



SERVICE INSPIRED
RESTAURANTS

SIR CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE 12-WEEK AND 36-WEEK PERIODS ENDED MAY 3, 2020

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SIR CORP.
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Q3 2020 Executive Summary

SIR Corp.'s ("SIR's") third quarter of Fiscal 2020 was from February 10, 2020 to May 3, 2020 inclusive. The following is a summary of operational and financial results for SIR's 12-week and 36-week periods ended May 3, 2020 ("Q3 2020" and "YTD 2020", respectively):

Coronavirus ("COVID-19") Outbreak:

- Since the date of SIR's last financial report, which was filed on March 25, 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted the operations of the company.
- Beginning March 16, 2020, SIR suspended dine-in operations at all of its restaurants and bars in accordance with the directives of public health authorities. SIR continued to offer takeout and delivery services at certain of its Jack Astor's® and Scaddabush Italian Kitchen & Bar® ("Scaddabush") restaurants, while all Canyon Creek® and Signature Restaurants were completely closed as of March 16, 2020.
- Beginning on June 9, 2020, restaurant re-openings commenced in western Canada and the Maritime provinces. On June 12, 2020, certain regions in the province of Ontario began re-opening for outdoor patio dining. On June 15, 2020, restaurants in Quebec, outside of the Greater Montreal Area, were permitted to re-open for limited capacity in-restaurant dining, with Greater Montreal Area restaurants following on June 22, 2020. On July 17, 2020, the province of Ontario began the staggered re-opening of limited capacity in-restaurant dining.
- Reduced services and restaurant closures resulted in material declines to sales at SIR restaurants. Limited capacity re-openings of in-restaurant dining are expected to continue to result in material declines to sales at SIR restaurants. As a result of the COVID-19 outbreak and ongoing government and public health official recommendations and restrictions, as disclosed in note 1 of the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, there are material uncertainties that may cast doubt on SIR's ability to continue as a going concern (Please refer to the Liquidity and Capital Resources section for more details).
- SIR was deemed eligible for the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy program. As a result, SIR received a subsidy from the federal government to partially offset certain of its wage costs starting mid-March 2020. SIR currently expects to continue to be eligible for this subsidy program through to its current expected end date of November 21, 2020.

Consolidated revenue and Same Store Sales⁽¹⁾ ("SSS"):

- Food and beverage revenue from corporate restaurant operations for Q3 2020 totaled \$27.9 million, a decrease of 58.7%, or \$39.7 million, compared to the 12-week period ended May 5, 2019 ("Q3 2019"). Food and beverage revenue from corporate restaurant operations for YTD 2020 was \$151.5 million, compared to \$202.3 million for the 36-week period ended May 5, 2019 ("YTD 2019").
- Consolidated SSS⁽¹⁾ declined 59.0% and 24.5% for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively. These declines are primarily a result of the negative impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on food and beverage revenue in Q3 2020.
- SIR's flagship Concept Restaurant brand, Jack Astor's, which generated approximately 64.0% of Pooled Revenue in Q3 2020, had SSS⁽¹⁾ declines of 59.8% and 25.7% for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively.
- Scaddabush had SSS⁽¹⁾ declines of 52.5% and 18.7% for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively.
- Canyon Creek had SSS⁽¹⁾ declines of 64.8% and 28.6% for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively.
- The Signature Restaurants had SSS⁽¹⁾ declines of 60.7% and 22.7% for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively.

(1) Same store sales ("SSS"), same store sales growth ("SSSG"), Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss), Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, and amortization ("EBITDA"), and Adjusted EBITDA are non-GAAP financial measures and do not have standardized meanings prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). For additional information regarding these financial measures, including full details on how these financial measures are calculated, see the "Description of Non-IFRS Measures" section of this MD&A (page 28).

Investment in new and existing restaurants and closed restaurants

- Subsequent to Q3 2020, effective July 15, 2020, SIR permanently closed its Jack Astor's location in Calgary, Alberta.
- During Q2 2020, on November 19, 2019, SIR opened a new Scaddabush restaurant in Burlington, Ontario, at the former location of the Canyon Creek restaurant that was closed effective October 31, 2019 (Q1 2020).
- During Q1 2020, effective September 23, 2019, SIR permanently closed the Jack Astor's restaurant on John Street in downtown Toronto at the end of the lease, as SIR was unable to negotiate an economically acceptable lease extension due to the rent and property tax escalations at this location in recent years.
- During Q1 2020, on September 26, 2019, SIR opened a new Duke's Refresher® and Bar ("Duke's Refresher") in the St. Lawrence Market neighbourhood of downtown Toronto, at the former location of the Jack Astor's restaurant that closed in Fiscal 2019.
- On January 1, 2020, the new Scaddabush restaurant in the Mimico neighbourhood of Etobicoke, Ontario (opened June 2, 2019) was added to Royalty Pooled Restaurants.

Net Earnings (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss), Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss)⁽¹⁾, EBITDA⁽¹⁾, and Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾

- EBITDA⁽¹⁾ reflects the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standard 16 ("IFRS 16"). Please refer to page 12 for a discussion on the impact of IFRS 16 on EBITDA⁽¹⁾ in Q3 2020 and YTD 2020.
- Net earnings and comprehensive income was \$38.9 million for Q3 2020, compared to net loss and comprehensive loss of \$11.2 million for Q3 2019. Net earnings and comprehensive income was \$78.8 million for YTD 2020, compared to net loss and comprehensive loss of \$18.0 million for YTD 2019.
- Adjusted Net Loss⁽¹⁾ was \$17.0 million in Q3 2020, compared to Adjusted Net Earnings⁽¹⁾ of \$1.2 million in Q3 2019. Adjusted Net Loss⁽¹⁾ was \$18.7 million in YTD 2020, compared to Adjusted Net Earnings⁽¹⁾ of \$2.2 million in YTD 2019.
- EBITDA⁽¹⁾ was a loss of \$8.8 million in Q3 2020 and Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾ was a loss of \$3.3 million in Q3 2020, compared to EBITDA⁽¹⁾ and Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾ of \$4.8 million and \$5.0 million in Q3 2019, respectively.
- EBITDA⁽¹⁾ and Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾ was \$5.9 million and \$4.4 million in YTD 2020, respectively, compared to EBITDA⁽¹⁾ and Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾ of \$12.7 million and \$13.0 million in YTD 2019, respectively.
- As a result of a decline in sales and earnings related to the COVID-19 pandemic, SIR identified triggering events which required the Company to conduct an impairment analysis of these restaurants' non-financial assets. Impairment of non-financial assets total \$9.3 million in Q3 2020 (Please refer to the Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements section for more details).

Amendment to SIR's Credit Agreement, payment of royalties and interest on the SIR Loan

- On May 27, 2020, effective April 1, 2020, SIR received a covenant waiver under its credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with a Schedule I Canadian chartered bank (the "Lender") until June 30, 2020. A copy of the waiver was filed on SEDAR. At May 3, 2020, as a result of the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on restaurant operations, SIR was in breach of the covenants in its Credit Agreement and the carrying value of the credit facilities under the Credit Agreement were reclassified to current liabilities.
- On May 27, 2020, the Partnership deferred the collection of royalties and the Fund deferred the collection of interest on the SIR Loan from SIR until June 30, 2020, in order to provide SIR with financial support during the COVID-19 pandemic. This date was extended to August 31, 2020. At May 3, 2020, SIR was in breach of the covenants in the SIR Loan Agreement. As a result, the carrying value of the loan payable to the Fund was reclassified to current liabilities.
- On June 30, 2020, SIR and its Lender entered into a fourth amending agreement to its Credit Facility, including the addition of a new \$6.25 million Export Development Canada ("EDC") guaranteed BCAP facility (the "EDC-Guaranteed Facility"), to the Credit Agreement. A copy of the agreement was filed on SEDAR.
- On June 30, 2020, the SIR Royalty Income Fund (the "Fund") and the SIR Royalty Limited Partnership (the "Partnership") entered into an acknowledgement and consent agreement with the Lender, and the Fund, the Partnership, and SIR entered into a waiver and extension agreement.
- For details on all agreements entered into on June 30, 2020, please refer to the Outlook section on page 26.

Outlook

- The new Scaddabush restaurant in Burlington, Ontario, opened November 19, 2019, is expected to be added to Royalty Pooled Restaurants on January 1, 2021.
- SIR has advised the Fund that its ability to meet its obligations for the next 12 to 18 months is dependent on its ability to obtain increased and extended financing through further amendments to its Credit Agreement and the availability of credit under the current Credit Agreement or other financing sources and/or additional government assistance to aid businesses.
- SIR's ability to meet its obligations for the next 12 to 18 months also depends on, among other factors, the duration of restaurant capacity restrictions due to COVID-19, SIR's ability to return to increased or full operating capacity in the near future, Canadian economic conditions after bars and restaurants are able to fully reopen, the type and impact of any new government mandated pandemic-related operating regulations, and SIR's ability to negotiate longer term extended credit terms from its suppliers, including negotiating deferrals of rent obligations over the terms of its leases. SIR's insurer has denied any business interruption claims due to COVID-19 closures. However, SIR continues to pursue its claim through legal avenues. There can be no assurance this action will be successful.

Overview

SIR is a private company amalgamated under the Business Corporations Act of Ontario. As at May 3, 2020, SIR owned 60 Concept and Signature Restaurants in Canada (in Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland). The Concept Restaurants include Jack Astor's, Canyon Creek and Scaddabush. The Signature group of restaurants include Reds® Wine Tavern, Reds® Midtown Tavern, Reds® Square One, and the Loose Moose®. SIR also owns two Duke's Refresher and Bar restaurants in downtown Toronto and one seasonal restaurant, Abbey's Bakehouse®, which are not part of Royalty Pooled Restaurants. SIR owns 100% of all its Canadian restaurants. As at May 3, 2020, 56 SIR Restaurants were included in Royalty Pooled Restaurants.

Effective July 15, 2020, SIR permanently closed the Jack Astor's restaurant in Calgary, Alberta. SIR is not required to pay a "Make-Whole Payment" in respect of this restaurant.

Effective October 13, 2019, SIR permanently closed the Canyon Creek restaurant in Burlington, Ontario. In accordance with the License and Royalty Agreement, as of October 12, 2019, the 15th anniversary of the closing date of the Fund's Initial Public Offering, SIR was no longer required to pay a "Make-Whole Payment" in respect of a permanently closed Royalty Pooled Restaurant.

Effective September 23, 2019, SIR permanently closed the Jack Astor's restaurant on John Street in downtown Toronto at the end of the lease, as SIR was unable to negotiate an economically acceptable lease extension given rent and property tax escalations in the location in recent years. Under terms of the License and Royalty Agreement between SIR and the Partnership, SIR was obligated to indirectly pay the Fund, via the Partnership, a "Make-Whole Payment", subject to certain terms, equal to \$0.06 million which is the amount of the Royalty that otherwise would have been paid to the Partnership by SIR from the date of closure until December 31, 2019.

Effective February 4, 2019, SIR closed the Jack Astor's restaurant in the St. Lawrence Market neighbourhood of downtown Toronto. Under terms of the License and Royalty Agreement between SIR and the Partnership, SIR was obligated to indirectly pay the Fund, via the Partnership, a "Make-Whole Payment", subject to certain terms, equal to \$0.2 million which is the amount of the Royalty that otherwise would have been paid to the Partnership by SIR from the date of closure until December 31, 2019.

On January 1, 2020, the new Scaddabush restaurant in the Mimico neighbourhood of Etobicoke, Ontario (opened June 2, 2019), was added to Royalty Pooled Restaurants. Three restaurants - the two closed Jack Astor's restaurants in downtown Toronto and the closed Canyon Creek restaurant in Burlington, Ontario - were removed from Royalty Pooled Restaurants on January 1, 2020.

On September 26, 2019, SIR opened a new Duke's Refresher in the St. Lawrence Market neighbourhood of downtown Toronto. SIR believes that Duke's Refresher has multi-unit growth potential and has advised the Fund that Duke's Refresher should be considered as a potential New Concept Restaurant brand. As such, the earliest that any Duke's Refresher would be added to the Royalty Pool would be the Adjustment Date following the earlier of: (i) the date that four Duke's Refresher restaurants are open for business at the same time, and (ii) 90 days following the end of the fiscal year in which revenues from all Duke's Refresher restaurants in Canada first exceed \$12.0 million (the "Trigger Event"). As neither of these events are expected to occur before August 30, 2020, Duke's Refresher is not expected to be added to the Royalty Pool on January 1, 2021. The Duke's Refresher brand is currently being managed and developed by SIR's Signature group. Accordingly, the two Duke's Refresher locations in downtown Toronto are classified as a Signature restaurant for SIR reporting purposes.

On October 1, 2004, the Fund filed a final prospectus for a public offering of Units of the Fund (the "Offering") and the Offering closed on October 12, 2004. The net proceeds of the Offering of \$51.2 million were used by the Fund to acquire the SIR Loan and indirectly, through the SIR Holdings Trust (the "Trust"), the SIR Rights owned or licensed by SIR or its subsidiaries and used in connection with the operation of SIR's restaurants in Canada. In 2004, the Partnership granted SIR a 99-year license to use the SIR Rights in most of Canada in consideration for a Royalty, payable by SIR to the Partnership, equal to 6% of the revenue of the Royalty Pooled Restaurants. The Partnership also issued its own securities to SIR in return for the SIR Rights acquired.

SIR's fiscal year is comprised of 52 or 53-week periods ending on the last Sunday in August. Fiscal quarters of SIR consist of sequential accounting periods of 12, 12, 12 and 16 (or 17) weeks, respectively. The fiscal years for 2020 and 2019 consist of 53 weeks and 52 weeks, respectively.

Seasonality

The full-service restaurant sector of the Canadian foodservice industry, in which SIR operates, experiences seasonal fluctuations in revenues. Favourable summer weather generally results in increased revenues during SIR's fourth quarter (ending on the last Sunday in August) when patios can be open. Certain holidays and observances also affect dining patterns both favourably and unfavourably.

Selected Consolidated Historical Financial Information

The following tables set out selected financial information of SIR for the 12-week and 36-week periods ended May 3, 2020 and May 5, 2019, respectively. The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of SIR are prepared in accordance with IFRS and are presented in Canadian dollars. This information should be read in conjunction with the annual audited consolidated financial statements of SIR, including the notes thereto.

<i>Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)</i>	12-Week	12-Week	36-Week	36-Week
	Period Ended May 3, 2020	Period Ended May 5, 2019	Period Ended May 3, 2020	Period Ended May 5, 2019
	(in thousands of dollars) (unaudited)			
Corporate restaurant operations:				
Revenue	27,941	67,713	151,605	202,593
Cost of corporate restaurant operations	40,333	62,126	154,112	187,189
Earnings from corporate restaurant operations	(12,392)	5,587	(2,507)	15,404
Net earnings (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	38,943	(11,198)	79,227	(17,974)
Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss)⁽¹⁾	(17,017)	1,248	(18,727)	2,189

Statement of Financial Position

	May 3, 2020	August 25, 2019
	(in thousands of dollars)	
Total assets	161,380	71,735
Total non-current liabilities	98,630	160,978

Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss)⁽¹⁾, EBITDA⁽¹⁾ and Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾

Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss)⁽¹⁾, EBITDA⁽¹⁾ and Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾ are financial measures that do not have standardized meanings prescribed by IFRS. They are used by SIR to supplement its reporting of net earnings (loss) and net cash flow. Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss)⁽¹⁾ consist of net earnings (loss) excluding the change in amortized cost of Ordinary LP Units and Class A LP Units of the Partnership. EBITDA⁽¹⁾ and Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾ consist of net earnings (loss) excluding certain non-cash expenses and other expenses that SIR considers not to be of an operating nature. SIR believes that Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss)⁽¹⁾, EBITDA⁽¹⁾ and Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾ are useful measures of the core business' contribution to cash flow from operations and uses these measures as a supplemental measure of SIR's performance. Similarly, SIR believes that certain investors may also find these non-GAAP financial measures to be useful for their independent evaluation of SIR's performance.

The following table reconciles net earnings (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the 12-week and 36-week periods ended May 3, 2020 and May 5, 2019, respectively, to Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss)⁽¹⁾:

	12-Week Period Ended May 3, 2020	12-Week Period Ended May 5, 2019	36-Week Period Ended May 3, 2020	36-Week Period Ended May 5, 2019
	(in thousands of dollars) (unaudited)			
Net earnings (loss) for the period	38,943	(11,198)	79,227	(17,974)
Change in amortized cost of Ordinary LP Units and Class A LP Units of the Partnership	(55,960)	12,446	(97,954)	20,163
Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss)⁽¹⁾	(17,017)	1,248	(18,727)	2,189

The following table reconciles net earnings (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the 12-week and 36-week periods ended May 3, 2020 and May 5, 2019 to EBITDA⁽¹⁾ and Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾:

	12-Week Period Ended May 3, 2020	12-Week Period Ended May 5, 2019	36-Week Period Ended May 3, 2020	36-Week Period Ended May 5, 2019
	(in thousands of dollars) (unaudited)			
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the period	38,943	(11,198)	79,227	(17,974)
Add (deduct):				
Provision for income taxes	-	8	(422)	9
Interest expense	458	429	1,288	1,177
Interest on lease obligations	1,480	-	4,715	-
Interest on loan payable to SIR Royalty Income Fund	708	712	2,101	2,106
Depreciation and amortization	5,599	2,442	16,960	7,174
Change in amortized cost of Ordinary LP Units and Class A LP Units of the Partnership	(55,960)	12,446	(97,954)	20,163
EBITDA⁽¹⁾	(8,772)	4,839	5,915	12,655
Interest (income) and other expense (income) – net	72	(32)	39	(81)
Impairment of non-financial assets	9,296	-	9,296	-
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	7	18	160	52
Cash rent	(3,852)	-	(11,664)	-
Pre-opening costs	(97)	205	680	356
Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾	(3,346)	5,030	4,426	12,982
Income from Class A & B GP Units of the Partnership ⁽²⁾ (Not included in EBITDA ⁽¹⁾ and Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾ above)	267	812	1,669	2,428
6% Royalty obligations under License and Royalty Agreement ⁽³⁾	1,615	4,018	8,869	12,040

(2) Includes the special conversion distribution paid to Class B GP Unitholders or the special conversion refund to Class A GP Unitholders declared in December of each year, if any.

(3) See the SIR Royalty Income Fund section of this document for the Royalty calculation. Pooled Revenue includes revenue from all restaurants included in Royalty Pooled Restaurants. On January 1st of each year, New Additional Restaurants are added and New Closed Restaurants are removed from Royalty Pooled Restaurants. Royalty obligations equal 6% of Pooled Revenue plus any Make-Whole Payments.

Results of Operations

Reconciliation of Revenue from Consolidated Financial Statements to Pooled Revenue	12-Week Period Ended May 3, 2020	12-Week Period Ended May 5, 2019	36-Week Period Ended May 3, 2020	36-Week Period Ended May 5, 2019
	(in thousands of dollars) (unaudited)			
Food and beverage revenue reported in consolidated financial statements	27,941	67,616	151,465	202,323
Less: Revenue from corporate restaurant operations excluded from the Royalty pool	(1,013)	(642)	(4,724)	(5,224)
Revenue for Restaurants in Royalty pool (Pooled Revenue)	26,928	66,974	146,741	197,099

Reconciliation of Revenue from Consolidated Financial Statements to Same Store Sales⁽¹⁾	12-Week Period Ended May 3, 2020	12-Week Period Ended May 5, 2019	36-Week Period Ended May 3, 2020	36-Week Period Ended May 5, 2019
	(in thousands of dollars) (unaudited)			
Food and beverage revenue reported in consolidated financial statements	27,941	67,616	151,465	202,323
Less: Revenue from corporate restaurant operations excluded from Same Store Sales ⁽¹⁾	(892)	(1,568)	(4,193)	(7,252)
Same Store Sales⁽¹⁾	24,049	66,048	147,272	195,071

Same Store Sales⁽¹⁾ by Segment	12-Week Period Ended May 3, 2020	12-Week Period Ended May 5, 2019	% Fav./ (Unfav.)	36-Week Period Ended May 3, 2020	36-Week Period Ended May 5, 2019	% Fav./ (Unfav.)
	(in thousands of dollars) (unaudited)					
Jack Astor's	18,354	45,700	(59.8%)	99,826	134,421	(25.7%)
Scaddabush	4,917	10,346	(52.5%)	25,232	31,051	(18.7%)
Canyon Creek	1,285	3,651	(64.8%)	8,020	11,231	(28.6%)
Signature Restaurants	2,493	6,351	(60.7%)	14,194	18,368	(22.7%)
Same Store Sales⁽¹⁾	27,049	66,048	(59.0%)	147,272	195,071	(24.5%)

Summary of Quarterly Results

Statement of Operations	3 rd Quarter Ended May 3, 2020 (12 weeks)	2 nd Quarter Ended February 9, 2020 (12 weeks)	1 st Quarter Ended November 17, 2019 (12 weeks)	4 th Quarter Ended August 25, 2019 (16 weeks)	3 rd Quarter Ended May 5, 2019 (12 weeks)	2 nd Quarter Ended February 10, 2019 (12 weeks)	1 st Quarter Ended November 18, 2018 (12 weeks)	4 th Quarter Ended August 26, 2018 (16 weeks) (restated)
	(in thousands of dollars) (unaudited)							
Corporate Restaurant Operations								
Revenue (restated for IFRS 15)	27,941	61,511	62,153	97,099	67,713	65,716	69,164	104,184
Cost of corporate restaurant operations (restated for IFRS 15)	40,333	56,446	57,333	88,941	62,126	61,374	63,689	94,203
Earnings from corporate restaurant operations	(12,392)	5,065	4,820	8,158	5,587	4,342	5,475	9,981
Net earnings (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	38,943	6,556	33,728	42,722	(11,198)	3,801	(10,577)	(1,814)
Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss)⁽¹⁾	(17,017)	(747)	(963)	2,272	1,248	253	688	4,365

The following table reconciles net earnings (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the quarters to Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss)⁽¹⁾:

	3 rd Quarter Ended May 3, 2020 (12 weeks)	2 nd Quarter Ended February 9, 2020 (12 weeks)	1 st Quarter Ended November 17, 2019 (12 weeks)	4 th Quarter Ended August 25, 2019 (16 weeks)	3 rd Quarter Ended May 5, 2019 (12 weeks)	2 nd Quarter Ended February 10, 2019 (12 weeks)	1 st Quarter Ended November 18, 2018 (12 weeks)	4 th Quarter Ended August 26, 2018 (16 weeks) (restated)
(in thousands of dollars) (unaudited)								
Net earnings (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	38,943	6,556	33,728	42,722	(11,198)	3,801	(10,577)	(1,814)
Change in amortized cost of the Ordinary LP Units and Class A LP Units of the Partnership	(55,960)	(7,303)	(34,691)	(40,450)	12,446	(3,548)	11,265	6,179
Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss)⁽¹⁾	(17,017)	(747)	(963)	2,272	1,248	253	688	4,365

Selected Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows Information:

	3 rd Quarter Ended May 3, 2020 (12 weeks)	2 nd Quarter Ended February 9, 2020 (12 weeks)	1 st Quarter Ended November 17, 2019 (12 weeks)	4 th Quarter Ended August 25, 2019 (16 weeks)	3 rd Quarter Ended May 5, 2019 (12 weeks)	2 nd Quarter Ended February 10, 2019 (12 weeks)	1 st Quarter Ended November 18, 2018 (12 weeks)	4 th Quarter Ended August 26, 2018 (16 weeks)
(in thousands of dollars) (unaudited)								
Cash provided by (used in) operations	(2,147)	4,872	1,986	9,644	3,509	(2,757)	(3,491)	11,241
Cash used in investing activities	(345)	(3,006)	(1,236)	(3,351)	(3,523)	(1,650)	(1,706)	(1,507)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	931	(5,331)	1,129	(5,006)	(856)	3,460	4,558	(7,910)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period	(1,561)	(3,465)	1,879	1,287	(870)	(947)	(639)	1,824
Cash and cash equivalents – Beginning of period	2,028	5,493	3,614	2,327	3,197	4,144	4,783	2,959
Cash and cash equivalents – End of period	467	2,028	5,493	3,614	2,327	3,197	4,144	4,783

Revenue

There are a number of references to different revenue groupings used in the consolidated financial statements, the notes to the consolidated financial statements and this Management Discussion & Analysis ("MD&A"). The following definitions are provided for greater clarification of these groupings:

- i. Revenue (per the SIR consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss)) – this is the total consolidated revenue of all restaurants for the period. The restaurants include all SIR Restaurants as well as Abbey's Bakehouse. For the 12-week and 36-week periods ended May 3, 2020, revenue was \$27.9 million and \$151.5 million, respectively.
- ii. Same Store Sales⁽¹⁾ ("SSS") – this is a sub-set of Revenue used for tracking comparable year-over-year sales. For Q3 2020 and Q3 2019, SSS⁽¹⁾ includes all SIR Restaurants, except for those restaurants that were not open for the entire comparable periods in fiscal 2020 and fiscal 2019, and Abbey's Bakehouse as it is not a SIR Restaurant. The SSS⁽¹⁾ performance does not include the Jack Astor's location in the St. Lawrence Market neighbourhood of downtown Toronto, the Jack Astor's location on John Street in downtown Toronto, the Canyon Creek location on Front Street in downtown Toronto, and the Canyon Creek location in Burlington, Ontario as their sales are excluded from the calculation of SSS⁽¹⁾ similar to any permanently closed locations. The SSS⁽¹⁾ performance for Scaddabush does not include the new Scaddabush locations in the Mimico neighbourhood of Etobicoke, Ontario (opened in Q4 2019) and in Burlington, Ontario (opened in Q2 2020), as these locations were not open for the entire comparable periods in Fiscal 2020 and Fiscal 2019. The new Duke's Refresher in the St. Lawrence Market neighbourhood of downtown Toronto is also excluded from the calculation of SSS⁽¹⁾ for the 12-week and 36-week periods ended May 3, 2020, since it was not open for the entire comparable periods in Fiscal 2020 and Fiscal 2019. For the 12-week and 36-week periods ended May 3, 2020, SSS⁽¹⁾ were \$27.0 million and \$147.3 million, respectively.
- iii. Pooled Revenue – this is the revenue subject to the License and Royalty Agreement – this includes revenue from all Royalty Pooled Restaurants. The Royalty Pooled Restaurants are adjusted on January 1st of each year for New Additional Restaurants and New Closed Restaurants. As at May 3, 2020, there were 56 Royalty Pooled Restaurants. For the 12-week and 36-week periods ended May 3, 2020, Pooled Revenue was \$26.9 million and \$146.7 million, respectively. The applicable Royalty payable to the Partnership on the Pooled Revenue for this period was \$1.6 million and \$8.9 million, respectively. The Royalty payable for YTD 2020 includes the recognition of one Make-Whole payment totaling \$0.06 million with respect to the closed Jack Astor's location on John Street in downtown Toronto from its date of closure to December 31, 2019.

Same Store Sales⁽¹⁾

SIR reported overall SSS⁽¹⁾ declines of 59.0% and 24.5% for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively. SSS⁽¹⁾ are typically impacted by changes in guest traffic and average cheque amount. Other factors are identified below.

Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak that materially impacted sales at SIR restaurants for a significant portion of Q3 2020, SIR identified shifts in consumer behavior related to spending at full-service restaurants, especially in Ontario, that SIR believes impacted recent SSS⁽¹⁾ performance. SIR believes that price increases at most Ontario restaurants related to the minimum wage increase on January 1, 2018 contributed to a decline in full-service restaurant visits compared to the same periods in prior years. SIR also believes that new stricter legislation for impaired driving contributed to lower alcoholic beverage sales in full-service restaurants.

SIR also believes that the recent rapid growth of delivery services in commercial foodservice has negatively impacted the volume of guest visits to full-service restaurants. In addition, due to the nature of take-out and delivery orders, guests who choose these options were previously unable to order alcoholic beverages, which had contributed to a decline in beverage sales at SIR restaurants. Temporary government regulations designed to support restaurants during the COVID-19 pandemic have now allowed for sales of alcohol with take-out and delivery orders.

Despite recent changes to consumer behavior, SIR noted that in the early part of 2020, up to the COVID-19 outbreak, previously declining guest counts had started to flatten.

According to Restaurants Canada data, real commercial food service sales (sales adjusted for menu inflation) in Ontario declined 0.2% in calendar year 2018 (despite the generally higher menu prices) and preliminary data indicates real sales rebounded only slightly in calendar year 2019.

Prior to the government shutdown of the dining rooms and bars at all restaurants, SIR had commenced proactively implementing social distancing seating and other measures at all of its restaurants, resulting in a decrease of available tables for guests. SIR suspended dine-in operations at all of its restaurants and bars in accordance with the directives of public health authorities on March 16, 2020. SIR's pre-shutdown social distancing seating and other measures, followed by the full closure

of all SIR dining rooms and bars on March 16, resulted in sales declines of over 90% during the second half of Q3 2020 compared to the same period in Q3 2019, causing a significant SSS⁽¹⁾ decline by concept and overall in the quarter.

Jack Astor's, SIR's flagship Concept Restaurant brand, which contributed approximately 64% of Q3 2020 Pooled Revenue, had SSS⁽¹⁾ declines of 59.8% and 25.7% for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively. After SIR suspended dine-in operations at all of its restaurants and bars due to the COVID-19 outbreak, 23 of the 38 Jack Astor's restaurants remained open for take-out and delivery services. Subsequent to Q3 2020, SIR gradually re-opened patios and dining rooms as permitted by provincial governments. The sales from the two permanently closed Jack Astor's locations (the former locations in the St. Lawrence Market neighbourhood and on John Street in downtown Toronto) have been excluded from the calculation of SSS⁽¹⁾ for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020.

Scaddabush SSS⁽¹⁾ performance for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020 includes eight Scaddabush locations (Mississauga, Richmond Hill, Scarborough, Oakville, Vaughan, and Etobicoke, Ontario, as well as Front Street and Yonge and Gerrard in downtown Toronto). Scaddabush had SSS⁽¹⁾ declines of 52.5% and 18.7% for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively. The Scaddabush restaurants in the Mimico neighbourhood of Etobicoke, Ontario and in Burlington, Ontario are excluded from the calculation of Q3 2020 and YTD 2020 SSS⁽¹⁾ as they were not in operation for the entire comparable period a year ago. Seven Scaddabush locations remained open for take-out and delivery services after dine-in operations were suspended due to the COVID-19 outbreak.

Canyon Creek had SSS⁽¹⁾ declines of 64.8% and 28.6% for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively. Sales from the closed Canyon Creek locations on Front Street in downtown Toronto (permanently closed in Q2 2019) and in Burlington, Ontario (permanently closed in Q2 2020) have been excluded from the calculation of SSS⁽¹⁾ performance for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020. On March 16, 2020, SIR suspended all operations at its five Canyon Creek locations. On July 15, 2020, SIR re-opened the outdoor patio at the Canyon Creek location near the Toronto Pearson International Airport. Four Canyon Creek locations remain completely closed.

The downtown Toronto Signature Restaurants had SSS⁽¹⁾ declines of 60.7% and 22.7% for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively. The Q3 2020 and YTD 2020 SSS⁽¹⁾ for the Signature Restaurants does not include the new Duke's Refresher in the St. Lawrence Market neighbourhood of downtown Toronto which opened during Q1 2020, on September 26, 2019. On March 16, 2020, SIR suspended all operations at its Signature restaurants. Patios at certain of the Signature restaurants have been re-opened as permitted by the provincial government.

As of July 30, 2020, the dining rooms and bars remain closed at all SIR restaurants in the Toronto and Peel public health regions, where SIR has 26 restaurants. It was announced that Toronto and Peel regions will allow dining rooms and bars to re-open on July 31, 2020 on a similar basis to the other regions in the province.

Cost of Corporate Restaurant Operations

Costs of corporate restaurant operations as a percentage of revenue were 144.4% and 101.7% for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively, compared to 91.7% and 92.4% for Q3 2019 and YTD 2019. Higher costs as a percentage of revenue for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020 were primarily attributable to the significant decline in revenue, compared to the corresponding periods a year ago, and the impairment of non-financial assets, partially offset by lower operating costs due to the shutdown of dining rooms and bars at all SIR restaurants. As of May 3, 2020, labour costs are offset by recognition of the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy that covers the claim periods from March 15, 2020 to May 3, 2020.

Corporate Costs

Corporate costs were \$1.9 million and \$8.4 million for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively, compared to \$3.2 million and \$10.0 million for Q3 2019 and YTD 2019, respectively.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020 was \$0.5 million and \$1.3 million, respectively, compared to \$0.4 million and \$1.2 million for Q3 2019 and YTD 2019, respectively.

SIR Loan, Fund's Interest in the Partnership & Change in Amortized Cost of Ordinary LP and Class A LP Units

On October 12, 2004, the Fund completed its initial public offering and used the proceeds to acquire the SIR Loan and invest in the Ordinary LP Units of the Partnership. The Fund has also acquired Class A LP Units upon SIR's conversion of its Class A GP Units into Fund units (see the Liquidity and Capital Resources section). In accordance with IFRS, SIR has consolidated the Partnership. The Ordinary LP Units and Class A LP Units of the Partnership, which are held by the Fund, require SIR to pay distributions to the Fund when declared by the board of directors of SIR GP Inc. SIR GP Inc. is controlled by the Fund and, accordingly, SIR is unable to control the declaration of these distributions. As a result, the Ordinary LP Units and Class A LP Units of the Partnership have been classified as a financial liability in the consolidated statements of

financial position. The Ordinary LP Units and Class A LP Units were initially recorded at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost, which requires updating the carrying amount of the financial liability to reflect actual and revised estimates in cash flows. The changes in the estimated cash flows are derived from changes in the value of the underlying Fund units adjusted for taxes and the SIR Loan.

Changes in amortized cost are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss). The change in the amortized cost is a non-cash transaction and accordingly, has no impact on cash flows. For Q3 2020, the change in amortized cost is income of \$56.0 million and is due to a significant decrease in the underlying Fund unit price compared to the end of Q2 2020. For YTD 2020, the change in amortized cost is income of \$98.0 million and is due to a significant decrease in the underlying Fund unit price compared to the end of Q4 2019. The change in amortized costs was an expense of \$12.4 million for Q3 2019 and an expense of \$20.2 for YTD 2019. The changes in amortized cost are also impacted by the temporary suspension of unitholder distributions by the Fund related to the temporary suspension of dine-in restaurant operations at all of SIR's restaurants. Unitholder distributions are suspended until further notice.

Interest on the SIR Loan totaled \$0.7 million and \$2.1 million for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively, and \$0.7 million and \$2.1 million for Q3 2019 and YTD 2019, respectively. The Fund has deferred collection of interest on the SIR Loan until further notice in order to provide SIR with financial support during the COVID-19 pandemic.

EBITDA⁽¹⁾ and Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾

EBITDA⁽¹⁾ was a loss of \$8.8 million for Q3 2020 and EBITDA⁽¹⁾ of \$5.9 million for YTD 2020, compared to EBITDA⁽¹⁾ of \$4.8 million and \$12.7 million for Q3 2019 and YTD 2019, respectively.

SIR recorded an Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾ loss of \$3.3 million for Q3 2020 and Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾ of \$4.4 million for YTD 2020, compared to Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾ of \$5.0 million and \$13.0 million for Q3 2019 and YTD 2019, respectively. (See Selected Consolidated Historical Financial Information – Reconciliation of net earnings (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the period to EBITDA⁽¹⁾ and Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾).

SIR Royalty Income Fund

The following is a summary of the accounting implications of the SIR Loan and the Fund's interest in the Partnership:

(a) SIR Loan

The \$40.0 million SIR Loan is payable to the Fund, bears interest at 7.5% per annum, and is due October 12, 2044. On July 6, 2015, SIR, the Fund and the Partnership entered into an Interlender Agreement to subordinate and postpone their claims against SIR in favour of the lender. The Fund and the Partnership have not guaranteed the current credit facility (see Liquidity and Capital Resources section).

The debt is "permitted indebtedness" within the meaning of the agreements between the Fund, the Partnership and SIR, and as a result the Fund and the Partnership have, as contemplated in the existing agreements, subordinated and postponed their claims against SIR to the claims of the lender. This subordination, which includes a subordination of the Partnership's rights under the License and Royalty Agreement between the Partnership and SIR whereby the Partnership licenses to SIR the right to use the trademarks and related intellectual property in return for Royalty payments based on revenues, has been effected pursuant to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement.

Under the Intercreditor Agreement, absent a default or event of default under the Credit Agreement, ordinary payments to the Fund and the Partnership can continue and the Partnership can exercise any and all of its rights to preserve the trademarks and related intellectual property governed by the License and Royalty Agreement. However, if a default or an event of default were to occur, the Fund and the Partnership agree not to take actions on their security until the lender has been repaid in full. However, payments by SIR, to the Fund and the Partnership, will be permitted for such amounts as are required to fund their monthly operating expenses, up to an annual limit. In addition, the Fund, the Partnership and SIR will have the right, acting cooperatively, to reduce payments of Royalties and/or interest on the SIR Loan by up to 50% without triggering a cross default under the Credit Agreement, for a period of up to nine consecutive months. SIR and each obligor provided an undertaking to cooperate and explore all options with the Fund to maximize value to the Fund's unitholders and SIR and its shareholders in exchange for the Subordinating Parties not demanding repayment or enforcing security as a result of any such Related Party Obligation Default. The Intercreditor Agreement also contains various other typical covenants of the Fund and the Partnership.

Interest expense on the SIR Loan was charged to the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) in the amount of \$0.7 million and \$2.1 million for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively, and \$0.7 million and \$2.1 million for Q3 2019 and YTD 2019, respectively.

SIR has the right to require the Fund to, indirectly, purchase their Class C GP Units and assume a portion of the SIR Loan as consideration for the acquisition of the Class C GP Units.

The Partnership deferred the collection of royalties and interest on the SIR Loan from SIR until June 30, 2020 and the Fund deferred the collection of interest on the SIR Loan from SIR until June 30, 2020, in order to provide SIR with financial support during the COVID-19 pandemic. This date was extended to August 30, 2020.

(b) *Ordinary LP Units and Class A LP Units of SIR Royalty Limited Partnership*

	12-Week Period Ended May 3, 2020	12-Week Period Ended May 5, 2019	36-Week Period Ended May 3, 2020	36-Week Period Ended May 5, 2019
	(in thousands of dollars) (unaudited)			
Balance – Beginning of the period	58,680	139,440	105,755	137,864
Change in amortized cost of the Ordinary LP Units and Class A LP Units of the Partnership	(55,960)	12,446	(97,954)	20,163
Distributions paid to Ordinary LP and Class A LP unitholders	(1,493)	(2,841)	(6,574)	(8,982)
Balance – End of period	1,227	149,045	1,227	149,045
Less: Current portion of Ordinary LP Units and Class A LP Units of the Partnership	-	(11,358)	-	(11,358)
Ordinary LP Units and Class A LP Units of the Partnership	1,227	137,687	1,227	137,687

The following is a summary of the results of the operations of the Partnership:

Pooled Revenue ⁽⁴⁾	26,927	66,974	146,741	197,099
Partnership royalty income ⁽⁵⁾	1,615	4,018	8,869	12,040
Other Income	6	6	17	17
Partnership expenses	(23)	(21)	(54)	(57)
Net earnings of the Partnership	1,598	4,003	8,832	12,000
SIR's residual interest in the earnings of the Partnership:				
Income from Class A & B GP Units of the Partnership	(267)	(812)	(1,669)	(2,428)
Income from Class C GP Units of the Partnership	(697)	(701)	(2,065)	(2,073)
	(964)	(1,513)	(3,734)	(4,501)
Fund's interest in the earnings of the Partnership	634	2,490	5,098	7,499

(4) Includes revenue from the SIR Restaurants subject to the License and Royalty Agreement. The Partnership owns the SIR Rights formerly owned or licensed by SIR or its subsidiaries and used in connection with the operation of the majority of SIR's restaurants in Canada.

(5) Partnership royalty income is 6% of Pooled Revenue in accordance with the License and Royalty Agreement, plus a Make-Whole Payment for closed restaurants, if applicable.

On October 12, 2004, the Partnership issued Ordinary LP and GP Units to the Fund for cash consideration of \$11.2 million. The Fund has also acquired Class A LP Units upon SIR's conversion of its Class A GP Units into Fund units. The holders of the Ordinary LP Units and Class A LP Units are entitled to receive their pro rata share of all residual distributions of the Partnership. The distributions are declared by the board of directors of SIR GP Inc., which is controlled by the Fund. Accordingly, the Ordinary LP Units and Class A LP Units of the Partnership have been classified as a financial liability in the consolidated statements of financial position. The Ordinary LP Units and Class A LP Units of the Partnership are accounted for at amortized cost, with changes in the carrying value recorded in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

SIR, as the holder of the Class A GP Units, is entitled to receive their pro rata share of all residual distributions of the Partnership and the Class A GP Units are exchangeable into units of the Fund.

In 2004, the Partnership granted SIR a 99-year license to use the SIR Rights in most of Canada in consideration for a Royalty, payable by SIR to the Partnership, equal to 6% of the revenue of the Royalty Pooled Restaurants (the "License and Royalty Agreement").

Under the terms of the License and Royalty Agreement, SIR is no longer required to pay any Make-Whole Payments in respect of a permanently closed restaurant following October 12, 2019. On January 1 of each year (the "Adjustment Date"), the restaurants subject to the License and Royalty Agreement are adjusted for new SIR Restaurants opened for at least 60 days preceding such Adjustment Date. At each Adjustment Date, SIR will be entitled to convert its Class B GP Units to Class A GP Units based on the formula defined in the Partnership Agreement. Additional Class B GP Units may be converted to Class A GP Units in respect of these new SIR Restaurants if actual revenues of the new SIR Restaurants exceeded 80% of the initial estimated revenues and the formula defined in the Partnership Agreement. Conversely, converted Class A GP Units will be returned by SIR if the actual revenues of the new SIR Restaurants are less than 80% of the initial estimated revenues. In December of each year, an additional distribution will be payable to the Class B GP unitholders based on actual revenues of the new SIR Restaurants exceeding 80% of the initial estimated revenues or there will be a reduction in the distributions to the Class A GP unitholders if revenues are less than 80% of the initial estimated revenues.

As consideration for the additional Royalty associated with the addition of one new SIR Restaurant on January 1, 2020 (January 1, 2019 - two), as well as the Second Incremental Adjustment for two new SIR Restaurants added to Royalty Pooled Restaurants on January 1, 2019 (January 1, 2018 - three), SIR converted its Class B GP Units into Class A GP Units based on the formula defined in the Partnership Agreement. In addition, there was a re-conversion of Class A GP Units into Class B GP Units for the permanent closure of three (January 1, 2019 – one) SIR Restaurants during 2019. The net effect of these adjustments to Royalty Pooled Restaurants was that SIR returned 395,899 Class A GP Units for 395,899 Class B GP Units (January 1, 2019 – SIR converted 197,824 Class B GP Units into 197,824 Class A GP Units) on January 1, 2020 reducing the value of the SIR Rights by \$3.5 million (January 1, 2019 – increasing the value of the SIR Rights by \$4.0 million).

In addition, the revenues of the two (January 1, 2018 – three) new SIR Restaurants added to Royalty Pooled Restaurants on January 1, 2019 were less than 80% of the Initial Adjustment's estimated revenue (January 1, 2018 – revenue of the three new SIR Restaurants exceeded 80% of the Initial Adjustment's estimated revenue) and, as a result, the distributions of the Class A GP Units were reduced by a special conversion refund of \$0.02 million in December 2019 and paid in January 2020 (a special conversion distribution of \$0.09 million was declared on the Class B GP Units in December 2018 and paid in January 2019).

As a result of the permanent closure of one SIR Restaurant during the 36-week period ended May 3, 2020, a Make-Whole Payment totaling \$0.06 million was recognized by SIR for the 36-week period ended May 3, 2020.

SIR's residual interest in the Partnership is 17.84% as at May 3, 2020 (August 25, 2019 – 20.91%).

(c) *Amounts due to the Fund* – (see Transactions with the SIR Royalty Income Fund in the Transactions with Related Parties section)

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Selected Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows Information

	12-Week Period Ended May 3, 2020	12-Week Period Ended May 5, 2019	36-Week Period Ended May 3, 2020	36-Week Period Ended May 5, 2019
	(in thousands of dollars)			
	(unaudited)			
Cash provided by (used in) operations	(2,147)	3,509	4,710	(2,739)
Cash used in investing activities	(345)	(3,523)	(4,587)	(6,879)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	931	(856)	(3,270)	7,162
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the period	(1,561)	(870)	(3,147)	(2,456)
Cash and cash equivalents – Beginning of period	2,028	3,197	3,614	4,783
Cash and cash equivalents – End of period	467	2,327	467	2,327

Cash used in operations increased by \$5.7 million in Q3 2020 compared to Q3 2019. The increase is primarily attributable to an unfavourable variance in the net change in working capital of \$2.6 million, partially offset by a decrease in distributions paid to the Ordinary LP and Class A LP unitholders of \$1.3 million in the quarter. Cash provided by operations increased by \$7.4 million in YTD 2020 compared to YTD 2019. The increase is primarily attributable to a decrease in distributions paid to the Ordinary LP and Class A LP unitholders of \$2.4 million, an increase in supplier rebates received of \$0.9 million, a favourable variance in the net change in working capital of \$0.5 million, and \$0.4 million of income taxes recovered in YTD 2020.

Investing activities used cash of \$0.3 million and \$4.6 million for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively, compared to \$3.5 million and \$6.8 million for Q3 2019 and YTD 2019, respectively. Purchases of property and equipment and other assets – net amounted to \$0.4 million and \$4.7 million for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively, compared to \$3.7 million and \$7.2 million in Q3 2019 and YTD 2019, respectively. The majority of the capital expenditures for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020 relate to: i) the construction of the new Dukes Refresher in downtown Toronto that opened in Q1 2020; and ii) the construction of the new Scaddabush restaurant in Burlington that opened in Q2 2020. The majority of the capital expenditures for Q2 2019 and YTD 2019 relate to: i) the renovations of five Jack Astor's locations in YTD 2019, including one in Q3 2019; ii) the major renovations at the Loose Moose and one Scaddabush location in Q3 2019; and iii) the construction of the new Scaddabush restaurant in the Mimico neighbourhood of Etobicoke, Ontario.

Cash provided by financing activities was \$0.9 million for Q3 2020 and cash used in financing activities was \$3.3 million for YTD 2020, compared to cash used in financing activities of \$0.9 million for Q3 2019 and cash provided by financing activities of \$7.2 million for YTD 2019, respectively. Bank indebtedness increased by \$2.2 million and \$1.0 million in Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively. Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt were \$9.1 million and \$20.6 million for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively, and \$4.0 million and \$20.0 million, respectively, for the corresponding periods a year ago. Principal repayments on long-term debt were \$0.8 million and \$7.2 million for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively, and \$0.4 million and \$10.4 million for Q3 2019 and YTD 2019, respectively. Proceeds from lease financing were \$nil for both Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, compared to \$nil and \$0.2 million for Q3 2019 and YTD 2019, respectively. Principal repayments on lease obligations were \$4.2 million and \$12.5 million for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively, compared to \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million for Q3 2019 and YTD 2019, respectively. Interest paid was \$0.9 million and \$3.2 million for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively, compared to \$1.2 million and \$3.3 million for Q3 2019 and YTD 2019, respectively. Dividends paid on the common shares of SIR were \$nil in both Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, compared to \$0.3 million and \$0.7 million in Q3 2019 and YTD 2019, respectively.

The new Scaddabush restaurant in the Mimico neighbourhood of Etobicoke, Ontario (opened June 2, 2019) was added to the Royalty Pooled Restaurants effective January 1, 2020. At that time, SIR received additional Class A GP Units in accordance with the formula for adjustment for New Additional Restaurants added to Royalty Pooled Restaurants. The amount of Class A GP Units received was adjusted for the Second Incremental Adjustment for the two New Additional Restaurants that were added to Royalty Pooled Restaurants on January 1, 2019 and was reduced by an adjustment for the permanent closure of three SIR Restaurants in 2019. Under the terms of the Exchange Agreement, SIR has the right to convert some or all of the Class A GP Units into Fund units on a one-for-one basis. After the net effect of the adjustments to Royalty Pooled Restaurants on January 1, 2020, SIR held 1,818,351 Class A GP Units.

As at May 3, 2020, SIR had current assets of \$14.1 million (August 25, 2019 – \$17.1 million) and current liabilities of \$123.1 million (August 25, 2019 – \$53.7 million) resulting in a working capital deficit of \$109.0 million (August 25, 2019 – \$36.6 million). Revenues in the restaurant business are largely paid by cash and credit cards whereas most suppliers offer

credit terms for payment. Therefore, restaurants are able to pay their suppliers from the cash received on revenues in the following months, as the supplier payables are due. Cash balances are typically used to construct new restaurants or re-invest in existing restaurants to grow the business. As a result, SIR, like many other restaurant businesses, would anticipate having a negative working capital balance in the foreseeable future. The reclassification of both the carrying value of the credit facilities under the Credit Agreement and the carrying value of the loan payable to the Fund to current liabilities has resulted in a significant increase in current liabilities. In addition, the adoption of IFRS 16 has resulted in an increase in current liabilities at May 3, 2020 compared to May 5, 2019 as the current portion of lease obligations has been recorded as of the date of adoption, August 26, 2019. SIR's available working capital has been impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak. For more information, please refer to note 1, Going Concern Assumption, in SIR's condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the 12-week and 36-week periods ended May 3, 2020.

The Credit Agreement is "permitted indebtedness" within the meaning of the agreements between the Fund, the Partnership, and SIR, and as a result the Fund and the Partnership have, as contemplated in the existing agreements, subordinated and postponed their claims against SIR to the claims of the Lender. This subordination, which includes a subordination of the Partnership's rights under the License and Royalty Agreement between the Partnership and SIR whereby the Partnership licenses to SIR the right to use trade-marks and related intellectual property in return for royalty payments based on revenues, has been effected pursuant to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement.

The Credit Agreement between SIR and the Lender, as amended on December 8, 2017, July 6, 2018, April 1, 2020, and June 30, 2020 provides for a maximum principal amount of \$42.3 million consisting of a \$20.0 million revolving term credit facility (Credit Facility 1), and a \$22.3 million revolving term loan (Credit Facility 2). SIR and the Lender have also entered into a purchase card agreement providing credit of up to an additional \$1.5 million.

Credit Facility 1 is for general corporate and operating purposes, bearing interest at the prime rate plus 3.25% and/or the bankers' acceptance rate plus 4.25%, principal repaid in one bullet repayment on July 6, 2021. A standby fee of 0.85% is charged on the undrawn balance of Credit Facility 1. Provided SIR is in compliance with the Credit Agreement, the principal amount of Credit Facility 1 can be repaid and reborrowed at any time during the term of the agreement.

Credit Facility 2 bears interest at the prime rate plus 3.25% and/or the bankers' acceptance rate plus 4.25%. Each advance under Credit Facility 2 is repayable in equal quarterly instalments based on a seven year amortization, with the remaining outstanding principal balance due on July 6, 2021.

During the 52-week period ended August 25, 2019, SIR drew the remaining \$0.2 million of the \$2.2 million leasing facility. These advances are repayable in equal monthly instalments over 48 months.

During Q1 2020, SIR drew an additional \$5.0 million on Credit Facility 2. As at February 9, 2020, SIR has drawn \$27.9 million on Credit Facility 1 and Credit Facility 2, net of cash excluding the cash balance of the Partnership (August 25, 2019 - \$25.2 million).

On April 2, 2020, SIR drew an additional \$5.5 million on Credit Facility 2.

The Credit Agreement contains certain financial and non-financial covenants that SIR was in breach of at May 3, 2020. On June 1, effective April 1, 2020, SIR received a covenant waiver under its Credit Agreement until June 30, 2020. A copy of the waiver has been filed on SEDAR.

On June 30, 2020, SIR and the Lender entered into a fourth amending agreement to its Credit Agreement (the "Waiver and Amendment"). The Waiver and Amendment provides for the following:

- extension of the waivers of certain anticipated covenant breaches and events of default granted in the June 1, 2020 Third Amending Agreement effective April 1, 2020 until August 31, 2020 (the "Waiver Period"),
- waiving, for the Waiver Period and for the period from September 1, 2020 to the Maturity Date, the financial covenants in the Credit Agreement,
- during the Waiver Period and the period from September 1, 2020 until the Maturity Date, the two financial covenants in the Credit Agreement are replaced by a minimum quarterly EBITDA amount, and
- the addition of a new \$6.25 million EDC guaranteed BCAP (the "EDC-Guaranteed Facility") to the Credit Agreement – the EDC-Guaranteed Facility is a 364 day revolving term credit facility and can be extended at the Lender's sole discretion by a further 12 months.

There can be no assurance that SIR will receive additional waivers or remain in compliance in the future.

Under the Intercreditor Agreement, absent a default or event of default under the Credit Agreement, ordinary payments to the Fund and the Partnership can continue and the Partnership can exercise any and all of its rights to preserve the trademarks and related intellectual property governed by the License and Royalty Agreement. However, if a default or an event of default were to occur, the Fund and the Partnership agree not to take actions on their security until the Lender has been repaid in full. However, payments by SIR, to the Fund and the Partnership, will be permitted for such amounts as are

required to fund their monthly operating expenses, up to an annual limit. In addition, the Fund, the Partnership and SIR will have the right, acting cooperatively, to reduce payments of Royalties and/or interest on the SIR Loan by up to 50% without triggering a cross default under the Credit Agreement, for a period of up to nine consecutive months. SIR and each Obligor provided an undertaking to cooperate and explore all options with the Fund to maximize value to the Fund's unitholders and SIR and its shareholders in exchange for the Subordinating Parties not demanding repayment or enforcing security as a result of any such Related Party Obligation Default. The Intercreditor Agreement also contains various other typical covenants of the Fund and the Partnership.

At May 3, 2020, SIR was in breach of the covenants in the SIR Loan Agreement. As a result, the carrying value of the loan payable to the Fund was reclassified to current liabilities.

Given the uncertainty surrounding the COVID-19 outbreak and the increasing government mandated shutdowns, SIR's ability to continue as a going concern for the next 12 to 18 months involves significant judgement and is dependent on its ability to obtain necessary financing through a renewal of its Credit Agreement, the availability of credit under the current Credit Agreement, or other financing sources, and government assistance to aid businesses. Management is currently addressing its financial requirements and the details of certain financial and non-financial covenants within the Credit Agreement with the Lender. There can be no assurance that borrowings will be available to SIR, or available on acceptable terms, in an amount sufficient to fund SIR's needs.

SIR's ability to meet its obligations for the next 12 to 18 months also depends on, among other factors, the length of the closure of dine-in operations at certain of its restaurants due to COVID-19, the speed at which SIR is able to return to full operating capacity in the near future, Canadian economic conditions after bars and restaurants are able to fully re-open, and SIR's ability to negotiate longer term extended credit terms from its suppliers, including negotiating deferrals of rent obligations over the terms of its leases. SIR's insurer has denied any business interruption claims due to COVID-19 closures. However, SIR continues to pursue its claim through legal avenues. There can be no assurance this action will be successful.

These circumstances indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast doubt on SIR's ability to continue as a going concern. These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may be necessary should SIR be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

SIR currently holds 1.8 million Class A GP Units, representing a 17.84% residual interest in the Partnership. The Class A GP Units are exchangeable into units of the Fund on a one for one basis, and, as at May 3, 2020, have a market value of approximately \$6.1 million.

Under the Credit Agreement and without prior consent from the Lender, SIR may convert Class A GP Units into Fund Units and promptly sell such units for the purposes of financing construction projects for new and existing restaurants, provided in any year the sale of the units does not exceed the lower of \$7.0 million and 0.4 million units.

Contractual Obligations

In 2004, the Partnership granted SIR a 99-year license to use the SIR Rights in most of Canada in consideration for a Royalty, payable by SIR to the Partnership, equal to 6% of the revenue of the restaurants included in Royalty Pooled Restaurants. Payment of the Royalty is secured by the Partnership General Security Agreement. On July 6, 2015, SIR, the Fund and the Partnership amended the agreement to subordinate and postpone their claims against SIR in favour of the senior lender. The Partnership and the Fund have not guaranteed the Credit Agreement (Please refer to SIR Royalty Income Fund section).

The security interest for all amounts payable by SIR to the Partnership under the License and Royalty Agreement, as set out in the Partnership General Security Agreement, is substantially the same as, and ranks equally with, the security interest granted by SIR to the Fund in respect of the SIR Loan. SIR consolidates the Partnership, and this transaction between SIR and the Partnership is eliminated in SIR's consolidated financial statements, however the obligation for payments remains.

On January 1 of each year (the "Adjustment Date"), the restaurants subject to the License and Royalty Agreement are adjusted for new SIR restaurants opened for at least 60 days preceding such Adjustment Date. At each Adjustment Date, SIR will be entitled to convert its Class B GP Units to Class A GP Units based on a formula defined in the Partnership Agreement.

Under the terms of the License and Royalty Agreement, SIR is not required to pay any Make-Whole Payment in respect of a closed restaurant as of October 12, 2019, the 15th anniversary of the closing date of the Fund's Initial Public Offering.

During Q1 2020, SIR permanently closed two restaurants: the Jack Astor's restaurant on John Street in downtown Toronto (effective September 23, 2019) and the Canyon Creek restaurant in Burlington, Ontario (effective October 13, 2019).

SIR was required to pay a Make-Whole Payment for the Jack Astor's location from the effective date of closure to December 31, 2019. In accordance with the License and Royalty Agreement, as noted above, as of October 12, 2019, SIR is no longer required to pay a "Make-Whole Payment" in respect of a permanently closed Royalty Pooled Restaurant. Accordingly, no Make-Whole Payment was made in respect of the closed Canyon Creek restaurant in Burlington, Ontario.

The Jack Astor's restaurant on John Street in downtown Toronto, along with the closed Jack Astor's restaurant in the St. Lawrence Market neighbourhood in downtown Toronto and the closed Canyon Creek restaurant in Burlington, Ontario ceased to be part of Royalty Pooled Restaurants on January 1, 2020.

SIR and its subsidiaries have entered into operating leases relating to its head office and restaurant locations with minimum annual payments. It is anticipated that some covenants of certain leases may be breached in light of restaurant closures as a result of legislated closures due to COVID-19, absent successful negotiations with its landlords, other development, or government relief measures.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

With the adoption of IFRS 16, operating leases relating to SIR's head office and restaurant locations with minimum annual payments are no longer considered off-balance sheet arrangements. SIR did not have any material off-balance sheet arrangements as at May 3, 2020, nor did it have any subsequent to Q3 2020.

Transactions with Related Parties

SIR has entered into related party transactions with shareholders and directors or companies controlled by shareholders and directors of SIR. The transactions are in the normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. Significant transactions with related parties include:

<i>Transactions with Related Parties</i>	12-Week Period Ended May 3, 2020	12-Week Period Ended May 5, 2019	36-Week Period Ended May 3, 2020	36-Week Period Ended May 3, 2020
	(in thousands of dollars) (unaudited)			
Corporate costs				
Maintenance services provided by a shareholder of SIR	-	-	1	2
Design fees paid to a company owned by a shareholder of SIR	-	8	7	8
Direct costs of restaurant operations				
Occupancy costs provided by a company owned by a party related to a director and shareholder of SIR	-	-	3	6
Services provided by a shareholder of SIR	1	2	2	4
Property and equipment				
Design and construction management fees and fixtures purchased from a company owned by a shareholder of SIR	-	-	12	-
Fixtures purchased from a shareholder of SIR	-	22	16	45
Equipment purchased from a company owned by a director and shareholder of SIR, together with a member of executive management of SIR	-	5	29	82

Included in trade and other receivables and payables are the following amounts due from and to related parties:

	As at May 3, 2020	As at August 25, 2019
	(in thousands of dollars)	
Amounts due from related parties		
Amounts due from U.S. S.I.R. L.L.C. and its subsidiary	20	-
Prepaid Deposits		
Consulting Services provided by a director of SIR	-	2
Retainer for directors of SIR	12	-
Amounts due to related parties		
Amounts due to U.S. S.I.R. L.L.C. and its subsidiary	-	8
Amounts due to companies owned by a shareholder or director of SIR	122	56
Amounts due to a company owned by a party related to a director of SIR	-	31

- Received repayment against loans and advances from U.S. S.I.R. L.L.C. of \$0.01 million and \$0.1 million for the 12-week and 36-week periods ended May 3, 2020, respectively (12-week and 36-week periods ended May 5, 2019 - \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively). SIR recognized interest income on those loans and advances of \$0.02 million and \$0.08 million for the 12-week and 36-week periods ended May 3, 2020, respectively (12-week and 36-week periods ended May 5, 2019 - \$0.03 million and \$0.09 million, respectively). As at May 3, 2020, SIR has loans and advances (adjusted for a provision) of \$0.6 million owing from U.S. S.I.R. L.L.C. (August 25, 2019 – \$0.6 million).
- SIR advanced \$0.01 million to a company owned by a shareholder and director, together with a member of executive management of SIR, during the 52-week period ended August 27, 2017. This advance is non-interest bearing and is payable on demand.
- During the 52-week period ended August 25, 2019, SIR advanced \$0.2 million to a shareholder and director. This advance bears interest at prime plus 2.25%. SIR recognized interest income on this loan of \$0.002 million and \$0.006 million for the 12-week and 36-week periods ended May 3, 2020, respectively (\$0.003 million and \$0.008 million for the 12-week and 36-week periods ended May 5, 2019, respectively).

Transactions with the SIR Royalty Income Fund

Advances receivable from the Fund and its subsidiaries as at May 3, 2020 were \$3.5 million (August 25, 2019 – \$3.3 million). Advances receivable are non-interest bearing and due on demand.

During Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, distributions of \$0.6 million and \$5.0 million, respectively, were declared to the Fund by the Partnership, compared to \$2.5 million and \$7.5 million for Q3 2019 and YTD 2019, respectively. The Fund, indirectly through the Trust, is entitled to receive a pro rata share of all residual distributions. Distributions previously declared, but unpaid as at May 3, 2020 were \$3.1 million (August 25, 2019 – \$4.5 million) and are included in Ordinary LP Units and Class A LP Units of the Partnership in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Interest expense on the SIR Loan totaled \$0.7 million and \$2.1 million for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively, and \$0.7 million and \$2.1 million for Q3 2019 and YTD 2019, respectively. Interest payable on the SIR Loan as at May 3, 2020 was \$0.5 million (August 25, 2019 – \$0.5 million).

SIR, through the Partnership, has entered into an arrangement with the Fund and the Trust whereby the Partnership will provide or arrange for the provision of services required in the administration of the Fund and the Trust. The Partnership has arranged for these services to be provided by SIR GP Inc., in its capacity as the managing general partner of the Partnership. The Partnership provided these services to the Fund and the Trust for consideration of \$0.012 million and \$0.017 million for Q3 2020 and YTD 2020, respectively (\$0.012 million and \$0.017 million for Q3 2019 and YTD 2019, respectively), which was the amount of consideration agreed to by the related parties.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of SIR's consolidated financial statements requires Management to use judgment in applying its accounting policies and estimates and assumptions about the future. Estimates and other judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on Management's experience and other factors, including expectations about future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The following discusses the most significant judgments and estimates that SIR has made in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements. Management believes that there have been no substantial changes in the nature of critical accounting estimates since the year ended August 25, 2019, except where indicated below.

Going Concern Assumption

In the preparation of financial statements, SIR's management is required to identify when events or conditions indicate that significant doubt may exist about SIR's ability to continue as a going concern. Significant doubt about SIR's ability to continue as a going concern would exist when relevant conditions and events indicate that SIR will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due for a period of at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. When SIR identifies conditions or events that raise potential for significant doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern, SIR considers whether its plans that are intended to mitigate those relevant conditions or events will alleviate the potential significant doubt.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

SIR generally performs its annual test for impairment of non-financial assets and goodwill in the fourth quarter, in accordance with the policy described in its annual Consolidated Financial Statements. Assessment of impairment for non-financial assets, including property and equipment, intangible assets, and goodwill is performed more frequently when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Impairment losses are included in the costs of corporate restaurant operations.

As a result of a decline in sales and earnings related to the COVID-19 pandemic, SIR identified triggering events which required the Company to conduct an impairment analysis of these restaurants' non-financial assets. The analysis indicated that the estimated recoverable amounts for 12 restaurants was less than the carrying value of the restaurants' non-financial assets (property and equipment). Of these 12 restaurants, the amount of the impairment for eleven restaurants exceeded the carrying value of their leasehold improvements. Management has performed sensitivity testing on the estimates and determined that a reasonable change in the estimates would not result in a material change in the impairment of the property and equipment.

Impairment of non-financial assets for the 36-week period ended May 3, 2020 was as follows:

	36-week period ended May 3, 2020
	\$
	(in thousands of dollars)
Impairment of property and equipment	5,036
Impairment of right-of-use assets	4,260
	<hr/>
	9,296
	<hr/>

In the 36-week period ended May 3, 2020, SIR recorded an impairment loss of \$5.0 million relating to the property and equipment of one Scaddabush restaurant, three Signature restaurants and four Jack Astor's restaurants. The recoverable amounts for one Jack Astor's restaurant and one Signature restaurant were based on value-in-use using a discounted cash flow model. The recoverable amounts for one Scaddabush restaurant, two Signature restaurants and four Jack Astor's restaurants were based on the discounted cash flow (fair value less cost to sell). Significant assumptions used in these models include the estimate of cash flows and a discount rate of 15% for both methodologies.

Restaurant furniture, fixtures and equipment and leasehold improvements were written down to reflect their impairment in the following Concept and Signature restaurants:

	36-week period ended May 3, 2020
	\$
	(in thousands of dollars)
Jack Astor's	1,170
Scaddabush	2,168
Signature	1,698
	<hr/>
	5,036
	<hr/>

In the 36-week period ended May 3, 2020, SIR recorded an impairment loss of \$4.3 million in respect of the right-of-use assets of 11 restaurants (one Scaddabush restaurant, three Canyon Creek restaurants, three Signature restaurants and four Jack Astor's restaurants).

Right-of-use assets were written down to reflect their impairment in the following Concept and Signature restaurants:

	36-week period ended May 3, 2020
	\$
	(in thousands of dollars)
Jack Astor's	1,008
Scaddabush	582
Canyon Creek	248
Signature	2,422
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	4,260
	<hr/>

Changes in Accounting Policies, Including Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Changes in accounting policies

IFRS 16, Leases

IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17, Leases and related interpretations. The new standard requires lessees to recognize a lease obligation reflecting future lease payments and a right-of-use asset for virtually all lease contracts, and record it on the statement of financial position, except with respect to lease contracts that meet limited exception criteria.

SIR has adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method. Under this approach, SIR applied a cumulative adjustment to shareholders' deficiency at August 26, 2019, the date of initial application. There is no restatement of prior period financial information. The adjustments to the opening balances is described in note 3 to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

On adoption, a cumulative adjustment was recognized directly to shareholders' deficiency as at August 26, 2019 that related to adjustments as a result of the elimination of step rent liabilities under IFRS 16. For leases previously classified as finance leases, SIR recognized the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease obligation immediately before transition as the carrying value of the right-of-use asset and the lease obligation at the date of initial application. The adjustments to the opening balances below resulted from the initial application of IFRS 16 as at August 26, 2019. The prior period amounts were not adjusted. The effects on the transition were recognized directly in shareholders' deficit.

	As originally reported August 25, 2019	IFRS 16 adjustments	August 26, 2019 (restated)
	\$	\$	\$
	(in thousands of dollars)		
Assets			
Right-of-use assets	-	118,711	118,711
Property and equipment	49,331	(1,527)	47,804
Total assets	71,735	117,184	188,919
Liabilities			
Current portion of long-term debt	3,194	(546)	2,648
Current portion of lease obligations	-	17,384	17,384
Current portion of provisions and other long-term liabilities	4,203	(548)	3,655
Current liabilities	52,747	16,290	69,037
Long-term debt	22,297	(876)	21,421
Long-term portion of lease obligation	-	104,873	104,873
Provisions and other long-term liabilities	8,395	(5,514)	2,881
Total liabilities	213,725	114,773	328,498
Deficit	(162,443)	2,411	(160,032)
Shareholders' Deficiency	(141,990)	2,411	(139,579)
Total liabilities and Shareholders' Deficiency	71,735	117,184	188,919
Cost of corporate restaurant operations			
Amortization of lease obligations			3,306
Corporate costs			
Amortization of lease obligations			115

As of August 26, 2019, SIR recognized right-of-use assets of \$118.7 million, and lease obligations of \$122.3 million in certain operating lease arrangements for which SIR is considered the lessee with lease terms of more than 12 months. When measuring lease liabilities, SIR discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at August 26, 2019. The weighted-average rate applied is 5.13%.

Depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset and interest expense on the lease obligations replaced the previously recognized operating lease expense. The impact of adopting IFRS 16 on the condensed interim statement of cash flows is to present the principal repayment of lease obligations in financing activities under IFRS 16, whereas previously payments for operating leases were presented in operating activities.

The following table reconciles SIR's operating lease obligations at August 25, 2019, as previously disclosed in SIR's consolidated financial statements, to the lease obligations recognized on initial application of IFRS 16 at August 26, 2019.

	\$ (in thousands of dollars)
Operating lease commitments as at August 25, 2019	92,127
Add:	
Extension and termination options reasonably certain to be exercised	64,884
Undiscounted minimum lease payments on finance lease liabilities	1,422
Less:	
Short-term and low value leases	<u>(42)</u>
Undiscounted lease obligations	158,391
Discounted using SIR's incremental borrowing rate	<u>(36,135)</u>
Lease obligations recognized as at August 26, 2019	<u>122,257</u>

Amendments to IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

This standard has been amended to enable companies to measure at amortized cost some prepayable financial assets with negative compensation. The assets affected, that include some loans and debt securities, would otherwise have been measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets that would otherwise have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest but do not meet that condition only as a result of a prepayment feature with negative compensation, may be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income when eligibility conditions are met. The amendment to IFRS 9 also clarifies how to account for the modification of a financial liability. Most modifications of financial liabilities will result in immediate recognition of a gain or loss. The amendment did not have a significant impact on the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

IFRIC 23, Uncertainty over Tax Treatments

In June 2017, the IASB issued IFRIC 23 effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The interpretations provide guidance on how to value uncertain income tax positions based on the probability of whether the relevant tax authorities will accept the company's tax treatments. A company is to assume that a taxation authority with the right to examine any amounts reported to it will examine those amounts and will have full knowledge of all relevant information when doing so. IFRIC 23 is to be adopted using the modified retrospective approach, which requires that the adjustment be recorded in the opening deficit and comparatives are not restated. The interpretations did not have a significant impact on the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements

Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, and IAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

This standard has been amended to clarify the definition of 'material'. The definition of material was revised with three new aspects to the definition. The existing definition focused on omitting or misstating information, whereas the new definition makes reference to obscuring information in addition to omitting or misstating. The new definition of material also specifies that information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of users. Previously the definition referred to 'could influence'. The third revision to the definition of material clarifies that the users of the financial statements refers to 'primary users'. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. SIR has not yet assessed the impact of the amendment on the consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 3, Business Combinations

These amendments provide guidance to assist entities in determining whether they have acquired a business or a group of assets by amending the defined terms, the application guidance, and the illustrative examples found in IFRS 3. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. SIR has not yet assessed the impact of the amendment on the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting pronouncements adopted at August 27, 2018

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments - Classification and Measurement

In July 2014, the IASB issued an amended IFRS 9, Financial Instruments - Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39, Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement. In addition, IFRS 7, Financial Instruments - Disclosures is amended to include additional disclosure requirements on transition to IFRS 9. The amendments were effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The standard uses a single approach based on how an entity manages its financial instruments to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value and requires a single impairment method to be used. The standard requires that for financial liabilities measured at fair value, any changes in an entity's own credit risk are generally to be presented in other comprehensive income instead of net earnings. A new hedge accounting model is included in the standard, as well as increased disclosure requirements about risk management activities for entities that apply hedge accounting. The new requirements were adopted effective August 27, 2018 using the modified retrospective method. As at August 27, 2018, SIR recorded a provision of \$0.02 million on amounts due from related parties. Subsequent adjustments to the provision on amounts due from related parties will be recorded in the statement of earnings.

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

During May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which supersedes IAS 18, Revenue, and IAS 11, Construction Contracts. SIR adopted the requirements of IFRS 15 using the full retrospective method as permitted by IFRS 15, which requires that comparative figures are restated. IFRS 15 is based on the principle that revenue is recognized when control of a good or service is transferred to a customer.

A five-step recognition model is used to apply the standard as follows:

1. Identify the contract(s) with the customer;
2. Identify the separate performance obligations in the contract;
3. Determine the transaction price;
4. Allocate the transaction price to separate performance obligations; and
5. Recognize revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied.

Under IFRS 15, SIR must disaggregate revenue from contracts with customers. SIR has determined that a disaggregation of revenue using Concept and Signature restaurants is adequate for its circumstances. Food and beverage revenue is determined as follows:

Food and beverage revenue by Concept	12-Week Period Ended May 3, 2020	12-Week Period Ended May 5, 2019	36-Week Period Ended May 3, 2020	36-Week Period Ended May 5, 2019
Jack Astor's	18,354	45,700	99,826	134,421
Scaddabush	4,917	10,346	25,232	31,051
Canyon Creek	1,285	3,651	8,020	11,231
Signature Restaurants	2,493	6,351	14,194	18,368
	27,049	66,048	147,272	195,071

Under IFRS 15, revenue is derived from the sale of goods and is recognized at a point in time when the performance obligation is fulfilled. For sales to consumers, the performance obligation is deemed fulfilled when food and beverage is purchased. Breakage is estimated based on historical actuals as a percentage of sales. Deferred revenue represents amounts paid by customers in advance of the purchase of products which typically takes the form of pre-loaded gift cards. The amounts received are recorded as a liability within the current portion of provisions and other long-term liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Once a gift card is redeemed to make a purchase, the liability is relieved, and revenue is recognized as part of food and beverage revenue.

As at August 26, 2018, the gift card liability decreased by \$0.7 million.

The impact on the consolidated statement of financial position on the adoption of IFRS 15 is as follows:

	As originally reported August 26, 2018 \$	IFRS 15 adjustments \$	August 26, 2018 (restated) \$
Current portion of provisions and other long-term liabilities	4,115	(688)	3,427
Current liabilities	50,815	(688)	50,127
Deficit	(186,807)	688	(186,119)
Shareholders' Deficiency	(166,214)	688	(165,526)
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficiency	75,250	-	75,250

Financial Instruments

Management believes there have been no substantial changes in the financial instruments since the year ended August 25, 2019. The reader will find this information in the annual MD&A for the year ended August 25, 2019.

Risks and Uncertainties

The performance of SIR is dependent on many factors. The restaurant industry generally, and in particular, the casual and fine dining segment of this industry, is intensely competitive with respect to price, service, location, food quality and qualified staff. Increases in minimum wage rates and other labour legislation may affect the growth and profitability of SIR, as a significant portion of its restaurant employees are paid at wage rates related to minimum wage. SIR Restaurants are subject to laws that prohibit or limit smoking in enclosed workplaces and/or certain outdoor public places, such as restaurant patios. There are many well-established competitors with greater financial and other resources than SIR. Competitors include national and regional chains, as well as individually owned restaurants. Recently, competition has increased in the mid-price, full-service, casual and fine dining sectors in which many of the SIR Restaurants operate. Some of SIR's competitors have been in existence for a substantially longer period than SIR and may be better established in the markets where SIR Restaurants are or may be located.

In addition, factors such as business and economic conditions, changes in foreign exchange, availability of credit, inflation, increased food, labour and benefits costs, taxes, government regulations (including those governing alcoholic beverages and cannabis legislation), weather, seasonality, public safety issues and the availability and quality of food, services and products sold in the restaurants affect the restaurant industry in general and therefore SIR. Please refer to the Fund's March 12, 2020 Annual Information Form for further discussion on risks and uncertainties related to the Fund and SIR.

SIR also faces risks and uncertainties related to the COVID-19 outbreak as outlined in the Outlook section below.

The Fund's distributions are subject to change based on a number of factors, including the cash reserves of the Fund, the Trust and the Partnership. The Trustees will continue their practice of regularly reviewing the Fund's distribution levels.

Outlook

Limited capacity re-openings of in-restaurant and patio dining are expected to continue to result in material declines to sales at SIR restaurants. As a result of the COVID-19 outbreak and ongoing government and public health official recommendations and restrictions, there are material uncertainties that may cast doubt on SIR's ability to continue as a going concern.

Beginning June 9, 2020, the provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Alberta permitted the gradual re-opening of dine-in operations at restaurants. SIR gradually reopened its Jack Astor's location in St. Johns, Newfoundland, and its two Jack Astor's locations in Halifax, Nova Scotia, adhering to strict operational procedures and sanitary guidelines to prioritize the safety of its guests and staff.

The province of Ontario permitted the gradual re-opening of restaurant outdoor patios in select regions of the province on June 12, 2020. Adhering to the provincial guidelines, on June 12, 2020, SIR was permitted to re-open its restaurant patios in the Ottawa and London areas, as well as Kitchener-Waterloo, Barrie, and Kingston, following its strict operational procedures and sanitary guidelines to prioritize the safety of its guests and staff. SIR has nine Restaurants in those areas. On June 19, 2020 patio openings were permitted in all other public health regions in Ontario except Toronto, Peel and Windsor-Essex. SIR has 15 restaurants located in the additional public health regions that were permitted to open on June 19, 2020. On June 24, 2020 restaurant patios located within the Toronto and Peel public health regions, where SIR has 26 restaurants, were permitted to open.

The province of Quebec permitted the gradual opening of dine-in operations at restaurants in certain regions of the province effective June 15, 2020. Restaurants in the Greater Montreal Area were permitted to gradually re-open dine-in operations effective June 22, 2020. Following strict operational procedures and sanitary guidelines to prioritize the safety of its guests and staff, SIR gradually re-opened its four Jack Astor's locations in the Greater Montreal Area starting on June 22, 2020.

On July 17, 2020, the province of Ontario began the staggered re-opening of in-restaurant dining. SIR has re-opened dining rooms at all of its Jack Astors and Scaddabush restaurants, and certain of its Canyon Creek and Signature restaurants, in regions where in-restaurant dining is permitted. As of July 30, 2020, the dining rooms and bars remain closed at all SIR restaurants in the Toronto and Peel public health regions, where SIR has 26 restaurants. It is expected these locations will re-open dining rooms and bars on a similar basis to other regions on July 31, 2020.

SIR was deemed eligible for the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy program. As a result, SIR received a subsidy from the federal government to partially offset certain of its wage costs starting mid-March 2020. SIR currently expects to continue to be eligible for this subsidy program through to its current expected end date of November 21, 2020.

On May 27, 2020, effective April 1, 2020, SIR obtained a waiver with its senior lender on its covenants until June 30, 2020.

On June 30, 2020, SIR and its Lender entered into a fourth amending agreement to its Credit Agreement (the "Waiver and Amendment"). The Waiver and Amendment provides for the following:

- extension of the waivers of certain anticipated covenant breaches and events of default granted in the June 1, 2020 Third Amending Agreement effective April 1, 2020 until August 31, 2020 (the "Waiver Period"),
- waiving, for the Waiver Period and for the period from September 1, 2020 to the Maturity Date, the financial covenants in the Credit Agreement,
- during the Waiver Period and the period from September 1, 2020 until the Maturity Date, the two financial covenants in the Credit Agreement are replaced by a minimum quarterly EBITDA amount, and
- the addition of a new \$6.25 million EDC guaranteed BCAP (the "EDC-Guaranteed Facility") to the Credit Agreement – the EDC-Guaranteed Facility is a 364-day revolving term credit facility and can be extended at the Lender's sole discretion by a further 12 months.

There can be no assurance that SIR will receive additional waivers or remain in compliance in the future.

On June 30, 2020, the Fund and the Partnership entered into an acknowledgement and consent agreement with the Lender acknowledging, among other things:

- receipt of a copy of the Waiver and Amendment,
- that none of: entering the agreement, borrowing under the agreement, or performing any of the obligations under the agreement shall breach any of the terms or constitute an event of default under any of the Fund's or the Partnership's existing agreements with SIR, and
- any debt arising under the EDC-Guaranteed Facility constitutes Permitted Debt (as such term is defined in the SIR Loan Agreement).

On June 30, 2020, the Fund, the Partnership, and SIR entered into a waiver and extension agreement that, among other things:

- extends the period of the deferral of interest on the SIR Loan to the Fund and royalties to the Partnership from June 30, 2020 to August 31, 2020,
- waives any and all existing breaches of covenants and events of default under the various agreements between SIR, the Fund, and the Partnership until August 31, 2020.

SIR has advised the Fund that its ability to meet its obligations for the next 12 to 18 months is dependent on its ability to obtain increased and extended financing through further amendments to its Credit Agreement and the availability of credit under the current Credit Agreement or other financing sources and/or additional government assistance to aid businesses.

SIR's ability to meet its obligations for the next 12 to 18 months also depends on, among other factors, the length of the closure of dine-in operations at certain of its restaurants due to COVID-19, the speed at which SIR is able to return to full operating capacity in the near future, Canadian economic conditions after bars and restaurants are able to fully re-open, and SIR's ability to negotiate longer term extended credit terms from its suppliers, including negotiating deferrals of rent obligations over the terms of its leases. SIR's insurer has denied any business interruption claims due to COVID-19 closures. However, SIR continues to pursue its claim through legal avenues. There can be no assurance this action will be successful.

Description of non-IFRS measures

Management believes that disclosing certain non-IFRS financial measures provides a useful supplemental measure to evaluate SIR's performance. By considering these measures in combination with the most closely comparable IFRS measure, management believes that investors are provided with additional and more useful information about SIR than investors would have if they simply considered IFRS measures alone.

The non-IFRS financial measures do not have standardized meanings prescribed by IFRS. SIR's method of calculating these non-IFRS financial measures may differ from that of other issuers and, accordingly, may not be comparable to measures used by other issuers.

Same Store Sales and Same Store Sales Growth

SIR believes that SSS and SSSG are useful measures and provide investors with an indication of the change in year-over-year sales. SIR's method of calculating SSS and SSSG may differ from those of other issuers and, accordingly, SSS and SSSG may not be comparable to measures used by other issuers. SSSG is the percentage increase in SSS over the prior comparable period. SSS includes revenue from all SIR Restaurants except for those locations that were not open for the entire comparable periods in fiscal 2020 and fiscal 2019f and Abbey's Bakehouse as it is not a SIR Restaurant. When a SIR Restaurant is closed, the revenue for the closed restaurant is excluded from the calculation of SSS and SSSG for both the quarter in which the restaurant is closed and the current year-to-date. Please refer to the reconciliation of consolidated revenue to SSS on page 8 and to the definition of SSS in the Revenue section on page 10.

Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss)

Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss) is calculated by removing the change in amortized cost of the Ordinary LP Units and Class A LP Units of the Partnership from the net earnings (loss) for the period. Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss) is a non-GAAP financial measure and does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS. Management believes that in addition to net earnings (loss), Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss) is a useful supplemental measure to evaluate SIR's performance. Changes in the amortized cost of the Ordinary LP Units and Class A LP Units of the Partnership is a non-cash transaction and varies with changes in the market price of the Fund units. The exclusion of the change in amortized cost of the Ordinary LP Units and Class A LP Units of the Partnership eliminates this non-cash impact. Management cautions investors that Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss) should not replace net earnings or loss or cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities (as determined in accordance with IFRS), as an indicator of SIR's performance. SIR's method of calculating Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss) may differ from the methods used by other issuers. Please refer to the reconciliations of net earnings (loss) for the period to Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss) on page 7 of this document.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

References to EBITDA are to the net earnings (loss) for the period before provision for (recovery of) income taxes, interest expense, interest on lease obligations, interest on loan payable to SIR Royalty Income Fund, depreciation and amortization, and change in amortized cost of Ordinary LP Units and Class A LP Units of the Partnership.

References to Adjusted EBITDA are to SIR's EBITDA plus or minus interest (income) and other expense (income) – net, goodwill impairment, impairment of non-financial assets, loss on disposal of property and equipment, cash rent payments, and pre-opening costs. Pre-opening costs are added back to EBITDA because management views these costs as investments in new restaurants and not as on-going costs of operations. The opening costs associated with the new Scaddabush restaurants in Etobicoke and Burlington, Ontario are included in pre-opening costs as SIR elected to treat these restaurants as New Additional Restaurants under the License and Royalty Agreement.

Management believes that, in addition to net earnings or loss, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are useful supplemental measures in evaluating SIR's performance, as these are useful estimates of the core business' contribution to cash flow from operations and approximate the funds generated by SIR which are available to meet its financing obligations and capital expenditure requirements. Management interprets trends in EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as indicators of relative operating performance. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are non-GAAP financial measures and do not have standardized meanings prescribed by IFRS. Management cautions investors that EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA should not replace net earnings or loss or cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities (as determined in accordance with IFRS), as an indicator of SIR's performance. SIR's method of calculating EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA may differ from the methods used by other issuers. Therefore, SIR's EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Please refer to the reconciliation of net earnings (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the period to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA on page 7 of this document.

Forward Looking Information

Certain statements contained in this report, or incorporated herein by reference, including the information set forth as to the future financial or operating performance of the Fund or SIR, that are not current or historical factual statements may constitute forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable securities laws ("forward-looking statements"). Statements concerning the objectives, goals, strategies, intentions, plans, beliefs, expectations and estimates, and the business, operations, financial performance and condition of the Fund, the Trust, the Partnership, SIR, the SIR Restaurants or industry results, are forward-looking statements. The words "may", "will", "should", "would", "expect", "believe", "plan", "anticipate", "intend", "estimate" and other similar terminology and the negative of such expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Fund, the Trust, the Partnership, SIR, the SIR Restaurants or industry results, to differ materially from the anticipated results, performance, achievements or developments expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These statements reflect Management's current expectations, estimates and projections regarding future events and operating performance and speak only as of the date of this document. Readers should not place undue importance on forward-looking statements and should not rely upon this information as of any other date. Risks related to forward-looking statements include, among other things, challenges presented by a number of factors, including: the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic; market conditions at the time of this filing; competition; changes in demographic trends; weather; changing consumer preferences and discretionary spending patterns; changes in consumer confidence; changes in national and local business and economic conditions; pandemics or other material outbreaks of disease or safety issues affecting humans or animals or food products; changes in tariffs and international trade; changes in foreign exchange; changes in availability of credit; legal proceedings and challenges to intellectual property rights; dependence of the Fund on the financial condition of SIR; legislation and governmental regulation, including the cost and/or availability of labour as it relates to changes in minimum wage rates or other changes to labour legislation and forced closures of restaurants and bars; laws affecting the sale and use of alcohol (including availability and enforcement); changes in cannabis laws; accounting policies and practices; and the results of operations and financial condition of SIR. The foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive. Many of these issues can affect the Fund's or SIR's actual results and could cause their actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, the Fund or SIR. There can be no assurance that SIR will remain compliant in the future with all of its financial covenants under the Credit Agreement and imposed by the lender. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, and should not place undue reliance on them. The Fund and SIR expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to publicly disclose or release any updates or revisions to any forward looking statements, except as required by securities legislation. Forward-looking statements are based on Management's current plans, estimates, projections, beliefs and opinions, and the Fund and SIR do not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements should assumptions related to these plans, estimates, projections, beliefs and opinions change, except as expressly required by applicable securities laws. This Management's Discussion and Analysis is provided as of March 23, 2020.

In formulating the forward-looking statements contained herein, Management has assumed that it will be successful in dealing

with the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and that business and economic conditions affecting SIR's restaurants and the Fund will return to normalcy within the medium term. For more information concerning the Fund's risks and uncertainties, please refer to the March 12, 2020 Annual Information Form, for the period ended December 31, 2019, which is available under the Fund's profile at www.sedar.com.

All of the forward-looking statements made in this report are qualified by these cautionary statements and other cautionary statements or factors contained herein, and there can be no assurance that the actual results or developments will be realized or, even if substantially realized, that they will have the expected consequences to, or effects on, the Fund or SIR.

Additional information related to the Fund, the Partnership, and SIR can be found at www.sedar.com under SIR Royalty Income Fund and on SIR's website at www.sircorp.com