distribution of the assets of the Company on liquidation, dissolution or winding up; and the right to receive dividends if, as and when declared by the Board of Directors. As of March 31, 2015 there were 91,629,665 common shares outstanding. Other than the exercise of stock options under the employee stock based compensation plan, there have been no issuances of shares during the most recently completed fiscal year. The common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "TSX") under the symbol "ATA".

The following table summarizes the trading prices and volume of ATS common shares on the TSX on a monthly basis from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015:

	Common Shares - TSX	
Month	Price Range (Cdn. \$)	Total Volume Traded
April 2014	\$14.10 - \$15.35	3,653,300
May 2014	\$14.15 - \$15.37	2,710,800
June 2014	\$14.56 - \$15.84	2,782,900
July 2014	\$14.78 - \$16.56	6,025,200
August 2014	\$13.15 - \$15.35	3,191,400
September 2014	\$12.66 - \$13.69	2,960,200
October 2014	\$11.90 - \$14.14	3,175,700
November 2014	\$13.51 - \$14.78	5,008,400
December 2014	\$14.25 - \$15.74	2,492,100
January 2015	\$14.16 - \$15.65	2,505,300
February 2015	\$13.29 - \$15.21	2,898,500
March 2015	\$13.31 - \$14.50	2,564,000

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The following table presents, as at May 21, 2015, the name, municipality of residence, position with the Company or a subsidiary of the Company, and the principal occupation of each of the directors and executive officers of ATS and, in the case of the directors, the year each director first became a director of the Company. Each director is elected at the Company's annual general meeting or appointed pursuant to the bylaws of the Company to serve until the next annual general meeting or until a successor is elected or appointed.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

<u>Name and Municipality of Residence</u>	<u>Position with Company</u>	<u>Principal Occupation</u>	<u>Year First Became Director</u>
NEIL D. ARNOLD ^(1 & 3) New York, U.S.A.	Director	Private Investor	September 2007

Mr. Arnold has over 35 years of experience in public company finance and general management. Most recently, he served as Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of WHX Corp., a public holding company for primary industrial businesses. He also served as Group Finance Director of Lucas Varity, PLC, a public company providing components and systems to the global aerospace and automotive industries with revenues in excess of \$7 billion. Prior to that Mr. Arnold was Chief Financial Officer of Varity Corporation (previously Massey-Ferguson Ltd.). He has served as a director of Lucas Varity, and WHX Corp. At present Mr. Arnold is a Trustee of Pembroke College Foundation of North America Inc. and a Trustee of The Summit Center Foundation, Inc. Mr. Arnold earned a B.A. in Engineering Science from Pembroke College, Oxford University and is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (UK).

ANTHONY CAPUTO Ontario, Canada	Chief Executive Officer & Director	Chief Executive Officer, ATS Automation Tooling Systems Inc.	June 2008
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Mr. Caputo is the Chief Executive Officer of ATS Automation Tooling Systems Inc. As an experienced senior executive he brings a solid track record of over 25 years of delivering performance, growth and value creation in technology, manufacturing and service environments. Most recently Mr. Caputo served as Corporate Vice-President, President and COO of L-3 Communications, and prior to that he was the President and CEO of Spar Aerospace. Mr. Caputo holds a Bachelor of Technology in Engineering from Ryerson University and a Master of Science in Organizational Development from Pepperdine University.

MICHAEL E. MARTINO ^(2 & 3) Connecticut, U.S.A	Director	Principal, Mason Capital Management LLC	September 2007
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Mr. Martino is a founder and principal of Mason Capital Management LLC. Mr. Martino began his investment career at Oppenheimer & Company where he was responsible for risk arbitrage research; he ended his tenure at Oppenheimer as Executive Director, Risk Arbitrage. He began his business career at GE Capital Corporation where he held positions in information systems and business analysis. He was formerly a director of Spar Aerospace Limited, a publicly-traded aerospace company. Mr. Martino graduated from Fairfield University with a degree in Political Science and earned a Masters in Business Administration in Finance and International Business from New York University's Stern School of Business.

DAVID MCAUSLAND ⁽³⁾ Quebec, Canada	Chairman of the Board of Directors	Partner, McCarthy Tétrault LLP	March 2010
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Mr. McAusland, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, is a senior corporate strategist, advisor and lawyer who is a partner in the law firm McCarthy Tétrault. Previously, Mr. McAusland was Executive Vice-President, Corporate Development and Chief Legal Officer of Alcan Inc. where he provided leadership on its worldwide mergers, growth strategies, major transactions and capital investments. Mr. McAusland currently acts as director of Cogeco Inc. /Cogeco Cable Inc., Cascades Inc., Khan Resources Inc., and Chairman of Montrusco Bolton Investments Inc. Mr. McAusland is also involved with several not-for-profit organizations: he is the Chairman of the Montreal General Hospital Foundation and Chairman of the National Circus School Foundation. Mr. McAusland received his B.C.L. in 1976 and his LL.B. in 1977, both from McGill University.

GORDON PRESHER ^(1 & 2) New York, U.S.A.	Director	Chairman & CEO, Solar Sentry Corp.	September 2007
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Mr. Presher is a uniquely qualified entrepreneur and technologist, possessing expertise and experience in both the automation technology and solar industries. He is the Co-Founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Solar Sentry Corp., a seed-stage developer of innovative monitoring equipment for the solar energy industry. Prior to Solar Sentry Mr. Presher was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Ormec Systems Corp., a factory automation firm specializing in precise motion control. He began his career as an automation-controls engineer at Eastman Kodak Company, progressing to project leader on two key corporate automation projects. Mr. Presher holds a Bachelor of Science in Physics and Math from Houghton College, and a Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering from University of Rochester.

IVAN ROSS ^(1 & 2) New York, U.S.A.	Director	Research Analyst, Mason Capital Management LLC	February 2014
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Mr. Ross joined Mason Capital Management in 2011 where he is currently a research analyst. Mr. Ross has over 25 years of experience in the financial industry. From 1992 to 2011, he worked at Goldman Sachs and spent most of his time in the Investment Banking Division's Corporate Finance and New Products Department, which he ran for many years as a Partner of the firm (promoted to Partner in 2002). Mr. Ross began his career in 1986 as a tax lawyer at Skadden, Arps in New York where he advised and structured complex merger and financing transactions. He holds a BS in Economics from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania (1983), and a J.D. from New York University School of Law (1986), where he was a member of the Order of the Coif and the Annual Survey of American Law. Mr. Ross currently serves on the Board of Directors of Mimeo.com, a business to business print and document services business headquartered in New York. He also serves as a member of the Board of Overseers at each of the Jacobson Leadership Program in Law and Business at New York University School of Law, and the Katz Center for Advanced Judaic Studies at the University of Pennsylvania.

DARYL C. F. WILSON ^(2 & 3) Ontario, Canada	Director	President CEO, and Director, Hydrogenics Corporation	February 2009
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Mr. Wilson is the President, CEO and director of Hydrogenics Corporation, a Canadian public company and hydrogen technology provider. Prior to joining Hydrogenics he was VP Manufacturing and Operations with Royal Group Technologies and Zenon Environmental Inc. Preceding that he served on the senior management team of Toyota Motor Manufacturing Canada. Mr. Wilson has been National Chair of the Environmental Quality Committee of the CMA. Mr. Wilson holds an MBA in Operations Management/Management Science from McMaster University; a Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering from the University of Toronto; and has obtained a Chartered Director designation (C. Dir.).

Notes:

- (1) Member of Audit and Finance Committee.
- (2) Member of Human Resources Committee.
- (3) Member of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Name and Place of Residence

Position with Company or subsidiary

ANTHONY CAPUTO
Ontario, Canada

Chief Executive Officer

MARIA PERRELLA
Ontario, Canada

Chief Financial Officer

CARL H. GALLOWAY
Ontario, Canada

Corporate Vice President, Treasurer

ROMAN GULA
Ontario, Canada

Corporate Vice President, Global Sales &
Marketing

CHARLES GYLES
Ontario, Canada

Corporate Vice President, Organizational
Effectiveness

RONALD G. KEYSER
Ontario, Canada

Chief Information Officer

SHANKAR KIRU
Michigan, USA

Group President

STEWART MCCUAIG
Ontario, Canada

Corporate Vice President, General Counsel

HELMUT HOCK
Ontario, Canada

Senior Vice President,
Transportation

SANDRA KETCHEN
Ontario, Canada

Senior Vice President,
Electronics and Products

ERIC KIISEL
Ontario, Canada

Senior Vice President,
Energy and Chemicals

TOM KRAMER
Illinois, USA

Senior Vice President,
Life Sciences

All the above-mentioned persons have held their present positions or other senior positions with the Company for the last five years except as follows:

- From 2000 to 2013 Roman Gula was at TD Securities, most recently as Director - Diversified Industries Group.
- From 2013 to 2014 Shankar Kiru was Managing Director at Dharma Services, LLC. From 2012 to 2013 he was Managing Director at Madison Capital Partners. Prior to that, he was CFO at Diversified Machine, Inc. from 2005 to 2012.
- From 2005 to 2013 Sandra Ketchen was Vice President at Celistica Inc.

Shareholdings of Directors and Executive Officers

As at May 21, 2015, the directors and executive officers of ATS, as a group, beneficially owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, 17,691,900 common shares representing 19.31% of the outstanding common shares of the Company.

Additional Disclosure for Directors and Executive Officers

Each of the following directors and/or executive officers were directors or executive officers of other companies which became bankrupt, made a proposal under legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or were subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets in the ten years preceding the date of this Annual Information Form and while they were directors or executive officers of the specified companies or within one year after they ceased to be directors or executive officers of the specified companies.

Ms. Perrella was appointed as the President of PWF in 2008. On November 8, 2011, a hearing was held at which time the French bankruptcy court placed PWF into a “recovery” proceeding (“redressement judiciaire”) under the supervision of a court appointed trustee. On February 27, 2012, a subsidiary of the EDF group, the French electricity utility, was selected by the French bankruptcy court to purchase the assets of PWF, and the entire workforce of PWF was subsequently transferred to the purchaser or offered to be transferred within the purchaser’s group. Effective March 1, 2012, the purchaser assumed control over the operations of PWF. The confirmation of a new operator for the PWF business concluded ATS’ operating support of PWF. Although a new operator has assumed the operation of the PWF assets and all employees have been (or offered to be) transferred to this new operator or within its group, the judicial liquidation process could take several years to wind-up.

Mr. Arnold was a director of WHX Corp. between 1992 and 2005. WHX Corp. filed for Chapter 11 in the Southern District of New York in March 2005. WHX Corp. successfully emerged from bankruptcy five months later as a standalone entity. Creditors of WHX Corp. received full value for their claims under the court approved Plan of Reorganization.

INTEREST OF EXPERTS

Ernst & Young LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, the external auditors of the Company, reported on the fiscal 2015 audited consolidated financial statements of the Company which were filed by the Company with securities regulators pursuant to National Instrument 51-102 – Continuous Disclosure Obligations. Ernst & Young LLP is independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario.

AUDIT COMMITTEE INFORMATION

The Audit and Finance Committee's primary purpose is to assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities for the financial reporting process, the system of internal control over financial reporting and accounting compliance, and the audit process and processes for identifying, evaluating and monitoring the management of the Company's principal risks impacting financial reporting. The committee also assists the Board of Directors with the oversight of financial strategies and overall risk management.

A copy of the Audit and Finance Committee's Charter is attached to this AIF as "Appendix A".

The Audit and Finance Committee is composed of Mr. Arnold (Chair), Mr. Presher and Mr. Ross. Each of the members of the committee is an unrelated, financially literate director and is considered by the Board of Directors to be independent of management. The committee met formally eight times during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. The following sets out the education and experience of the members:

- Mr. Arnold has over 35 years of experience in public company finance and general management. Most recently, he served as Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of WHX Corp., a public holding company for primary industrial businesses. He also served as Group Finance Director of Lucas Varity, PLC, a public company providing components and systems to the global aerospace and automotive industries with revenues in excess of \$7 billion. Prior to that, Mr. Arnold was Chief Financial Officer of Varity Corporation (previously Massey-Ferguson Ltd.). He has served as a director of Lucas Varity, and WHX Corp. At present, Mr. Arnold is a Director of Pembroke College Foundation of North America Inc. Mr. Arnold earned a B.A. in Engineering Science from Pembroke College, Oxford University and is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (UK).
- Mr. Presher is a uniquely qualified entrepreneur and technologist, possessing expertise and experience in both the automation technology and solar industries. He is the Co-Founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Solar Sentry Corp., a seed-stage developer of innovative monitoring equipment for the solar energy industry. Prior to Solar Sentry, Mr. Presher was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Ormec Systems Corp., a factory automation firm specializing in precise motion control. He held this position in the automation controls and systems industry for twenty years. He began his career as an automation-controls engineer at Eastman Kodak Company, progressing to project leader on two key corporate automation projects. Mr. Presher holds a Bachelor of Science in Physics and Math from Houghton College and a Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering from University of Rochester.
- Mr. Ross joined Mason Capital Management in 2011 where he is currently a research analyst. Mr. Ross has over 25 years of experience in the financial industry. From 1992 to 2011, he worked at Goldman Sachs and spent most of his time in the Investment Banking Division's Corporate Finance and New Products Department, which he ran for many years as a Partner of the firm (promoted to Partner in 2002). Mr. Ross began his career in 1986 as a tax lawyer at Skadden, Arps in New York where he advised and structured complex merger and financing transactions. He holds a BS in Economics from the

Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania (1983), and a J.D. from New York University School of Law (1986), where he was a member of the Order of the Coif and the Annual Survey of American Law. Mr. Ross currently serves on the Board of Directors of Mimeo.com, a business to business print and document services business headquartered in New York. He also serves as a member of the Boards of Overseers at each of the Jacobson Leadership Program in Law and Business at New York University School of Law, and at the Katz Center for Advanced Judaic Studies at the University of Pennsylvania.

Management of the Company maintains a policy, approved by the Audit and Finance Committee, for engagement of the Company’s external auditors for any non-audit related services (the “Auditor Independence Policy”). The objective of the Auditor Independence Policy is to ensure the external auditors’ objectivity is not compromised. It sets out the rules to be followed when engaging the Company’s external auditors for any non-audit related engagement.

The Auditor Independence Policy sets out a list of services that the Company’s external auditors are prohibited from providing, as well as a list of services that may be provided subject to the approval of the Audit and Finance Committee. The Audit and Finance Committee must pre-approve all permitted non-audit related services. The Audit and Finance Committee may delegate its pre-approval authority to a designated member of such Committee; such designated member must report any decisions that he or she makes to the full Audit and Finance Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

COMPENSATION OF AUDITORS

The breakdown of fees incurred for services provided in fiscal 2015 by the Company’s current auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, initially appointed on June 18, 2009, are as follows:

	<u>Fiscal 2015</u>
Audit Fees	\$ 1,418,700 ¹
Audit-Related Fees	\$ 2,150,100 ²
Tax Fees	\$ 435,000 ³

The breakdown of fees incurred for services provided in fiscal 2014 are as follows:

	<u>Fiscal 2014</u>
Audit Fees	\$ 881,000 ¹
Audit-Related Fees	\$ 520,000 ²
Tax Fees	\$ 390,000 ³

1 - “Audit Fees” include fees related to quarterly reviews and year-end audits.

2 - “Audit-Related Fees” are primarily related to financial advisory due diligence procedures.

3 - “Tax Fees” are primarily related to global tax compliance and structuring review work.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The Company’s transfer agent and registrar is Computershare Investor Services Inc., and may be contacted at 100 University Avenue, 8th Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5J 2Y1. General shareholder

inquiries by phone: 1-800-564-6253 (toll free North America – International 514-982-7555), by fax: 1-888-453-0330 (toll free North America – International 416-263-9524) or by email: service@computershare.com.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information regarding the Company is available at the Company's website at www.atsautomation.com and on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration, principal holders of the Company's securities and details of options to purchase securities is contained in the Company's Management Information Circular prepared for the most recent annual meeting of shareholders and available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Additional financial information, including the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, is provided in the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements, the notes thereto, auditor's report thereon and accompanying fiscal 2015 MD&A. A copy of all such documents may be obtained upon request from the Secretary of the Company and can also be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Notes to Readers:

Amounts are expressed in Canadian currency unless otherwise noted.

Forward-Looking Statements:

This Annual Information Form of ATS contains certain statements that may constitute forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable securities laws ("forward-looking statements"). Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of ATS, or developments in ATS' business or in its industry, to differ materially from the anticipated results, performance, achievements or developments expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include all disclosure regarding possible events, conditions or results of operations that is based on assumptions about future economic conditions and courses of action. Forward-looking statements may also include, without limitation, any statement relating to future events, conditions or circumstances. ATS cautions you not to place undue reliance upon any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date they are made. Forward-looking statements relate to, among other things: expectations with respect to customer financing and Order Booking and Order Backlog in relation to the Nigerian contract; potential multi-year enterprise-type solution for a North-American based life sciences customer; expected cash consideration for purchase of remaining interest in M+W Advanced Applications GmbH; expected timing of closing of divestiture of Swiss-based operations; expected restructuring, related costs, and expected payback period; management's expectations in relation to the impact of management focus and strategic initiatives on ATS operations; the next phase of the Company's strategy: grow, expand, and scale; the Company's strategy to expand organically and through acquisition; potential impact of general economic environment, including impact on demand and Order Bookings; impacts on demand for Company's products potentially lagging global macroeconomic trends; activity in the market segments that the Company serves; the engagement with customers on enterprise solutions providing ATS with more strategic relationships, increased predictability, better program control and less sensitivity to macroeconomic forces; the sales organization's approach to market and expected impact on Order Bookings, performance period, and timing of revenue recognition; the enhancement of growth opportunities in both new markets and with existing customers resulting from the PA acquisition; PA acquisition – growth opportunities presented by PA, ATS benefiting from PA's capability and market position, revenue synergies through an expanded ATS offering, PA's opportunity to expand its MAC offering, ATS and PA engaging customers on a more comprehensive basis, PA benefiting from the adoption of ATS' best practices, and expectations in relation to cost synergies;

Company's expectation to retain future earnings for reinvestment; The risks and uncertainties that may affect forward-looking statements include, among others: impact of the global economy; general market performance including capital market conditions and availability and cost of credit; performance of the market sectors that ATS serves; foreign currency and exchange risk; the relative strength of the Canadian dollar; impact of factors such as increased pricing pressure and possible margin compression; the regulatory and tax environment; failure or delays associated with new customer programs; potential for greater negative impact associated with any non-performance related to large enterprise programs; variations in the amount of Order Backlog completed in any given quarter; variation in the amount of time and materials contracts performed by PA in any given quarter; that the Nigerian customer does not obtain necessary financing for the project and no further revenues are realized on that project; that the North-American customer does not submit follow-on orders, due to lack of consumer acceptance of its product, issues with the ATS solution, or otherwise; that based on rate of achievement of performance targets, the cash consideration for the remaining interest in M+W Advanced Applications GmbH is other than expected; that the sale of the Swiss-based operation is delayed or does not close; that restructuring charges are greater than expected and/or that the payback is not realized as quickly as anticipated; that strategic initiatives are delayed, not completed, or do not have intended positive impact; inability to successfully expand organically or through acquisition, due to an inability to grow expertise, personnel, and/or facilities at required rates or to identify, negotiate and conclude one or more acquisitions; or to raise, through debt or equity, or otherwise have available, required capital; that acquisitions made are not integrated as quickly or effectively as planned or expected and, as a result, anticipated benefits and synergies are not realized; that ATS is unable to realize upon growth opportunities presented by PA, or expand product or service offerings; that ATS is unable to leverage PA's capability and market position; that revenue synergies are not realized; that customers are more difficult to engage than expected; that one or more customers, or other entities with which the Company has contracted, experience insolvency or bankruptcy with resulting delays, costs or losses to the Company; political, labour or supplier disruptions; the development of superior or alternative technologies to those developed by ATS; the success of competitors with greater capital and resources in exploiting their technology; market risk for developing technologies; risks relating to legal proceedings to which ATS is or may become a party; exposure to product liability claims; risks associated with greater than anticipated tax liabilities or expenses; and other risks detailed from time to time in ATS' filings with Canadian provincial securities regulators. Forward-looking statements are based on management's current plans, estimates, projections, beliefs and opinions, and other than as required by applicable securities laws, ATS does not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements should assumptions related to these plans, estimates, projections, beliefs and opinions change.

APPENDIX A

ATS AUTOMATION TOOLING SYSTEMS INC. (the "Company")

CHARTER FOR THE AUDIT AND FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A. PURPOSE

1. The primary functions of the Audit and Finance Committee (the "**Committee**") are to oversee the accounting and financial reporting practices of the Company and the audits of the Company's financial statements and to exercise the responsibilities and duties set forth below, including, but not limited to, assisting the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities in reviewing the following: financial disclosures and internal controls over financial reporting; monitoring the system of internal control; monitoring the Company's compliance with the binding requirements of any stock exchanges on which the securities of the Company are listed and all other applicable laws (collectively, the "**Applicable Requirements**"); selecting the external auditors for shareholder approval; reviewing the qualifications, independence and performance of the external and internal auditors; reviewing the qualifications, independence and performance of the Company's financial management; and identifying, evaluating and monitoring the management of the Company's principal risks impacting financial reporting. The Committee also assists the Board with the oversight of financial strategies and overall risk management.
2. The Committee is not responsible for: planning or conducting audits; certifying or determining the completeness or accuracy of the Company's financial statements or that the financial statements are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; or guaranteeing the report of the Company's external auditor. The fundamental responsibility for the Company's financial statements and disclosure rests with management and the external auditor.

B. MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION

1. **Composition** - The Committee shall consist of not less than three independent members of the Board. At the invitation of the Committee, members of the Company's management and others may attend Committee meetings as the Committee considers necessary or desirable. Without Board approval, a Committee member shall not sit on more than two other audit committees of publicly traded companies or trusts.
2. **Appointment and Removal of Committee Members** - Each member of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board on an annual basis and shall serve at the pleasure of the Board, or until the earlier of (a) the close of the next annual meeting of the Company's shareholders at which the member's term of office expires, (b) the death of the member, or (c) the resignation, disqualification or removal of the member from the Committee or from the Board. The Board may fill a vacancy in the membership of the Committee.

3. **Independence** - Each member of the Committee shall meet the independence and audit committee composition requirements of the Applicable Requirements. Committee members shall not receive any compensation from the Company other than director's fees.
4. **Financial Literacy** - At the time of his or her appointment to the Committee, each member of the Committee shall be able to read and understand a set of financial statements, including a balance sheet, cash flow statement and income statement, that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements. At the time of his or her appointment to the Committee, each member of the Committee shall not have participated in the preparation of the financial statements of the Company or any current subsidiary of the Company at any time during the preceding three years. At least one member of the Committee shall have past employment experience in financing or accounting, a requisite professional certificate in accounting, or other comparable experience or background which results in the individual's financial sophistication, including being or having been a chief executive officer, chief financial officer or other senior officer with financial oversight responsibilities.

C. MEETINGS

1. **Meetings** - The members of the Committee shall hold meetings as are required to carry out this mandate, and in any case no less than four meetings annually. The external and internal auditors and non-Committee board members are entitled to receive notice of and attend and be heard at each Committee meeting. The Chair, any member of the Committee, the external auditors, the internal auditors, the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, or the Chief Financial Officer may call a meeting of the Committee by notifying the Company's Corporate Secretary who will notify the members of the Committee. The Chair shall chair all Committee meetings that he or she attends, and in the absence of the Chair, the members of the Committee present may appoint a chair from their number for a meeting.
2. **Corporate Secretary and Minutes** - The Corporate Secretary, his or her designate or any other person the Committee requests, shall act as secretary at Committee meetings. Minutes of Committee meetings shall be recorded and maintained by the Corporate Secretary and subsequently presented to the Committee for approval.
3. **Quorum** - A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum. The affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Committee participating in any meeting of the Committee is necessary for the adoption of any resolution of the Committee.
4. **Access to Management and Outside Advisors** - The Committee shall have unrestricted access to the Company's management and employees and the books and records of the Company, and, from time to time may hold unscheduled or regularly scheduled meetings or portions of regularly scheduled meetings with the external auditor, the internal auditor, the Chief Financial Officer or the Chief Executive Officer. The Committee shall have the authority to retain and terminate external legal counsel, consultants or other advisors to assist it in fulfilling its responsibilities and to set and pay the respective compensation for

these advisors without consulting or obtaining the approval of the Board or any Company officer.

5. **Funding** - The Company shall provide appropriate funding, as determined by the Committee, for (i) the payment of compensation to any external auditor engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company; (ii) payment for the services of any advisors retained by the Committee; and (iii) the ordinary administrative expenses of the Committee that are necessary or appropriate in carrying out its duties.
6. **Meetings Without Management** - The Committee shall hold unscheduled or regularly scheduled meetings, or portions of regularly scheduled meetings, at which only independent directors are present.

D. FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Committee shall have the functions and responsibilities set out below as well as any other functions that are specifically delegated to the Committee by the Board and that the Board is authorized to delegate by applicable laws and regulations. In addition to these functions and responsibilities, the Committee shall perform the duties required of an audit committee by the Applicable Requirements.

1. Financial Reports

- a. **General** - The Committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial statements and financial disclosures. Management is responsible for the preparation, presentation and integrity of the Company's financial statements and financial disclosures and for the appropriateness of the accounting principles and the reporting policies used by the Company. The external auditors are responsible for auditing the Company's annual consolidated financial statements and for reviewing the Company's unaudited interim financial statements.
- b. **Review of Annual Financial Reports** - The Committee shall review the annual consolidated audited financial statements of the Company, the external auditors' report thereon, the related management's discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of operation ("MD&A"), and the financial disclosure in any earnings press release. After completing its review, if advisable, the Committee shall approve and recommend for Board approval the annual financial statements, the related MD&A, and the earnings release.
- c. **Review of Interim Financial Reports** - The Committee shall review the interim consolidated financial statements of the Company, the external auditors' review report thereon, the related MD&A, and the financial disclosure in any earnings press release. After completing its review, if advisable, the Committee shall approve the interim financial statements, the related MD&A, and the earnings release.
- d. **Review Considerations** - In conducting its review of the annual financial statements or the interim financial statements, the Committee shall:

- i. meet with management, the external auditors, and the internal auditors to discuss the financial statements and MD&A;
 - ii. review the disclosures in the financial statements;
 - iii. review the audit report or review report prepared by the external auditors;
 - iv. discuss with management, the external auditors and internal legal counsel, as requested, any litigation claim or other contingency that could have a material effect on the financial statements;
 - v. review critical accounting and other significant estimates and judgements underlying the financial statements as presented by management;
 - vi. review any material effects of regulatory accounting initiatives or off-balance sheet structures on the financial statements as presented by management;
 - vii. review any material changes in accounting policies and any significant changes in accounting practices and their impact on the financial statements as presented by management;
 - viii. review the use of any non-GAAP financial measures, including “pro forma” or “adjusted” information;
 - ix. review management's report on the design and effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting;
 - x. review results of the Company’s audit committee hotline program;
 - xi. meet in private with external auditors, internal auditors, and one or more senior executives; and
 - xii. review any other matters, related to the financial statements, that are brought forward by the external or internal auditors, management, or which are required to be communicated to the Committee under accounting policies, auditing standards or Applicable Requirements.
- e. **Approval of Other Financial Disclosures** - The Committee shall review and, if advisable, approve and recommend for Board approval financial disclosure in a prospectus or other securities offering documents of the Company.

2. Auditors

- a. **General** - The Committee shall be directly responsible for oversight of the work of the external auditors, including the external auditors work in preparing or issuing an audit report, performing other audit, review or attest services or any other related work. The external auditors shall report directly to the Committee and the Committee shall have authority to communicate directly with the Company’s internal auditors and external auditors.
- b. **Appointment and Compensation** - The Committee shall review and, if advisable, select and recommend to the Board, for shareholder approval, the appointment of the external auditors. The Committee shall review and, if advisable, recommend for shareholder approval the compensation of the external auditors, unless such authority is delegated by the shareholders to the Committee, in which case the Committee shall determine the compensation of the external auditors.

- c. **Resolution of Disagreements** - The Committee shall resolve any disagreements between management and the external auditors as to financial reporting matters brought to its attention.
- d. **Discussions with External Auditor** - At least annually, the Committee shall discuss with the external auditor such matters as are required by applicable auditing standards to be discussed by the external auditor with the audit committee, including the matters required to be discussed by Applicable Requirements.
- e. **External Audit Plan** - At least annually, the Committee shall review a summary of the external auditors' annual audit plan. The Committee shall consider and review with the external auditors any material changes to the scope of the plan.
- f. **Internal Audit Plan** - At least annually, the Committee shall review a summary of the internal auditors' annual audit plan. The Committee shall consider and review with the internal auditors any material changes to the scope of the plan.
- g. **Quarterly Review Report** - The Committee shall review a report prepared by the external auditors in respect of each of the interim financial statements of the Company.
- h. **Independence of External Auditors** - At least annually, and before the external auditors issue their report on the annual financial statements, the Committee shall: obtain from the external auditors a formal written statement describing all relationships between the external auditors and the Company; discuss with the external auditors any disclosed relationships or services that may affect the objectivity and independence of the auditors; and obtain written confirmation from the external auditors that they are objective and independent within the meaning of the applicable Rules of Professional Conduct/Code of Ethics adopted by the provincial institute or order of chartered accountants to which it belongs and other Applicable Requirements. The Committee shall take appropriate action to oversee the independence of the external auditors.
- i. **Evaluation and Rotation of Lead Partner** - At least annually, the Committee shall review the qualifications and performance of the lead partner(s) of the external auditors. The Committee shall obtain a report from the external auditors annually verifying that the lead partner of the external auditors has served in that capacity for no more than five fiscal years of the Company and that the engagement team collectively possesses the experience and competence to perform an appropriate audit.
- j. **Hiring of Former Employees of External Auditor** - The Committee shall review and approve the Company's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditor of the Company.

- k. **Requirement for Pre-Approval of Non-Audit Services** - The Committee shall approve in advance any retainer of the external auditors to perform any non-audit service to the Company in accordance with Applicable Requirements, and Board approved detailed policies and procedures specifically relating to such non-audit services. The Committee may delegate pre-approval authority to a member of the Committee. The decisions of any member of the Committee to whom this authority has been delegated must be presented to the full Committee at its next scheduled Committee meeting. Approval by the Committee of a non-audit service to be performed by the external auditor of the Company shall be disclosed to the Company's investors in periodic reports as required by the Applicable Requirements.

3. **Internal Controls**

- a. **General** - The Committee shall review the adequacy of the Company's internal accounting and disclosure controls, its management information systems and its financial, auditing and accounting organizations and systems.
- b. **Establishment, Review and Approval** - The Committee shall require management to implement and maintain appropriate systems of internal control in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and guidance, including internal control over maintenance of records, financial reporting and disclosure and to review, evaluate and approve these procedures. At least annually, the Committee shall consider and review with management and the external and internal auditors:
 - i. the effectiveness of, or weaknesses or deficiencies in: the design or operating effectiveness of the Company's internal controls (including computerized information system controls and security); the overall control environment for managing business risks; and accounting, financial and disclosure controls (including, without limitation, controls over financial reporting), non-financial controls, and legal and regulatory controls and the impact of any identified weaknesses in internal controls on management's conclusions.
 - ii. any significant changes in internal control over financial reporting that are disclosed, or considered for disclosure, including those in the Company's periodic regulatory filings;
 - iii. any material issues raised by any inquiry or investigation by the Company's regulators;
 - iv. the Company's fraud prevention and detection program, including deficiencies in internal controls that may impact the integrity of financial information, or may expose the Company to other significant internal or external fraud losses and the extent of those losses and any disciplinary action in respect of fraud taken against management or other employees who have a significant role in financial reporting; and
 - v. any related significant issues and recommendations of the auditors together with management's responses thereto, including the timetable for implementation of recommendations to correct weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls.

4. **Compliance with Legal and Regulatory Requirements** - The Committee shall receive and review regular reports from the Company's General Counsel and other management members on: legal or compliance matters that may have a material impact on the Company; the effectiveness of the Company's compliance policies; and any material communications received from regulators. The Committee shall review management's evaluation of and representations relating to compliance with specific Applicable Requirements, and management's plans to remediate any deficiencies identified.
5. **Committee Hotline Procedures** - The Committee shall establish or oversee the establishment of procedures for (a) the receipt, retention, and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and (b) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters. Any such complaints or concerns that are received shall be reviewed by the Committee and, if the Committee determines that the matter requires further investigation, it will direct the Chair of the Committee to engage outside advisors, as necessary or appropriate, to investigate the matter and will work with management, internal auditors, and the general counsel to reach a satisfactory conclusion.
6. **Compliance with Code of Business Conduct** - The Committee shall:
 - i. at least annually, review and assess the adequacy of and, if advisable, approve and recommend for Board approval, any amendments to the Company's Code of Business Conduct;
 - ii. review and, if advisable, approve the Company's processes for administering the Code of Business Conduct;
 - iii. review, on a regular basis, summaries of the usage of, and the matters being reported to, the Employee Hotline Service;
 - iv. review with management the results of their assessment of the Company's compliance with the Code of Business Conduct and their plans to remediate any deficiencies identified; and
 - v. review and, if advisable, approve any waiver from a provision of the Code of Business Conduct requested by a member of the Board or senior management.
7. **Committee Disclosure** - The Committee shall prepare, review and approve any audit committee disclosures required by securities regulators in the Company's disclosure documents.
8. **Delegation** - The Committee may, to the extent permissible by Applicable Requirements, designate a sub-committee to review any matter within this mandate as the Committee deems appropriate.

E. FINANCIAL STRATEGY

1. The Committee shall review with management significant financial matters affecting the Company, and shall report on such matters to the Board.

2. The Committee shall ensure the development of adequate strategies, as appropriate, with respect to financing and investment (i.e., capital structure, funding vehicles, and financial performance criteria).
3. The Committee shall review all major financial transactions and investments to be undertaken by the Company.

F. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. The Committee shall identify and monitor the management of the principal risks that could materially impact the financial reporting of the Company.

G. REPORTING TO THE BOARD

1. The Chair shall report to the Board, as required by Applicable Requirements or as deemed necessary by the Committee or as requested by the Board, on matters arising at Committee meetings and, where applicable, shall present the Committee's recommendation to the Board for its approval.

H. GENERAL

1. The Committee shall, to the extent permissible by Applicable Requirements, have such additional authority as may be reasonably necessary or desirable, in the Committee's discretion, to exercise its powers and fulfill its duties under this mandate.
2. The Committee shall review this Charter on an annual basis or more frequently, as required. Where appropriate, the Committee shall propose changes to this Charter to the Board.
3. The Committee shall assess and report annually to the Board on the performance of the Committee by comparing the performance of the Committee against this Charter and the Committee's goals and objectives for the year.

I. CURRENCY OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

1. This charter was last amended and approved by the Board on February 29, 2012.