

REITMANS

(CANADA) LIMITED

**ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED**

January 30, 2016

April 29, 2016

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THE CORPORATION

(a) Incorporation

Reitmans (Canada) Limited (“Reitmans” or the “Corporation”) was incorporated under the laws of Canada on April 5, 1947 and continued under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* on May 23, 1980. By certificate of amendment dated June 22, 1983, the legal designation of the Class A shares of the capital stock of Reitmans was changed to “Class A non-voting” shares. On February 3, 1992 Reitmans was amalgamated with Reitmans Holdings Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary. On August 2, 1998 Reitmans and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Reitmans Inc. were amalgamated. Subsequent to the Corporation’s 2003 year end, Shirmax Fashions Ltd. and its subsidiaries were amalgamated and the resulting amalgamated corporation was subsequently wound-up into the Corporation.

The registered office of Reitmans is located at 155 Wellington Street West, 40th Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5V 3J7. The principal office of Reitmans is located at 250 Sauvé Street West, Montreal, Québec H3L 1Z2.

(b) Subsidiaries

As at January 30, 2016, Reitmans had no subsidiaries whose total assets constitute more than 10% of the consolidated assets of the Corporation or whose total revenues constitute more than 10% of the consolidated revenues of the Corporation, and no subsidiaries with total assets and total revenues constituting, in the aggregate, more than 20% of the consolidated assets of the Corporation and more than 20% of the consolidated revenues of the Corporation, respectively.

BUSINESS OF THE CORPORATION

(a) Introduction

The Corporation engages principally in the retail sale of women’s wearing apparel. The retail activities of the Corporation are conducted under various trade names through the retail store banners of the Corporation. The majority of Reitmans’ merchandise is moderately priced and targeted to appeal principally to young and contemporary customers. The merchandise offered by the Corporation includes shirts, blouses, pants, dresses, skirts, sweaters, outerwear, activewear, lingerie and accessories. The Corporation diversifies its sales by targeting different markets through each of its different store banners. See “Business of the Corporation - Stores”.

(b) General Development of the Corporation Over the Last Three Years

Year ended February 1, 2014 (“Fiscal 2014”)

From March through July 2013, the Corporation launched e-commerce websites for the Smart Set, RW & CO. and Thyme Maternity banners with fulfillment through the Corporation’s distribution centre (the “Reitmans Distribution Centre”).

In July 2013, the Corporation entered into an agreement with Sears Canada to offer Penningtons plus-size apparel in select Sears stores, as well as online at sears.ca, in Canada.

The Corporation significantly reduced its capital expenditures in fiscal 2014 and continued its initiatives aimed at reducing costs across the Corporation. These initiatives included a review of head office activities and processes targeted at improving efficiencies and an in depth review of marketing expenditures.

Year ended January 31, 2015 (“Fiscal 2015”)

The Thyme Maternity Babies“R”Us shop-in-shop boutiques in the United States did not achieve anticipated results and the Corporation closed the last of such boutiques in June 2014.

The Corporation announced, in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015, a plan to close the stores operating under the Smart Set banner through store conversions and closures. Over 12 to 18 months, the Corporation planned to convert approximately 74 of its remaining Smart Set stores to other banners while closing 20 stores. This strategy was designed to improve operating results by allowing the Company to refocus its sales and merchandising efforts on the remaining banners.

The Corporation continued to invest in e-commerce, including the deployment of mobile technology in fiscal 2015. The Corporation began an initiative to optimize the use of the Company’s customer relationship database through technological improvements such as advanced email technology enabling targeted marketing.

In the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2015, the Corporation terminated its agreement with Sears Canada.

Year ended January 30, 2016 (“Fiscal 2016”)

An international growth strategy has been developed within the Corporation aimed at growing existing successful brands outside Canada. In March 2015, the Corporation launched a Penningtons product offering through Amazon.com in the U.S., providing an introduction of its plus size offering in the U.S. market while leveraging its current buying and distribution systems. The Addition Elle banner launched an “Ashley Graham” collection online at Nordstrom in August 2015 and a select offering at Lord & Taylor in September 2015, both in the U.S.

In October 2015, the Corporation launched a new banner of 17 stores, Hyba, averaging 3,000 sq. ft. offering affordable, on-trend activewear and yoga clothes.

The Corporation continued its orderly closure of the Smart Set banner which is being achieved primarily through store closures at end of lease and conversion to other banners. The ultimate closure of the Smart Set banner is to be completed in the ensuing fiscal year.

The Company is poised to complete, in fiscal 2017, a multi-year supply chain optimization and head office retail enterprise initiative (“SCORE”) and is finalizing a redesign of its distribution center facility to accommodate the significant e-commerce growth experienced which will satisfy the changing store and online demands.

(c) Stores

As at April 2, 2016, the Corporation operated a total of seven retail store banners consisting of 329 Reitmans, 131 Penningtons, 104 Addition Elle, 83 RW & CO., 68 Thyme Maternity, 17 Hyba, 27 Smart Set for a total of 759 stores. In addition, there were 21 Thyme Maternity boutiques (“shop-in-shop”) in select Babies“R”Us locations in Canada. The Corporation has terminated its agreement with Toys”R”Us and will no longer operate Babies”R”Us shop-in-shop locations as of August 31, 2016.

Depending on market conditions and other considerations, Reitmans currently expects to open a total of 12 new stores during the fiscal year ending January 28, 2017 under the following banners: 1 Reitmans, 2 RW & CO., 1 Penningtons, 2 Addition Elle, 1 Thyme Maternity and 5 Hyba.

The majority of the Corporation’s stores are located in enclosed shopping malls and power centres, which are situated both in central and suburban metropolitan areas and in smaller towns in Canada.

All of the Corporation’s stores feature wall and selling-floor displays which coordinate merchandise in order to promote multiple sales. The number of apparel items being displayed in each store varies depending on the selling season and size of the store. The stores, which the Corporation believes must constantly present a fresh, contemporary shopping environment, are redecorated periodically or fully remodeled as necessary to augment sales. New store designs in all banners have proven successful in generating increased sales and will be implemented in new store locations and renovated stores, where appropriate.

The Corporation’s stores accept a variety of tenders, including debit cards, a number of national credit cards, cash and gift cards, providing customers with convenient payment options.

The logo for Reitmans, featuring the brand name in a stylized, cursive script.

The Reitmans banner, operating 329 stores averaging 4,600 sq. ft., is Canada’s largest women’s apparel specialty chain and leading fashion brand. Reitmans has developed strong customer loyalty through superior service, insightful marketing and quality merchandise.

Penningtons

Penningtons is a leader in the Canadian plus-size market, offering trend-right styles and affordable quality for plus-size fashion sizes 14–32. Penningtons operates 131 stores, primarily in power centres, across Canada averaging 6,000 sq. ft.

ADDITION ELLE

Addition Elle is a fashion destination for plus-size women with a focus on fashion, quality and fit delivering the latest “must-have” trends to updated fashion essentials in an inspiring shopping environment. Addition Elle operates 104 stores averaging 6,000 sq. ft. in major malls and power centres nationwide.

RW&CO.

RW & CO. operates 83 stores averaging 4,500 sq. ft. in premium locations in major shopping malls, catering to a customer with an urban mindset by offering fashions for men and women.



Thyme Maternity is a leading fashion brand for moms-to-be, offering current styles for every aspect of life, from casual to work, plus a complete line of nursing fashions and accessories. Thyme operates 68 stores averaging 2,300 sq. ft. in major malls and power centres across Canada. In addition, the Company currently operates 21 Thyme Maternity shop-in-shop boutiques in select Babies"R"Us locations in Canada. However, the Company has terminated its agreement with Toys"R"Us and will no longer operate Babies"R"Us shop-in-shop locations as of August 31, 2016.



Hyba launched its store locations in October 2015 and operates 17 stores averaging 3,000 sq. ft. offering affordable, on-trend activewear and yoga clothes for exercising or sports in sizes XS to 2X.

SMARTSET

On November 25, 2014 the Company announced its plan to close all Smart Set stores. Management determined that its optimum strategy to improve operating results was to refocus its sales and merchandising efforts either through conversion of Smart Set stores to other Corporation banners or through store closures. The remaining 27 stores are anticipated to close by the year ending January 28, 2017.

E-Commerce

The Company also offers e-commerce website shopping for all of its banners, excluding Smart Set. These online channels offer customers convenience, selection and ease of purchase, while enhancing customer loyalty and continuing to build the brands.

(d) Merchandising and Marketing

The merchandise sold by the Corporation is produced by a large number of manufacturers in Canada, Asia and Europe. While some branded merchandise is sold by the Corporation, most of the merchandise consists of items produced for one of the Corporation's private labels. The Corporation's private label program is aimed at satisfying the demand for better quality merchandise, comparable to certain national brands, at lower prices. The Corporation uses its buying power in the marketplace and directly with manufacturers to have goods specially made to the Corporation's specifications (construction, fabric, fit and style), which are sold at attractive prices while providing higher average mark-up for the Corporation than branded products.

The Corporation's sales are affected by seasonality and the timing of holidays. Largely due to the seasonal nature of the merchandise and the timing of marketing programs, the second quarter typically generates the greatest contribution to sales, and the first quarter the least. The seasonal sales pattern results in increased inventory most notably at the end of the first quarter and third quarter.

The Corporation follows a policy of continuous review of its inventory in order to identify slow-selling merchandise. If inventory exceeds customer demand for reasons of style, seasonal adaptation, adverse weather conditions or changes in customer preference, markdowns are taken to clear the merchandise. The Corporation emphasizes rapid turnovers and takes markdowns where required to keep merchandise fresh and current with customers' requirements and fashion trends.

The Corporation emphasizes customer service, including the presence of sales people in the stores, rather than self-service, and acceptance of merchandise returns for cash or credit within a reasonable time. Specific standards regarding customer service and employee conduct have been put in place throughout the Corporation.

The Corporation has also instituted a customer complaints procedure that helps ensure the delivery of consistent, timely, and accountable responses to customer complaints in keeping with the Corporation's customer service strategies and industry practices. The procedure provides guidelines to store and customer service representatives on the process to follow when responding to various types of customer complaints and helps lessen the likelihood of the Corporation's liability being entailed.

(e) Purchasing and Distribution

Purchasing is conducted for each of the banners of the Corporation by a staff of merchandise managers and buyers dedicated to such banner. The Corporation believes that this specialization of buyers for each banner allows them to focus on the particular customers and marketplace of the banner, thereby maximizing sales and gross margin by banner.

Distribution is conducted through the Reitmans Distribution Centre where all merchandise is received and processed for distribution to stores throughout Canada, primarily by common carrier.

The Reitmans Distribution Centre, located in Montreal, has 566,000 square feet of working area, serving all 7 banners. Set on 1,100,000 square feet of land, the facility has over 40 shipping and receiving docks and is capable of processing up to 500,000 units a day in peak receiving and shipping season and more than 55,000,000 units of merchandise per year.

Computerized sortation equipment for both hanging garments and flat items is capable of serving over 1,100 stores.

During the past fiscal year, no supplier to the Corporation accounted for more than 10% of the Corporation's merchandise purchases (determined at cost). During the fiscal year ended January 30, 2016, approximately 20% of the Corporation's merchandise was purchased from Canadian sources and the balance was directly imported by the Corporation. The Corporation does not have any formal, long-term arrangements with any of its merchandise suppliers. This allows the Corporation flexibility in placing its purchase orders. The Corporation maintains buying offices in Montreal and sourcing offices in Hong Kong and Dhaka.

The Corporation has adopted a code of conduct for its suppliers. The Corporation is committed to conducting its business in accordance with ethical standards and the countries' local labor laws in which it does business. The Corporation will only do business with manufacturers whose practices conform to its code of conduct for suppliers, and will not do business with any manufacturer which the Corporation knows violates the laws of the country in which it operates or permits its contract facilities to do so. The Corporation's code of conduct for suppliers is available on its website at www.reitmanscanadalimited.com.

The Corporation's arrangements with its foreign suppliers are subject to the risks attendant to doing business abroad, including the imposition of export duties, increases in the rate of import duties, custom clearances, political and social instability, late deliveries, currency revaluations and fluctuations in exchange rates. The Corporation seeks to continually minimize its potential exposure to risks through, among other measures, geographical diversification of its sources of supply and shifts of purchases among countries and suppliers. The Corporation constantly monitors duty, tariff and quota-related developments. The Corporation believes that its operations have not been adversely affected by any of these factors to date. However, the imposition or reimposition of new quotas, duties, tariffs or other restrictions, or the adverse adjustment of presently prevailing quota, duty or tariff levels, could have adverse effects upon the Corporation's operations and its ability to continue to import products at current or increased levels. The Corporation cannot predict with any degree of certainty the likelihood of any such events occurring.

The vast majority of the Corporation's non-Canadian sourced merchandise is priced and paid for in U.S. dollars. The Corporation in its normal course of business must make long lead-time commitments for a significant proportion of its merchandise purchases, in some cases extending twelve months. The Corporation satisfies its U.S. dollar requirements through a combination of foreign exchange forward hedge contracts and spot purchases.

The Corporation believes that the number and geographical diversity of its sources of supply minimize the risk of adverse consequences that would result from termination of its relationship with any of its larger suppliers. The Corporation also believes that it would have the ability to develop, over a reasonable period of time, adequate alternate sources of supply should any of its existing arrangements terminate. To date, the Corporation has not experienced any significant difficulty in obtaining merchandise and considers its sources of supply to be adequate.

The Corporation's merchants obtain chain-wide inventory information for each of the Corporation's banners generated by the Corporation's merchandise information system utilizing point-of-sale terminals, through which merchandise can be followed from the placement of the order to the actual sale. Based upon this data, the merchandise managers compare budgeted to

actual sales and make merchandising decisions, as required, including re-order, markdowns and changes in buying plans.

(f) Intangible Rights

The Corporation is the registered owner of over 550 trademarks worldwide. The Corporation considers that some of its registered trademarks have significant value in the marketing of its merchandise.

(g) Competition

The retail sale of women's apparel is a highly competitive business with numerous competitors, including individual and chain fashion specialty stores, department stores and e-commerce sellers and a low barrier to entry. The Corporation cannot reasonably estimate the number of its competitors. However, the Corporation believes, based on such trade information as is available, that the Corporation is one of the largest Canadian retailers of women's apparel.

(h) Employees

As January 30, 2016, the Corporation employed approximately 3,400 persons on a full-time basis and approximately 5,400 persons on a part-time basis (fewer than 29 hours per week).

The Corporation is not a party to any collective bargaining contract with respect to its employees and the Corporation considers its employee relations to be highly satisfactory.

(i) Principal Properties of the Corporation

The Corporation leases all of its retail locations. In addition, the Corporation owns the Reitmans Distribution Centre located at 5555 Henri-Bourassa Blvd. West, St-Laurent, Québec and its administration office premises comprising 385,000 square feet located at 250 Sauvé St. West, Montreal, Québec.

RISK FACTORS

The risks included here are not exhaustive. The Corporation operates in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risk factors may emerge from time to time and it is not possible for management to predict all such risk factors, nor can it assess the impact of all such risk factors on the Corporation's business.

Business Operation Risks

(a) Competitive and Economic Environment

The retail apparel business in Canada is highly competitive with competitors including department stores, specialty apparel chains and independent retailers. If the Corporation is ineffective in responding to consumer trends or in executing its strategic plans its financial performance could be negatively affected. There is no effective barrier to entry into the Canadian apparel retailing marketplace by any potential competitor, foreign or domestic, as witnessed by the arrival over the past few years of a number of foreign-based competitors and additional foreign retailers continuing to expand into the Canadian marketplace. Additionally, Canadian women have a significant number of e-commerce shopping alternatives available to them on a

global basis. The Corporation believes that it is well positioned to compete with any competitor. The Corporation operates multiple banners with product offerings that are diversified as each banner is directed to and focused on a different niche in the Canadian women's apparel market. Our stores, located throughout Canada, offer affordable fashions to consumers. The Corporation also offers an e-commerce alternative for shoppers through each of the banners' websites. The e-commerce retail landscape is highly competitive with both domestic and foreign competition. The Corporation has invested significantly in its e-commerce websites and social media to drive consumers to the websites and believes that it is positioned well to compete in this environment.

Economic factors that impact consumer spending patterns could deteriorate or remain unpredictable due to global, national or regional economic volatility. These factors could negatively affect the Corporation's revenue and margins. Inflationary trends are unpredictable and changes in the rate of inflation or deflation will affect consumer prices, which in turn could negatively affect the financial performance of the Corporation. The Corporation closely monitors economic conditions in order to react to consumer spending habits and constraints in developing both its short-term and long-term operating decisions. The Corporation is in a strong financial position with significant liquidity available and ample credit resources to draw upon as deemed necessary.

(b) Distribution and Supply Chain

The Corporation depends on the efficient operation of its sole distribution centre, such that any significant disruption in the operation thereof (e.g. natural disaster, system failures, destruction or major damage by fire), could materially delay or impair its ability to replenish its stores on a timely basis causing a loss of sales, which could have a significant effect on the Corporation's results of operations.

(c) Consumer Shopping Patterns

Changes in customer shopping patterns could affect sales. Many of the Corporation's stores are located in enclosed shopping malls. The ability to sustain or increase the level of sales depends in part on the continued popularity of malls as shopping destinations and the ability of malls, tenants and other attractions to generate a high volume of customer traffic. Many factors that are beyond the control of the Corporation may decrease mall traffic, including economic downturns, closing of anchor department stores, weather, concerns of terrorist attacks, construction and accessibility, alternative shopping formats such as e-commerce, discount stores and lifestyle centres, among other factors. Any changes in consumer shopping patterns could adversely affect the Corporation's financial condition and operating results.

(d) Weather

Changes in weather can affect the planned receipt and/or distribution of merchandise and the timing of consumer spending, and may have an adverse effect upon the Corporation's results of operations. In particular, unseasonably warm or cold weather, especially during the Corporation's peak selling seasons, may have an adverse effect on consumer buying patterns and on the Corporation's sales.

(e) Leases

All of the Corporation's stores are held under leases, most of which can be renewed for additional terms at the Corporation's option. The Corporation has good relationships with its landlords. Any factor which would have the effect of impeding or affecting, in a material way, the Corporation's ability to lease prime locations or re-lease and/or renovate existing profitable locations, or retard the Corporation's ability to close undesirable locations could adversely impact the Corporation's operations.

(f) Seasonality

The Corporation's business is seasonal and is also subject to a number of factors which directly impact retail sales of apparel over which it has no control, namely fluctuations in weather patterns, swings in consumer confidence and buying habits and the potential of rapid changes in fashion preferences.

(g) Information Technology

The Corporation depends on information systems to manage its operations, including a full range of retail, financial, merchandising and inventory control, planning, forecasting, reporting and distribution systems. The Corporation embarked on a major systems development project in 2010 which is in the final phases of completion. The new functionality offered by this project which spans warehousing and distribution, merchandising, operations and finance will be completed in fiscal 2017. Any significant disruptions in the performance of distribution or any other systems could have a material adverse impact on the Corporation's operations and financial results. In June 2012, the Corporation installed a new warehouse management system as an integral part of a significant upgrade to its merchandising and supply chain operations. Complications associated with the system resulted in a disruption in the flow of inventory to stores in the third quarter of fiscal 2013, resulting in loss of sales and a decline in gross margin. The Corporation addressed the issues related to the warehouse management system in fiscal 2013 improving the flow of goods to its stores and optimizing system performance. Any future complications or disruptions with respect to the Corporation's warehouse management or other information technology systems could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation.

(h) Government Laws and Regulation

The Corporation is structured in a manner that management considers to be most effective to conduct its business across Canada. The Corporation is therefore subject to all manner of material and adverse changes in government regulation that can take place in any one or more of these jurisdictions as they might impact income and sales, taxation, duties, quota impositions or re-impositions and other legislated or government regulated matters.

Changes to any of the laws, rules, regulations or policies (collectively, "laws") applicable to the Corporation's business, including income, capital, property and other taxes, and laws affecting the importation, distribution, packaging and labeling of products, could have an adverse impact on the financial or operational performance of the Corporation. In the course of complying with such changes, the Corporation could incur significant costs. Changing laws or interpretations of such laws could restrict the Corporation's operations or profitability and thereby threaten the Corporation's competitive position and ability to efficiently conduct

business. Failure by the Corporation to comply with applicable laws and orders in a timely manner could subject the Corporation to criminal, civil or regulatory actions or proceedings, including fines, assessments, injunctions, recalls or seizures, which in turn could negatively affect the reputation, operations and financial performance of the Corporation.

The Corporation is subject to tax audits from various government and regulatory agencies on an ongoing basis. As a result, from time to time, taxing authorities may disagree with the positions and conclusions taken by the Corporation in its tax filings or legislation could be amended or interpretations of current legislation could change, any of which events could lead to reassessments. These reassessments could have a material impact on the Corporation in future periods.

(i) Merchandise Sourcing

Virtually all of the Corporation's merchandise is private label. On an annual basis, the Corporation directly imports approximately 80% of its merchandise, largely from China. In fiscal 2016, no supplier represented more than 10% of the Corporation's purchases (in dollars and/or units) and there are a variety of alternative sources (both domestic and international) for virtually all of the Corporation's merchandise. The Corporation has good relationships with its suppliers and has no reason to believe that it is exposed to any material risk that would prevent the Corporation from acquiring, distributing and/or selling merchandise on an ongoing basis.

The Corporation endeavours to be environmentally responsible and recognizes that the competitive pressures for economic growth and cost efficiency must be integrated with sound sustainability management, including environmental stewardship. The Corporation has adopted sourcing and other business practices to address the environmental concerns of its customers. The Corporation has established guidelines that require compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations. Although the Corporation requires its suppliers to adhere to these guidelines, there is no guarantee that these suppliers will not take actions that hurt the Corporation's reputation, as they are independent third parties that the Corporation does not control. However, if there is a lack of apparent compliance, it may lead the Corporation to search for alternative suppliers. This may have an adverse effect on the Corporation's financial results, by increasing costs and potentially causing delays in delivery.

(j) Privacy and Protection of Personal Information

The Corporation is subject to various laws regarding the protection of personal information of its customers, cardholders and employees and has adopted a Privacy Policy setting out guidelines for the handling of personal information. The Corporation has appointed a Chief Privacy Officer to help ensure compliance with applicable privacy laws regarding the protection of personal information. The Corporation's Information Technology systems contain personal information of customers, cardholders and employees. Any failures or vulnerabilities in these systems or non-compliance with laws or regulations, including those in relation to personal and financial information belonging to the Corporation's customers and employees, could negatively affect the reputation, operations and financial performance of the Corporation.

(k) Cyber Security and Data Breaches

The Company depends on the uninterrupted operation of its IT systems, networks and services including internal and public internet sites, data hosting and processing facilities, cloud-based services and hardware, such as point-of-sale processing at stores, to operate its business. In the ordinary course of business, the Company collects, processes, transmits and retains confidential, sensitive and personal information (“Confidential Information”) regarding the Company and its employees, vendors, customers and credit card holders. Some of this Confidential Information is held and managed by third party service providers. As with other large and prominent companies, the Company is subject to cyber-attacks and such attempts are occurring more frequently, are constantly evolving in nature and are becoming more sophisticated.

The Company has implemented security measures, including employee training, monitoring and testing, maintenance of protective systems and contingency plans, to protect and prevent unauthorized access of Confidential Information and reduce the likelihood of disruptions to its IT systems. The Company also has security processes, protocols and standards that are applicable to its third party service providers. Despite these measures, all of the Company’s information systems, including its back-up systems and any third party service provider systems that it employs are vulnerable to damage, interruption, disability or failures due to a variety of reasons, including physical theft, fire, power loss, computer and telecommunication failures or other catastrophic events, as well as from internal and external security breaches, denial of service attacks, viruses, worms and other known or unknown disruptive events.

The Company or its third party service providers may be unable to anticipate, timely identify or appropriately respond to one or more of the rapidly evolving and increasingly sophisticated means by which computer hackers, cyber terrorists and others may attempt to breach the Company’s security measures or those of our third party service providers’ information systems. As cyber threats evolve and become more difficult to detect and successfully defend against, one or more cyber threats might defeat the Company’s security measures or those of its third party service providers. Moreover, employee error or malfeasance, faulty password management or other irregularities may result in a breach of the Company’s or its third party service providers’ security measures, which could result in a breach of employee, customer or credit card holder privacy or Confidential Information.

If the Company does not allocate and effectively manage the resources necessary to build and sustain reliable IT infrastructure, fails to timely identify or appropriately respond to cyber security incidents, or the Company’s or its third party service providers’ information systems are damaged, destroyed, shut down, interrupted or cease to function properly, the Company’s business could be disrupted and the Company could, among other things, be subject to: transaction errors; processing inefficiencies; the loss of or failure to attract new customers; the loss of sales; the loss or unauthorized access to Confidential Information or other assets; the loss of or damage to intellectual property or trade secrets; damage to its reputation; litigation; regulatory enforcement actions; violation of privacy, security or other laws and regulations; and remediation costs.

Financial Risks

The Corporation's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Corporation, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Corporation's activities.

Disclosures relating to the Corporation's exposure to risks, in particular credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk are provided below.

(l) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Corporation's financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk are primarily cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, trade and other receivables and foreign currency option contracts. The Corporation limits its exposure to credit risk with respect to cash and cash equivalents and foreign currency forwards and option contracts by dealing with Canadian financial institutions. Marketable securities consist of preferred shares of highly-rated Canadian public companies. The Corporation's trade and other receivables consist primarily of credit card receivables from the last few days of the fiscal year, which are settled within the first days of the next fiscal year.

As at January 30, 2016, the Corporation's maximum exposure to credit risk for these financial instruments was as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 118,595,000
Marketable securities	45,189,000
Trade and other receivables	4,103,000
Derivative financial asset	<u>14,405,000</u>
	<u>\$ 182,292,000</u>

(m) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Corporation's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. The contractual maturity of the majority of trade and other payables is within twelve months. As at January 30, 2016, the Corporation had a high degree of liquidity with \$163,784,000 in cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities. In addition, the Corporation has unsecured credit facilities of \$100,000,000, subject to annual renewals. The Corporation has financed its store expansion through internally-generated funds and its unsecured credit facilities are used to finance seasonal working capital requirements for U.S. dollar merchandise purchases. The Corporation's long-term debt consists of a mortgage bearing interest at 6.40%, due November 2017, which is secured by the Corporation's distribution centre.

(n) Foreign Currency Risk

The Corporation purchases a significant amount of its merchandise with U.S. dollars and as such significant volatility in the U.S. dollar vis-à-vis the Canadian dollar can have an adverse impact on the Corporation's gross margin. The Corporation has a variety of alternatives that it

considers to manage its foreign currency exposure on cash flows related to these purchases. These include, but are not limited to, various styles of foreign currency option or forward contracts, not to exceed twelve months, and spot rate purchases. A foreign currency option contract represents an option or obligation to buy a foreign currency from a counterparty. A forward foreign exchange contract is a contractual agreement to buy or sell a specified currency at a specific price and date in the future. Effective in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015, the Corporation entered into certain qualifying foreign exchange contracts that it designated as cash flow hedging instruments. This has resulted in mark-to-market foreign exchange adjustments, for qualifying hedged instruments, being recorded as a component of other comprehensive income. The outstanding contracts and the majority of foreign exchange contracts that were settled during fiscal 2016 were designated as cash flow hedges and qualified for hedge accounting. The underlying risk of the foreign exchange contracts is identical to the hedged risk, and accordingly the Corporation established a ratio of 1:1 for all foreign exchange hedges.

The Corporation has performed a sensitivity analysis on its U.S. dollar denominated financial instruments, which consist principally of cash and cash equivalents of \$12,800,000 and trade payables of \$26,100,000 to determine how a change in the U.S. dollar exchange rate would impact net earnings. On January 30, 2016, a 5% rise or fall in the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar, assuming that all other variables, in particular interest rates, had remained the same, would have resulted in a \$900,000 increase or decrease, respectively, in the Corporation's net earnings for the year ended January 30, 2016.

The Corporation has performed a sensitivity analysis on its derivative financial instruments (which are all designated as cash flow hedges), to determine how a change in the U.S. dollar exchange rate would impact other comprehensive income. On January 30, 2016, a 5% rise or fall in the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar, assuming that all other variables had remained the same, would have resulted in a \$8,600,000 decrease or increase in the Corporation's other comprehensive income for the year ended January 30, 2016.

(o) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk exists in relation to the Corporation's cash and cash equivalents. Market fluctuations in interest rates impacts the Corporation's earnings with respect to interest earned on cash and cash equivalents that are invested mainly in short-term deposits with major Canadian financial institutions. The Corporation has unsecured borrowing and working capital credit facilities available up to an amount of \$100,000,000 or its U.S. dollar equivalent that it utilizes for documentary and standby letters of credit, and the Corporation funds the drawings on these facilities as the payments are due.

The Corporation has performed a sensitivity analysis on interest rate risk at January 30, 2016 to determine how a change in interest rates would impact net earnings. For the year ended January 30, 2016, the Corporation earned interest income of \$600,000 on its cash and cash equivalents. An increase or decrease of 100 basis points in the average interest rate earned during the year would have increased or decreased net earnings by \$100,000, respectively. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

(p) Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk arises from marketable securities. The Corporation monitors the mix of equity securities in its investment portfolio based on market expectations. Material investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the Chief Executive Officer.

The Corporation has performed a sensitivity analysis on equity price risk at January 30, 2016, to determine how a change in the market price of the Corporation's marketable securities would impact net earnings. The Corporation's equity investments consist principally of preferred shares of Canadian public companies. The Corporation believes that changes in interest rates influence the market price of these securities. A 5% increase or decrease in the market price of the securities at January 30, 2016, would result in a \$2,200,000 increase or decrease, respectively, in net earnings for the year ended January 30, 2016. The Corporation's equity securities are subject to market risk and, as a result, the impact on net earnings may ultimately be greater than that indicated above.

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Corporation has paid a quarterly cash dividend on its Common shares for 67 years and on its Class A non-voting shares for 57 years.

The cash dividends declared per Class A non-voting and Common share for the three most recently completed financial years amounted to \$0.20 per share for fiscal 2016, \$0.20 per share for fiscal 2015 and \$0.65 per share for fiscal 2014.

A quarterly cash dividend of \$0.05 per share was declared on all Class A non-voting and Common shares outstanding, payable April 28, 2016 to shareholders of record on April 14, 2016.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Holders of Common shares are entitled to receive notice, attend and vote at meetings of shareholders of the Corporation. Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each Common share held in respect of all matters which may properly come before meetings of shareholders. The holders of Class A non-voting shares are not entitled to receive notice of, attend or vote at meetings of shareholders of the Corporation, except as expressly provided by law or in certain circumstances.

The Class A non-voting shares and the Common shares of the Corporation rank equally and *pari passu* with respect to the right to receive dividends and upon any distribution of the assets of the Corporation. However, in the case of stock dividends, the holders of Common shares shall have the right to receive Common shares and the holders of Class A non-voting shares shall have the right to receive Class A non-voting shares.

As at April 29, 2016, there were 13,440,000 Common Shares and 49,890,266 Class A non-voting shares of the Corporation outstanding.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

The Common shares and the Class A non-voting shares of the capital of Reitmans are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the “TSX”).

The price ranges and volume of the Class A non-voting shares of the Corporation traded on the TSX on a monthly basis from February 2015 to January 2016 were as follows:

Class A Non-Voting Shares (RET.A)

<u>Month</u>	<u>High (\$)</u>	<u>Low (\$)</u>	<u>Volume Traded</u>
February 2015	8.18	6.86	1,249,871
March 2015	7.37	5.90	2,283,634
April 2015	7.84	6.23	754,848
May 2015	7.17	6.26	648,901
June 2015	6.97	6.22	1,647,829
July 2015	6.78	5.85	661,712
August 2015	5.95	5.01	565,338
September 2015	6.01	4.08	1,644,272
October 2015	5.00	4.18	1,297,449
November 2015	4.90	4.23	1,486,412
December 2015	4.57	3.81	2,047,612
January 2016	4.15	3.54	1,207,320

The price ranges and volume of the Common shares of the Corporation traded on the TSX on a monthly basis from February 2015 to January 2016 were as follows:

Common Shares (RET)

<u>Month</u>	<u>High (\$)</u>	<u>Low (\$)</u>	<u>Volume Traded</u>
February 2015	7.20	5.96	33,718
March 2015	6.35	5.50	77,202
April 2015	7.10	5.62	74,587
May 2015	6.05	5.72	38,301
June 2015	6.28	5.56	54,844
July 2015	6.10	5.58	83,591
August 2015	5.77	5.01	47,450
September 2015	5.85	4.16	35,485
October 2015	5.21	4.29	60,216
November 2015	4.77	4.00	51,286
December 2015	4.21	3.65	132,247
January 2016	4.05	3.68	105,185

PRIOR SALES

No securities of the Corporation that are outstanding but not listed or quoted on a marketplace were issued during the fiscal year ended January 30, 2016.

Options to acquire an aggregate 1,030,000 Class A non-voting shares were granted during the fiscal year ended January 30, 2016 at an average exercise price of \$6.75.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

During the last five years, all of the directors and officers listed below have been engaged in their present principal occupations or in other executive capacities with the companies indicated opposite their names or with related or affiliated companies, except as noted below:

<u>Name and municipality of residence</u>	<u>Position held with Reitmans</u>	<u>Director since</u>	<u>Principal occupation during last 5 years if different than position held with the Corporation</u>
Diane Archibald Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President – Store Design and Development	N/A	-
Aga Baran Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President – eCommerce	N/A	Prior to March 2016, Ms. Baran was Director of Digital Strategy for the Corporation. Prior to March 2012, Ms. Baran was Director Client Services for Nurun (Publicis Group) (Global interactive agency)
Maria Bligouras Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President – Penningtons	N/A	Prior to November 2013, Ms. Bligouras was Director of Planning and Allocation for Reitmans. Prior to May 2011, Ms. Bligouras was Director of Planning and Allocation for Thyme Maternity
Leta Bridgeman Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President – Global Sourcing	N/A	Prior to December 2013, Ms. Bridgeman was Import and Technical Director for Reitmans
Domenic Carbone Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President - Distribution and Logistics	N/A	-
Cathy Cockerton Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President – Penningtons	N/A	Prior to June 2014, Ms. Cockerton was Vice-President for Smart Set
Ian Dorais Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President – Addition Elle	N/A	Prior to June 2015, Mr. Dorais was Vice-President, Merchandise and Planning for Birks Group Inc. (jewelry retailer)
Richard Dumont Terrebonne, Québec, Canada	Vice-President - Addition Elle	N/A	Prior to February 2012, Mr. Dumont was Director of Sales and Operations for Reitmans
Sylvain Forest Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President – Reitmans	N/A	Prior to May 2014, Mr. Forest was Vice-President for Smart Set.
Jean-François Fortin Laval, Québec, Canada	Vice-President – RW & CO.	N/A	Prior to February 2014, Mr. Fortin was Vice-President Planning and Allocation for Addition Elle. Prior to September 2013, Mr. Fortin was Director Planning and Allocation for Addition Elle
Denis Gagnon Mascouche, Québec, Canada	Vice-President – Retail Systems	N/A	Prior to June 2014, Mr. Gagnon was PMO lead/IT Director, Aldo Group line (footwear retailer)
Roslyn Griner Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President – Addition Elle	N/A	Prior to April 2011, Ms. Griner was Senior Vice-President Marketing and Product Development for Fusion Brands Inc. (consumer packaged goods)
Gino Gualtieri Oakville, Ontario, Canada	Vice-President – Chief Information Officer		Prior to November 2015, Mr. Gualtieri was Chief Information Officer at Unique Solutions Design Ltd. (Start-up technology company). Prior to April 2012, Mr. Gualtieri was Chief Information Officer for Sears Canada (department store retailer)
Ginette Harnois Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President – Penningtons	N/A	Prior to April 2011, Ms. Harnois was Vice-President Sales & Marketing for Summum Beauté International (consumer packaged goods)

<u>Name and municipality of residence</u>	<u>Position held with Reitmans</u>	<u>Director since</u>	<u>Principal occupation during last 5 years if different than position held with the Corporation</u>
Fiona Horgan Hudson, Québec, Canada	Vice-President – Thyme Maternity	N/A	Prior to March 2016, Ms. Horgan was General Merchandise Manager for Ricki's, a division of Comark Inc. (womenswear retailer). Prior to August 2013, Ms Horgan was Vice-President – Merchandising, RW & CO.
Carl Janzen Ottawa, Ontario, Canada	President - Penningtons	N/A	Prior to January 2015, Mr. Janzen was General Manager, Penningtons. Prior to June 2014, Mr. Janzen was President, IKEA Norway AS (home furnishings retailer)
David J. Kassie ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Director	2012	Executive Chairman, Canaccord Genuity Group Inc. (financial services). Prior to May 2010, Mr. Kassie was Principal, Chairman and CEO of Genuity Capital Markets
Marie-Josée Lamothe ⁽³⁾ Montreal, Québec, Canada	Director	April 28, 2015	Ms. Lamothe is Managing Director of Branding and Managing Director of Quebec at Google Canada (technology). Prior to joining Google Canada in April 2014, she held various roles during her 12 years at L'Oréal (cosmetics and beauty) from International Marketing Director, in France to Vice-President and General Manager luxury brands in Canada, and in 2010, as Chief Marketing Officer and Chief Communications Officer
Walter Lamothe Laval, Québec, Canada	President, Retail and Chief Operating Officer	N/A	Prior to June 2014, Mr. Lamothe was Group President. Prior to October 2013, Mr. Lamothe was President – Penningtons / Addition Elle. Prior to September 2011, Mr. Lamothe was President and CEO for Mexx Canada (retailer)
Janice Leclerc Montreal, Québec, Canada	President - Addition Elle	N/A	Prior to January 2015, Ms. Leclerc was Vice-President – Addition Elle. Prior to May 2010, Ms. Leclerc was General Merchandise Manager for Addition Elle
Alain Lessard Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President – RW & CO.	N/A	Prior to December 2013, Mr. Lessard was a retail business consultant. Prior to February 2013, Mr. Lessard was Vice-President, Products for Mexx Limited (retailer). Prior to January 2012, Mr. Lessard was Vice-President, Merchandising for Mexx Canada (retailer)
Jonathan Levitt St-Lazare, Québec, Canada	Vice-President – Chief Marketing Officer	N/A	Prior to April 2016, Mr. Levitt was Vice-President, R & D at Media Experts (media services firm). Prior to December 2014, Mr. Levitt was chief Marketing Officer at Sonic Boom (customer experience agency). Prior to May 2014, Mr. Levitt was Chief Marketing Officer at Opinion Lab (omnichannel VOC feedback solution)
Roxane Liboiron Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President – Thyme Maternity	N/A	Prior to January 2014, Ms. Liboiron was Director of Marketing for Addition Elle. Prior to August 2011, Ms. Liboiron was Director of Marketing for Rudsak (leather goods retailer). Prior to June 2010, Ms. Liboiron was Director of Marketing for Arianne (women's retailer)
Kenny Minzberg Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President – Business Development	N/A	Prior to May 2015, Mr. Minzberg was Director of Business Development and Operations for Telio & Cie. Inc. (fabric distribution). Prior to October 2013, Mr. Minzberg was Director of International Development and Finance at Aldo Group (International footwear retailer)
Samuel Minzberg Montreal, Québec, Canada	Director	2000	Partner, Davies Ward Phillips & Vineberg LLP (attorneys)

<u>Name and municipality of residence</u>	<u>Position held with Reitmans</u>	<u>Director since</u>	<u>Principal occupation during last 5 years if different than position held with the Corporation</u>
Alain Murad Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President, Legal and Secretary	N/A	Prior to February 2012, Mr. Murad was Legal Counsel for the Corporation
Isabelle Oliva Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President - Human Resources	N/A	-
Gisella Plastina Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President - Addition Elle	N/A	Prior to December 2014, Ms. Plastina was Merchandise Manager for Penningtons
Jonathan Plens Boucherville, Québec, Canada	President - Thyme Maternity	N/A	-
Daniel Rabinowicz ^{(2),(3)} St.Lambert, Québec, Canada	Director	2012	Business consultant. Before joining the Board of Directors in November 2012, Mr. Rabinowicz was President of Taxi New York (advertising agency) ("Taxi") until his retirement from Taxi in August 2009
Jeremy H. Reitman Montreal, Québec, Canada	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and Director	1975	-
Stephen F. Reitman Montreal, Québec, Canada	President and Director	1984	Prior to June 2014, Mr. Reitman was President and Chief Operating Officer. Prior to June 2010, Mr. Reitman was Executive Vice-President
Jeff Ronald Georgetown, Ontario, Canada	Vice-President - RW & CO.	N/A	Prior to February 2014, Mr. Ronald was Vice-President- Penningtons / Addition Elle
Allen F. Rubin Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President - Operations	N/A	-
Rhonda Sandler Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President - Penningtons	N/A	-
Saul Schipper Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President - Real Estate	N/A	Prior to February 2012, Mr. Schipper was Vice-President - Real Estate and Secretary of the Corporation
Howard Stotland ^{(1),(2),(3)} Montreal, Québec, Canada	Director	2003	Business consultant
Michael Strachan Brampton, Ontario, Canada	President – Reitmans	N/A	Prior to March 2016, Mr. Strachan was President and Founder of Michael Strachan Consulting Inc. (retail consulting firm). Prior to December 2013, Mr. Strachan was President of SHS Services Management Inc. (home service licensee). Prior to November 2012, Mr. Strachan was Senior Vice-President, Mark's Work Warehouse (division of Canadian Tire Co.)
John J. Swidler, FCPA, FCA ⁽¹⁾ Montreal, Québec, Canada	Director	2008	Senior advisor, Richter Advisory Group Inc. (accountants and consultants)
Jacqueline Tardif Ile Bizard, Québec, Canada	Vice-President – Reitmans	N/A	-
Lora Tisi Oakville, Ontario, Canada	President – RW & CO.	N/A	Prior to October 2014, Ms. Tisi was a Principal at Tisi Consulting (retail)
Danielle Vallières Laval, Québec, Canada	Vice-President – Global Sourcing	N/A	Prior to December 2013, Ms. Vallières was Vice-President, Merchandising for Smart Set
Robert S. Vineberg ^{(2),(3)} Montreal, Québec, Canada	Director	1987	Partner, Davies Ward Phillips & Vineberg LLP (attorneys)

<u>Name and municipality of residence</u>	<u>Position held with Reitmans</u>	<u>Director since</u>	<u>Principal occupation during last 5 years if different than position held with the Corporation</u>
Jeannie Vondjidis-Miller Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President - Reitmans	N/A	Prior to May 2014, Ms. Vondjidis-Miller was Principal of 8310378 Canada Inc. (marketing consulting)
Richard Wait, CPA, CGA Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President - Comptroller	N/A	-
Michael Watson Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada	Vice-President - Reitmans	N/A	Prior to July 2015, Mr. Watson was Executive Vice-President of Danier Leather Inc. (specialty retailer). Prior to February 2013, Mr. Watson was Vice-President of Bath and Body Works Canada (division of L Brands)
Eric Williams, CPA, CA Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President - Finance and Chief Financial Officer	N/A	-
Perrin Wolfson Montreal, Québec, Canada	Vice-President - Thyme Maternity		Prior to September 2014, Mr. Wolfson was Senior Director, Retail operations for Rudsak (retailer). Prior to January 2014, Mr. Wolfson was Regional Director, Sales and Operations for Sunglass Hat (Luxottica, Retail)

NOTES:

- (1) Member of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of Reitmans.
- (2) Member of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of Reitmans.
- (3) Member of the Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors of Reitmans.

As a group, the directors and senior officers of Reitmans beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or have control or direction over approximately 7,644,614 Common shares, representing approximately 57% of the issued and outstanding Common shares and 3,373,913 Class A non-voting shares, representing approximately 7% of the issued and outstanding Class A non-voting shares.

The term of office of each director expires at the close of the annual meeting of shareholders, unless such director is re-elected at such meeting. There is no executive committee of the Board of Directors of Reitmans. There is an Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors of Reitmans.

CEASE TRADE ORDERS, BANKRUPTCIES, PENALTIES OR SANCTIONS

To the knowledge of the directors and officers of the Corporation, except as set forth below, no director or executive officer of the Corporation:

- (a) is, as at the date of this annual information form (“Annual Information Form”), or has been, within 10 years before the date of this Annual Information Form, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company, that,
 - (i) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation that was issued while the proposed director was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days; or
 - (ii) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation that was issued after the proposed director ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days; or
- (b) is, as at the date of this Annual Information Form, or has been within 10 years before the date of this Annual Information Form, a director or executive officer of any company, that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or
- (c) has, within the 10 years before the date of this Annual Information Form, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets.

Mr. David J. Kassie was chairman and a director of SkyPower Corporation (“SkyPower”) when, on August 12, 2009, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice (Commercial List) made an order under the *Companies’ Creditors Arrangement Act* (Canada) in respect of SkyPower. The realizations in the estate of SkyPower (now called Interwind Corporation) are ongoing, and any shortfall to the creditors is unknown at this time. Mr. Kassie was also a director of ACE Aviation Holdings Inc. (“ACE”) whose shareholders passed a special resolution on April 25, 2012 approving the voluntary liquidation of ACE. Pursuant to an order issued by the Superior Court of Québec (Commercial Division) on June 28, 2012, Ernst & Young Inc. (the “Liquidator”) was appointed as liquidator of ACE effective as of June 28, 2012. All of the directors and officers of ACE resigned from their positions and the Liquidator was vested with the powers of the directors and officers of ACE effective as of June 28, 2012. The liquidation process is ongoing.

AUDIT COMMITTEE AND ACCOUNTANT’S FEES AND SERVICES

The Charter of the Audit Committee is attached hereto as Schedule A.

The mandate of the Audit Committee includes assisting the Board of Directors in its oversight of (i) the integrity of the Corporation’s financial statements, (ii) the Corporation’s compliance with, and process for monitoring compliance with, legal and regulatory requirements; (iii) the external auditor’s qualifications and independence; and (iv) the performance of the external auditors.

(a) Composition of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is currently composed of David J. Kassie, Howard Stotland and John J. Swidler, FCPA, FCA (Chair), each of whom is (i) independent and (ii) financially literate.

(b) Relevant Education and Experience

The following is a description of the education and experience of each member of the Audit Committee that is relevant to the performance of his responsibilities as a member of the Committee.

DAVID J. KASSIE graduated from McGill University in 1977 with a Bachelor of Commerce (Honours) degree. He received a Master of Business Administration from the University of Western Ontario in 1979. Prior to 2004, Mr. Kassie was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of CIBC World Markets and the Vice Chairman of CIBC. Mr. Kassie was Principal, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Genuity Capital Markets (“Genuity”) from November 2004 to May 2010 at which time Genuity was acquired by Canaccord Genuity Financial. Mr. Kassie is currently Executive Chairman of Canaccord Genuity Group Inc.. Mr. Kassie has extensive experience as an advisor, underwriter and principal. He sits on a number of corporate boards and is on the Advisory Board of Omers Ventures.

HOWARD STOTLAND graduated from McGill University in 1966 with a degree in Civil Engineering. He received a master’s degree in engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1968. From 1972 to 2002, he was the Chief Executive Officer of STS Systems, a manufacturer of retail technology systems. From 2002 to the present, he has served as a business consultant.

JOHN J. SWIDLER graduated from McGill University in 1965 with a Bachelor of Commerce degree and in 1967 obtained his designation as a Chartered Accountant. He received a Bachelor of Civil Law degree from McGill University in 1969. He joined the firm of Richter, Usher & Vineberg in 1971 and was admitted to partnership of the firm in 1973. He continued as a partner of its successor firm, RSM Richter Chamberland LLP (now known as Richter L.L.P.). He currently acts as a consultant for Richter Advisory Group Inc. From 1982 to 1996, he was the Chairman of the Executive Committee of RSM Richter Chamberland LLP and from 1996 to 2008 was the Managing Partner of RSM Richter Chamberland LLP. He received his Fellow Chartered Accountant (FCA) designation from the Ordre des comptables agréés du Québec in 1992. He was the President of the Canadian Association of Insolvency and Restructuring Professionals in 1984 and a founding member of The Insolvency Institute of Canada and member of the Board of Directors and Vice President of this organization in 2000.

Messrs. Kassie, Stotland and Swidler all have the ability to read and understand financial statements that present a breadth and complexity of accounting issues comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues raised by the Corporation's own financial statements, understand the accounting principles the Corporation uses to prepare its financial statements and have the ability to assess the general application of such accounting principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves.

All members of the Audit Committee have an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting.

(c) Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Corporation's Audit Committee pre-approves every engagement by KPMG LLP ("KPMG") to render audit or non-audit services. All of the services described below were approved by the Audit Committee.

(d) External Auditor Services Fees

KPMG, the Corporation's external auditors, provided services and billed the Corporation the following fees in each of the last two fiscal periods:

Audit Fees

The following sets forth the aggregate fees billed by KPMG for the audit of the annual financial statements, quarterly review of the Corporation's financial statements and for services normally provided by the external auditor, such as services in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or prospectus.

Fiscal year ended January 30, 2016	\$286,000
Fiscal year ended January 31, 2015	\$269,000

Audit Related Fees

The following sets forth the aggregate fees billed for assurance and related services by KPMG that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the financial statements, and are not reported under "Audit Fees", such as consultations related to accounting and reporting matters:

Fiscal year ended January 30, 2016	\$72,650
Fiscal year ended January 31, 2015	\$50,425

Non-Audit and Tax Fees

The following sets forth the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal periods for professional services rendered by KPMG for translation services related to annual and interim financial statements, municipal property tax consultation, tax compliance, tax advice and consultation on refund of sales taxes and tax planning:

Fiscal year ended January 30, 2016	\$176,000
Fiscal year ended January 31, 2015	\$115,572

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

Currently, there are no outstanding material legal proceedings to which the Corporation is a party or of which any of its properties is the subject matter, and the Corporation's directors and officers are not aware of any material threatened or contemplated material proceedings against the Corporation. In addition, during the fiscal year ended January 30, 2016, the Corporation was not subject to: any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority; any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would be considered important by a reasonable investor; or any settlement agreements relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

The Corporation leases two retail locations which are owned by Consol Holdings Canada Limited, an associate of Jeremy H. Reitman and Stephen F. Reitman. The leases for such premises were entered into on commercial terms similar to those for leases entered into with third parties for similar premises.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The Corporation has not entered into any contract that would constitute a "material contract" for purposes of this Annual Information Form.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

Computershare Investor Services Inc. is the transfer agent and registrar for the Corporation's Common shares and Class A non-voting shares. The registers of transfers of each class of securities are located at its principal offices in Montreal and Toronto.

INTEREST OF EXPERTS

KPMG has audited the Corporation's consolidated financial statements for the year ended January 30, 2016. The Corporation is advised that, as of the date hereof, the members of KPMG are independent in accordance with the Code of Ethics of *L'Ordre des comptables Agréés du Québec*.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Corporation may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Corporation's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, if applicable, is contained in the Corporation's management proxy circular for its most recent annual meeting of securityholders that involved the election of directors.

Additional financial information is provided in the Corporation's financial statements and management discussion and analysis for its most recently completed financial year.

SCHEDULE A

REITMANS (CANADA) LIMITED

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

1. THE COMMITTEE

1.1 Audit Committee of the Board – The audit committee of the Board shall have the purpose, constitution and responsibilities set forth herein.

1.2 Certain Definitions – In this Charter:

- (a) “**Board**” means the board of directors of the Corporation;
- (b) “**Chair**” means the chairperson of the Committee;
- (c) “**Charter**” means this written charter of the Committee;
- (d) “**Committee**” means the audit committee of the Board;
- (e) “**Corporation**” means Reitmans (Canada) Limited;
- (f) “**Director**” means a member of the Board;
- (g) “**MD&A**” means Management’s Discussion & Analysis as contemplated in National Instrument 51-102 *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*, as same may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time; and
- (h) “**External Auditor**” means the Corporation’s independent auditor.

1.3 Interpretation – The provisions of this Charter are subject to the provisions of the by-laws of the Corporation and to the applicable provisions of applicable legislation and regulation.

2. PURPOSE

2.1 Purpose – The primary purpose of the Committee is to assist Board oversight of:

- (a) the integrity of the Corporation’s financial statements;
- (b) the Corporation’s compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- (c) the External Auditor’s qualifications and independence; and
- (d) the performance of the External Auditor.

3. CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMITTEE

3.1 Number of Members – The Committee shall consist of not fewer than three members, each of whom shall be a Director.

3.2 Appointment and Removal of Members of the Committee –

- (a) *Board Appoints Members.* The members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board, having considered the recommendation of the Corporate Governance Committee of the Board.
- (b) *Annual Appointments.* The appointment of members of the Committee shall take place annually at the first meeting of the Board after the annual meeting of the shareholders at which Directors are elected, provided that if the appointment of members of the Committee is not so made, the Directors who are then serving as members of the Committee shall continue as members of the Committee until their successors are appointed.
- (c) *Vacancies.* The Board may appoint a member to fill a vacancy which occurs in the Committee between annual elections of Directors.
- (d) *Removal of Member.* Any member of the Committee may be removed from the Committee by a resolution of the Board.

3.3 Independence of Members – Each member of the Committee shall be independent or unrelated, as the case may be, for the purposes of all applicable regulatory and stock exchange requirements.

3.4 Financial Literacy –

- (a) *Financial Literacy Requirement.* Each member of the Committee shall be financially literate or must become financially literate within a reasonable period of time after his or her appointment to the Committee.
- (b) *Definition of Financial Literacy.* “Financially literate” means the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements 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 Corporation’s financial statements.

4. COMMITTEE CHAIR

4.1 Board to Appoint Chair – The Board shall appoint the Chair from the members of the Committee (or, if it fails to do so, the members of the Committee shall appoint the Chair of the Committee from among its members).

4.2 Chair to be Appointed Annually – The designation of the Committee’s Chair shall take place annually at the first meeting of the Board after the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Corporation at which Directors are elected, provided that if the designation of Chair is not so made, the Director who is then serving as Chair shall continue as Chair until his or her successor is appointed.

5. COMMITTEE MEETINGS

5.1 Quorum – A quorum of the Committee shall be a majority of its members.

5.2 Secretary – Subject to the by-laws of the Corporation, the Chair shall designate from time to time a person who may, but need not, be a member of the Committee, to be Secretary of the Committee.

5.3 Time and Place of Meetings – The time and place of the meetings of the Committee and the calling of meetings and the procedure in all things at such meetings shall be determined by the Committee; provided, however, the Committee shall meet at least quarterly.

5.4 In Camera Meetings – As part of each meeting of the Committee at which the Committee recommends that the Board approve the annual audited financial statements or at which the Committee approves the quarterly financial statements, the Committee shall meet separately with each of:

- (a) management; and
- (b) the External Auditor.

5.5 Right to Vote – Each member of the Committee shall have the right to vote on matters that come before the Committee.

5.6 Invitees – The Committee may invite Directors, officers and employees of the Corporation or any other person to attend meetings of the Committee to assist in the discussion and examination of the matters under consideration by the Committee.

6. AUTHORITY OF COMMITTEE

6.1 Retaining and Compensating Advisors – The Committee shall have the authority to engage independent counsel and other advisors as the Committee may deem appropriate in its sole discretion and to set and pay the compensation for any such advisors. The Committee shall not be required to obtain the approval of the Board in order to retain or compensate such counsel or advisors.

6.2 Recommendations to the Board – The Committee shall have the authority to make recommendations to the Board, but shall have no decision-making authority other than as specifically contemplated in this Charter.

7. REMUNERATION OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS

7.1 Remuneration of Committee Members – Members of the Committee and the Chair shall receive such remuneration for their service on the Committee as the Board may determine from time to time.

7.2 Directors' Fees – No member of the Committee may earn fees from the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries other than directors' fees (which fees may include cash and/or shares or options or other in-kind consideration ordinarily available to directors, as well as all of the regular benefits that other directors receive). For greater certainty, no member of the Committee shall accept, directly or indirectly, any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee from the Corporation.

8. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

8.1 Review and Approval of Financial Information –

- (a) *Annual Financial Statements.* The Committee shall review and discuss with management and the External Auditor, the Corporation's audited annual financial statements and related MD&A together with the report of the External Auditor thereon and, if appropriate, recommend to the Board that it approve the audited annual financial statements.

- (b) *Interim Financial Statements.* The Committee shall review and discuss with management and the External Auditor and, if appropriate, approve, the Corporation's interim unaudited financial statements and related MD&A.
- (c) *Material Public Financial Disclosure.* The Committee shall, to the extent practicable, discuss with management and the External Auditor:
 - (i) the types of information to be disclosed and the type of presentation to be made in connection with earnings press releases;
 - (ii) financial information and earnings guidance (if any) provided to analysts and rating agencies; and
 - (iii) press releases containing financial information.
- (d) *Procedures for Review.* The Committee shall satisfy itself that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Corporation's disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Corporation's financial statements (other than financial statements, MD&A and earnings press releases, which are dealt with elsewhere in this Charter) and shall periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures.
- (e) *Accounting Treatment.* The Committee shall review and discuss with management and the External Auditor:
 - (i) major issues regarding accounting principles and financial statement presentations, including any significant changes in the Corporation's selection or application of accounting principles and major issues as to the adequacy of the Corporation's internal controls and any special audit steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies;
 - (ii) analyses prepared by management and/or the External Auditor setting forth significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the financial statements, including analyses of the effects of alternative GAAP methods on the financial statements;
 - (iii) the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives, as well as off-balance sheet structures on the Corporation's financial statements;
 - (iv) the management certifications of the financial statements as required under applicable securities laws in Canada or otherwise; and
 - (v) pension plan financial statements, if any.

8.2 External Auditor –

- (a) *Authority with Respect to External Auditor.* The Committee shall be directly responsible for the oversight of the work of the External Auditor engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation. In the discharge of this responsibility, the Committee shall:
 - (i) have responsibility for recommending to the Board the person or firm to be proposed to the Corporation's shareholders for appointment as External Auditor for the above-described purposes as well as the responsibility for

- recommending such External Auditor's compensation and determining at any time whether the Board should recommend to the Corporation's shareholders whether the incumbent External Auditor should be removed from office;
- (ii) review the terms of the External Auditor's engagement, discuss the audit fees with the External Auditor and be responsible for approving such audit fees; and
 - (iii) require the External Auditor to confirm in its engagement letter each year that the External Auditor is accountable to the Board and the Committee as representatives of shareholders.
- (b) *Independence.* The Committee shall satisfy itself as to the independence of the External Auditor. As part of this process the Committee shall:
- (i) unless and until the Committee adopts pre-approval policies and procedures and subject to subsection 8.2(d)(ii), approve any non-audit services to be provided by the External Auditor and
 - (ii) review and approve the policy setting out the restrictions on the Corporation hiring partners, employees and former partners and employees of the Corporation's current or former External Auditor.
- (c) *Issues Between External Auditor and Management.* The Committee shall:
- (i) review any problems or concerns experienced by the External Auditor in conducting the audit, including any restrictions on the scope of the External Auditor's activities or an access to requested information;
 - (ii) review any significant disagreements with management and, to the extent possible, resolve any disagreements between management and the External Auditor; and
 - (iii) review with the External Auditor:
 - (A) any accounting adjustments that were proposed by the External Auditor, but were not made by management;
 - (B) any communications between the audit team and audit firm's national office respecting auditing or accounting issues presented by the engagement; and
 - (C) any management or internal control letter issued, or proposed to be issued by the External Auditor to the Corporation.
- (d) *Non-Audit Services.*
- (i) The Committee shall either:
 - (A) approve in advance any non-audit services to be provided by the External Auditor or the external auditor of any subsidiary of the Corporation to the Corporation (including its subsidiaries); or
 - (B) adopt specific policies and procedures for the engagement of non-audit services, provided that such pre-approval policies and procedures are detailed as to the particular service, the audit

committee is informed of each non-audit service and the procedures do not include delegation of the audit committee's responsibilities to management.

- (i) The Committee may delegate to one or more members of the Committee the authority to pre-approve non-audit services in satisfaction of the requirement in the previous section, provided that such member or members must present any non-audit services so approved to the full Committee at its first scheduled meeting following such pre-approval.
 - (ii) The Committee shall instruct management to promptly bring to its attention any services performed by the External Auditor which were not recognized by the Corporation at the time of the engagement as being non-audit services.
- (e) *Evaluation of External Auditor.* The Committee shall evaluate the External Auditor each year, and present its conclusions to the Board. In connection with this evaluation, the Committee shall:
- (i) review and evaluate the performance of the lead partner of the External Auditor; and
 - (ii) obtain the opinions of management with respect to the performance of the External Auditor.
- (f) *Review of Management's Evaluation and Response.* The Committee shall:
- (i) review management's evaluation of the External Auditor's audit performance;
 - (ii) review the External Auditor's recommendations, and review management's response to and subsequent follow-up on any identified weaknesses; and
 - (iii) review management's response to significant internal control recommendations of the External Auditor.

8.3 Whistle Blowing – The Committee shall put in place procedures for:

- (a) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters; and
- (b) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

8.4 Special Outside Advisors – The Committee shall consider and, if determined to be appropriate, approve requests from Directors or committees of the Board for the engagement of special outside advisors from time to time (in addition to any right that a Director or committee of the Board may have to engage outside advisors under general corporate law).

9. SUBCOMMITTEES

9.1 Delegation to Subcommittees – The Committee may form and delegate authority to subcommittees if deemed appropriate by the Committee.

10. **REPORTING TO THE BOARD**

10.1 Regular Reporting – The Committee shall report to the Board following each meeting of the Committee and at such other times as the Chair may determine to be appropriate.

11. **PERFORMANCE EVALUATION**

11.1 Performance Evaluation – The Committee shall follow the process established by the Corporate Governance Committee for all committees of the Board for assessing the performance and effectiveness of the Committee.

12. **CHARTER REVIEW**

12.1 Charter Review – The Committee shall review and assess the adequacy of this Charter on a regular basis and recommend to the Board any changes it deems appropriate.