Winpak Ltd.
Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Second Quarter Ended: June 26, 2016

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have not been audited or reviewed by the Company's independent external auditors, KPMG LLP.

Winpak Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(thousands of US dollars) (unaudited)

	Note	June 26 2016	December 27 2015
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents		176,343	165,027
Trade and other receivables	12	117,714	107,805
Income taxes receivable		2,795	2,050
Inventories	5	104,147	96,498
Prepaid expenses		4,774	3,411
Derivative financial instruments		1,367	40
		407,140	374,831
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	7	380,414	369,436
Intangible assets	7	14,529	14,745
Employee benefit plan assets		6,341	5,723
Deferred tax assets		1,231	1,408
		402,515	391,312
Total assets		809,655	766,143
Equity and Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Trade payables and other liabilities		64,646	68,534
Income taxes payable		4,603	10,569
Derivative financial instruments		32	1,683
		69,281	80,786
Non-current liabilities:			
Employee benefit plan liabilities		10,090	8,885
Deferred income		13,368	14,071
Provisions		760	760
Deferred tax liabilities		41,350	38,250
		65,568	61,966
Total liabilities		134,849	142,752
Equity:			
Share capital		29,195	29,195
Reserves		993	(1,208)
Retained earnings		625,116	576,359
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		655,304	604,346
Non-controlling interests		19,502	19,045
Total equity		674,806	623,391
Total equity and liabilities		809,655	766,143

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Winpak Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income
(thousands of US dollars, except per share amounts) (unaudited)

	Note	Quarter Ended		Year-To-Date Ended	
		June 26 2016	June 28 2015	June 26 2016	June 28 2015
Revenue		204,129	198,257	402,283	397,697
Cost of sales		(136,178)	(133,042)	(266,565)	(269,511)
Gross profit		67,951	65,215	135,718	128,186
Sales, marketing and distribution expenses		(15,646)	(14,781)	(30,878)	(29,863)
General and administrative expenses		(7,240)	(7,213)	(15,186)	(16,180)
Research and technical expenses		(4,871)	(4,047)	(8,616)	(7,746)
Pre-production expenses		(187)	(88)	(356)	(434)
Other (expenses) income	6	(504)	1,207	(1,588)	3
Income from operations		39,503	40,293	79,094	73,966
Finance income		124	86	257	171
Finance expense		(148)	(106)	(262)	(226)
Income before income taxes		39,479	40,273	79,089	73,911
Income tax expense		(13,315)	(12,634)	(25,625)	(23,548)
Net income for the period		26,164	27,639	53,464	50,363
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company		25,166	26,845	51,730	49,308
Non-controlling interests		998	794	1,734	1,055
		26,164	27,639	53,464	50,363
Basic and diluted earnings per share - cents	9	39	41	80	76

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(thousands of US dollars) (unaudited)

	Note	Quarter Ended		Year-To-Date Ended	
		June 26 2016	June 28 2015	June 26 2016	June 28 2015
Net income for the period		26,164	27,639	53,464	50,363
Items that will not be reclassified to the statements of income:					
Cash flow hedge (losses) gains recognized		(12)	(43)	20	(43)
Cash flow hedge losses transferred to property, plant and equipment		-	-	52	-
Income tax effect		-	-	-	-
		(12)	(43)	72	(43)
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to the statements of income:					
Cash flow hedge gains (losses) recognized		604	621	2,016	(947)
Cash flow hedge losses transferred to the statements of income	6	166	667	890	1,226
Income tax effect		(206)	(344)	(777)	(74)
		564	944	2,129	205
Other comprehensive income for the period - net of income tax		552	901	2,201	162
Comprehensive income for the period		26,716	28,540	55,665	50,525
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company		25,718	27,746	53,931	49,470
Non-controlling interests		998	794	1,734	1,055
		26,716	28,540	55,665	50,525

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Winpak Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(thousands of US dollars) (unaudited)

	Note	Share capital	Reserves	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		Attributable to equity holders of the Company					
Balance at December 29, 2014		29,195	(641)	555,697	584,251	17,136	601,387
Comprehensive income for the period							
Cash flow hedge losses, net of tax		-	(737)	-	(737)	-	(737)
Cash flow hedge losses transferred to the statements of income, net of tax		-	899	-	899	-	899
Other comprehensive income		-	162	-	162	-	162
Net income for the period		-	-	49,308	49,308	1,055	50,363
Comprehensive income for the period		-	162	49,308	49,470	1,055	50,525
Dividends	8	-	-	(3,131)	(3,131)	(646)	(3,777)
Balance at June 28, 2015		29,195	(479)	601,874	630,590	17,545	648,135
Balance at December 28, 2015		29,195	(1,208)	576,359	604,346	19,045	623,391
Comprehensive income for the period							
Cash flow hedge gains, net of tax		-	1,497	-	1,497	-	1,497
Cash flow hedge losses transferred to the statements of income, net of tax		-	652	-	652	-	652
Cash flow hedge losses transferred to property, plant and equipment		-	52	-	52	-	52
Other comprehensive income		-	2,201	-	2,201	-	2,201
Net income for the period		-	-	51,730	51,730	1,734	53,464
Comprehensive income for the period		-	2,201	51,730	53,931	1,734	55,665
Dividends	8	-	-	(2,973)	(2,973)	(1,277)	(4,250)
Balance at June 26, 2016		29,195	993	625,116	655,304	19,502	674,806

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Winpak Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(thousands of US dollars) (unaudited)

	Note	Quarter Ended		Year-To-Date Ended	
		June 26 2016	June 28 2015	June 26 2016	June 28 2015
Cash provided by (used in):					
Operating activities:					
Net income for the period		26,164	27,639	53,464	50,363
Items not involving cash:					
Depreciation		8,606	8,190	17,161	16,174
Amortization - deferred income		(380)	(406)	(774)	(798)
Amortization - intangible assets		165	144	335	299
Employee defined benefit plan expenses		944	749	1,822	1,725
Multiemployer defined benefit pension plan withdrawal liability settlement gain	6	-	(1,815)	-	(1,815)
Net finance expense		24	20	5	55
Income tax expense		13,315	12,634	25,625	23,548
Other		(111)	(435)	(1,488)	(1,558)
Cash flow from operating activities before the following		48,727	46,720	96,150	87,993
Change in working capital:					
Trade and other receivables		(8,554)	3,701	(9,909)	5,955
Inventories		(6,605)	(2,344)	(7,649)	787
Prepaid expenses		(57)	(19)	(1,363)	(951)
Trade payables and other liabilities		2,691	4,665	(3,990)	(3,117)
Provisions		-	(4,503)	-	(4,467)
Employee defined benefit plan contributions		(90)	(90)	(1,037)	(1,168)
Income tax paid		(13,389)	(9,370)	(28,574)	(13,084)
Interest received		147	66	198	128
Interest paid		(58)	(8)	(62)	(15)
Net cash from operating activities		22,812	38,818	43,764	72,061
Investing activities:					
Acquisition of plant and equipment - net		(13,100)	(9,462)	(28,161)	(22,266)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(119)	(114)	(129)	(169)
		(13,219)	(9,576)	(28,290)	(22,435)
Financing activities:					
Dividends paid	8	(1,473)	(1,548)	(2,881)	(3,226)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests in subsidiary		(1,277)	(646)	(1,277)	(646)
		(2,750)	(2,194)	(4,158)	(3,872)
Change in cash and cash equivalents		6,843	27,048	11,316	45,754
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		169,500	162,467	165,027	143,761
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		176,343	189,515	176,343	189,515

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

1. General

Winpak Ltd. is incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The Company manufactures and distributes high-quality packaging materials and related packaging machines. The Company's products are used primarily for the packaging of perishable foods, beverages and in healthcare applications. The address of the Company's registered office is 100 Saulteaux Crescent, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3J 3T3.

2. Basis of Presentation

The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), using the same accounting policies as those used in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 27, 2015, except as disclosed in note 3. The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements are in compliance with IAS 34. Accordingly, certain information and note disclosure normally included in annual consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) have been omitted or condensed. These unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 27, 2015, which are included in the Company's 2015 Annual Report.

The fiscal year of the Company ends on the last Sunday of the calendar year. As a result, the Company's fiscal year is usually 52 weeks in duration, but includes a 53rd week every five to six years. The 2016 and 2015 fiscal years are both comprised of 52 weeks and each quarter of 2016 and 2015 are comprised of 13 weeks.

The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements were approved by the Audit Committee on behalf of the Board of Directors on July 18, 2016.

3. Accounting Standards Implemented in 2016

(a) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles:
The amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" and IAS 38 "Intangible Assets" prohibit the use of revenue-based depreciation for plant and equipment and significantly limit the use of revenue-based amortization for intangible assets. These amendments were implemented in the first quarter of 2016 with prospective application and had no impact on the Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

(b) Financial Statement Presentation:
The amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" were issued as part of the IASB's major initiative to improve presentation and disclosure in financial reports. These amendments were implemented in the first quarter of 2016 and had no impact on the Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements. In addition, the Company is currently assessing the impact of these amendments on its 2016 annual consolidated financial statements.

4. Future Accounting Standards

(a) Financial Instruments:
IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" was issued in November 2009, introducing new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 was amended in October 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition. IFRS 9, which has yet to be adopted, retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on an entity's business model and the contractual cash flow of the financial asset. Classification is made at the time the financial asset is initially recognized, namely when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. With regard to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit or loss, IFRS 9 requires that the amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability, that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability, is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in the statement of income. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to the statement of income. Previously, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as fair value through profit or loss was presented in the statement of income. In November 2013, a new general hedge accounting standard was issued, forming part of IFRS 9. It will more closely align with risk management. This new standard does not fundamentally change the types of hedging relationships or the requirement to measure and recognize ineffectiveness, however it will provide more hedging strategies that are used for risk management to qualify for hedge accounting and introduce more judgment to assess the effectiveness of a hedging relationship. Another revised version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014 mainly to include i) impairment requirements for financial assets and ii) limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements by introducing a fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category for certain simple debt instruments.

IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this new standard and does not intend to early adopt IFRS 9 in its consolidated financial statements.

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated) (Unaudited)

(b) Revenue From Contracts With Customers:
IFRS 15 "Revenue From Contracts With Customers" was issued in May 2014, specifying the steps and timing for recognizing revenue. The new standard also requires more informative, relevant disclosures. IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11 "Construction Contracts" and IAS 18 "Revenue", as well as various IFRIC and SIC interpretations regarding revenue. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and is to be applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this new standard and does not intend to early adopt IFRS 15 in its consolidated financial statements.

(c) Leases:
IFRS 16 "Leases" was issued in January 2016, providing a single model for leases. The new standard introduces a balance sheet recognition and measurement model for lessees, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. As a result, most leases will be recognized on the statement of financial position. Certain exemptions will apply for short-term leases and leases for low-value assets. Lessors will continue to classify leases as operating and finance leases. IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17 "Leases" and the related interpretations. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 and is to be applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted under certain conditions. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this new standard and does not intend to early adopt IFRS 16 in its consolidated financial statements.

(d) Statements of Cash Flows:
In January 2016, amendments to IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" were issued to improve information provided to users of financial statements about an entity's changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017 with early adoption permitted. While the Company is currently assessing the impact of the amended standard, management does not expect the amendments to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. The amended standard will be adopted by the Company in 2017.

(e) Income Taxes:
Amendments to IAS 12 "Income Taxes" were issued in January 2016 regarding the recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses relating to debt instruments measured at fair value. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017 with early adoption permitted. While the Company is currently assessing the impact of the amended standard, management does not expect the amendments to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. The amended standard will be adopted by the Company in 2017.

(f) Share-Based Payment:
Amendments to IFRS 2 "Share-Based Payment" were issued in June 2016, clarifying how to account for certain types of share-based payment transactions. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Retrospective or early application is permitted under certain conditions. The extent of the impact of the amended standard has not yet been determined. The amended standard will be adopted by the Company in 2018.

5. Inventories

	June 26 2016	December 27 2015
Raw materials	27,080	27,263
Work-in-process	17,506	16,267
Finished goods	51,335	46,092
Spare parts	8,226	6,876
	104,147	96,498

During the second quarter of 2016, the Company recorded, within cost of sales, inventory write-downs for slow-moving and obsolete inventory of $1,649 (2015 - $1,927) and reversals of previously written-down items of $424 (2015 - $490). On a year-to-date basis, the Company recorded, within cost of sales, inventory write-downs for slow-moving and obsolete inventory of $4,208 (2015 - $5,466) and reversals of previously written-down items of $2,033 (2015 - $1,736).

6. Other (Expenses) Income

	Quarter Ended		Year-To-Date Ended	
Amounts shown on a net basis	June 26 2016	June 28 2015	June 26 2016	June 28 2015
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	(338)	59	(698)	(444)
Cash flow hedge losses transferred from other comprehensive income	(166)	(667)	(890)	(1,226)
Multiemployer defined benefit pension plan withdrawal liability settlement gain	-	1,815	-	1,815
Multiemployer defined benefit pension plan withdrawal liability expense - change in discount rates	-	-	-	(142)
	(504)	1,207	(1,588)	3

7. Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

At June 26, 2016, the Company has commitments to purchase plant and equipment of $42,089 (December 27, 2015 - $16,445). No impairment losses or impairment reversals were recognized during the year-to-date period ended June 26, 2016 or June 28, 2015.

8. Dividends

During the second quarter of 2016, dividends in Canadian dollars of 3 cents per common share were declared (2015 - 3 cents) and on a year-to-date basis, 6 cents per common share were declared (2015 - 6 cents).

9. Earnings Per Share

	Quarter Ended		Year-To-Date Ended	
	June 26 2016	June 28 2015	June 26 2016	June 28 2015
Net income attributable to equity holders of the Company	25,166	26,845	51,730	49,308
Weighted average shares outstanding (000's)	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share - cents	39	41	80	76

10. Determination of Fair Values

The Company measures assets and liabilities under the following fair value hierarchy in accordance with IFRS. The different levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1 - unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3 - inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade payables and other liabilities approximate their carrying value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. The fair value of foreign currency forward contracts, designated as cash flow hedges, has been determined by valuing those contracts to market against prevailing forward foreign exchange rates as at the reporting date.

The following table presents assets and liabilities within the fair value hierarchy:

Financial Assets (Liabilities)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>At June 26, 2016</u>				
Foreign currency forward contracts - net	-	1,335	-	1,335
<u>At December 27, 2015</u>				
Foreign currency forward contracts - net	-	(1,643)	-	(1,643)

11. Financial Instruments

When the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off supplier rebates receivable against supplier trade payables and intends to settle the amount on a net basis or simultaneously, the balance is presented as an offset within Trade Payables and Other Liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. At June 26, 2016, the supplier rebate receivable balance that was offset was $2,479 (December 27, 2015 - $5,073).

12. Financial Risk Management

In the normal course of business, the Company has risk exposures consisting primarily of foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, commodity price risk, liquidity risk, and credit risk. The Company manages its risks and risk exposures through a combination of derivative financial instruments, insurance, a system of internal and disclosure controls and sound business practices. The Company does not purchase any derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Financial risk management is primarily the responsibility of the Company's corporate finance function. Significant risks are regularly monitored and actions are taken, when appropriate, according to the Company's approved policies, established for that purpose. In addition, as required, these risks are reviewed with the Company's Board of Directors.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Translation differences arise when foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at foreign exchange rates that change over time. These foreign exchange gains and losses are recorded in other (expenses) income. As a result of the Company's CDN dollar net liability monetary position as at June 26, 2016, a one-cent change in the period-end foreign exchange rate from 0.7693 to 0.7593 (CDN to US dollars) would have increased net income by $21 for the second quarter of 2016. Conversely, a one-cent change in the period-end foreign exchange rate from 0.7693 to 0.7793 (CDN to US dollars) would have decreased net income by $21 for the second quarter of 2016.

The Company's Foreign Exchange Policy requires that between 50 and 80 percent of the Company's net requirement of CDN dollars for the ensuing 9 to 15 months will be hedged at all times with a combination of cash and cash equivalents and forward or zero-cost option foreign currency contracts. The Company may also enter into forward foreign currency contracts when equipment purchases and special dividend payments will be settled in foreign currencies. Transactions are only conducted with certain approved Schedule I Canadian financial institutions. All foreign currency contracts are designated as cash flow hedges. Certain foreign currency contracts matured during the second quarter of 2016 and the Company realized pre-tax foreign exchange losses of $166 (year-to-date - realized foreign exchange losses of $942). Of these foreign exchange differences, losses of $166 were recorded in other (expenses) income (year-to-date losses - $890) and no amounts were recorded in property, plant and equipment (year-to-date losses - $52). During the second quarter of 2015, the Company realized pre-tax foreign exchange losses of $667 (year-to-date - realized pre-tax foreign exchange losses of $1,226) which were recorded in other (expenses) income.

As at June 26, 2016, the Company had US to CDN dollar foreign currency forward contracts outstanding with a notional amount of US $27.0 million at an average exchange rate of 1.3588 maturing between July 2016 and February 2017 and US to Euro dollar foreign currency forward contracts outstanding with a notional amount of US $1.6 million at an average rate of 0.9303 (US dollars to Euros) maturing in July 2016. The fair value of these financial instruments was $1,335 US and the corresponding unrealized gain has been recorded in other comprehensive income.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises from interest rate fluctuations on the finance income that it earns on its cash invested in money market accounts and short-term deposits. The Company developed and implemented an investment policy, which was approved by the Company's Board of Directors, with the primary objective to preserve capital, minimize risk and provide liquidity. Regarding the June 26, 2016 cash and cash equivalents balance of $176.3 million, a 1.0 percent increase/decrease in interest rate fluctuations would increase/decrease income before income taxes by $1,763 annually.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company's manufacturing costs are affected by the price of raw materials, namely petroleum-based and natural gas-based plastic resins and aluminum. In order to manage its risk, the Company has entered into selling price-indexing programs with certain customers. Changes in raw material prices for these customers are reflected in selling price adjustments but there is a slight time lag. For the year-to-date period ended June 26, 2016, 71 percent of revenue was generated from customers with selling price-indexing programs. For all other customers, the Company's preferred practice is to match raw material cost changes with selling price adjustments, albeit with a slight time lag. This matching is not always possible, as customers react to selling price pressures related to raw material cost fluctuations according to conditions pertaining to their markets.

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated) (Unaudited)

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company would not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. Management believes that the liquidity risk is low due to the strong financial condition of the Company. This risk assessment is based on the following: (a) cash and cash equivalents amounts of $176.3 million, (b) no outstanding bank loans, (c) unused credit facilities comprised of unsecured operating lines of $38 million, (d) the ability to obtain term-loan financing to fund an acquisition, if needed, (e) an informal investment grade credit rating, and (f) the Company's ability to generate positive cash flows from ongoing operations. Management believes that the Company's cash flows are more than sufficient to cover its operating costs, working capital requirements, capital expenditures and dividend payments in 2016. The Company's trade payables and other liabilities and derivative financial instrument liabilities are virtually all due within twelve months.

Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its cash and cash equivalents held with banks and financial institutions, derivative financial instruments (foreign currency forward contracts), as well as credit exposure to customers, including outstanding trade and other receivable balances.

The following table details the maximum exposure to the Company's counterparty credit risk which represents the carrying value of the financial asset:

	June 26 2016	December 27 2015
Cash and cash equivalents	176,343	165,027
Trade and other receivables	117,714	107,805
Foreign currency forward contracts	1,367	40
	295,424	272,872

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and other financial instruments arises in the event of non-performance by the counterparties when the Company is entitled to receive payment from the counterparty who fails to perform. The Company has established an investment policy to manage its cash. The policy requires that the Company manage its risk by investing its excess cash on hand on a short-term basis, up to a maximum of six months, with several financial institutions and/or governmental bodies that must be rated 'AA' or higher for CDN financial institutions and 'A-1' or higher for US financial institutions by recognized international credit rating agencies or insured 100 percent by the US government or a 'AAA' rated CDN federal or provincial government. The Company manages its counterparty risk on its financial instruments by only dealing with CDN Schedule I financial institutions.

In the normal course of business, the Company is exposed to credit risk on its trade and other receivables from customers. To mitigate such risk, the Company performs ongoing customer credit evaluations and assesses their credit quality by taking into account their financial position, past experience and other pertinent factors. Management regularly monitors customer credit limits, performs credit reviews and, in certain cases insures trade and other receivables against credit losses.

As at June 26, 2016, the Company believes that the credit risk for trade and other receivables is mitigated due to the following: a) a broad customer base which is dispersed across varying market sectors and geographic locations, b) 98 percent of the gross trade and other receivables balance is within 30 days of the agreed upon payment terms with customers, and c) 21 percent of the trade and other receivables balance is insured against credit losses. The Company's exposure to the ten largest customer balances, on aggregate, accounted for 47 percent of the total trade and other receivables balance.

The carrying amount of trade and other receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the statement of income within general and administrative expenses. When a receivable balance is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance for doubtful accounts. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against general and administrative expenses in the statement of income.

The following table sets out the aging details of the Company's trade and other receivables balances outstanding based on the status of the receivable in relation to when the receivable was due and payable and related allowance for doubtful accounts:

	June 26 2016	December 27 2015
Current - neither impaired nor past due	103,596	86,268
Not impaired but past the due date:		
Within 30 days	12,856	18,877
31 - 60 days	1,457	2,797
Over 60 days	690	819
	118,599	108,761
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(885)	(956)
Total trade and other receivables, net	117,714	107,805

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated) (Unaudited)

13. Segment Reporting

The Company operates in one reportable segment being the manufacture and sale of packaging materials. The Company operates principally in Canada and the United States. The following summary presents key information by geographic segment:

	United States	Canada	Other	Consolidated
Revenue				
Quarter ended June 26, 2016	168,394	25,772	9,963	204,129
Quarter ended June 28, 2015	159,469	26,015	12,773	198,257
Year-to-date ended June 26, 2016	335,201	47,373	19,709	402,283
Year-to-date ended June 28, 2015	324,125	48,808	24,764	397,697
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets				
As at June 26, 2016	183,184	210,525	1,234	394,943
As at June 28, 2015	170,832	197,282	1,284	369,398

14. Seasonality

The Company experiences seasonal variation in revenue, with revenue typically being the highest in the second and fourth quarters, and lowest in the first quarter.