Senvest Capital Inc.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

June 30, 2016

SENVEST

Notice of No Auditor Review of Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
In accordance with National Instrument 51-102 released by the Canadian Securities Administrators, the Company discloses that its auditors PriceWaterHouseCoopers LLP have not reviewed the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended June 30, 2016

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The second quarter began positively with the markets up for the months of April and May. The release of Federal Reserve Bank minutes in the middle of May indicated a hawkish stance and had signaled a potential rate increase in June or July. Markets seemed to digest the possibility of a rate increase as acceptable. A late May speech by Fed Chair Yellen stated that the Fed would raise rates "gradually and cautiously". This may have bolstered confidence with the additional observation from Ms Yellen that "the economy is continuing to improve…growth looks to be picking up". This calm was then shattered. Equity markets roiled in June in response to the UK referendum vote on EU membership and the unexpected outcome of "Brexit." European equity markets in particular suffered some of their worst two day performances (in USD terms) in the last 30 years (Bespoke Investment Group). Despite the uncertainty created by Brexit, US equity markets managed to bounce back toward the end of the month and earn back some of their losses.

Pundits and the media have been wringing their hands in the face of Brexit. We don't dispute the notion that the near term economic outlook for the UK will be under pressure given the uncertainty of the rules of engagement that will likely pause investment spending. However, we think that further out in time, the economic impact on the UK and the broader global economy doesn't have to be gloomy. Since the UK operates with its own currency, the exchange rate mechanism enables trade flexibility. Moreover, it remains to be seen if Brexit actually occurs and if it does take place, what will it look like? It is in the economic interests of both Europe and the UK to minimize disruption. The Brexit vote has to deal more with politics than anything as the UK and Europe posture and position to negotiate what they each need. In the end, the likely outcome may be something that allows each side to declare victory with minimal economic pain. In any case, Brexit hasn't influenced our investment outlook or positioning.

As previously reported Senvest Capital Inc. ("Senvest" or the "Company") had a difficult year in 2015. These difficulties persisted into 2016. Most of the major benchmarks have been relatively flat for the year to June 30. We experienced losses in the first quarter of 2016 which were mostly unrealized, mark-to-market losses. We made back some of these losses in the second quarter but were still down for the year.

Some of our largest holdings as at June 30, 2016 were, Deckers Outdoor, Tower Semiconductors, Depomed, NorthStar Realty Finance, and Radware. Of these, Depomed and Tower Semiconductors increased in price in the quarter while Deckers, NorthStar Realty and Radware fell. Specialty pharmaceutical company Depomed was our largest gainer for the second quarter increasing by over 40% and making back the loss it incurred in the first quarter. Activist investor Starboard Value LP ("Starboard") filed a 13D which indicated it owned a 9.8% stake in DEPO. Starboard presented its view that management and the board were entrenching themselves at the expense of shareholders, particularly in the way in which DEPO handled the hostile bid from Horizon Pharmaceuticals ("HZNP"). Starboard further indicated its intention to call a special meeting and nominate its own slate of directors in order to replace the entire DEPO board.

NorthStar Realty Finance (NRF) is affiliated with asset manager NorthStar Asset Management ("NSAM") and both are significant holdings of the Company. At the beginning of June, NSAM announced the results of its review of strategic alternatives with the three-way stock merger of NSAM, NRF and another diversified equity, mortgage and institutional asset management REIT Colony Capital ("CLNY"). The market seems to have been underwhelmed with this proposed transaction. The deal does provide a number of benefits including substantial cost savings (north of $80mm in annual cash costs according to the company); the recombination of NRF with NSAM which would alleviate investor concerns about external management of NRF; and the addition of an institutional asset management platform from CLNY, which will round out NSAM's retail non-traded REIT asset management business. NSAM expects the deal to close in January 2017. Moreover, it appears that the new company will operate with relatively less leverage than NRF's current level (which would be designed to appeal to potential investors who previously took issue with NRF's leverage ratio). We also note that real estate equity related stocks, such as NRF and NSAM, will likely benefit from the imminent creation of a new real estate industry classification. Presently, under the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) developed by Standard and Poor's and MSCI, real estate equity related stocks are classified as financials. On September 1, 2016, these companies will be reclassified under their own real estate sector which should create more awareness of the group. JP Morgan research stated that active equity managers have been underweight real estate equities for "years" and estimates that "…it would take $125-$150 billion of buying to move to a benchmark weight."

Senvest recorded a net income attributable to the owners of the parent of $14.7 million or $5.22 per diluted common share for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2016. This compares to net loss attributable to owners of the parent of ($29.8) million or ($10.87) per diluted common share for the second quarter of 2015 year. After a 2015 year where there was significant appreciation in the US dollar versus the Canadian dollar, the first half of 2016 resulted in a reversal of some of that appreciation. For the first two quarters of 2016 the result has been a currency translation loss of about $50 million. This amount is not reported in the Company's income statement rather it is reflected in the Comprehensive income. The Company remains committed to being profitable over the long-term. However the volatility and choppiness of the markets will result in wide profit swings from year to year and from quarter to quarter.

The Company's income from equity investments in the second quarter of 2016 was the biggest contributor to the net income recorded and partially offset the loss on equity investments incurred in the first quarter. The net gain on equity investments and other holdings totalled $67.5 million in the current quarter versus a loss of ($53.4) million the second quarter of 2015. Due to the continued depreciation of the US dollar versus other major currencies, our foreign exchange loss for the quarter was approximately $1.6 million.

The Senvest Partners fund is focused primarily on small and mid-cap companies. The fund recorded a loss of 5% net of fees for the first six months of 2016, however it was up more than 4% in the second quarter. Since inception in 1997 the fund is up over 2000%. With most of the long portfolio invested in small and mid-cap stocks, the fund outperformed its most relevant benchmark the Russell 2000 for the second quarter but trails this index on a year to date basis. The fund has also underperformed the S&P 500 index for the year to date but outperformed it in the second quarter. The fund does not consider the S&P 500 index as a benchmark. The Senvest Israel Partners fund was initiated in 2003 to focus on investing in Israel related companies. This fund recorded a loss of 4.6% net of fees for the first six months of 2016, however it was up more than 4% in the second quarter. Since inception the Israel fund is up over 900%. The two funds had a total of about $1 billion of net assets under management at June 30, 2016. Both of these funds are consolidated into the accounts of the Company.

Senvest Cyprus Recovery Investment Partners, LP fund ("SCRIF") owns an investment in the Bank of Cyprus ("BOC") which was purchased in 2014. Based on the Fund's initial closing date, the investment period was scheduled to end on July 31, 2016. We have chosen to extend this for an additional year as provided for in the fund documents so that the Fund will now expire July 31, 2017. In addition we are offering each partner the opportunity to voluntarily elect a further extension of their own investment period for an additional one year period to July 31, 2018. We believe that management's plan to list BOC shares on the FTSE later in 2016 (we have not heard if the Brexit vote will alter this timetable) should greatly improve liquidity of the shares and attract institutional investors. Together with investor recognition of continued improvements of its fundamentals (continued restructuring and reduction of NPLs, asset disposals, and a stronger Tier 1 capital ratio) as well as the potential new listing on the London exchange, could form a catalyst that may lift any overhang on the bank's stock price.

The Company has a portfolio of real estate investments, investing as a minority partner in selected properties. Real estate investments totalled $43.4 million as at June 30, 2016. Almost 60% of this amount represents investments in different US REITs. These REITs are not publicly traded and there is no established market for them. The most likely scenario for a disposal of these holdings is an eventual sale of the underlying real estate properties of the REITs and the distribution to its holders. The remaining amounts are minority interests in private entities whose main assets are real estate properties. As described above for the REITs, the most likely scenario for a disposal of these holdings is an eventual sale of the underlying real estate properties.

From time to time the Company enters into derivative financial instruments consisting primarily of options and warrants to purchase or sell equities, equity indices and currencies, as well as over the counter derivatives. All contracts are denominated in US dollars. There is deemed to be no credit risk for the options that are traded on exchanges. The warrant contracts are not exchange traded and allow the company to purchase underlying equities at a fixed price. The maximum exposure to credit risk associated with these warrants or with non-exchange traded options is their recorded amount.

The Company has made significant investments in its US operations, primarily in people, systems, technology and new office space. This investment represents a significant effort in a short amount of time to raise the quality of its infrastructure and personnel. As a result the Company's operating costs have been increasing in the recent past from historical levels.

The Company consolidates the Senvest Management LLC, entity that serves as the investment manager of the Senvest funds. The portion of the expected residual returns of the entity that does not belong to the Company is reflected as non-controlling interest on the statement of financial position. This non-controlling interest is owned by an executive of the Company and totalled $72.9 million as at June 30, 2016 from $80 million as at December 31, 2015.

At the end of June 30, 2016, Senvest had total consolidated assets of $1,939.6 million versus $2,146.4 million at the end of 2015. The main reason for this was the change in equity investments and other holdings. Equity investments and other holdings decreased to $1,848.9 million from $2,036.3 million last

December. The Company purchased $615.6 million of investment holdings in the period and sold $537.2 million of such holdings. The net purchased amount was less than the prior year's period. The Company's liabilities decreased to $1,182.6 million versus $1,290.1 million at the end of 2015 primarily because of the decreases to equities sold short and liability for redeemable units. The proceeds of equities sold short were $686.8 million and the amount of shorts covered was $689.8 million in the period. Both these figures were less than the amounts for the prior year's period.

Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The functional currency of the parent company is the US dollar.

Presentation currency

The Company has adopted the Canadian dollar as its presentation currency, which in the opinion of management is the most appropriate presentation currency. Historically, the Company's consolidated financial statements have been presented in Canadian dollars, and since the company's shares are listed on a Canadian stock exchange, management believes it would better serve the use of shareholders to continue issuing consolidated financial statements in Canadian dollars. The US dollar consolidated financial statements are translated into the presentation currency as follows: assets and liabilities – at the closing rate at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position; and income and expenses – at the average rate for the period. All resulting changes are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) as currency translation differences. Equity items are translated using the historical rate.

Risks

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's overall risk management program seeks to maximize the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Company is exposed and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. Managing these risks is carried out by management under policies approved by the Board.

The Company uses different methods to measure and manage the various types of risk to which it is exposed; these methods are explained below.

Market risk

Fair value and cash flow interest rate risks

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

The majority of the Company's debt is based on floating rates which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company does not have a long-term stream of cash flows that it can match against this type of fixed debt, so it prefers to use short-term floating rate debt. The Company does not mitigate its exposure to interest rate fluctuation on floating rate debt. If interest rates spike, then the Company could enter into interest rate swaps or more probably just reduce its debt level. As at June 30, 2016, the Company has listed sufficient equity securities that it can sell to reduce its floating rate debt to zero.

Currency risks

Currency risk refers to the risk that values of financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies will vary as a result of changes in underlying foreign exchange rates. The Company's functional currency is the US dollar. The following are the main financial assets and financial liabilities that have items denominated in currencies other than the US dollar: cash and cash equivalents, due from/to brokers, bank advances, equity and other holdings, real estate investments, other assets, equities sold short and derivative liabilities and accounts payable.

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equity investments and other holdings and equities sold short and derivative liabilities will vary as a result of changes in the market prices of the holdings. The majority of the Company's equity investments and other holdings and all of the equities sold short are based on quoted market prices as at the consolidated statement of financial position date. Changes in the market price of quoted securities may be related to a change in the financial outlook of the investee entities or due to the market in general. Where non-monetary financial instruments − for example, equity securities − are denominated in currencies other than the US dollar, the price, initially expressed in a foreign currency and then converted into US dollars, will also fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Equities sold short represent obligations of the Company to make future delivery of specific securities and create an obligation to purchase the security at market prices prevailing at the later delivery date. This creates the risk that the company's ultimate obligation to satisfy the delivery requirements will exceed the amount of the proceeds initially received or the liability recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

The Company's equity investments and other holdings have a downside risk limited to their carrying value, while the risk of equities sold short and derivative liabilities is open-ended. The Company is subject to commercial margin requirements which act as a barrier to the open-ended risks of the equities sold short and derivative liabilities. The Company closely monitors both its equity investments and other holdings and its equities sold short and derivative liabilities.

The impact of a 30% change in the market prices of the Company's equity holdings with quoted value and equities sold short as at June 30, 2016 would be as follows (in thousands):

	Fair value	Estimated fair value 30% price increase	Estimated fair value 30% price decrease
Equity holdings-listed securities	1,722,807	2,239,649	1,205,965
Equities sold short	(266,328)	(346,226)	(186,430)
Before-tax impact on net earnings		436,944	(436,944)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its financial obligations. The Company's largest assets are equity investments and other holdings. Most of these assets are made up of equities in public holdings which can be liquidated in a relatively short time. Due to its large holding of liquid assets, the Company believes that it has sufficient resources to meet its obligations.

All financial liabilities other than equities sold short and derivative liabilities as at the consolidated statement of financial position date mature or are expected to be repaid within one year. The liquidity risk related to these liabilities is managed by maintaining a portfolio of liquid investment assets.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will fail to fulfill its obligations under a contract and will cause the Company to suffer a loss.

All transactions in listed securities are settled or paid for upon delivery using approved brokers. The risk of default is considered minimal, as delivery of securities sold is executed only once the broker has received payment. Payment is made on a purchase once the securities have been received by the broker. The trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligations.

The Company is also exposed to counterparty credit risk on its cash and cash equivalents, restricted short-term investment and due from brokers

From time to time, the Company enters into derivative financial instruments consisting primarily of warrants and options to purchase or sell equity indices and currencies and over the counter derivatives. These derivative instruments are marked to market. There is deemed to be no credit risk for the options because they are traded on exchanges. The warrant contracts are not traded on an exchange and allow the company to purchase underlying equities at a fixed price. The over the counter derivatives carry credit risk even though they have been executed with major financial institutions

Capital risk management

The Company's objective when managing its capital is to maintain a solid capital structure appropriate for the nature of its business. The Company considers its capital to be its shareholders equity. The Company manages its capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company initiates normal course issuer bids or adjusts the amount of dividends paid. The Company monitors capital on the basis of its debt-to-capital ratio, which is as follows (in millions):

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Total liabilities	$1,182.6	$1,290.1
Total common equity	$ 757.0	$856.3
Debt to Capital ratio	1.56	1.51

The Company's goal is to maintain a debt to Capital ratio below 2.0 in order to limit the amount of risk. The Company believes that limiting its debt to Capital ratio in this manner is the best way to control risk. The Company's debt to capital ratio was 1.56 at the end of June 2016 from 1.51 at the end of 2015.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future that will, by definition, seldom equal actual results. The following are the estimates applied by management that most significantly affect the Company's consolidated financial statements. These estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Critical accounting judgments

Consolidation of entities in which the company holds less than 50% of the voting rights

Management considers that the company has de facto control of Senvest Management LLC (SML) and RIMA Senvest Master Fund GP LLC, two legal entities wholly owned by an executive of the Company, because of the Company's board representation and the contractual terms of the investment advisory agreement. SML is the investment adviser to the Funds, whereas RIMA Senvest Master Fund GP LLC is the General Partner.

Management considers that the Company has control of Senvest Master Fund LP, Senvest Israel Partners LP and Senvest Cyprus Recovery Investment Partners LP even though the Company has less than 50% of the voting rights in each of the Funds. The Company assessed that the removal rights of non-affiliated unitholders are exercisable but not strong enough given the Company's decision-making authority over relevant activities, the remuneration to which it is entitled and its exposure to returns. The Company, through its structured entity, is the majority unitholder of each of the Funds and acts as a principal while there are no other unitholders forming a group to exercise their votes collectively.

Fair value estimates of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments where no active market exists or where quoted prices are not otherwise available are determined by using valuation techniques. In these cases, the fair values are estimated from observable data in respect of similar financial instruments or by using models. Where market observable inputs are not available, they are estimated based on appropriate assumptions. To the extent practical, models use only observable data; however, areas such as credit risk (both the company's own credit risk and counterparty credit risk), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Financial instruments in Level 1

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the year-end date. The quoted market price used for financial assets and financial liabilities held by the Company is the close price. Investments classified in Level 1 include active listed equities and derivatives traded on an exchange. The financial assets classified as Level 1 were just over 90% of the total financial assets.

Financial instruments in Level 2

Financial instruments classified with Level 2 trade in markets that are not considered to be active but are valued based on quoted market prices, dealer quotations or valuation techniques that use market data. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where available and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2. These include corporate bonds, thinly traded listed equities, over-the-counter derivatives and private equities.

The Company uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each year-end date. Valuation techniques used for non-standardized financial instruments such as options and other over-the-counter derivatives include the use of comparable recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analyses, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants, making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs. The financial assets classified as Level 2 were about 5% of the total financial assets.

Financial instruments in Level 3

Investments classified in Level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they trade infrequently. Level 3 instruments consist mainly of unlisted equity investments and real estate investments. As observable prices are not available for these securities, the Company has used valuation techniques to derive the fair value. The financial assets classified as Level 3 were about 4% of the total fair value of financial assets.

Level 3 valuations are reviewed by the Company's Chief Financial Officer (CFO), who reports directly to the Board on a quarterly basis in line with the Company's reporting dates. On an annual basis, close to the year-end date, the Company obtains independent, third party appraisals to determine the fair value of the Company's most significant Level 3 holdings. The Company's CFO reviews the results of the independent valuations. Emphasis is placed on the valuation model used to determine its appropriateness, the assumptions made to determine whether it is consistent with the nature of the investment, and market conditions and inputs such as cash flow and discount rates to determine reasonableness.

As at June 30 2016, Level 3 instruments are in various entities and industries. The real estate investments are made up of investments in private real estate companies and in real estate income trusts. The real estate companies are involved with various types of buildings in different geographical locations. For the main Level 3 instruments, the Company relied on appraisals carried out by independent third party valuators or on recent transactions. There was no established market for any of these investments, so the most likely scenario is a disposal of the underlying assets. For the investments in real estate income trusts, the company relied mainly on audited financial statements, valuing the assets at fair value. The most likely scenario is an eventual sale of the underlying properties and their subsequent distribution to the holders.

Liability for redeemable units

Liability for redeemable units represents the units in the consolidated funds that are not owned by the Company. One class of units may be redeemed as of the end of the first calendar quarter that occurs not less than one year after the date that such units were purchased and at the end of each calendar quarter thereafter. A second class may be redeemed as of the end of the first month that occurs not less than 25 months after the date such units were purchased and at the end of each calendar quarter thereafter. A third class may be redeemed as of the end of any calendar month; provided, however, that redemptions made within the first 24 months will be subject to a redemption fee which is payable to the funds. In addition there are notice periods of 30 to 60 days that must be given prior to any redemption. A fourth class may only be redeemed after two years. These units are recognized initially at fair value, net of any transaction costs incurred, and subsequently measured at redemption amount. At the individual fund level this item is not shown as a liability but as part of shareholders equity. It is deemed to be a liability only for the consolidated financial statements as they are prepared from the point of view of the parent company.

Income taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the worldwide provisions for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the year in which such determination is made.

QUARTERLY RESULTS

(In thousands except for earnings(loss) per share information)

Year	Total revenue and investment gain (loss)	Net income (loss) –owners of the parent	Earnings (loss) per share
2016-2	73,023	14,748	5.22
2016-1	(130,714)	(54.830)	(19.47)
2015-4	16,102	5,470	1.99
2015-3	(286,928)	(143,444)	(50.72)
2015-2	(50,115)	(29,819)	(10.87)
2015-1	154,177	67,965	24.33
2014-4	216,314	93,075	32.63
2014-3	(52,697)	(25,547)	(9.11)

The Company maintains accounts with several major financial institutions in the U.S. who function as the Company's main prime brokers. The Company has assets with the prime brokers pledged as collateral for leverage. Although the prime brokers are large financial institutions there is no guarantee that any financial institution will not become insolvent. In addition there may be practical or time problems associated with enforcing the Company's rights to its assets in the case of such insolvency.

While both the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and the Securities Investor Protection Act seek to protect customer property in the event of a failure, insolvency or liquidation of a broker dealer, there is no certainty that, in the event of a failure of a broker dealer that has custody of the Company's assets, the company would not incur losses due to its assets being unavailable for a period of time, ultimately less than full recovery of its assets, or both. As a significant majority of the Company's assets are in custody with four prime brokers, such losses could be significant.

On June 27, 2016 Senvest commenced a new normal course issuer bid to purchase a maximum of 56,000 of its own common shares before June 26, 2017. There were 25,700 shares repurchased under the old bid that expired. The number of common shares outstanding as at June 30, 2016 was 2,807,224 and as at July 31, 2016 was 2,806,724. There were no stock options outstanding as at June 30 2016.

The Company' has a credit facility with a bank, composed of a credit facility and a guarantee facility. The Company also has margin facilities with brokers. The Company has available a 12 million euro guarantee facility that would allow standby letters of credit to be issued on behalf of the Company. In addition, a first ranking movable hypothec in the amount of $30 million on all of its assets has been granted as collateral for both of the facilities. According to the terms of the facilities, the Company is required to comply with certain financial covenants. During the period, the Company met the requirements of all the covenants.

Impact of Certain Income Tax Rules

There were important tax changes to parts of Canada’s foreign affiliate regime effective January 1, 2015. These changes have an effect on the mechanism by which certain foreign income of the Company is taxed in Canada. They will negatively impact the Company’s income tax expense and income tax liability, as well as the Company’s cash flow, for current and future taxation years.

Related party transactions

The Company consolidates the Senvest Management LLC (formerly called Rima Senvest Management LLC), entity that serves as the investment manager of Senvest Partners and Senvest Israel Partners. The portion of the expected residual returns of the entity that does not belong to the Company is reflected as non-controlling interest on the statement of financial position. This non-controlling interest is owned by an executive of the Company and totalled $72.9 million as at June 30, 2016 from $80 million as at December 31, 2015.

Significant Equity Investments

For information on a summary of financial information from certain significant investees please refer to the 2015 annual report. The accounts of Senvest Partners, Senvest Israel Partners and Senvest Cyprus recovery Investment Fund are consolidated with the Company’s accounts.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains “forward looking statements” which reflect the current expectations of management regarding our future growth, results of operations, performance and business prospects and opportunities. Wherever possible, words such as “may”, “would”, “could”, “will”, “anticipate”,“believe”, “plan”, “expect”, “intend”, “estimate”, “aim”, “endeavour”, “likely” and similar expressions have been used to identify these forward looking statements. These statements reflect our current beliefs with respect to future events and are based on information currently available to us. Forward looking statements involve significant known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Many factors could cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward looking statements including, without limitation, those Risk Factors listed in the Company's annual information form. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should assumptions underlying the forward looking statements prove incorrect, actual results, performance or achievements could vary materially from those expressed or implied by the forward looking statements contained in this MD&A. These forward looking statements are made as of August 10, 2016 and will not be updated or revised except as required by applicable securities law.

OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

There is additional financial information about the Company on Sedar at www.sedar.com, as well the Company's or Senvest Management's U.S. SEC section 13 and other filings on www.sec.gov and on the Company's website at www.senvest.com.

INTERNAL CONTROLS

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2016, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the internal control over financial reporting.

(Signed)

Victor Mashaal
Chairman of the Board and President

August 10, 2016

(Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") provides a review of Senvest Capital Inc.'s operations, performance and financial condition for the period ended June 30, 2016, and should be read in conjunction with the 2015 annual filings. Readers are also requested to visit the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com for additional information. This MD&A also contains certain forward-looking statements with respect to the Corporation. These forward-looking statements, by their nature necessarily involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by these forward-looking statements. We consider the assumptions on which these forward-looking statements are based to be reasonable, but caution the reader that these assumptions regarding future events, many of which are beyond our control may ultimately prove to be incorrect.)

Senvest Capital Inc.

Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Unaudited)

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Note	As at June 30, 2016 $	As at December 31, 2015 $
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		4,785	29,926
Restricted short-term investment		459	458
Due from brokers		23,423	11,449
Equity investments and other holdings	5	1,848,872	2,036,287
Investments in associates		12,922	14,047
Real estate investments		43,444	49,362
Income taxes receivable		669	127
Other assets		5,012	4,724
Total assets		1,939,586	2,146,380
Liabilities			
Bank advances		1,615	252
Trade and other payables		4,100	8,876
Due to brokers		310,047	236,310
Equities sold short and derivative liabilities	5	266,693	364,668
Redemptions payable		319	1,869
Subscriptions received in advance		-	3,086
Income taxes payable		-	1,191
Deferred income tax liabilities		20,124	42,501
Liability for redeemable units		579,692	631,337
Total liabilities		1,182,590	1,290,090
Equity			
Equity attributable to owners of the parent			
Share capital		23,293	23,376
Accumulated other comprehensive income		152,487	203,142
Retained earnings		508,336	549,774
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		684,116	776,292
Non-controlling interests		72,880	79,998
Total equity		756,996	856,290
Total liabilities and equity		1,939,586	2,146,380

The notes on pages 1 to 22 are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors

_________________________________ Director _________________________________ Director

Senvest Capital Inc.

Interim Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss)

(Unaudited) For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data)

	Note	2016 $	2015 $	2016 $	2015 $
Revenue					
Interest income		801	721	1,482	1,445
Net dividend income		6,624	743	3,229	442
Other income		315	112	534	112
		7,740	1,576	5,245	1,999
Investment Gain (losses)					
Net change in fair value of equity investments and other holdings		67,457	(53,440)	(59,901)	80,315
Net change in fair value of real estate investments		(921)	(646)	1,688	1,154
Share of income (loss) of associates		313	257	186	569
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		(1,566)	2,138	(4,909)	20,025
		65,283	(51,691)	(62,936)	102,063
Total revenue and investment gains (losses)		73,023	(50,115)	(57,691)	104,062
Operating costs and other expenses					
Employee benefit expense		2,188	1,803	4,672	9,592
Option compensation recovery		-	(2,413)	-	(1,750)
Interest expense		4,228	3,873	10,198	6,975
Transaction costs		1,732	2,925	4,350	5,190
Other operating expenses		1,319	2,931	4,145	5,867
		9,467	9,119	23,365	25,874
Change in redemption amount of redeemable units		28,594	(23,072)	(28,777)	19,765
Income (loss) before income taxes		34,962	(36,162)	(52,279)	58,423
Income taxes expense (recovery)		14,259	(1,512)	(10,541)	12,783
Net income (loss) for the period		20,703	(34,650)	(41,738)	45,640
Net income (loss) attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		14,748	(29,819)	(40,082)	38,146
Non-controlling interests		5,955	(4,831)	(1,656)	7,494
Earnings (loss) per share					
Basic		5.22	(10.87)	(14.24)	13.46
Diluted		5.22	(10.87)	(14.24)	13.46

The notes on pages 1 to 22 are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Senvest Capital Inc.

Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (loss)

(Unaudited) For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	2016 $	2015 $	2016 $	2015 $
Net income (loss) for the period	20,703	(34,650)	(41,738)	45,640
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Currency translation differences	(6,680)	(13,703)	(55,936)	63,173
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	14,023	(48,353)	(97,674)	108,813
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:				
Owners of the parent	8,836	(42,008)	(90,737)	94,893
Non-controlling interests	5,187	(6,345)	(6,937)	13,920

The notes on pages 1 to 22 are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Senvest Capital Inc.

Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(Unaudited) For the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Attributable to owners of the parent					
	Share capital $	**Accumulated other comprehensive income $**	**Retained earnings $**	**Total $**	**Non-controlling interests $**	**Total equity $**
Balance – December 31, 2014	16,091	68,683	653,232	738,006	83,734	821,740
Net income for the period	-	-	38,146	38,146	7,494	45,640
Other comprehensive income	-	56,747	-	56,747	6,426	63,173
Comprehensive income for the period	-	56,747	38,146	94,893	13,920	108,813
Repurchase of common shares	(39)	-	(936)	(975)	-	(975)
Exercise of options	6,538	-	-	6, 538	-	6,538
Distribution to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	(6,670)	(6,670)
Balance – June 30, 2015	22,590	125,430	690,442	838,462	90,984	929,446
Balance – December 31, 2015	23,376	203,142	549,774	776,292	79,998	856,290
Net loss for the period	-	-	(40,082)	(40,082)	(1,656)	(41,738)
Other comprehensive loss	-	(50,655)	-	(50,655)	(5,281)	(55,936)
Comprehensive loss for the period	-	(50,655)	(40,082)	(90,737)	(6,937)	(97,674)
Repurchase of common shares	(83)	-	(1,356)	(1,439)	-	(1,439)
Exercise of options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	(181)	(181)
Balance – June 30, 2016	23,293	152,487	508,336	684,116	72,880	756,996

The notes on pages 1 to 22 are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Senvest Capital Inc.

Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited) For the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Cash flows provided by (used in)			
Operating activities			
Net income (loss) for the period		(41,738)	45,640
Adjustments for non-cash items	7a	9,485	(64,810)
Purchase of equity investments and other holdings held for trading		(615,599)	(644,589)
Purchase of equities sold short and derivative liabilities		(689,797)	(776,823)
Proceeds on sale of equity investments and other holdings held for trading		537,249	442,400
Proceeds from equities sold short and derivative liabilities		686,816	818,041
Dividends and distributions received from real estate investments		4,955	2,282
Repurchase of share options		-	(521)
Changes in working capital items	7b	72,457	120,129
Net cash used in operating activities		(36,172)	(58,251)
Investing activities			
Transfers from (to) restricted short-term investment		(32)	32
Purchase of real estate investments		(522)	(3,068)
Purchase of equity investments and other holdings designated as fair value through profit or loss		(6,480)	(10,499)
Proceeds on sale of equity investments and other holdings designated as fair value through profit or loss		5,234	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,800)	(13,535)
Financing activities			
Distributions paid to non-controlling interests		(181)	(6,670)
Increase in bank advances		1,423	-
Proceeds on issuance of shares		-	6,538
Repurchase of common shares		(1,439)	(975)
Proceeds from issuance of redeemable units		27,436	75,219
Amounts paid on redemption of redeemable units		(13,450)	(5,898)
Net cash generated in financing activities		13,789	68,214
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(24,183)	(3,572)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		(958)	1,050
Cash and cash equivalents – Beginning of period		29,926	16,263
Cash and cash equivalents – End of period		4,785	13,741
Amounts of cash flows classified within operating activities:			
Cash paid for interest		10,986	3,252
Cash paid for dividends on equities sold short		2,849	6,908
Cash received on interest		1,369	756
Cash received on dividends		6,182	7,831
Cash paid for income taxes		11,053	6,587

The notes on pages 1 to 22 are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

(tabular figures are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data)

1 General information

Senvest Capital Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under Part I of the Canada Corporations Act on November 20, 1968 under the name Sensormatic Electronics Canada Limited, and was continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act under the same name effective July 23, 1979. On April 21, 1991, the Company changed its name to Senvest Capital Inc. The Company and its subsidiaries hold investments in equity and real estate holdings that are located predominantly in the United States. The Company's head office and principal place of business is located at 1000 Sherbrooke Street West, Suite 2400, Montréal, Quebec H3A 3G4. The Company's shares are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "SEC". Refer to note 8 for the composition of the Company.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These condensed interim financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2016 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, 'Interim financial reporting'. The condensed interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs.

The Board of Directors (Board) approved these consolidated financial statements for issue on August 10, 2016

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss, including derivative instruments and liabilities under cash-settled share-based payments which have been measured at fair value.

Consolidation

The financial statements of the company consolidate the accounts of the company, its subsidiaries and its structured entities. All intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains and losses from intercompany transactions are eliminated on consolidation. Where applicable, amounts reported by subsidiaries, associates and structured entities have been adjusted to conform with the company's accounting policies.

(tabular figures are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data)

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the company has control. The company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the company. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Investments in associates

Associates are entities over which the company has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a holding of between 20% to 50% of the voting rights. The financial results of the company's investments in its associates are included in the company's results according to the equity method.

Subsequent to the acquisition date, the company's share of profits or losses of associates is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the company does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Dilution gains and losses arising from changes in interests in investments in associates are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

The company assesses at each year-end whether there is any objective evidence that its interests in associates are impaired. If impaired, the carrying value of the company's share of the underlying assets of associates is written down to its estimated recoverable amount (being the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use) and charged to the consolidated statement of income. In accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 36, Impairment of Assets, impairment losses are reversed in subsequent years if the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

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Liability for redeemable units

Liability for redeemable units represents the units in Senvest Master Fund, L.P., Senvest Israel Partners, L.P. and Senvest Cyprus Recovery Investment Partners, L.P. Fund (the Funds or individually the Fund) that are not owned by the Company. Senvest Master Fund, L.P. and Senvest Israel Partners, L.P. have one class of units that may be redeemed as of the end of the first calendar quarter that occurs not less than one year after the date that such units were purchased and at the end of each calendar quarter thereafter. A second class may be redeemed as of the end of the first month that occurs not less than 25 months after the date such units were purchased and at the end of each calendar quarter thereafter. A third class may be redeemed as of the end of any calendar month; however, redemptions made within the first 24 months will be subject to a redemption fee of 3% to 5% which is payable to Senvest Master Fund, L.P. and Senvest Israel Partners, L.P. In addition there are notice periods of 30 to 60 days that must be given prior to any redemption. Senvest Cyprus Recovery Investment Partners, L.P. Fund has units that cannot be redeemed for at least two years. These units are recognized initially at fair value, net of any transaction costs incurred, and subsequently units are measured at the redemption amount.

Redeemable units are issued and redeemed at the holder's option at prices based on each Fund's net asset value per unit at the time of subscription or redemption. Each Fund's net asset value per unit is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to the holders of each class of redeemable units by the total number of outstanding redeemable units for each respective class. In accordance with the provisions of the Funds' offering documents, investment positions are valued at the close price for the purpose of determining the net asset value per unit for subscriptions and redemptions.

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests represent equity interests in the structured entity owned by outside parties. The share of net assets of the structured entity attributable to non-controlling interests is presented as a component of equity. Their share of net income and comprehensive income is recognized directly in equity. Changes in the parent company's ownership interest in the structured entity that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

Foreign currency translation

Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The functional currency of the parent company is the US dollar.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the relevant functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than an entity's functional currency are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the consolidated statement of income (loss) in Foreign exchange gain (loss).

(tabular figures are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data)

Consolidation and foreign operations

The financial statements of an entity that has a functional currency different from that of the parent company are translated into US dollars as follows: assets and liabilities – at the closing rate at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position; and income and expenses – at the average rate for the period (as this is considered a reasonable approximation of actual rates). All resulting changes are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) as currency translation differences.

When an entity disposes of its entire interest in a foreign operation, or loses control or significant influence over a foreign operation, the foreign exchange gains or losses accumulated in other comprehensive income (loss) related to the foreign operation are recognized in net income. If an entity disposes of part of an interest in a foreign operation which remains a subsidiary, a proportionate amount of foreign exchange gains or losses accumulated in other comprehensive income (loss) related to the subsidiary are reallocated between controlling and non-controlling interests.

Presentation currency

The company has adopted the Canadian dollar as its presentation currency, which in the opinion of management is the most appropriate presentation currency. Historically, the company's consolidated financial statements have been presented in Canadian dollars, and since the company's shares are listed on a Canadian stock exchange, management believes it would better serve the use of shareholders to continue issuing consolidated financial statements in Canadian dollars. The US dollar consolidated financial statements described above are translated into the presentation currency as follows: assets and liabilities – at the closing rate at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position; and income and expenses – at the average rate for the period. All resulting changes are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) as currency translation differences. Equity items are translated using the historical rate.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, deposits held with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Financial instruments

At initial recognition, the company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the instruments were acquired:

a) Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Classification

The company classifies its equity investments and other holdings, real estate investments and equities sold short and derivative liabilities as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. This category has two subcategories: financial assets or financial liabilities held for trading and those designated at fair value through profit or loss.

(tabular figures are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data)

i) Financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading

A financial asset or financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term or if on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identifiable financial investments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading. The company does not classify any derivatives as hedges in a hedging relationship.

The company makes short sales in which a borrowed security is sold in anticipation of a decline in the market value of that security, or it may use short sales for various arbitrage transactions.

From time to time, the company enters into derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. These instruments are marked to market, and the corresponding gains and losses for the year are recognized in the consolidated statement of income. The carrying value of these instruments is fair value, which approximates the gain or loss that would be realized if the position were closed out as at the consolidated statement of financial position date. The fair value is included in equity investments and other holdings if in an asset position or equities sold short and derivative liabilities if in a liability position.

ii) Financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss are financial instruments that are not classified as held for trading but are managed, and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the company's documented investment strategy.

The company's policy requires management to evaluate the information about these financial assets and financial liabilities on a fair value basis together with other related financial information

Recognition, derecognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on the trade date – the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the investment. Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred in the consolidated statement of income.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are presented in the consolidated statement of income in net change in fair value of equity investments and other holdings or net change in fair value of real estate investments in the period in which they arise.

Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income as net dividend income when the company's right to receive payment is established. Interest on debt securities at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income in interest income based on the effective interest rate. Dividend expense on equities sold short is included in net dividend income.

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Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and when there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b) Loans and receivables

Classification

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The company's loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents, restricted short-term investment and due from brokers, as well as loans to employees, which are included in other assets.

Recognition, derecognition and measurement

Loans and receivables are initially recognized at the amount expected to be received less, when material, a discount to reduce the loans and receivables to fair value. Subsequently, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less a provision for impairment.

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. If such evidence exists, the company recognizes an impairment loss, as follows:

- The loss is the difference between the amortized cost of the loan or receivable and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted using the instrument's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced by this amount either directly or indirectly through the use of an allowance account.
- Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

c) Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Classification

Financial liabilities at amortized cost comprise bank advances, trade and other payables, due to brokers, redemptions payable and liability for redeemable units.

(tabular figures are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data)

Recognition, derecognition and measurement

Trade and other payables are initially recognized at the amount required to be paid less, when material, a discount to reduce the payables to fair value. Subsequently, trade and other payables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Bank advances, due to brokers, redemptions payable and subscriptions received in advance are recognized initially at fair value, net of any transaction costs incurred, and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Due from and to brokers

Amounts due from and to brokers represent positive and negative cash balances or margin accounts, and pending trades on the purchase or sale of securities.

Where terms in the prime brokerage agreements permit the prime broker to settle margin balances with cash accounts or collateral, the Due from broker, cash balances are offset against the Due to broker, margin balances at each prime broker.

A provision for impairment of amounts due from brokers is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due from the relevant broker. Significant financial difficulties of the broker, probability that the broker will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default in payments are considered indicators that the amount due from brokers is impaired. Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss

Provision

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be require to settle the obligation

Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the consolidated statement of income except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case the income tax is also recognized directly in equity.

Current income tax is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the consolidated statement of financial position date in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred income

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tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the consolidated statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be used.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except for deferred income tax liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Interest income and dividend income

Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. It includes interest income from cash and cash equivalents and interest on debt securities at fair value through profit or loss.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the company's right to receive payments is established.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of an investment.

Transaction costs related to financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are expensed as incurred. Transaction costs for all other financial instruments are capitalized, except for instruments with maturity dates, in which case transaction costs are amortized over the expected life of the instrument using the effective interest method

Employee benefits

Post-employment benefit obligations

Employees of companies included in these consolidated financial statements have entitlements under company pension plans which are defined contribution pension plans. The cost of defined contribution pension plans is

(tabular figures are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data)

charged to expense as the contributions become payable and is included in the same line item as the related compensation cost in the consolidated statement of income.

Share-based payments

The company grants stock options to certain employees, directors and senior executives. Stock options vest on the grant date and expire after ten years. The fair value of each award is measured at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The stock option plan allows the employees, directors and senior executives the choice whether to settle in cash or equity instruments. The liability incurred is measured at fair value, and the company recognizes immediately the compensation expense and a liability payable for the option. The fair value of the liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at the settlement date. Any changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss as share-based compensation expense (recovery) for the year. If the entity pays in cash on settlement rather than by issuing equity instruments, that payment will be applied to settle the liability in full.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new common shares or options are recorded in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Dividend distribution

Dividends on the company's common shares are recognized in the company's consolidated financial statements in the year in which the dividends are declared and approved by the company's Board.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income for the year attributable to equity owners of the parent by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for dilutive instruments. The company's potentially dilutive common shares comprise stock options granted to employees, directors and senior executives. In calculating diluted earnings per share, the assumed proceeds on exercise of options are regarded as having been used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the year.

New and amended Accounting standards adopted in 2016

No new standards have been adopted for the first time in these interim financial statements.

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Accounting standards and amendments issued but not yet applied

The Company presents the developments that are relevant to its activities and transactions. The following revised standard and amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. The Company has not early adopted this standard and amendments.

- IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. The standard replaces IAS 18, Revenue, and IAS 11, Construction Contracts, and related interpretations. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and earlier application is permitted. The Company is assessing the impact of IFRS 15.

- In July 2014, the IASB issued the complete version of IFRS 9, first issued in November 2009 which brings together the classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting phases of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

  IFRS 9 introduces a principles-based approach to the classification of financial assets based on an entity's business model and the nature of the cash flows of the asset. All financial assets, including hybrid contracts, are measured as at FVTPL, fair value through OCI or amortized cost. For financial liabilities, IFRS 9 includes the requirements for classification and measurement previously included in IAS 39. IFRS 9 also introduces an expected loss impairment model for all financial assets not as at FVTPL. The model has three stages: (1) on initial recognition, 12-month expected credit losses are recognized in profit or loss and a loss allowance is established; (2) if credit risk increases significantly and the resulting credit risk is not considered to be low, full lifetime expected credit losses are recognized; and (3) when a financial asset is considered impaired, interest revenue is calculated based on the carrying amount of the asset, net of the loss allowance, rather than its gross carrying amount. Finally, IFRS 9 introduces a new hedge accounting model that aligns the accounting for hedge relationships more closely with an entity's risk management activities, permits hedge accounting to be applied more broadly to a greater variety of hedging instruments and risks and requires additional disclosures. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard on the consolidated financial statements.

- IFRS 16, Leases, was published in January 2016 by the IASB. This standard will replace the current guidance IAS 17 and require lessees to recognize an asset and a lease liability reflecting a "right-of-use asset" and future lease payments, respectively, for virtually all lease contracts. The standard applies to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier application permitted if IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, is adopted.

- IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, and IAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, were amended in September 2014 to address an inconsistency between those standards when accounting for the sale or a contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognized when the transaction involves a business combination, whereas a partial gain is recognized when the transaction involves assets that do not constitute a

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business. The mandatory effective date of this amendment will be determined by the IASB at a future date. Voluntary application is permitted.

- IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, was amended in December 2014, to clarify guidance on materiality and aggregation, the presentation of subtotals, the structure of financial statements and the disclosure of accounting policies. These amendments are required to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier application is permitted.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

Critical accounting estimates

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future that will, by definition, seldom equal actual results. The following are the estimates applied by management that most significantly affect the company's consolidated financial statements. These estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments where no active market exists or where listed prices are not otherwise available are determined by using valuation techniques. In these cases, the fair values are estimated from observable data in respect of similar financial instruments or by using models. Where market observable inputs are not available, they are estimated based on appropriate assumptions. To the extent practical, models use only observable data; however, areas such as credit risk (both the company's own credit risk and counterparty credit risk), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates.

Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Refer to note 4 for risk sensitivity information for financial instruments.

Income taxes

The company is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the worldwide provisions for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the year in which such determination is made.

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Critical accounting judgments

Consolidation of entities in which the company holds less than 50% of the voting rights.

Management considers that the Company has de facto control of Senvest Management L.L.C. (RIMA) and RIMA Senvest Master Fund LP,L.L.C., two legal entities wholly owned by an executive of the company, because of the Company's board representation and the contractual terms of the investment advisory agreement. RIMA is the investment adviser to the Funds, whereas RIMA Senvest Master Fund GP, L.L.C. is the General Partner. As compensation for its investment sub-advisory services, the Company is entitled to receive 60% of the management and incentive fees earned by RIMA each fiscal year.

Management considers that the Company has control of Senvest Master Fund, L.P., Senvest Israel Partners, L.P. and Senvest Cyprus Recovery Investment Partners, L.P. even though the Company has less than 50% of the voting rights in each of the Funds. The Company assessed that the removal rights of non-affiliated unitholders are exercisable but not strong enough given the Company's decision-making authority over relevant activities, the remuneration to which it is entitled and its exposure to returns. The Company, through its structured entities, is the majority unitholder of each of the Funds and acts as a principal while there are no other unitholders forming a group to exercise their votes collectively.

4 Financial risks

Financial risk factors

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The company's overall risk management program seeks to maximize the returns derived for the level of risk to which the company is exposed and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance. Managing these risks is carried out by management under policies approved by the Board.

The company uses different methods to measure and manage the various types of risk to which it is exposed; these methods are explained below

Market risk

Fair value and cash flow interest rate risks

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

The majority of the company's debt is based on floating rates which expose the company to cash flow interest rate risk. The company does not have a long-term stream of cash flows that it can match against this type of fixed debt, so it prefers to use short-term floating rate debt. The company does not mitigate its exposure to interest rate fluctuation on floating rate debt. If interest rates spike, then the company could enter into interest rate swaps or more probably just reduce its debt level. As at June 30, 2016, the company has listed equity securities of $1,725 million (2015 – $2,075 million). It can sell these securities to reduce its floating rate debt. As at June 30, 2016, a 1% increase or decrease in interest rates, with all other variables remaining constant, would impact interest expense by approximately $3.1 million over the next 12 months (2015 – $1.2 million).

(tabular figures are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data)

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of monetary financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies will vary as a result of changes in underlying foreign exchange rates. The company is exposed to currency risk due to potential variations in currencies other than the US dollar. The following tables summarize the company's main monetary financial assets and financial liabilities whose fair value is predominantly determined in currencies other than the US dollar, the company's functional currency, and the effect on pre-tax income of a 10% change in currency exchange rates:

	Financial assets $	**Financial liabilities $**	**Net exposure $**	**Effect of a 10% increase or decrease $**
Euro	5,160	(15,879)	(10,719)	(1,072)
Canadian dollar	55,405	(3,816)	51,589	5,159
Israeli shekel	-	(20,670)	(20,670)	(2,067)
British pound sterling	-	(1,973)	(1,973)	(197)
Norwegian krone	-	(863)	(863)	(86)
	60,565	(43,201)	17,364	1,737

Price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equity investments and other holdings and equities sold short and derivative liabilities will vary as a result of changes in the market prices of the holdings. The majority of the company's equity investments and other holdings and all of the equities sold short are based on quoted market prices as at the consolidated statement of financial position date. Changes in the market price of quoted securities may be related to a change in the financial outlook of the investee entities or due to the market in general. Where non-monetary financial instruments − for example, equity securities − are denominated in currencies other than the US dollar, the price, initially expressed in a foreign currency and then converted into US dollars, will also fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Equities sold short represent obligations of the company to make future delivery of specific securities and create an obligation to purchase the security at market prices prevailing at the later delivery date. This creates the risk that the company's ultimate obligation to satisfy the delivery requirements will exceed the amount of the proceeds initially received or the liability recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

The company's equity investments and other holdings have a downside risk limited to their carrying value, while the risk of equities sold short and derivative liabilities is open-ended. The company is subject to commercial margin requirements which act as a barrier to the open-ended risks of the equities sold short and derivative liabilities. The company closely monitors both its equity investments and other holdings and its equities sold short and derivative liabilities.

(tabular figures are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data)

The impact of a 30% change in the market prices of the company's equity investments with quoted value and equities sold short would be as follows:

	As at June 30, 2016		
	Fair value $	**Estimated fair value with a 30% price increase $**	**Estimated fair value with a 30% price decrease $**
Equity investments and other holdings			
Listed equity securities	1,722,807	2,239,649	1,205,965
Equities sold short	(266,328)	(346,226)	(186,430)
Before-tax impact on net income		436,944	(436,944)

	As at December 31, 2015		
	Fair value $	**Estimated fair value with a 30% price increase $**	**Estimated fair value with a 30% price decrease $**
Equity investments and other holdings			
Listed equity securities	1,888,990	2,455,687	1,322,293
Equities sold short	(364,668)	(474,068)	(255,268)
Before-tax impact on net income		457,297	(457,297)

The above analysis assumes that equity investments with quoted values and equities sold short would increase or decrease at the same rate. As the two portfolios are not hedged together, a change in market prices will affect each differently.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will fail to fulfill its obligations under a contract and will cause the company to suffer a loss.

All transactions in listed securities are settled or paid for upon delivery using approved brokers. The risk of default is considered minimal, as delivery of securities sold is executed only once the broker has received payment. Payment is made on a purchase once the securities have been received by the broker. The trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligations.
The company is also exposed to counterparty credit risk on its cash and cash equivalents, restricted short-term investment and due from brokers

(tabular figures are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data)

The company manages counterparty credit risk by dealing only with parties approved by the Board.

From time to time, the company enters into derivative financial instruments consisting primarily of warrants and options to purchase or sell equity indices and currencies and over the counter derivatives. These derivative instruments are marked to market. There is deemed to be no credit risk for the options because they are traded on exchanges. The warrant contracts are not traded on an exchange and allow the company to purchase underlying equities at a fixed price. There is credit risk for the over the counter derivatives.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the company will encounter difficulties in meeting its financial obligations. The company's largest assets are equity investments and other holdings. Most of these assets are made up of equities in public holdings which can be liquidated in a relatively short time. Due to its large holding of liquid assets, the company believes that it has sufficient resources to meet its obligations.

All financial liabilities other than equities sold short and derivative liabilities as at the consolidated statement of financial position date mature or are expected to be repaid within one year. The liquidity risk related to these liabilities is managed by maintaining a portfolio of liquid investment assets.

Capital risk management

The company's objective when managing its capital is to maintain a solid capital structure appropriate for the nature of its business. The company considers its capital to be its equity. The company manages its capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the company initiates normal course issuer bids or adjusts the amount of dividends paid. The company monitors capital on the basis of its debt-to-capital ratio, which is as follows:

	As at June 30, 2016	**As at December 31, 2015**
Total liabilities	$1,182,590	$ 1,290,090
Total equity	$756,996	$ 856,290
Debt-to-capital ratio	1.56	1.51

The company's objective is to maintain a debt-to-capital ratio below 2.0. The company believes that limiting its debt-to-capital ratio in this manner is the best way to monitor risk. The company does not have any externally imposed restrictive covenants or capital requirements.

The company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

(tabular figures are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data)

Fair value estimation

The tables below analyze financial instruments carried at fair value, by the valuation method. 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 included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices)

Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The determination of what constitutes “observable” requires significant judgment by the company. The company considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The following tables analyze within the fair value hierarchy the company’s financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value as at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

(tabular figures are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data)

Recurring measurements				**As at June 30, 2016**
	Level 1 **$**	**Level 2** **$**	**Level 3** **$**	**Total** **$**
Assets				
Financial assets held for trading				
Equity securities	1,714,442	6,917	-	1,721,359
Debt securities	-	70,406	-	70,406
Derivative financial assets	2,616	10,102	-	12,718
Financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	1,395	8,311	34,683	44,389
Real estate investments	-	-	43,444	43,444
	1,718,453	95,736	78,127	1,892,316
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading				
Equity holdings sold short	266,109	-	-	266,109
Derivative liabilities	-	584	-	584
	266,109	584	-	266,693

				As at December 31, 2015
	Level 1 **$**	**Level 2** **$**	**Level 3** **$**	**Total** **$**
Assets				
Financial assets held for trading				
Equity securities	1,880,980	2,432	-	1,883,412
Debt securities	-	62,774	-	62,774
Derivative financial assets	-	33,129	-	33,129
Financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	1,795	13,075	42,102	56,972
Real estate investments	-	-	49,362	49,362
	1,882,775	111,410	91,464	2,085,649
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading				
Equity holdings sold short	350,777	-	-	350,777
Derivative liabilities	-	13,891	-	13,891
	350,777	13,891	-	364,668

(tabular figures are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data)

Financial instruments in Level 1

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the year-end date. The quoted market price used for financial assets and financial liabilities held by the company is the close price. Investments classified in Level 1 include active listed equities and derivatives traded on an exchange.

Financial instruments in Level 2

Financial instruments classified with Level 2 trade in markets that are not considered to be active but are valued based on quoted market prices, dealer quotations or valuation techniques that use market data. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where available and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2. These include corporate bonds, thinly traded listed equities, over-the-counter derivatives and private equities.

The company uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each year-end date. Valuation techniques used for non-standardized financial instruments such as options and other over-the-counter derivatives include the use of comparable recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analyses, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants, making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

Description	Valuation technique
Equity securities	Quoted market prices or broker quotes for similar instruments
Private equities	Net asset value based on observable inputs
Debt securities	Quoted market prices or broker quotes for similar instruments
Derivatives	Quoted market prices or broker quotes for similar instruments

Financial instruments in Level 3

Investments classified in Level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they trade infrequently. Level 3 instruments consist of unlisted equity investments and real estate investments. As observable prices are not available for these securities, the company has used valuation techniques to derive the fair value.

Level 3 valuations are reviewed by the Company's Chief Financial Officer (CFO), who reports directly to the Board on a quarterly basis in line with the Company's reporting dates. The Board considers the appropriateness of the valuation models and inputs used. On an annual basis, close to the year-end date, the company obtains independent, third party appraisals to determine the fair value of the company's most significant Level 3 holdings. The company's CFO reviews the results of the independent valuations. Emphasis is placed on the valuation model used to determine its appropriateness, the assumptions made to determine whether it is consistent with the nature of the investment, and market conditions and inputs such as cash flow and discount rates to determine reasonableness.

(tabular figures are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data)

As at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, Level 3 instruments are in various entities and industries. Real estate investments comprise investments in private real estate companies and in real estate income trusts. The real estate companies are involved with various types of buildings in different geographical locations. For the main Level 3 instruments, the company relied on appraisals carried out by independent third party valuators. There was no established market for any of these investments, so the most likely scenario is a disposal of the underlying assets. For the investments in real estate income trusts, the company relied mainly on audited financial statements, valuing the assets at fair value. The most likely scenario is an eventual sale of the underlying properties and their subsequent distribution to the holders

The following table presents the changes in Level 3 instruments:

	Real estate investments $	**Unlisted equity securities $**	**Total $**
As at December 31, 2014	36,983	13,197	50,180
Purchases	4,127	20,956	25,083
Sales proceeds	-	(864)	(864)
Distributions	(6,061)	(2,921)	(8,982)
Gains recognized in net income (loss)			
on financial instruments held at end of year	6,973	6,956	13,929
on financial instruments disposed of during the year	-	225	225
Currency translation adjustments	7,340	4,553	11,893
As at December 31, 2015	49,362	42,102	91,464
Purchases	522	687	1,209
Sales proceeds	-	-	-
Distributions	(4,955)	-	(4,955)
Gains recognized in net income (loss)			
on financial instruments held at end of year	1,688	(5,440)	(3,752)
on financial instruments disposed of during the year	-	-	-
Currency translation adjustments	(3,173)	(2,666)	(5,839)
As at June 30, 2016	43,444	34,683	78,127

(tabular figures are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data)

The table below presents the investments whose fair values are measured using valuation techniques classified as Level 3 as at June 30, 2016:

Description	**Fair value (rounded) 2016 $**	**Valuation technique**	**Significant unobservable inputs**	**Weighted average input**	**Reasonably possible shifts+/−**	**Change in value $**
Unlisted private equity holdings – Software developers	10,000	Comparable company approach	Revenue estimate	$39,000	$3,000	+300 -200
			Revenue multiple	1.3	10%	+300 -200
			M&A multiple	3.84	10%	+800 -700
Unlisted private equity holdings – Internet services	13,000	Comparable company approach	Number of users	97.1M	10M	+3,000 -1,000
			EV/User	83.40	10%	+3,000 -1,000
Unlisted private equity holdings – Other	12,000	Comparable company approach	Revenue estimate	$4,500-$9,000	$1,000	+/-100-300
			Revenue multiple	1.87-3.0	10%	+/-100
			M&A multiple	3.11	10%	+/-200
Real estate income trusts (REITs)	24,000	Discounted cash flows	Discount rate	7.5%-20%	The REITs consist of numerous investments in commercial and residential properties, each with different unobservable inputs tailored to best estimate their fair value. The inputs disclosed cover the range used for all the real estate holdings in the REITs. A general analysis of the change in inputs would not reveal a fair change in value.	
			Capitalization rate	4.6%-9%		
			Discounted cash flow term	3-33 years		
			Rental growth rate	(16.7)-26.3		
Real estate investments in private entities	19,000	Capitalization model	Rate of return	7.0%	1.0%	+1,900 -1,400

(tabular figures are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data)

5 Equity investments and other holdings, equities sold short and derivative liabilities

Equity investments and other holdings

	As at June 30, 2016 $	As at December 31, 2015 $
Assets		
Financial assets held for trading		
Equity securities	1,721,359	1,883,412
Debt securities	70,406	62,774
Derivative financial assets (i)	12,718	33,129
	1,804,483	1,979,315
Financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss		
Equity securities	3,448	1,850
Unlisted equity securities	6,353	8,931
Structured fixed income fund units (ii)	277	4,484
Private investments (iii)	34,311	41,707
	1,848,872	2,036,287
Current portion	1,804,483	1,979,315
Non-current portion	44,389	56,972

Equities sold short and derivative liabilities

	As at June 30, 2016 $	As at December 31, 2015 $
Liabilities		
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Equities sold short		
Listed equity securities	266,109	350,777
Derivatives (i)	584	13,891
	266,693	364,668

i) From time to time, the company enters into derivative financial instruments consisting primarily of options and warrants to purchase or sell equities and over the counter derivatives.

ii) This holding is an investment in shares of a private entity that invests in US residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS") — structured bonds that represent claims on the cash flows from pools of residential mortgage loans. There is no established market for this investment.

(tabular figures are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data)

iii) These holdings are in private entities whose securities do not trade in an active market. There is no established market for these securities. The most likely scenario of a disposal of these holdings is an eventual sale of the underlying entities.

6 Income taxes

On February 11, 2014, the federal Minister of Finance presented the majority government's 2014 Federal Budget (the "Budget"). The Budget proposed income tax changes to parts of Canada's foreign affiliate regime effective January 1, 2015. These proposals became law in December 2014. These changes have an effect on the mechanism by which certain foreign income of the Company is taxed in Canada. They will negatively impact the Company's income tax expense and income tax liability, as well as the Company's cash flow, for current and future taxation years.

7 Supplementary information to consolidated statements of cash flows

a) Adjustments of items not affecting cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

	2016 **$**	**2015** **$**
Net change in fair value of equity investments and other holdings	59,901	(80,315)
Net change in fair value of real estate investments	(1,688)	(1,154)
Share of loss of associates, adjusted for distributions received	189	(569)
Share-based compensation expense, adjusted for settlements paid	-	(6,119)
Change in redemption amount of redeemable units	(28,777)	19,765
Deferred income tax	(20,140)	3,582
	9,485	(64,810)

b) Changes in working capital items are as follows:

	2016 **$**	**2015** **$**
Decrease (increase) in		
Due from brokers	(13,127)	33,532
Income taxes receivable	(568)	173
Other assets	(622)	1,585
Increase (decrease) in		
Trade and other payables	(4,314)	(22,415)
Due to Brokers	92,234	101,459
Income taxes payable	(1,146)	5,795
	72,457	120,129