U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 40-F

(Check One)

¨ **Registration statement pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

Or

x **Annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014 **Commission File Number: 001-13425**

Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Not Applicable	Canada	Not Applicable
(Translation of Registrant's Name Into English (if Applicable))	(Province or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number (if Applicable))

7389
(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number (if Applicable))

9500 Glenlyon Parkway, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada V5J 0C6 (778) 331-5500
(Address and Telephone Number of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers (America) Inc., 4000 Pine Lake Road, Lincoln, Nebraska, (402) 421-3631
(Name, Address (Including Zip Code) and Telephone Number (Including Area Code) of Agent For Service in the United States)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Shares	New York Stock Exchange; Toronto Stock Exchange

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Not Applicable

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

Not Applicable

For annual reports, indicate by check mark the information filed with this Form:

x **Annual information form** x **Audited annual financial statements**

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

Common Shares: 107,687,935

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes x No ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes ¨ No ¨

The Annual Report on Form 40-F shall be incorporated by reference into or as an exhibit to, as applicable, each of the Registrant's Registration Statements under the Securities Act of 1933: Forms S-8 (File Nos. 333 – 65533, 333 – 71577, and 333 – 188350).

Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 40-F and the documents incorporated by reference herein contain forward-looking statements (as such term is defined under the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on current expectations and estimates about our business and markets, and include, among others, statements relating to:

- our future performance, objectives and targets;
- our ability to drive shareholder value through management structure and reorganization changes, including our ability to reinvigorate revenue and earnings growth, optimize capital allocation and structure, and improve Return on Net Assets ("RONA") (as defined herein);
- our ability to implement and meet performance measurement metrics aligned with our new strategic plan;
- growth of our operations, including the addition or replacement of auction sites;
- our principal operating strengths, our competitive advantages, and the appeal of our auctions to buyers and sellers of assets, including our ability to draw consistently significant numbers of local and international end-user bidders to our auctions;
- our internet initiatives and the level of participation in our auctions by internet bidders, and the success of EquipmentOne and our other online marketplaces;
- our ability to grow our core auction business, including our ability to increase our market share among traditional customer groups, including those in the used equipment market, and do more business with new customer groups in new markets;
- our ability to leverage our Ritchie Bros. brand;
- the impact of our new initiatives and services on us and our customers;
- our ability to add new business and information solutions, including, among others, our ability to utilize technology to enhance our auction services and support additional value-added services;
- the effect of Original Equipment Manufacturer ("OEM") production on our Gross Auction Proceeds ("GAP");
- the supply trend of equipment in the market and the anticipated price environment for late model equipment, as well as the resulting effect on our business and GAP;
- the impact of market uncertainty on equipment seller behaviour;
- our ability to grow our sales force, minimize turnover, and improve Sales Force Productivity (as defined herein);
- the effect of an increased number of our Revenue Producers (as defined herein), including our Territory Managers ("TMs") and our territory sales support personnel, on our sales team performance, GAP and revenues;

- the relative percentage of GAP represented by straight commission or underwritten (guarantee and inventory) contracts, and its impact on revenues and profitability;
- whether our exposure from guarantee contracts will be fully covered by proceeds we will receive at auction, plus our commission;
- our Revenue Rates (as defined herein), the sustainability of those rates, the impact of our commission rate and fee changes, and the seasonality of GAP and revenues;
- the impact of market uncertainty on equipment seller behavior;
- our future capital expenditures;
- the proportion of our revenues and operating costs denominated in currencies other than the United States ("U.S.") dollar or the effect of any currency exchange and interest rate fluctuations on our results of operations;
- financing available to us and the sufficiency of our working capital to meet our financial needs;
- our ability to satisfy our present operating requirements and fund future growth through existing working capital and credit facilities; and
- our ability to secure our information technology and systems against cybersecurity attacks and unauthorized access.

Forward-looking statements are typically identified by such words as "anticipate", "believe", "could", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "ongoing", "plan", "potential", "predict", "will", "should", "would", "could", "likely", "generally", "future", "period to period", "long term", or the negative of these terms, and similar expressions intended to identify forward-looking statements. Our forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. While we have not described all potential risks related to our business and owning our common shares, the important factors listed under "Risk Factors" in the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" (the "MD&A") for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, attached in Exhibit 2 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F, are among those that we consider may affect our performance materially or could cause our actual financial and operational results to differ significantly from our expectations. Except as required by applicable securities law and regulations of relevant securities exchanges, we do not intend to update publicly any forward-looking statements, even if our expectations have been affected by new information, future events or other developments. You should consider our forward-looking statements in light of these and other relevant factors.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company performed an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), of the effectiveness of Ritchie Bros.' disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of December 31, 2014. Based on this evaluation, the Company's CEO and CFO concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective, as of that date, to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or

submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to its management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Furthermore, we concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") rules and forms.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting for the Company as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of the Company's CEO and CFO, overseen by the Company's Board of Directors and implemented by the Company's management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and the requirements of the SEC.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with policies and procedures may deteriorate.

Management has assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014. In making this assessment, management used the criteria described in "Internal Control – Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) ("COSO"). Based on its assessment under the framework in COSO, management has concluded that internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2014.

Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, has audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting, as stated in their report which is attached hereto as part of Exhibit 3.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2014 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

The Company's Board of Directors has determined that it has at least one audit committee financial expert serving on its Audit Committee. Mr. Robert G. Elton has been determined to be such audit committee financial expert and is independent, as that term is defined by the New York Stock Exchange's ("NYSE") corporate governance listing standards applicable to the Company for Audit Committee membership. The SEC has indicated that the designation of Mr. Elton as an audit committee financial expert does not: (1) make Mr. Elton an "expert" for any purpose; (2) impose any duties, obligations or liability on Mr. Elton that are greater than those imposed on members of the Audit Committee and Board of Directors who do not carry this designation, or (3) affect the duties, obligations or liability of any other member of the Audit Committee or Board of Directors.

Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the "Code of Conduct") that applies to all employees, officers and directors. The Code of Conduct includes, among other things, written standards for the Company's CEO, CFO and principal accounting officer that are required by the SEC for a code of ethics applicable to such officers. The Code of Conduct is available at the Company's internet website, www.rbauction.com or by telephoning the Company's Corporate Secretary at 778-331-5500. The Company intends to disclose on its website within five days following the date of any such amendment or waiver, any amendment or waiver of the code of ethics portion of its Code of Conduct applicable to these officers that is required by SEC rules or regulations to be disclosed publicly, and to keep such disclosure available on the website for at least a 12-month period.

Principal Accountant Fees And Services

Ernst & Young LLP served as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for the year ended December 31, 2014. For a description of the aggregate fees billed by the Principal Accountants during fiscal 2014 and 2013 by category of service (audit fees, audit-related fees, tax fees and all other fees), refer to the "Annual Information Form" (the "AIF") under "Audit Committee Information", which is attached as Exhibit 1 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F and incorporated by reference herein.

Additional Corporate Governance Information

Additional information regarding the Company's corporate governance practices is included in our Information Circular for our most recent annual general meeting of shareholders and on the Company's internet website at www.rbauction.com. Any foreign private issuer listed on the NYSE is required to report any significant ways in which its corporate governance practices differ from those required for United States companies under NYSE listing standards. The Company is in conformance with the NYSE corporate governance requirements applicable to United States companies.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future material effect on the Company's financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Contractual Obligations

For a description of the Company's aggregate known contractual obligations as of December 31, 2014, refer to the MD&A under "Liquidity and Capital Resources — Contractual Obligations", which is attached as Exhibit 2 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F and incorporated by reference herein.

Audit Committee

The Company's Board of Directors has a separately-designated standing Audit Committee established in accordance with section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the purpose of overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Company and audits of the Company's annual financial statements. As of the date of this Report, the members of the Audit Committee are Robert G. Elton, Eric Patel, and Edward B. Pitoniak. Mr. Elton serves as Chair of the Audit Committee.

Undertaking

The Company undertakes to make available, in person or by telephone, representatives to respond to inquiries made by the SEC staff, and to furnish promptly, when requested to do so by the SEC staff, information relating to: the securities registered pursuant to Form 40-F, the securities in relation to which the obligation to file an Annual Report on Form 40-F arises, or transactions in said securities.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, the Registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 40-F and has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized.

RITCHIE BROS. AUCTIONEERS INCORPORATED

By: /s/ DARREN WATT
Name: Darren Watt
Title: Corporate Secretary

Date: February 26, 2015

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
1.	Annual Information Form of the Registrant dated February 26, 2015.
2.	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2014.
3.	The following audited consolidated financial statements of the Registrant, together with the independent auditors' reports dated February 25, 2015 of Ernst & Young LLP:
	a. Consolidated Income Statements for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013
	b. Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013
	c. Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013
	d. Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013
	e. Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 and
	f. Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
4.	Consent dated February 25, 2015 of Ernst & Young LLP.
31.1	Certificate of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certificate of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certificate of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certificate of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

EXHIBIT NO. 1

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

February 26, 2015

Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated
9500 Glenlyon Parkway
Burnaby, British Columbia
Canada V5J 0C6
(778) 331-5500

www.rbauction.com

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Unless the context otherwise requires, “Ritchie Bros.”, the “Company”, “we”, “us” or “our” each refer to Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated and its predecessor entities, either alone or together with its subsidiaries. Unless otherwise specified, references to years are references to calendar years and references to quarters are references to calendar quarters. All dollar amounts are denominated in United States Dollars.

Certain names in this document are our trademarks.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Information Form contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on our current expectations and estimates about our business and markets, and include, among others, statements relating to:

- our future performance, objectives and targets;
- our ability to drive shareholder value through management structure and reorganization changes, including our ability to reinvigorate revenue and earnings growth, optimize capital allocation and structure, and improve Return on Net Assets ("RONA")[1];
- our ability to implement and meet performance measurement metrics aligned with our new strategic plan;
- growth of our operations, including the addition or replacement of auction sites;
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- the effect of an increased number of our Revenue Producers (as defined below), including our Territory Managers ("TMs") and our territory sales support personnel, on our sales team performance, GAP and revenues;
- the relative percentage of GAP represented by straight commission or underwritten (guarantee and inventory) contracts, and its impact on revenues and profitability;
- whether our exposure from guarantee contracts will be fully covered by proceeds we will receive at auction, plus our commission;
- our Revenue Rates[1], the sustainability of those rates, the impact of our commission rate and fee changes, and the seasonality of GAP and revenues;

[1] As defined in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, which is incorporated by reference in this document.

- the impact of market uncertainty on equipment seller behavior;
- our future capital expenditures;
- the proportion of our revenues and operating costs denominated in currencies other than the United States ("U.S.") dollar or the effect of any currency exchange and interest rate fluctuations on our results of operations;
- financing available to us and the sufficiency of our working capital to meet our financial needs;
- our ability to satisfy our present operating requirements and fund future growth through existing working capital and credit facilities; and
- our ability to secure our information technology and systems against cybersecurity attacks and unauthorized access.

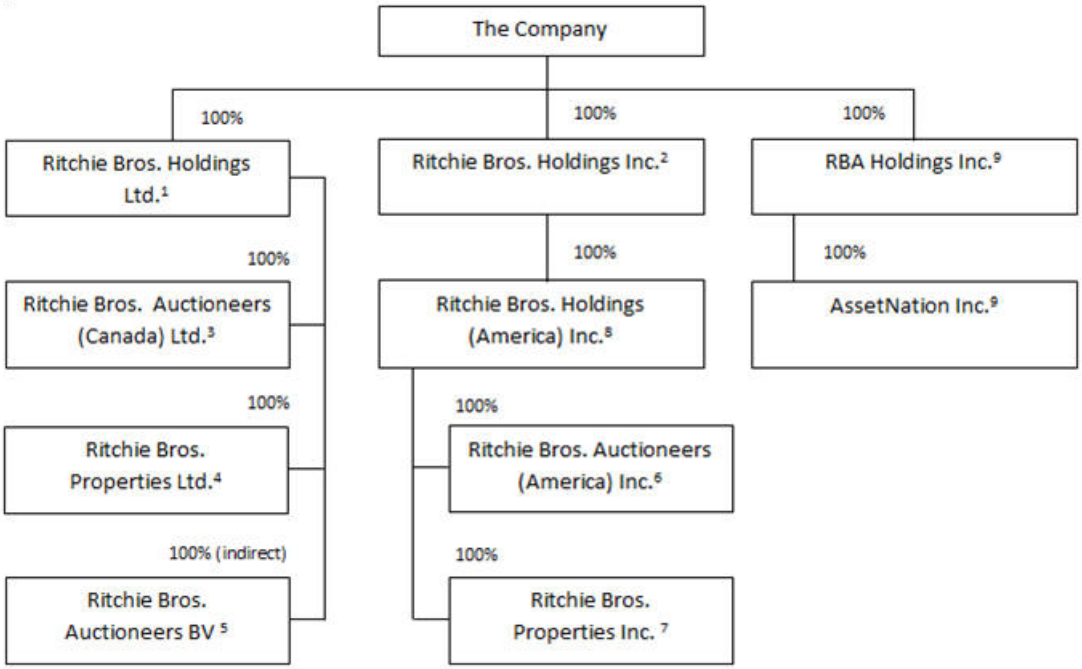
Forward-looking statements are typically identified by such words as "anticipate", "believe", "could", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "ongoing", "plan", "potential", "predict", "will", "should", "would", "could", "likely", "generally", "future", "period to period", "long term", or the negative of these terms, and similar expressions intended to identify forward-looking statements. Our forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. While we have not described all potential risks related to our business and owning our common shares, the important factors listed under "Risk Factors" in the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" (the "MD&A") for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, which is incorporated by reference in this document, are among those we consider may affect our performance materially or could cause our actual financial and operational results to differ significantly from our predictions. Except as required by applicable securities law and regulations of relevant securities exchanges, we do not intend to update publicly any forward-looking statements, even if our predictions have been affected by new information, future events or other developments. You should consider our forward-looking statements in light of the factors listed under "Risk Factors" herein and other relevant factors.

THE COMPANY

Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated was amalgamated on December 12, 1997 under, and is governed by, the *Canada Business Corporation Act*. Our articles were amended (a) on May 2, 2000 to permit our directors to set the number of directors on our Board of Directors (our "Board") by resolution of the Board, subject to the limits set out in our articles, and to permit our directors to appoint one or more additional directors to our Board between shareholder meetings, provided that the total number of directors does not exceed 1/3 of the number of directors elected at the previous annual general meeting; and (b) on April 19, 2004 to subdivide each of our Common Shares outstanding on May 4, 2004 into two Common Shares.

Our registered office is located at 1300 — 777 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V7Y 1K2. Our executive office is located at 9500 Glenlyon Parkway, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada V5J 0C6 and our telephone number is (778) 331-5500. We maintain a website at www.rbauction.com. None of the information on our website is incorporated into this Annual Information Form by this or any other reference.

The following diagram illustrates the primary intercorporate relationships of our company and our principal operating subsidiaries:



Notes:

1. Ritchie Bros. Holdings Ltd. is a corporation continued under the laws of Canada.
2. Ritchie Bros. Holdings Inc. is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington, United States.
3. Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers (Canada) Ltd. is a corporation incorporated under the laws of Canada.
4. Ritchie Bros. Properties Ltd. is a corporation incorporated under the laws of Canada.
5. Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers B.V. is a corporation incorporated under the laws of The Netherlands.
6. Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers (America) Inc. is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington, United States.
7. Ritchie Bros. Properties Inc. is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington, United States.
8. Ritchie Bros. Holdings (America) Inc. is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington, United States.
9. RBA Holdings Inc. and AssetNation Inc. are corporations incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States.

OVERVIEW

Ritchie Bros. (NYSE & TSX: RBA) is the well-established world leader for the exchange of used equipment, completing over $4.2 billion of equipment transactions during 2014. Our expertise, global reach, market insight and trusted brand provide us with a unique and leading position in the used equipment market. We primarily sell equipment for our customers through unreserved auctions at 44 auction sites worldwide. In addition, during 2013 we commercially launched EquipmentOne, an online used equipment marketplace to reach a broader customer base. These two complementary exchange solutions provide different value propositions to equipment owners and allow us to meet the needs and preferences of a wide spectrum of equipment sellers.

Ritchie Bros. focuses on the sale of heavy machinery. Through our unreserved auctions and online marketplaces, we sell a broad range of used and unused industrial assets, including equipment, trucks and other assets used in the construction, transportation, agricultural, material handling, mining, forestry, energy and marine industries. The majority of the assets sold through our sales channels would be classified as construction machinery. We operate in 19 countries worldwide. Our world headquarters are located in Vancouver, Canada.

Gross Auction Proceeds[2] ("GAP") represent the total proceeds from all items sold at our auctions and online marketplaces. Our GAP was $4.2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing a 10% increase from 2013.

Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers — Our core unreserved auction business

Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers is the world's largest industrial auctioneer, and our core business is providing unreserved auction services to equipment buyers and sellers. Our adherence to the unreserved auction process is one of our founding principles and we believe one of our most significant competitive advantages. All Ritchie Bros. auctions are unreserved, meaning that there are no minimum bids or reserve prices on any item sold at our auctions. Each item is sold to the highest bidder, regardless of price. This process, combined with our global market reach, ensures that each item sold at our auctions is sold for global market value. In addition, consignors, or their agents, are not allowed to bid on or buy back or in any way influence the selling price of their own equipment. This policy provides a transparent environment for our auction bidders.

Our bidders participate in our auctions in person, by proxy, or through real-time online bidding. Online participation in our auctions has increased steadily since that option was introduced in 2002. Most online bidders still visit our auction sites prior to the auction, in order to test and inspect the equipment being sold.

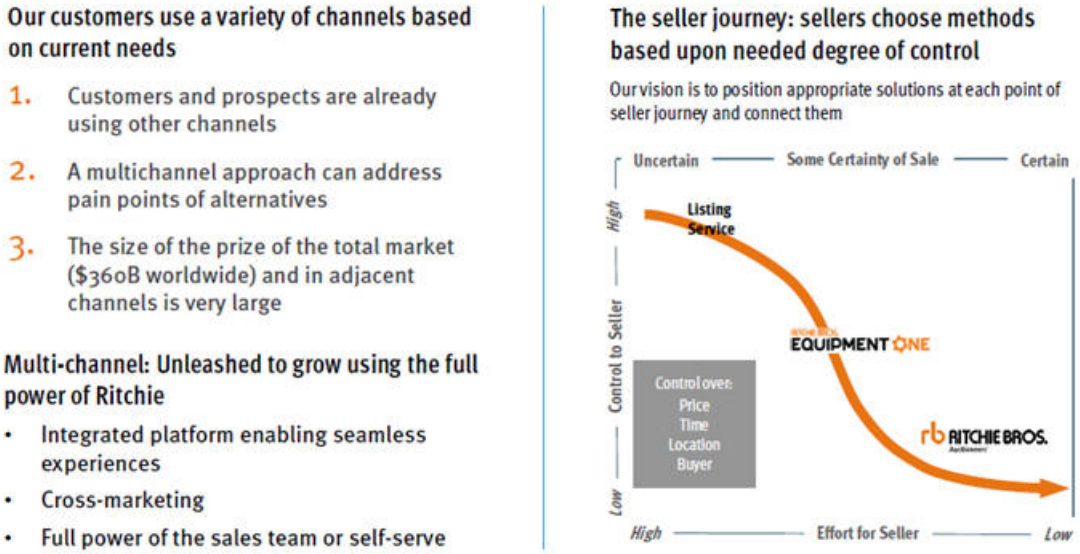
Consignment volumes at our auctions are affected by a number of factors, including regular fleet upgrades and reconfigurations, financial pressure, retirements, and inventory reductions, as well as by the timing of the completion of major construction and other projects. We generally cannot influence the decision of an equipment owner whether to sell, but once they have made the decision to sell, our sales team's opportunity is to demonstrate the Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers value proposition and have the equipment contributed to one of our unreserved auctions.

[2] Our definition of GAP may differ from those used by other participants in our industry. GAP is an important measure we use in comparing and assessing our operating performance. It is not a measure of our financial performance, liquidity or revenue and is not presented in our consolidated financial statements. We believe that revenues, which is the most directly comparable measure in our consolidated income statement, and certain other line items, are best understood by considering their relationship to GAP.

Over 60% of our core auction sales go to buyers from outside the region of sale. Our ability to consistently draw significant numbers of local and international bidders from many different markets to our auctions, most of whom are end users rather than resellers, is appealing to sellers of used equipment and trucks and helps us to attract consignments to our auctions. Higher consignment volumes attract more bidders, which in turn attract more consignments, and so on in a self-reinforcing process that has helped us to achieve a history of significant growth and momentum in our business which is reflected in our core auction GAP growth.

EquipmentOne — Our online used equipment marketplace

EquipmentOne is a secure online marketplace designed for equipment owners who require higher levels of control over the selling process, while potentially taking on more effort. Used equipment sellers use a variety of channels to meet their needs and bringing the EquipmentOne channel to our customers provides an addition solution set for their selling needs.



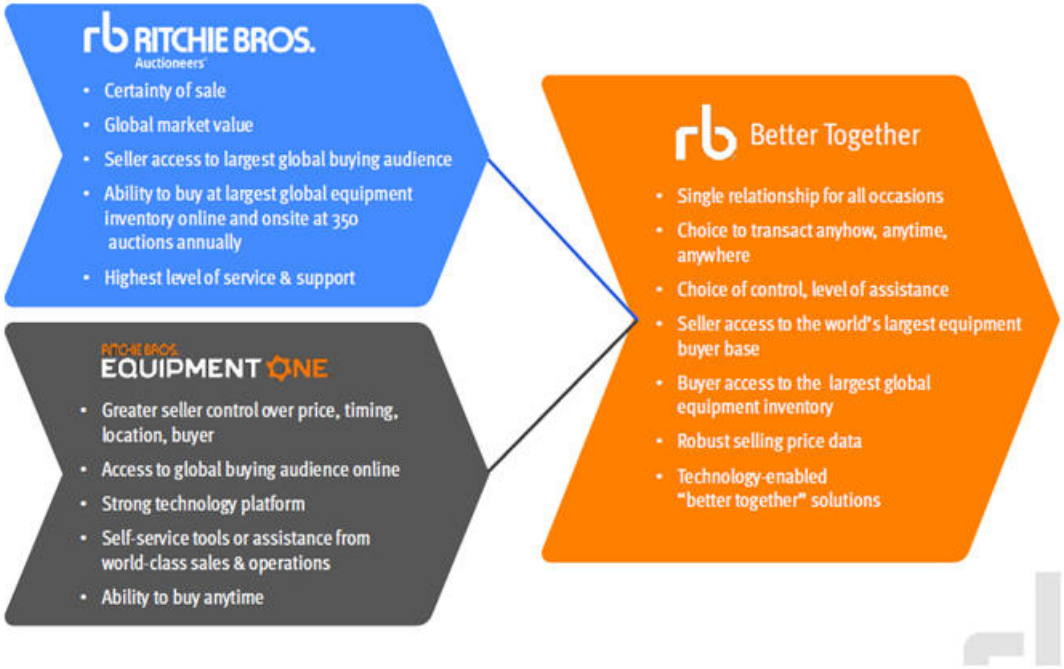
Ritchie Bros. commercially launched EquipmentOne (an Online Negotiation Engine) in 2013 to reach the segment of the used equipment transaction market that prefers to retain control over the sales process. Through EquipmentOne (www.equipmentone.com), equipment sellers are able to list their equipment on the online marketplace, receive and accept offers, and complete and settle their sale.

EquipmentOne is an online marketplace that equipment sellers can navigate independently, while still leveraging Ritchie Bros.' trusted brand and transaction processing. EquipmentOne facilitates the completion of sales through a settlement process that protects both the seller and the buyer. Once a sale is agreed upon, buyers are instructed to pay the purchase price of the sale to Ritchie Bros. to hold in escrow. When the funds are received, the seller is informed that they can release the sold equipment to the purchaser. When the purchaser provides approval to Ritchie Bros. that the equipment is as advertised, we then release the net sales proceeds to the seller.

We still consider EquipmentOne to be in a start-up phase, and as such, we do not anticipate that the online marketplace will contribute materially to our overall operations for several years. However, we believe that there is a substantial growth opportunity for this business line and believe that this supports this business.

Complementary 'Better Together' value propositions

The following table demonstrates how our business segments complement each other by providing our customers with a variety of onsite and online participation options and synergistically are 'Better Together':



HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF OUR BUSINESS

Our company was founded in 1958 in the small town of Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada. We held our first major industrial auction in 1963, selling over $600,000 worth of construction equipment in Radium, British Columbia. While our early auction sales were held primarily in Western Canada, Ritchie Bros. expanded eastward in Canada through the 1960s.

By 1970, we had established operations in the United States and held our first American sale in Beaverton, Oregon. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, we held auctions in additional locations across Canada and an increasing number of American states. In 1987, we held our first European auctions in Liverpool, United Kingdom and Rotterdam, The Netherlands. Our first Australian auction was held in 1990, and this was followed by expansion into Asia, with subsequent sales in Japan, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Thailand and Singapore. We held our first Mexican auction in 1995 and our first Middle Eastern auction in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, in 1997.

Although we expect that most of our growth in the near future will come from expanding our business and increasing our penetration in regions where we already have a presence, such as the United States and Western Europe, we believe that emerging markets such as China offer significant potential for growth in the long-term.

In 1994, we introduced our prototype auction facility, opening new permanent auction sites in Fort Worth, Texas and Olympia, Washington that represented significant improvements over the facilities being used at the time by other industrial equipment auctioneers. We have since constructed similar facilities in various locations in Canada, the United States, Mexico, Europe, Australia, Asia and the Middle East. We have 44 auction sites at the date of this Annual Information Form.

In March 1998, we completed an initial public offering of our common shares. Our common shares trade on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, and the Toronto Stock Exchange, or TSX, under the ticker symbol “RBA”.

On May 15, 2012, we purchased AssetNation, an online marketplace and solutions provider for surplus and salvage assets based in the United States. Leveraging AssetNation’s technology and e-commerce expertise in early 2013 we commercially launched our new online marketplace, EquipmentOne.

THE USED EQUIPMENT MARKET OPPORTUNITY

Ritchie Bros. is the well-established world leader for used equipment sales. Our market position, in itself, is a competitive advantage. As we sell more used equipment than anyone else, we attract the largest audience of interested used equipment buyers. This in turn attracts more equipment sellers. This cycle continues to bolster our growth, which is demonstrated by our long history of expansion.

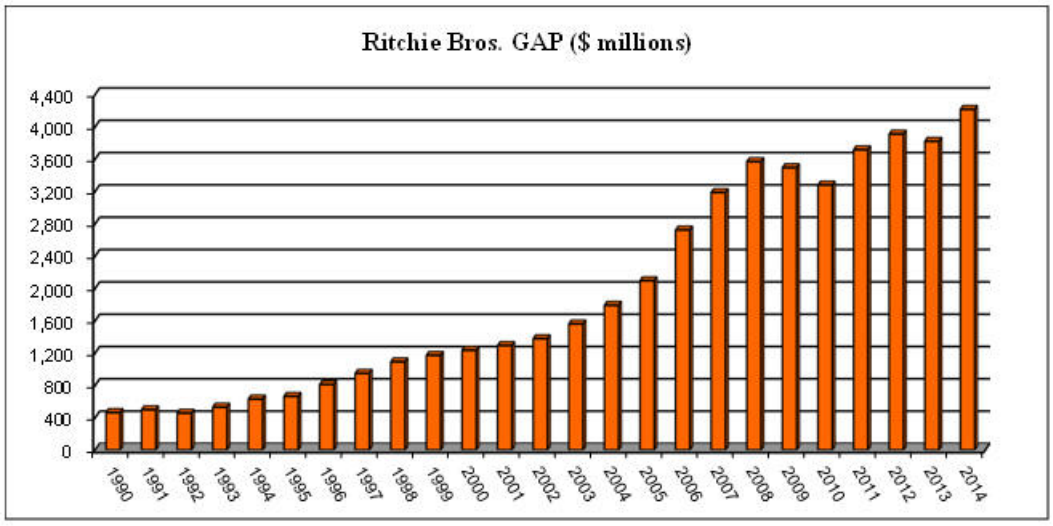
We have recently updated our estimate of the annual global used equipment market, through a review of the construction, transportation and agricultural used equipment markets. Based on this review, we believe the global used equipment market is valued at approximately $360 billion. The market is highly fragmented, with Ritchie Bros. being the largest player in this space.

The volume of used equipment transactions is affected by the ongoing production of new equipment and trucks, the demand for equipment, the rate of equipment utilization and the motivations of equipment owners to realign and replace their fleets. Ritchie Bros. goal is to capture a greater proportion of the transactions through its multichannel strategy.

Ritchie Bros.’ businesses generate revenue based on a percent of the selling price of goods sold through our sales channels. As such, influences on used equipment pricing can affect corporate performance. Factors such as regional or global economic and construction activity, the supply of good quality used equipment, availability of low-cost financing and changes to regional regulations can affect the demand for, and therefore price of, equipment sold through our auctions and our online marketplace.

COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

Our key strengths provide distinct competitive advantages and have enabled us to achieve significant and profitable growth over the long term. Our GAP has grown at a compound annual growth rate of 9.24% over the last 25 years, as illustrated below.



Reputation for Conducting Unreserved Auctions. We believe that our widely known commitment to fair dealing and the unreserved auction process is a key contributor to our growth and success. All of our auctions are unreserved, meaning that there are no minimum bids or reserve prices; each and every item is sold to the highest bidder on the day of the auction regardless of the price. Consignors are prohibited by contract from bidding on their own consigned items at the auction or in any way artificially affecting the auction results. Bidders at our auctions have confidence that if they are the highest bidder on an item, then they are the buyer of that item, regardless of price. We believe that Ritchie Bros.' reputation for conducting only unreserved auctions is a major reason why bidders are willing to commit the necessary time and effort to participate in our auctions, and we believe that the size and breadth of the resulting bidding audiences enables us generally to achieve higher prices than our competitors.

Ability to Transcend Local Market Conditions. We market each auction to a global customer base of potential bidders, through the use of digital media, print media and the internet. Because bidders are willing to travel between regions and countries to attend our auctions, and are able to participate over the internet if they are unable or choose not to attend in person, consignors have confidence that they will receive the world market price for their equipment. In recent periods, an average of approximately 60% of the value of equipment sold at any particular auction has left the region of the sale.

International Scope. We have substantial expertise in marketing, assembling and conducting auctions in international markets. We have conducted auctions in more than 20 countries and we regularly hold auctions in North America, Central America, Europe, Australia, Asia and the Middle East.

Extensive Network of Auction Sites. Our international network of auction sites is attractive to consignors of trucks and equipment with widely dispersed fleets and also to manufacturers wanting to access multiple regional markets. We believe that our network of auction sites has allowed us to achieve economies of scale by holding more frequent and larger auctions at our existing facilities, thereby taking advantage of our considerable operating capacity without incurring significant incremental costs. In addition, many of our auction sites are equipped with state-of-the-art painting and refurbishing facilities which, together with purpose-built auction theatres and equipment display yards, allow us to deliver a uniquely high level of service to our customers. Our secure yards enable our bidders to inspect, test and compare assets available for sale at our auctions, and give them confidence that the assets on which they are bidding exist and will be in the same condition when they pick them up as they were when they purchased them. Our consignors take comfort knowing their assets are under our care, custody and control, and that we are looking after all details in connection with the auction, including load-out by buyers.

Proprietary Databases. We maintain sophisticated databases containing information on several million pieces of equipment sold around the world, detailed information regarding new equipment prices and listings of stolen equipment. Together with our unique and comprehensive information about the flow of equipment coming to market, these databases help us to identify market trends and estimate equipment values.

We also maintain a proprietary customer information database containing detailed information on users of our online bidding service, including each customer's auction attendance, trade association memberships, buying habits and other information. This database enables us to identify customers who might be interested in the equipment being sold at any particular auction.

Internet Services. We believe that our extensive internet presence and the tools available on our website are valuable to buyers and sellers of equipment and represent a distinct competitive advantage for Ritchie Bros. Our online bidding service has enhanced our ability to transcend local market conditions and offer international scope to equipment buyers and sellers at our auctions. It has also increased the number of bidders participating in our auctions, which we believe has led to higher selling prices. We launched our internet bidding service in 2002, and in 2014 we sold over $1.6 billion of equipment to users of this service. In 2014, customers bidding in our live industrial auctions over the internet accounted for over 62% of total industrial auction registrations. Our internet bidding service gives our auction customers the choice of how they want to do business with us and access to both live and online auction participation. The average number of registered bidders, both online and on-site, participating in our industrial auctions has increased 84% to 1,988 registered bidders in 2014 from 1,080 bidders in 2001, prior to the implementation our internet bidding service.

In 2010 we launched our new 21-language Ritchie Bros. website, with enhanced features such as high quality zoomable photos, watch lists and other valuable features. The website (www.rbauction.com) now enables customers to interact with us more easily, as well as search for and purchase the equipment they need, and we believe it is a powerful tool for attracting new non-English speaking customers.

In 2011 we launched our detailed equipment information ("DEI") program, in which we provide free of charge on our website to all customers much more detailed information and photos about the equipment to be sold at our auctions. We believe this program is allowing customers to shop with greater ease and bid with more confidence, and has made our auctions more appealing to a broader range of equipment owners.

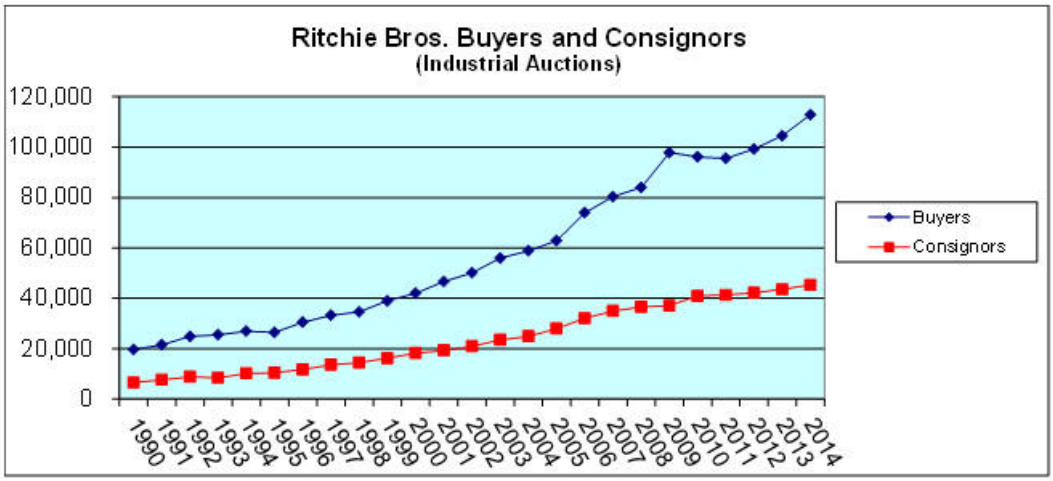
In 2013, we launched our online equipment marketplace, EquipmentOne (www.equipmentone.com), which provides equipment sellers with control over the selling price and the sales process. EquipmentOne appeals to equipment sellers who want to manage the process, decide if and when to sell, and negotiate a selling price. This optionality appeals to companies and equipment owners who would prefer to sell only under certain conditions.

In 2014, average monthly users of our Ritchie Bros. and EquipmentOne websites totaled 775,237, a 13% increase compared to the previous year.

Size and Financial Resources. In addition to being the world's largest auctioneer of industrial equipment, we believe that we sell more used trucks and equipment than any other company, including non-auction companies such as manufacturers, dealers and brokers, making us the largest participant in this highly fragmented market. In addition to our strong market position, we have the financial resources to offer our consignors flexible contract options such as guarantee and inventory contracts, to invest in new technologies and services such as EquipmentOne, and to expand into new markets.

Dedicated and Experienced Workforce. Our sales and support team is a key part of our customer service effort. We had 1,474 full-time employees at December 31, 2014, including 353 revenue producers[3] and 29 Trainee Territory Managers.

These competitive advantages have enabled us to hold successful auctions that are appealing to both buyers and consignors, as evidenced by the growth in the number of buyers and consignors participating in our auctions, set out in the graph below, and the resulting growth in our GAP.

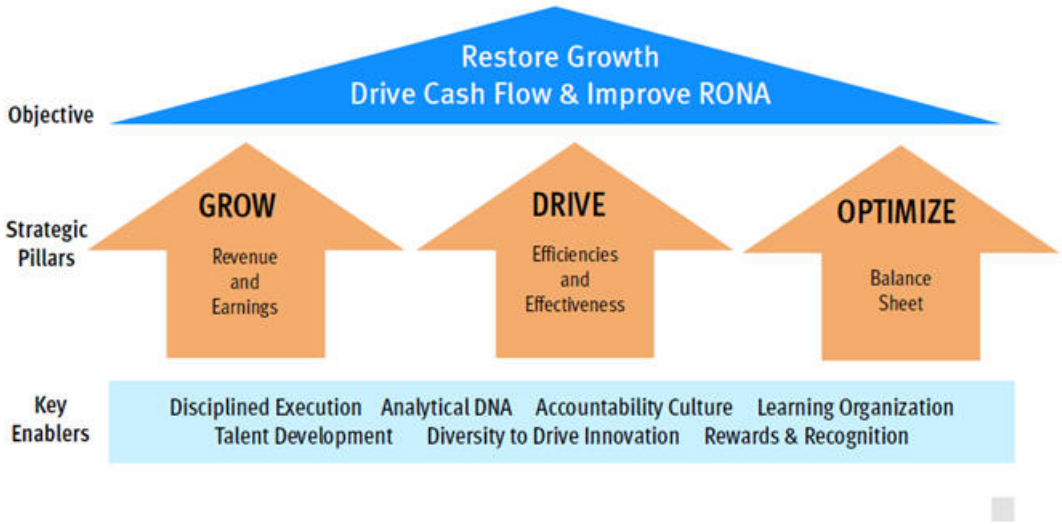


We believe that this momentum, together with our reputation, size and financial resources, gives our customers confidence in our auction services, which should contribute to our growth over the long term.

[3] Revenue producers is a term used to describe our revenue producing sales staff. This definition is comprised of Regional Sales Managers, and TMs.

STRATEGY

Over the past several years our strategy has continued to evolve. During 2014 we updated our strategy to outline the following key objectives, pillars and supporting enablers:



There are three main drivers to our strategy and roadmap to generating shareholder value:

1) **Grow** Revenue and Earnings

We are committed to pursuing growth initiatives that will further enhance our sector reach, drive geographic depth, meet a broader set of customer needs, and add scale to our operations. EquipmentOne is a key part of a full-service offering to provide our customers with a menu of options that cater to their needs at different points of their asset disposition journey. This "**Better Together**" strategy of offering EquipmentOne alongside our core auction services is a key step in developing a truly multi-channel offering to our market. In addition, we will focus on accelerating our Strategic Accounts growth, developing Global Key Accounts, and improving the overall performance and use of our underwritten contracts.

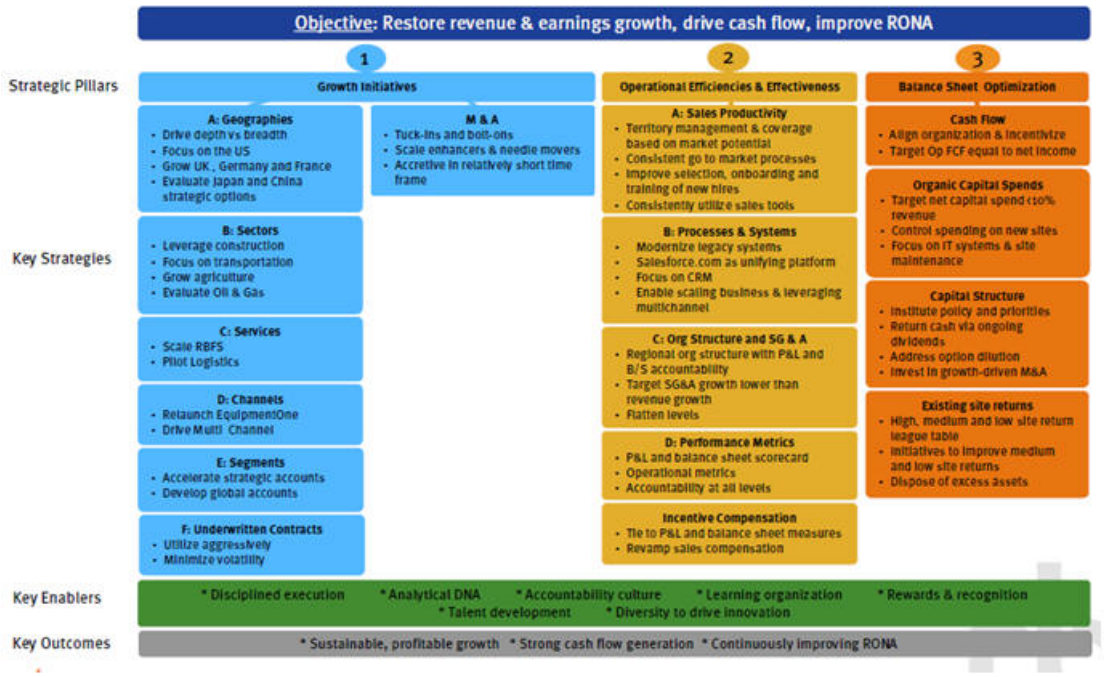
2) **Drive** Efficiencies and Effectiveness

We plan to take advantage of opportunities to improve the overall effectiveness of our organization by enhancing sales productivity, modernizing and integrating our legacy IT systems and optimizing business processes. We are also implementing formal performance measurement metrics (such as a **Performance Scorecard**) to gauge our effectiveness and progress, and will better align our executive compensation plans with our new strategy and key targets. We are also better aligning our organizational structure to help us more effectively meet the needs of our customers in each of our regions. We believe this will enhance the agility of our organization, and our decision making processes, to better serve our customers.

3) **Optimize** our Balance Sheet

Our business model provides us with the unique ability to generate strong cash. Cash flow represents our ability to convert revenue into cash, and provides a meaningful indication of the strength inherent in our business. We will focus not only on profit growth but also cash flow growth. There will also be an increased emphasis on site performance — specifically on the return we are receiving for the investments we have made in each region. The majority of our sites meet these return expectations and some are significantly exceeding them.

A more detailed outline of our strategy is as follows:



Acronyms used in the above table not previously described include “RBFS” for Ritchie Bros. Financial Services, “M&A” for mergers and acquisitions, “CRM” for customer relationship management, “SG&A” for selling, general and administrative expenses, “B/S” for balance sheet, “P&L” for profit and loss (or income) statement, and “Op FCF” for Operating Free Cash Flow.

Our more immediate focuses in the coming years will be on the following drivers of growth and strategic opportunities:

Average Annual Targets and 'Evergreen' Model

Our 'Evergreen' Model refers to the annual targets we believe we can achieve over the next five to seven years. Over the past six months we have reviewed our strategies along with our financial models and believe that our strategic focuses will support the targets that are described below over the next five to seven years.

Performance Metric	Average Annual Targets
• GAP Growth (%)	High Single Digit to Low Double Digits
• Revenue Growth (%)	Mid Single Digit to High Single Digit
• SG&A Growth (%)	Will grow slower than revenues
• Operating Income Margin (& EBITDA Margin)	50 bps +
• EPS Growth (%)	High Single Digit to Low Double Digits
• Net Capex Intensity	<10%
• Operating Free Cash Flow % of Net Earnings	>100%
• RONA [5] Increase	50 bps +
• Dividend Payout Ratio	55% to 60%
• Net Debt / Adjusted EBITDA	<2.5X

For definitions of the performance metrics in the table above, including GAP, Operating Income Margin, Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization ("EBITDA"), EBITDA Margin, Net Capex Intensity, Operating FCF, RONA, and Net Debt/Adjusted EBITDA, refer to the MD&A under "Non-GAAP Measures", which is incorporated by reference in this document.

Our strategic initiatives and investments are designed to drive our average annual targets [4]. These targets reflect the growth, leverage and cash flow generation we believe are inherent in our business model. Our focus will be on achieving these targets by driving growth in our GAP and leveraging our existing infrastructure.

4 These are our own objectives and whether we can achieve them will depend on a number of factors, some of which may not be within our control. Please refer to the discussion under 'Risk Factors' below. As these are objectives, there is no assurance that we will be able to achieve these objectives as set out above.

Update on our 2014 Strategy

For a detailed analysis of our performance against our objectives refer to the MD&A under “Update on our 2014 Strategy”, which is attached as Exhibit 2 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F and incorporated by reference herein.

OPERATIONS

The majority of our business continues to be generated by our core auction operations. The contribution of our EquipmentOne business was not significant during 2014 and 2013.

During 2014 we conducted 233 unreserved industrial auctions at locations in North America, Central America, Europe, the Middle East, Australia and Asia. We also held 116 unreserved agricultural auctions in 2014. Although our auctions varied in size, the average Ritchie Bros. industrial auction in 2014 had the following characteristics:

Average per industrial auction	Year ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
GAP	$16.5 million	$14.3 million
Bidder registrations	1,988	1,740
Consignors	195	180
Lots	1,370	1,230

The distribution of our revenues across the geographic segments in which we operate was as follows:

Revenue distribution	United States	Canada	Europe	Other
Year ended December 31, 2014	47%	32%	12%	9%
Year ended December 31, 2013	48%	29%	14%	9%

In 2014, approximately 88% of our GAP was attributable to auctions held at our permanent auction sites and regional auction sites (2013: 89%). Please see further discussion below under “International Network of Auction Sites” for a discussion of our properties.

The remaining 12% of our GAP in 2014 came from “off-site” auctions (2013: 11%), typically held on rented or consignor-owned land. The decision as to whether to hold a particular auction at one of our sites instead of at an off-site location is influenced by the nature, amount and location of the equipment to be sold. The majority of our agricultural auctions are held at off-site locations, usually on the consignor’s farm.

Our GAP and associated revenues are affected by the seasonal nature of our business. Our GAP and revenues tend to increase during the second and fourth calendar quarters, during which time we generally conduct more business than in the first and third calendar quarters.

Some of the key elements of our auction process include:

Attracting Bidders. We believe our proprietary customer database, which contains over 556,200 customer names from approximately 194 countries, significantly enhances our ability to market our auctions effectively. We typically send tens of thousands of print and digital direct marketing materials to strategically selected customers from our database as part of our comprehensive auction marketing service. We also conduct targeted regional and industry-specific advertising and marketing campaigns and use social media to generate awareness. In addition, we present information about the majority of the consigned equipment at upcoming auctions on our website so that potential bidders can review equipment descriptions and view photographs of many of the items to be sold. We had over 463,500 bidder registrations at our industrial auctions in 2014 compared to approximately 425,000 in 2013.

Attracting Equipment. We solicit equipment consignments ranging from single pieces of equipment consigned by local owner-operators to large equipment fleets offered by multi-national consortiums upon the completion of major construction projects.

For larger consignments, our service typically begins with an equipment appraisal that gives the prospective consignor a credible estimate of the value of the appraised equipment. We believe that consignors choosing to sell their equipment at auctions choose Ritchie Bros. over other auctioneers, because they believe that selling at a Ritchie Bros. global auction is the best way to maximize the net proceeds on the sale of their assets.

Our willingness to take consignment of a customer's full equipment fleet, including ancillary assets such as inventories, parts, tools, attachments and construction materials, rather than only accepting selected items, is another valuable service that we offer to consignors that sets us apart from most of our competitors.

Attractive Contract Options. We offer consignors several contract options to meet their individual needs and sale objectives. These can include a straight commission contract, where the consignor receives the gross proceeds from the sale less a pre-negotiated commission rate, as well as alternate arrangements including guarantee contracts (where the consignor receives a guaranteed minimum amount plus an additional amount if proceeds exceed a specified level) or inventory contracts (where we purchase the equipment temporarily for resale). We refer to guarantee and inventory contracts as our underwritten business. Our underwritten business represented approximately 31% of our GAP in 2014, compared to 28% in 2013.

In order to assist customers with their equipment transactions and to build our business and position ourselves in the marketplace, in a minority of cases, we will strategically present proposals to customers that include underwritten contracts. In making the decision to strategically use an underwritten proposal, we consider a multitude of factors, including, the size and the mix of the equipment in the proposal, the condition of the equipment, the timing of the contract in relation to a particular auction and its impact on attracting additional consignments, the competitive environment, our ability to build our market share and the relationship with the customer. We have a rigorous approach to appraising and evaluating the items included in a potential underwritten deal and have a well-developed, strict internal approval process for entering into underwritten contracts.

Further, the choice by equipment owners between straight commission, guarantee, or inventory contracts, if presented by us, depends on the owner's risk tolerance and sale objectives. We work with our customers to provide them with the contract option that best suits their needs at that point in time. As a result, the mix of contracts in a particular quarter or year fluctuates and is not necessarily indicative of the mix in future periods. The composition of our auction commissions and our Revenue Rate are affected by the mix and performance of contracts entered into with consignors in the particular period and fluctuates from period to period.

Value-Added Services. We provide a wide array of services to make the auction process convenient for buyers and sellers of equipment. Examples of these services include:

- conducting title searches, where registries are commercially available, to ensure equipment is sold free and clear of all liens and encumbrances (if we are not able to deliver clear title, we provide a full refund up to the purchase price to the buyer);
- making equipment available for inspection, testing and comparison by prospective buyers;
- displaying high-quality, zoomable photographs of equipment on our website;
- providing free detailed equipment information on our website for most equipment;
- providing financing services, as well as insurance and powertrain warranty products;
- providing access at our auctions to transportation companies, customs brokerages and other service providers, and online through our partner, uShip;
- providing facilities for on-site cleaning, painting and refurbishment of equipment; and
- handling all pre-auction marketing, as well as collection and disbursement of proceeds.

MARKETING AND SALES

At December 31, 2014, we employed 353 revenue producers and 29 Trainee TMs (2013: 319 and 20, respectively). Our sales force is deployed by geographic region around the world. Each revenue producer is primarily responsible for the development of customer relationships and sourcing consignments in the representative's territory. Revenue producers are also involved in the appraisal and proposal presentation process. To encourage global teamwork and superior customer service, none of our employees is paid on a commission basis. All members of our sales force are compensated primarily by a combination of base salary and incentive bonus.

To support our revenue producers, we follow a dual marketing strategy, promoting Ritchie Bros. and the unreserved auction process in general, as well as marketing specific auctions and listings in our EquipmentOne marketplace. This dual strategy is designed to attract both consignors and bidders to our sales solutions. Our advertising and promotional efforts include the use of trade journals and magazines and attendance at numerous trade shows held around the world. We also participate in international, national and local trade associations. Digital marketing, social media and our rbauction.com website are other important components of our marketing effort. During 2014, we had 775,237 average monthly users of our websites, an increase of 13% as compared to 688,991 in 2013.

In addition to regional marketing through our sales representatives, we market through our national accounts team to large multi-national customers, including rental companies, manufacturers and finance companies, who have equipment disposition requirements in various regions and countries and can therefore benefit from our international network of auction sites.

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF AUCTION SITES

We generally attempt to establish our auction sites in industrial areas close to major cities. Although we lease some auction sites, we have historically preferred to purchase land and construct purpose-built facilities once we have established a base of business and determined that a region can generate sufficient financial returns to justify the investment.

We generally do not construct a permanent auction site in a particular region until we have conducted a number of offsite sales in the area, and often we will operate from a regional auction site for several years before considering a more permanent investment. This process allows us to establish our business and evaluate the market potential before we make a significant investment. We will not invest in a permanent auction site unless we believe there is an opportunity for significant, profitable growth in a particular region. Our average expenditure on a permanent auction site has been in the range of $20 to $25 million in recent years, including land, improvements and buildings.

We currently have 44 locations in our auction site network. A permanent auction site includes locations that we own and on which we have constructed an auction theatre and other facilities (e.g. refurbishment), and that we lease with an original term longer than three years and on which we have built permanent structures with an investment of more than $1.5 million. We have 39 permanent auction sites as of the date of this Annual Information Form.

A regional auction site is a location that we lease on a term longer than one year, have limited investment in facilities (i.e. less than $1.5 million) and on which we average more than two auctions per year on a rolling two-year basis and have at least two full time staff. This category also includes sites located on land that we own with limited investment in facilities. We have five regional auction sites as of the date of this Annual Information Form.

Our auction site network as of the date of this discussion is as follows:

Permanent Auction Sites:

	Size (Developed Acres)	*Year Placed in Service*
Canada		
Edmonton, Alberta	131	2002
Toronto, Ontario	63	1998
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	42	2006
Prince George, British Columbia	60	2003
Grande Prairie, Alberta	68	2009
Montreal, Quebec	68	2000
Halifax, Nova Scotia	28	1997
Vancouver, British Columbia	24	2010
Regina, Saskatchewan	22	2007
United States		
Orlando, Florida	182	2002
Fort Worth, Texas	109	1994
Columbus, Ohio	95	2007
Sacramento, California	90	2005
Houston, Texas	90	2009
North East, Maryland	80	2001
Chehalis, Washington	100	2012
Nashville, Tennessee	76	2006
Las Vegas, Nevada	75	2007
Denver, Colorado	70	2007
Minneapolis, Minnesota	70	2009
Atlanta, Georgia	64	1996
St Louis, Missouri	63	2010
Los Angeles, California	59	2000
Chicago, Illinois	51	2000
Phoenix, Arizona	48	2002
Kansas City, Missouri	40	2007
Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina	45	2012
Salt Lake City, Utah	37	2010
Albuquerque, New Mexico	11	1999
Other Countries		
Moerdijk, The Netherlands	62	1999
Mexico City (Polotitlan), Mexico	60	2009
Madrid (Ocaña), Spain	60	2010
Melbourne (Geelong), Australia	40	2013
Paris (St. Aubin sur Gaillon), France	50	2008
Milan (Caorso), Italy	46	2010
Dubai, United Arab Emirates	44	2005
Brisbane, Australia	42	1999
Meppen, Germany	41	2010
Tokyo (Narita), Japan	17	2010
Regional Auction Sites:		
Lethbridge, Alberta	Manchester, New Hampshire	
Tipton, California	Donington Park, United Kingdom	
Beijing, China		

At many of our auction sites we own additional property that is available for future expansion or sale. We also own land in other areas not listed or described above that may be available for future expansion or sale. Examples of this include land held for future expansion near Phoenix, Arizona and Tulare, California.

COMPETITION

The global used industrial equipment market, including the auction segment of that market, is highly fragmented. We compete for potential purchasers and sellers of industrial equipment with other auction companies and with non-auction competitors such as equipment manufacturers, distributors and dealers, equipment rental companies, and other online marketplaces. When sourcing equipment to sell at our auctions or through EquipmentOne, we compete with other auction companies, dealers and brokers, and equipment owners who have traditionally disposed of equipment through private sales.

GOVERNMENTAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

Our operations are subject to a variety of federal, provincial, state and local laws, rules and regulations throughout the world relating to, among other things, the auction business, imports and exports of equipment, worker health and safety, privacy of customer information and the use, storage, discharge and disposal of environmentally sensitive materials. In addition, our development or expansion of auction sites depends upon the receipt of required licenses, permits and other governmental authorizations, and we are subject to various local zoning requirements with regard to the location of our auction sites, which vary among jurisdictions.

Under some of the laws regulating the use, storage, discharge and disposal of environmentally sensitive materials, an owner or lessee of, or other person involved in, real estate may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous or toxic substances located on or in, or emanating from, such property, as well as related costs of investigation and property damage. These laws often impose liability without regard to whether the owner or lessee or other person knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such hazardous or toxic substances.

We typically obtain Phase I environmental assessment reports prepared by independent environmental consultants in connection with our site acquisitions and leases. A Phase I environmental assessment consists of a site visit, historical record review, interviews and reports, with the purpose of identifying potential environmental conditions associated with the subject property. There can be no assurance, however, that acquired or leased sites have been operated in compliance with environmental laws and regulations or that future uses or conditions will not result in the imposition of environmental liability upon us or expose us to third-party actions such as tort suits. Although we have insurance to protect us from such liability, there can also be no assurance that it will cover any or all potential losses.

There are restrictions in the United States and Europe that may affect the ability of equipment owners to transport certain equipment between specified jurisdictions. One example of these restrictions is environmental certification requirements in the United States, which prevent non-certified equipment from being entered into commerce in the United States. In addition, engine emission standards in some jurisdictions limit the operation of certain trucks and equipment in those markets. We expect these emission standards to be implemented in additional jurisdictions or to be strengthened in existing jurisdictions in the future.

We are committed to contributing to the protection of the natural environment by preventing and reducing adverse impacts of our operations. As part of our commitment, we aim to:

- empower our employees to identify and address environmental issues;
- consider environmental impacts as part of all business decisions;
- conduct business in compliance with applicable regulations and legislation, and where appropriate, adopt the most stringent standards as our global benchmark;
- use resources wisely and efficiently to minimize our environmental impact;
- communicate transparently with our stakeholders about environmental matters;
- conduct ongoing assessments to ensure compliance and good stewardship; and
- hold management accountable for providing leadership on environmental matters, achieving targets and providing education to employees.

We believe that by following these principles, we will be able to achieve our objective to be in compliance with applicable environmental laws and make a positive contribution to the protection of the natural environment.

Our operational and marketing activities are subject to various types of regulations, including laws relating to the protection of personal information, consumer protection and competition. For example, the Canadian Anti-Spam Law ("CASL") came into force on July 1, 2014. CASL prohibits the transmission of commercial electronic messages to an email address without consent and it also requires certain formalities to be complied with, including the ability to unsubscribe easily from subsequent messages.

We believe that we are in compliance in all material respects with all laws, rules, regulations and requirements that affect our business, and that compliance with such laws, rules, regulations and requirements does not impose a material impediment on our ability to conduct our business.

RISK FACTORS

Disclosure relating to risk factors concerning us and our business is included under "Risk Factors" in the MD&A for the years ended December 31, 2014, which has been filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, and is incorporated in this document by reference.

DIVIDENDS

We currently pay a regular quarterly cash dividend of $0.140 per common share. We currently intend to continue to declare and pay a regular quarterly cash dividend on our common shares; however, any decision to declare and pay dividends in the future will be made at the discretion of our Board, after taking into account our operating results, financial condition, cash requirements, financing agreement restrictions and any other factors our Board may deem relevant. In 2014, we paid total cash dividends of $0.540 per common share, compared to $0.505 per common share in 2013 and $0.470 per common share in 2012.

Because Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated is a holding company with no material assets other than the shares of its subsidiaries, our ability to pay dividends on our common shares depends on the income and cash flow of our subsidiaries. No financing agreements to which our subsidiaries are party currently restrict those subsidiaries from paying dividends.

Pursuant to income tax legislation, Canadian resident individuals who receive “eligible dividends” in 2006 and subsequent years will be entitled to an enhanced gross-up and dividend tax credit on such dividends. All dividends that we pay are “eligible dividends” unless indicated otherwise.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

We have the following shares authorized for issuance and issued and outstanding as of the date of this Annual Information Form:

Description	Number Authorized	Number Issued and Outstanding
Common shares, without par value	Unlimited	107,854,734
Senior preferred shares, without par value, issuable in series	Unlimited	None
Junior preferred shares, without par value, issuable in series	Unlimited	None

Our Board is authorized to determine the designations, rights and restrictions to be attached to the Senior preferred shares and Junior preferred shares (together, the “preferred shares”) upon issuance. No preferred shares have been issued.

Holders of our common shares are entitled to one vote for each common share held on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders. Subject to preferences that may be applicable to any preferred shares outstanding at the time, holders of common shares are entitled to receive ratably any dividends as may be declared from time to time by our Board out of funds legally available for dividends. Please refer to the “Dividends” section above. In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up, holders of common shares are entitled to share ratably in all of our assets remaining after payment of liabilities and any liquidation preferences of any outstanding preferred shares.

We have adopted a Shareholder Rights Plan, the purpose of which is to discourage discriminatory or unfair take-over offers for our company and to provide our Board with time, if appropriate, to pursue alternatives to maximize shareholder value in the event of an unsolicited takeover bid for our company.

On September 15, 2014, our Board resolved that it will not, without prior shareholder approval, issue any series of preferred shares for any defensive or anti-takeover purpose, for the purpose of implementing any shareholder rights plan or with features specifically and primarily intended to make any attempted acquisition of us more difficult or costly. Within the limits described above, our Board may issue preferred shares for the purpose of capital raising transactions, acquisitions, joint ventures or other corporate purposes.

On January 12, 2015, our Board authorized Ritchie Bros. to repurchase up to $100 million worth of our common shares over the next three years. We intend to use the share repurchase program primarily to neutralize dilution from stock options.

No common shares were issued by the Company in the year ended December 31, 2014.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Our common shares are listed for trading on the NYSE and on the TSX, in each case under the ticker symbol “RBA”. The closing price of our common shares on February 25, 2015 on the NYSE was $26.00 and on the TSX was Canadian dollar (“CA$”) CA$32.30.

Our trading volumes and price ranges on the NYSE and the TSX for the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

	NYSE (US$)			TSX (CA$)		
Date	High Price	Low Price	Total Volume	High Price	Low Price	Total Volume
December 2014	27.29	24.90	7,789,800	31.73	28.71	2,056,700
November 2014	26.49	23.49	8,318,600	30.07	26.85	2,367,700
October 2014	24.52	22.33	7,484,100	27.64	24.99	2,762,900
September 2014	23.84	21.58	9,642,500	25.91	23.95	2,284,500
August 2014	24.59	23.51	8,448,700	26.94	25.70	1,817,800
July 2014	25.33	24.08	4,562,500	27.03	26.17	1,339,900
June 2014	25.15	22.72	6,934,100	27.30	24.83	2,080,800
May 2014	25.14	21.90	5,675,700	27.60	23.48	1,575,500
April 2014	25.73	23.72	9,884,900	28.37	26.00	1,922,600
March 2014	24.17	21.92	9,916,700	26.72	24.33	2,534,300
February 2014	23.32	22.01	11,456,000	25.80	24.44	2,503,400
January 2014	23.89	22.35	10,796,500	26.21	23.94	5,340,300

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Under our Articles of Amalgamation, our number of Directors is set at a minimum of three and a maximum of ten and the Directors are authorized to determine the actual number of Directors to be elected from time to time. We currently have seven Directors. Each of our Directors is elected annually and holds office until our next annual and special meeting of shareholders unless he or she ceases to hold office before that date. Information concerning our Directors is as follows:

Directors

Name and Municipality of Residence	Position with the Company	Principal Occupation or Employment[1]	Previous Service as a Director
Ravichandra K. Saligram Vancouver, B.C., Canada	Chief Executive Officer and a Director	Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") of the Company since July 7, 2014, and CEO of OfficeMax (2010 to 2013)	Director since July 7, 2014
Eric Patel[2][3] Vancouver, B.C., Canada	Director	Businessman	Director since April 16, 2004
Beverley A. Briscoe[2] Vancouver, B.C., Canada	Chair of the Board and a Director	Businesswoman	Director since October 29, 2004
Edward B. Pitoniak[2][3] Exeter, R.I., United States	Director	Businessman	Director since July 28, 2006
Christopher Zimmerman[4] Manhattan Beach, C.A., United States	Director	Businessman	Director since April 11, 2008
Robert G. Elton[3][4] Vancouver, B.C., Canada	Director	Businessman	Director since April 25, 2012
Erik Olsson[4] Scottsdale, A.Z., United States	Director	CEO of Mobile Mini Inc.	Director since June 1, 2013

(1) This information has been provided by the respective Director as of February 26, 2015.
(2) Our Board has a Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee comprised of Messrs. Pitoniak (Chair), Patel and Saligram, and Ms. Briscoe.
(3) Our Board has an Audit Committee comprised of Messrs. Elton (Chair), Patel and Pitoniak.
(4) Our Board has a Compensation Committee comprised of Messrs. Zimmerman (Chair), Elton and Olsson.

We do not have a Lead Director because our Chair, Beverley A. Briscoe, is an independent Director and fulfills this role. Ms. Briscoe can be reached at (778) 331-5300 or by email at bbriscoe@rbauction.com.

Executive Officers

The following table sets forth our Executive Officers as of the date of this Annual Information Form:

Name and Municipality of Residence	Position with the Company
Ravichandra K. Saligram Naperville, I.L., United States	Chief Executive Officer
James Barr IV Chicago, I.L., United States	Group President, Emerging Businesses, Brand Innovation and Technology Services
Robert A. McLeod Vancouver, B.C., Canada	Chief Financial Officer
Steven C. Simpson Westlake, T.X., United States	Chief Sales Officer, Global Key Accounts
Todd D. Wohler Vancouver, B.C. Canada	Chief Human Resources Officer
Randall J. Wall Burnaby, B.C. Canada	President, Canada
Karl W. Werner Chehalis, W.A., United States	Chief Operational Support and Development Officer and Interim Managing Director, Middle East
Darren J. Watt Tsawwassen, B.C., Canada	General Counsel, Vice President of Corporate Development and Corporate Secretary
Jeroen L. Rijk La Massana, Andorra, Europe	Senior Vice President and Managing Director, Europe
Kieran C. Holm Naperville, I.L., United States	Vice President and Managing Director, Asia Pacific

As of February 26, 2015, our Directors and Executive Officers as a group beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or exercised control or direction over, approximately 1% of our issued and outstanding common shares.

Audit Committee Information

Our Audit Committee primarily assists our Board in overseeing:

- the integrity of our financial statements;
- our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- the independent auditor's qualifications and independence; and
- the performance of our internal audit function and independent auditor.

In particular, our Audit Committee's role includes, among other things, ensuring that management properly develops and adheres to a sound system of disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls. The full text of our Audit Committee charter, which complies with NYSE and TSX rules and applicable securities laws, is available on our website, www.rbauction.com.

As of February 26, 2015, the Audit Committee of our Board was composed of the following members:

Member	Independent	Financially Literate	Relevant Education and Experience
Robert G. Elton (Chair)	Yes	Yes	**Current employment:** • Chief Risk Officer — Vancouver City Savings Credit Union • Adjunct Professor — Sauder School of Business, University of British Columbia **Past employment:** • Various positions, including President and Chief Executive Officer, with BC Hydro — 2001 to 2009 • Chief Financial Officer, Eldorado Gold Corporation — 1996 to 2001 • Partner, PricewaterhouseCoopers **Other board membership:** • Director, Aquatic Informatics Inc., a private software company • Chair, Business Advisory Board, Nurse Next Door • Director, Corix Utilities, a private utility infrastructure company **Education:** • Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants • Master of Arts from Cambridge University
Edward B. Pitoniak	Yes	Yes	**Current employment:** • Managing Director and Trustee — InnVest REIT **Past employment:** • Various positions, including President, Chief Executive Officer and Director, with CHIP REIT — 2004 to 2009 • Senior Vice-President at Intrawest Corporation — 1996 to 2004 • Editor-in-chief and Advertising Director, with Times Mirror Magazines **Other board membership:** • Director, Chair of Investment & Environmental Committee, and Member, Audit Committee, Regal Lifestyle Communities (TSX: "RLG") **Education:** • Bachelor of Arts degree from Amherst College

Member	Independent	Financially Literate	Relevant Education and Experience
Eric Patel	Yes	Yes	**Current employment:** • Business consultant and corporate director **Past employment:** • Chief Financial Officer — Pembrook Mining Corp., a private mining company • Chief Financial Officer — Crystal Decisions, Inc., a privately held software company — 1999 to 2004 • Executive positions, including Chief Financial Officer — University Games, Inc., a privately held manufacturer of educational toys and games — 1997 to 1999 • Director of Strategy — Dreyer's Grand Ice Cream • Strategy consultant — Marakon Associates **Other board membership:** • Advisory Board Chair, ACL Services Ltd., a private software company • Chair, Daiya Foods Inc., a private food company **Education:** • MBA degree from Stanford University • Bachelor of Arts degree from Brown University

In fulfilling its responsibilities, our Audit Committee held regular meetings in 2014 with our external auditors and with our management. In these meetings, the Audit Committee discussed with management and the external auditors, among other things, the quality and acceptability of accounting principles and significant transactions or issues encountered during the period. In addition, our Audit Committee met with our external auditors independent of our management to provide for independent and confidential assessment of our management and our internal controls as they relate to the quality and reliability of our financial statements.

Ernst & Young LLP served as our independent public accountant for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. The aggregate fees billed for professional services by our Principal Accountants during 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2013
Audit Fees	$951,365	$849,400
Audit-Related Fees	—	—
Tax Fees	—	—
All Other Fees	—	—
Total Fees	$951,365	$849,400

The nature of each category of fees is as follows:

Audit Fees:
Audit fees are paid for professional services rendered by the auditors for the audit and interim reviews of our consolidated financial statements or services provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

Audit-Related Fees:
Audit-related fees are paid for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and are not reported under the Audit Fees item above. No audit-related fees were paid in the financial years ended December 31, 2014 or 2013.

Tax Fees:
Tax fees are paid for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning professional services. These services generally consist of: tax compliance, including the review of original and amended tax returns; assistance with questions regarding tax audits; assistance in completing routine tax schedules and calculations; and tax planning and advisory services relating to common forms of domestic and international taxation (i.e., income tax, capital tax, Goods and Services Tax and Value Added Tax).

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures:
The Audit Committee has considered whether the provision of services other than audit services is compatible with maintaining auditors' independence and has adopted a policy governing the provision of these services. This policy requires the pre-approval by the Audit Committee of all audit and non-audit services provided by the external auditor, other than any *de minimus* non-audit services allowed by applicable law or regulation. The policy outlines the procedures and the conditions pursuant to which permissible services proposed to be performed by Ernst & Young LLP are pre-approved, provides a general pre-approval for certain permissible services and for subsequent reporting to the Audit Committee, and outlines a list of prohibited services.

All requests for Ernst & Young LLP to provide services that do not require specific approval by the Audit Committee are reported to and documented by our Chief Financial Officer. If the proposed services are not covered by a pre-approval and the estimated fees for the proposed engagement are more than CA$5,000, the engagement of Ernst & Young LLP to provide such services requires specific approval by the Audit Committee. Any proposed engagement to provide services that requires specific approval by the Audit Committee pursuant to the terms of the policy is submitted to the Chief Financial Officer for presentation to the Audit Committee for its consideration.

Additional information regarding our corporate governance practices is included in our Information Circular for our most recent annual general meeting of shareholders and on our website.

LEGAL ACTIONS

From time to time we have been, and expect to continue to be, subject to legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of our business. Such claims, even if lacking merit, could result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources. During the financial year ended December 31, 2014 neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries was party to, nor was any of the Company or its subsidiaries assets subject to, any legal proceedings other than proceedings involving claims for damages, equal to less than 10% of the consolidated assets of the Company.

CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the Code of Conduct) that applies to all of our employees, officers and directors. Our Code of Conduct includes, among other things, written standards for our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer that are required by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") for a code of ethics applicable to such officers. Our Code of Conduct is available on our internet website, www.rbauction.com.

We intend to disclose on our website within five days thereof, any amendment or waiver of the code of ethics portion of our Code of Conduct applicable to these officers that is required by SEC rules or regulations to be disclosed publicly, and to keep such disclosure available on our website for at least a 12-month period.

TRANSFER AGENT

Our transfer agent for our common shares in Canada is Computershare Trust Company of Canada. The register of transfers of our common shares maintained by Computershare is located at their offices in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada and Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

Our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, Chartered Accountants, our external auditors. Ernst & Young LLP have confirmed that they are independent with respect to the Company within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of British Columbia and of the relevant rules and related interpretations prescribed by the relevant professional bodies in Canada.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

We have not, during our financial year ended December 31, 2014, entered into any material contracts and there are no material contracts entered into prior to December 31, 2013 which remain in effect, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information, including our Directors' and Officers' remuneration and indebtedness to us, principal holders of our securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, where applicable, is contained in our Information Circular for our most recent annual general meeting of shareholders that involved the election of Directors.

Additional financial information is provided in our consolidated financial statements and our management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations for our most recently completed financial year. This and other information about our company can be found on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com. None of the information on the SEDAR website or any of the Ritchie Bros. websites is incorporated by reference into this document by this or any other reference, unless otherwise specified.

Copies of these documents may be obtained upon request from our Corporate Secretary, 9500 Glenlyon Parkway, British Columbia, V5J 0C6 (telephone number: (778) 331-5500).

EXHIBIT NO. 2

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

Forward-Looking Statements

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on current expectations and estimates about our business and markets, and include, among others, statements relating to:

- our future performance, objectives and targets;
- our ability to drive shareholder value through management structure and reorganization changes, including our ability to reinvigorate revenue and earnings growth, optimize capital allocation and structure, and improve Return on Net Assets ("RONA") (as defined below);
- our ability to implement and meet performance measurement metrics aligned with our new strategic plan;
- growth of our operations, including the addition or replacement of auction sites;
- our principal operating strengths, our competitive advantages, and the appeal of our auctions to buyers and sellers of assets, including our ability to draw consistently significant numbers of local and international end-user bidders to our auctions;
- our internet initiatives and the level of participation in our auctions by internet bidders, and the success of EquipmentOne and our other online marketplaces;
- our ability to grow our core auction business, including our ability to increase our market share among traditional customer groups, including those in the used equipment market, and do more business with new customer groups in new markets;
- our ability to leverage our Ritchie Bros. brand;
- the impact of our new initiatives and services on us and our customers;
- our ability to add new business and information solutions, including, among others, our ability to utilize technology to enhance our auction services and support additional value-added services;
- the effect of Original Equipment Manufacturer ("OEM") production on our Gross Auction Proceeds ("GAP");
- the supply trend of equipment in the market and the anticipated price environment for late model equipment, as well as the resulting effect on our business and GAP;
- the impact of market uncertainty on equipment seller behaviour;
- our ability to grow our sales force, minimize turnover, and improve Sales Force Productivity (as defined below);
- the effect of an increased number of our Revenue Producers (as defined below), including our Territory Managers ("TMs") and our territory sales support personnel, on our sales team performance, GAP and revenues;
- the relative percentage of GAP represented by straight commission or underwritten (guarantee and inventory) contracts, and its impact on revenues and profitability;
- whether our exposure from guarantee contracts will be fully covered by proceeds we will receive at auction, plus our commission;
- our Revenue Rates (as defined below), the sustainability of those rates, the impact of our commission rate and fee changes, and the seasonality of GAP and revenues;
- the impact of market uncertainty on equipment seller behavior;
- our future capital expenditures;
- the proportion of our revenues and operating costs denominated in currencies other than the United States ("U.S.") dollar or the effect of any currency exchange and interest rate fluctuations on our results of operations;

- financing available to us and the sufficiency of our working capital to meet our financial needs;
- our ability to satisfy our present operating requirements and fund future growth through existing working capital and credit facilities; and
- our ability to secure our information technology and systems against cybersecurity attacks and unauthorized access.

Forward-looking statements are typically identified by such words as “anticipate”, “believe”, “could”, “continue”, “estimate”, “expect”, “intend”, “may”, “ongoing”, “plan”, “potential”, “predict”, “will”, “should”, “would”, “could”, “likely”, “generally”, “future”, “period to period”, “long-term”, or the negative of these terms, and similar expressions intended to identify forward-looking statements. Our forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. While we have not described all potential risks related to our business and owning our common shares, the important factors listed under “Risk Factors” below are among those that we consider may affect our performance materially or could cause our actual financial and operational results to differ significantly from our expectations. Except as required by applicable securities law and regulations of relevant securities exchanges, we do not intend to update publicly any forward-looking statements, even if our expectations have been affected by new information, future events or other developments. You should consider our forward-looking statements in light of the factors listed under “Risk Factors” herein and other relevant factors.

About Us

Ritchie Bros. (NYSE & TSX: RBA) is the world leader for the exchange of used equipment. Our expertise, global reach, market insight and trusted brand provide us with a unique and leading position in the used equipment market. We primarily sell equipment for our customers through unreserved auctions at 44 auction sites worldwide. In addition, during 2013 we launched EquipmentOne, an online used equipment marketplace, to reach a broader customer base. These two complementary exchange solutions provide different value propositions to equipment owners and allow us to meet the needs and preferences of a wide spectrum of equipment sellers.

Ritchie Bros. focuses on the sale of industrial machinery. Through our unreserved auctions and online marketplaces, we sell a broad range of used and unused industrial assets, including equipment and other assets used in the construction, agricultural, transportation, energy, mining, forestry, material handling and marine industries. The majority of the assets sold through our sales channels represent construction machinery.

We operate from over 110 locations in 19 countries worldwide. Our world headquarters are located in Vancouver, Canada.

Overview

The following discussion summarizes significant factors affecting the consolidated operating results and financial condition of Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated (“Ritchie Bros.”, the “Company”, “we” or “us”) for the three- and 12-month periods ended December 31, 2014 compared to the three- and 12-month periods ended December 31, 2013.

This discussion should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, and with the disclosures regarding forward-looking statements and risk factors included within this discussion. Additional information relating to our Company, including our most recent Annual Information Form, is available on our website at www.rbauction.com, on SEDAR at

www.sedar.com or on EDGAR at www.sec.gov. None of the information on SEDAR, EDGAR or our website is incorporated by reference into this document by this or any other reference. The date of this discussion is as of February 25, 2015.

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Amounts discussed below are based on our audited annual consolidated financial statements and are presented in U.S. dollars. Unless indicated otherwise, all tabular dollar amounts, including related footnotes, presented below are expressed in thousands of dollars, except per share amounts.

In the following discussion and tables, net earnings, Adjusted Net Earnings, diluted earnings per share ("EPS") and Diluted Adjusted EPS for the three- and 12-month periods ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 have been presented excluding non-controlling interest in Ritchie Bros. Financial Services, and represent only those amounts attributable to equity holders of the parent.

Consolidated Highlights

Management uses a performance scorecard, presented below, to align the Company's operations with strategic priorities. We concentrate on a limited number of metrics to focus the organization and facilitate quarterly performance discussions. A detailed discussion of the Company's performance is presented in "Overall Performance" and "Fourth Quarter Performance". In the following tables, the abbreviation "bps" stands for basis points.

Income Statement Scorecard

(in U.S. $ millions, except per share amounts)	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	Better/ (Worse)	2014	2013	Better/ (Worse)
GAP (1),(2)	$1,241.2	$1,109.8	12%	$4,212.6	$3,817.8	10%
Revenues	138.5	131.2	6%	481.1	467.4	3%
Revenue Rate (1),(3)	11.16%	11.82%	(67 bps)	11.42%	12.24%	(82 bps)
Adjusted Operating Income (4)	$ 46.7	$ 42.3	10%	$ 136.0	$ 131.0	4%
Adjusted Operating Income Margin (4)	33.7%	32.2%	148 bps	28.3%	28.0%	24 bps
Diluted Adjusted EPS (5),(6)	$ 0.31	$ 0.28	10%	$ 0.94	$ 0.84	11%

Balance Sheet Scorecard

(in U.S. $ millions)	12 months ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	Better/ (Worse)
Operating Free Cash Flow (7)	$119.9	$150.9	(21%)
Working Capital Intensity (8)	-2.3%	-1.4%	90 bps
CAPEX Intensity (9)	6.2%	7.9%	178 bps
RONA (5),(10)	15.2%	15.3%	(10 bps)
Debt/Adjusted EBITDA (11)	0.7x	1.0x	30%

(1) These are non-GAAP measures, which are reconciled to the most directly comparable GAAP measures in our audited annual consolidated financial statements under “Non-GAAP Measures”. We believe that comparing GAP and Revenue Rate for different financial periods provides more useful information about the growth or decline of our net earnings for the relevant financial period, and eliminates the financial impact of items we do not consider to be part of our normal operating results.

(2) GAP represents the total proceeds from all items sold at our auctions and the Gross Transaction Value (“GTV”) sold through our online marketplaces. GAP and GTV are not measures of our financial performance, liquidity or revenue and are not presented in our consolidated income statements. GTV represents total proceeds from all items sold at our online marketplaces and is a component of our GAP results. In addition to the total value of the items sold in online marketplace transactions, GTV includes a buyers’ premium component applicable only to our online marketplace transactions. We believe that revenues, which is the most directly comparable measure in our consolidated income statements, and certain other line items, are best understood by considering their relationship to GAP and GTV.

(3) Revenue Rate is our revenues divided by our GAP.

(4) Adjusted Operating Income Margin is a non-GAAP measure, which is reconciled to the most directly comparable GAAP measures in our audited annual consolidated financial statements under “Non-GAAP Measures”. We believe that comparing Adjusted Operating Income Margin for different financial periods is the best indicator of how efficiently the Company translates revenue into pre-tax profit. The Company calculates Adjusted Operating Income Margin as Adjusted Operating Income divided by revenues. Adjusted Operating Income is calculated as revenues less direct expenses and selling, general and administrative (“SG&A”) expenses, excluding the pre-tax effects of management reorganization and certain other items.

(5) Figures presented only include the results attributable to our 51% interest in Ritchie Bros. Financial Services to conform with the presentation adopted in our audited annual consolidated financial statements.

(6) Diluted Adjusted EPS and Adjusted Net Earnings are non-GAAP measures, which are reconciled to the most directly comparable GAAP measures in our audited annual consolidated financial statements under “Non-GAAP Measures”. We believe that comparing Diluted Adjusted EPS and Adjusted Net Earnings for different financial periods provides more useful information about the growth or decline of our net earnings for the relevant financial period, and eliminates the financial impact of items we do not consider to be part of our normal operating results. Diluted Adjusted EPS is calculated as Adjusted Net Earnings divided by the number of diluted weighted average shares outstanding at the end of the period. Adjusted Net Earnings represent financial statement net earnings attributable to equity holders of the parent excluding the after-tax effects of management reorganization, impairment losses, excess property sales and certain other items, which the Company refers to as ‘adjusting items’.

(7) Operating Free Cash Flow is a non-GAAP measure, which is reconciled to the most directly comparable GAAP measures in our audited annual consolidated financial statements under “Non-GAAP Measures”. Due to the seasonality of our business, we believe that comparing Operating Free Cash Flow for different financial periods provides a more effective measure of the cash generated by our business and provides more useful information regarding cash flows remaining for discretionary return to shareholders, mergers and acquisitions, or debt reduction. The Company calculates Operating Free Cash Flow as cash generated by operating activities, less cash flows used in property, plant and equipment and intangible asset additions, plus proceeds on disposition of property, plant and equipment.

(8) Working Capital Intensity is a non-GAAP measure, which is reconciled to the most directly comparable GAAP measures in our audited annual consolidated financial statements under “Non-GAAP Measures”. We believe that comparing Working Capital Intensity for different financial periods is the best indicator of how efficiently the Company converts revenue into cash. The lower the percentage, the faster revenues are converted into cash. The Company calculates Working Capital Intensity as Quick Operating Working Capital divided by revenues. Quick Operating Working Capital is calculated as trade and other receivables, plus inventory and advances against auction contracts, less auction proceeds payable and trade payables.

(9) CAPEX Intensity is a non-GAAP measure, which is reconciled to the most directly comparable GAAP measures in our audited annual consolidated financial statements under “Non-GAAP Measures”. We believe that comparing CAPEX Intensity for different financial periods provides more useful information as to the amount of capital expenditure that is required by the Company to generate revenues. The Company calculates CAPEX Intensity as Net Capital Spending divided by revenues. Net Capital Spending includes cash flows used in property, plant and equipment and intangible asset additions, net of proceeds on disposition of property, plant and equipment.

(10) Return on Net Assets (“RONA”) is a non-GAAP measure, which is reconciled to the most directly comparable GAAP measures in our audited annual consolidated financial statements under “Non-GAAP Measures”. We believe that comparing RONA for different financial periods is the best indicator of the after-tax return generated by net assets employed in the business. The Company calculates RONA as Net Operating Profit After Tax divided by Adjusted Net Assets. Net Operating Profit After Tax is calculated by adding after-tax net finance costs back to net earnings attributable to equity holders of the parent as reported in the consolidated income statements. Adjusted Net Assets are calculated as total assets less cash and cash equivalents and current liabilities as reported on the consolidated balance sheets.

(11) Debt/Adjusted EBITDA presents debt as a multiple of Adjusted EBITDA and is calculated by dividing debt by Adjusted Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization ("EBITDA"). Adjusted EBITDA and Debt/Adjusted EBITDA are non-GAAP measures, which are reconciled to the most directly comparable GAAP measures in our audited annual consolidated financial statements under "Non-GAAP Measures". We believe that comparing Debt/Adjusted EBIDTA for different financial periods is the best indicator of the Company's leverage. Debt consists of total current and non-current borrowings. Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by adding back depreciation and amortization expenses to Adjusted Earnings from Operations. Adjusted Earnings from Operations represent financial statement earnings from operation excluding the pre-tax effects of management reorganization, impairment losses, excess property sales and certain other items.

Income Statement Scorecard

For the year ended December 31, 2014

Gross Auction Proceeds were a record $4.2 billion in 2014, an increase of 10% from 2013. EquipmentOne contributed $106.1 million during 2014, compared to $96.9 million[1] in the prior year. If foreign exchange rates had remained consistent with those in 2013, our GAP would have been nearly $106.9 million higher. The difference was primarily due to the decreased value of the Euro and Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

Revenue grew 3% during 2014 to $481.1 million, compared to $467.4 million in 2013. The increase was primarily as a result of GAP growth in 2014. Geographically we saw strong revenue growth in Canada of 14%. Revenues in Europe declined by 10% in 2014 compared to 2013, whereas revenues in the United States remained consistent with 2013. Revenues generated in the rest of the world increased 4% in 2014 compared to 2013.

The **Revenue Rate** for 2014 was 11.42% compared to the record high of 12.24% in 2013. Fluctuations in the Revenue Rate, including the decline compared to 2013, are due primarily to the performance of our underwritten business. Underwritten business represented 31% of GAP in 2014, compared to 28% in 2013.

Adjusted Operating Income grew 4% during 2014 to $136.0 million, compared to $131.0 million in 2013. The increase is due to our revenue growth of 3% compared to our SG&A expenses excluding adjusting items, which grew 2%, in 2014 compared to 2013. Adjusting items consist of costs associated with the Company's management reorganization of $5.5 million in 2014 and $4.6 million of costs relating to the separation agreement concluded with our former Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") (the "CEO Separation Agreement") in 2013.

Adjusted Operating Income Margin was 28.3% for the year ended December 31, 2014, 24 basis points higher than 28.0% for 2013 as revenues increased at a rate slightly higher than SG&A expenses excluding adjusting items, as noted above.

Diluted Adjusted EPS for the year ended December 31, 2014 was $0.94 per diluted share, an 11% increase compared to 2013. The increase was driven by GAP growth, revenues and a lower tax rate in 2014 compared to 2013. The effective tax rate for 2014 was 27.9%, lower than the rate of 29.8% during 2013. This decrease was primarily the result of an increase in income earned in lower tax rate jurisdictions, partially offset by the tax impact of the $8.1 million impairment loss recognized on our property in, for which the Company did not recognize a related future income tax asset.

[1] GTV for the year ended December 31, 2013, disclosed as $88.6 million in the 2013 fourth quarter and fiscal year-end press release dated March 3, 2014, has been revised in the presentation above to include $8.2 million in buyers' premiums for a total $96.9 million contribution to GAP.

Balance Sheet Scorecard

For the 12 months ended December 31, 2014

Operating Free Cash Flow decreased 21% to $119.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2014, as compared to $150.9 million during the same period in 2013 primarily as a result of changes in operating assets and liabilities in 2014 compared to 2013. 2013 had a significant increase in operating assets and liabilities due to the timing of auctions compared to 2012 which increased net cash generated from operating activities in 2013.

Working Capital Intensity was -2.3% in 2014, an improvement of 90 basis points from -1.4% in 2013. This improvement in Working Capital Intensity is the result of a decrease in Quick Operating Working Capital in 2014 compared to 2013. As well as an increase in revenues, consistent with GAP growth in 2014 compared to 2013.

CAPEX Intensity was 6.2% in 2014, a decrease of 178 basis points from 7.9% in 2013 as a result of decreased Net Capital Spending and increased revenues in 2014 compared to 2013.

RONA for 2014 was 15.2%, a slight decrease of 10 basis points compared to 15.3% in 2013. This metric was generally consistent year over year as Net Operating Profit After Tax and Adjusted Net Assets were relatively consistent between 2014 and 2013.

Debt/Adjusted EBITDA decreased to 0.7 in 2014 compared to 1.0 in 2013. The decrease is a result of a 4% increase in Adjusted EBITDA, consistent with our Adjusted Operating Income, and a lower level of debt as at December 31, 2014 compared to December 31, 2013, as we made net repayments of $53.7 million of borrowings in 2014.

Ritchie Bros.' Businesses — the global leader in used equipment sales



Our vision for Ritchie Bros. is not only to be the best in auctions but also to evolve beyond auctions and be the premier equipment asset management and disposition company. This will be achieved by becoming a trusted customer-centric advocate connecting global buyers and sellers through multiple channels. The beginning of this transformation has manifested itself through the purchase of AssetNation, now EquipmentOne and the launch of RB Financial Services.

Some specific Ritchie Bros. strengths include:

1. Our strong, established brand, which is supported by our reputation for conducting fair and transparent unreserved auctions and our widely recognized commitment to honesty, integrity and fair dealing.
2. Being the world leader in unreserved auctions and becoming a leader in Multi-channel with over $1.8 billion in online transactions.
3. Our strength at underwriting contracts through both performance guarantees as well as inventory purchases. In aggregate we have underwritten nearly $10 billion worth of assets over the last 11 years through 2014. We have consistently been profitable with this model throughout this time.
4. Our ability to attract end users in a global marketplace. The majority of our sales go to end users, such as contractors with the remaining being purchased by dealers and brokers. Additionally, approximately 60% of our sales go to buyers from outside the region of auction. Our ability to market equipment to our extensive, global customer base of over 556,200 customers from roughly 194 countries represents a distinct competitive advantage.
5. Our international network of auction sites that provide high value and consistent service to our customers.
6. Our deep customer relationships that we have built over many years.

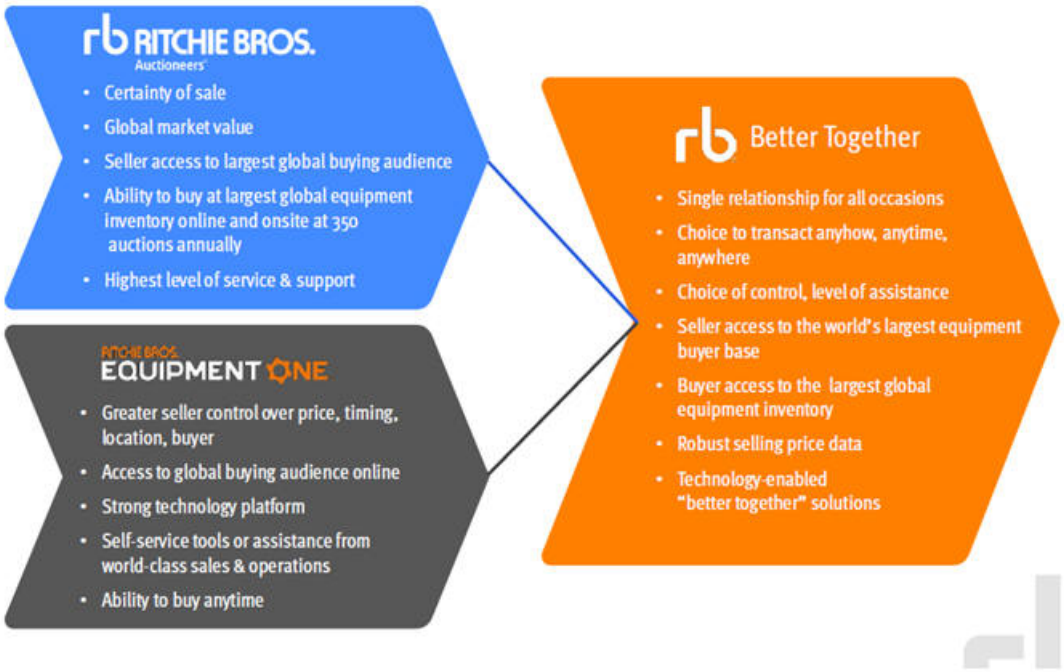
   As the market leader in the exchange of used equipment, Ritchie Bros. has a unique perspective and insight into the supply, demand, and pricing trends impacting the used equipment market, which we leverage for our customers.

Our core auction business provides equipment sellers with certainty of sale and global market pricing, as each item in the auction is sold on the day of the auction to the highest bidder from a global audience of interested buyers. This certainty of sale appeals to equipment owners who want to redeploy the sales proceeds. The global reach of our auctions ensures equipment sellers receive the global market price for their equipment. This business segment was responsible for greater than 97% of our revenues in 2014 and 2013.

Our online equipment marketplace, EquipmentOne, provides equipment sellers with control over the selling price and the sales process. EquipmentOne appeals to equipment sellers who would prefer to sell only under certain conditions and to those sellers who want to manage the sales process, decide if and when to sell, and negotiate a final selling price.

Complementary ‘Better Together’ value propositions

The following table demonstrates how our business segments complement each other by providing our customers with a variety of onsite and online participation options and synergistically are ‘Better Together’:



The used equipment market opportunity

Ritchie Bros. is the well-established world leader for used equipment sales. Our market position, in itself, is a competitive advantage. As we sell more used equipment than anyone else, we attract the largest audience of interested used equipment buyers. This in turn attracts more equipment sellers. This cycle continues to bolster our growth, which is demonstrated by our long history of expansion.

We have recently updated our estimate of the annual global used equipment market, through a review of the construction, transportation and agricultural used equipment markets. Based on this review, we believe the global used equipment is valued at approximately $360 billion. The market is highly fragmented, with Ritchie Bros. being the largest player in this space.

The volume of used equipment transactions is affected by the ongoing production of new equipment and trucks, the demand for equipment, the rate of equipment utilization and the motivations of equipment owners to realign and replace their fleets. Ritchie Bros. goal is to capture a greater proportion of the transactions through its multichannel strategy.

Ritchie Bros.' businesses generate revenue based on a percent of the selling price of goods sold through our sales channels. As such, influences on used equipment pricing can affect corporate performance. Factors such as regional or global economic and construction activity, the supply of good quality used equipment, availability of low-cost financing and changes to regional regulations can affect the demand for, and therefore price of, equipment sold through our auctions and our online marketplace.

Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers — Our core unreserved auction business

Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers is the world's largest industrial auctioneer, and our core business is providing unreserved auction services to equipment buyers and sellers. Our adherence to the unreserved auction process is one of our founding principles and we believe one of our most significant competitive advantages. All Ritchie Bros. auctions are unreserved, meaning that there are no minimum bids or reserve prices on any item sold at our auctions.

Each item is sold to the highest bidder, regardless of price. This process, combined with our global market reach, ensures that each item sold at our auctions is sold for global market value. In addition, consignors, or their agents, are not allowed to bid on or buy back or in any way influence the selling price of their own equipment. This policy provides a transparent environment for our auction bidders.

Our bidders participate in our auctions in person, by proxy, or through real-time online bidding. Online participation in our auctions has increased steadily since that option was introduced in 2002. Most online bidders still visit our auction sites prior to the auction, in order to test and inspect the equipment being sold.

Consignment volumes at our auctions are affected by a number of factors, including regular fleet upgrades and reconfigurations, financial pressure, retirements, and inventory reductions, as well as by the timing of the completion of major construction and other projects. We generally cannot influence the decision of an equipment owner whether to sell, but once they have made the decision to sell, our sales team's opportunity is to demonstrate the Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers value proposition and have the equipment contributed to one of our unreserved auctions.

Over 60% of our core auction sales go to buyers from outside the region of sale. Our ability to consistently draw significant numbers of local and international bidders from many different markets to our auctions, most of whom are end users rather than resellers, is appealing to sellers of used equipment and trucks and helps us to attract consignments to our auctions. Higher consignment volumes attract more bidders, which in turn attract more consignments, and so on in a self-reinforcing process that has helped us to achieve a history of significant growth and momentum in our business which is reflected in our core auction GAP growth.

Auction operations

The majority of our industrial auctions are held at our permanent auction sites where we generally own the land and facilities or at regional auction sites, where we usually lease the land and typically have more modest facilities. We also hold off-site auctions at temporary locations, often on land owned by one of the main consignors to the particular auction. Most of our agricultural auctions are off-site auctions that take place on the consignor's farm. For the year ended December 31, 2014, approximately 88% of our core auction GAP was attributable to auctions held at our permanent auction sites and regional auction sites, which is comparable to the 89% experienced during the same period of 2013.

Our auction sites are enhanced by the Ritchie Bros. website (www.rbauction.com), which is a gateway to our online bidding system, broadcasting our live auctions, allowing bidders to participate in our auctions over the internet, and showcasing upcoming auctions and equipment to be sold. In 2014, approximately 41% of our successful bidders came from our customers participating over our online bidding system, compared to 37% in 2013.

In addition, economies of scale are generally achieved as our operations in a region evolve from conducting intermittent auctions, to establishing a regional auction site, and ultimately to developing a permanent auction site. Economies of scale are also typically achieved when our auctions increase in size.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 we had 39 permanent auction sites and five regional auction sites for a total of 44 auction sites around the world. Further discussion of our auction site definitions and a list of our auction sites is included in our Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Core auction GAP and revenue

Core auction GAP represents the total value of equipment sold at our auctions.

Four factors can affect core auction GAP: the pricing environment for used equipment, the mix of categories of assets sold, the mix of equipment age, and the number of lots sold. A percentage of core auction GAP is retained by the Company as auction commissions. The portion of core auction GAP that we do not retain is remitted to our customers who consign the items to our auctions as sales proceeds.

Revenue generated by our core auction operations are comprised mostly of commissions, but also include fees for value-added services and administrative fees from equipment buyers. All auction revenues are recognized when the auction sale is complete and we have determined that the auction proceeds are collectible.

Four main revenue streams are generated by the Ritchie Bros. unreserved auction channel:

- *Straight commission contracts* — straight commission contracts are the most common type of contract for consignors placing equipment in our auctions. A pre-determined, fixed percentage of the selling price is provided to Ritchie Bros. as commission. Straight commission contracts drove 68% of our core auction GAP in the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to 72% in 2013.
- *Guarantee contracts* — guarantee, or underwritten, contracts typically include a pre-negotiated commission percentage of the guaranteed gross proceeds plus a percentage of proceeds in excess of the guaranteed amount. If actual proceeds are less than the guaranteed amount, commission is reduced from the pre-negotiated percentage. Revenues from guarantee contracts are recognized in commission revenue.
- *Inventory* — we also purchase packages of equipment outright, obtaining title of the asset(s) to be sold at auction. During the short period that we retain ownership, the cost of the equipment is recorded as inventory on our balance sheet. The gains (or losses) attributable to the sale of inventory are recognized on a net basis as a part of commission revenue. We also consider inventory sales as a part of our underwritten transactions as inventory and guarantee commission contracts represent a similar nature of risk for us.
- *Administrative fees and fees from value-added services* — administrative fees are paid by equipment buyers and contribute to the fee revenues generated at Ritchie Bros. auctions. In addition, we provide services for our buyers to assist with the purchase of equipment, including financing, inspection services, painting and other value-added services.

Underwritten transactions

We refer to our guarantee and inventory transactions as our underwritten, or at risk, business. As we do not control the sale price of items sold at our auctions, both a guarantee contract and an inventory contract represent a similar nature of risk and opportunity for us. Our customers' circumstances, risk tolerance and sale objectives will ultimately determine the final form of the contract.

The performance, not the volume, of our underwritten transactions is the largest contributor to the variability of our commission rates. Underwritten transactions can generate higher commission rates for Ritchie Bros., as the commission rate on proceeds above the guaranteed proceed amount is often higher than the rate we negotiate for the guaranteed portion. However, as we guarantee minimum sales proceeds to consignors in underwritten transactions, and earn a commission based on the actual results of the auction, if the actual auction proceeds are less than the guaranteed amount, our commission is reduced. If the proceeds are sufficiently less, we can incur a loss on the sale.

Our underwritten business represented approximately 31% of our GAP in 2014. This is an increase over 2013, during which our underwritten business represented approximately 28% of our GAP, as well as over the range of our historical volume of underwritten business, which has historically been in the range of 20% to 30% of our annual core auction GAP.

In order to assist customers with their equipment transactions and to build our business and position ourselves in the marketplace, in a minority of cases, we will strategically present proposals to customers that include underwritten contracts. In making the decision to strategically use an underwritten proposal, we consider a multitude of factors, including, the size and the mix of the equipment in the proposal, the condition of the equipment, the timing of the contract in relation to a particular auction and its impact on attracting additional consignments, the competitive environment, our ability to build our market share and the relationship with the customer. We have a rigorous approach to appraising and evaluating the items included in a potential underwritten deal and have a well-developed, strict internal approval process for entering into underwritten contracts.

Further, the choice by equipment owners between straight commission, guarantee, or inventory contracts, if presented by us, depends on the owner's risk tolerance and sale objectives. We work with our customers to provide them with the contract option that best suits their needs at that point in time. As a result, the mix of contracts in a particular quarter or year fluctuates and is not necessarily indicative of the mix in future periods. The composition of our auction commissions and our Revenue Rate are affected by the mix and performance of contracts entered into with consignors in the particular period and fluctuates from period to period.

Auction fees

Auction fees are earned from buyers at our auctions. Administrative fees are the most significant component of auction fees and are charged to buyers as a fixed percentage of the purchase price of each lot, to a maximum amount based on the value of the items purchased. Also included in Auction Fees are documentation fees earned for services provided to our buyers and consignors, as well as revenue generated through our value-added services, which assist with the purchase or sale of equipment, such as financing, insurance and warranty services.

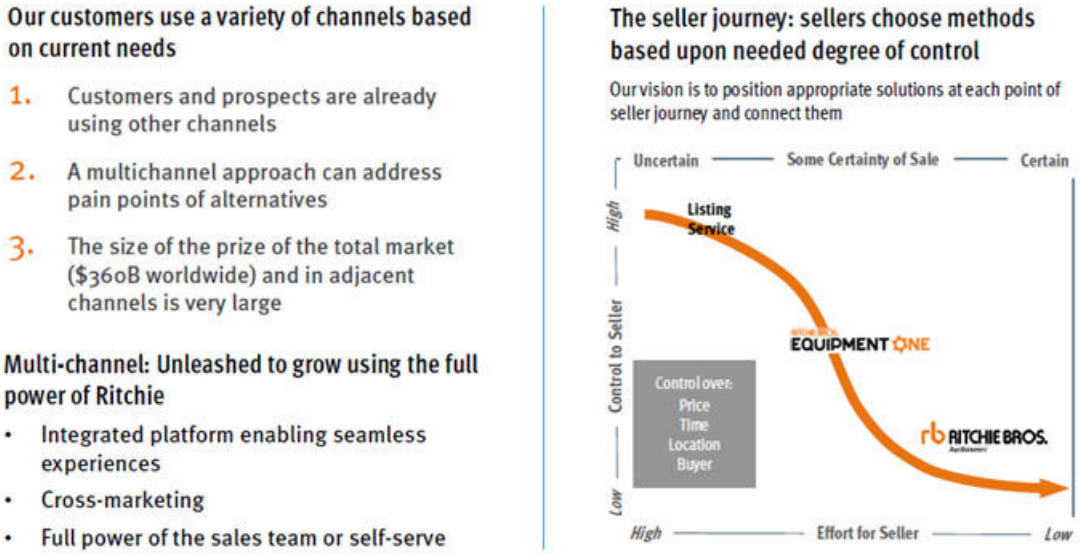
Seasonality and other factors influencing variability of our performance

Our core auction GAP and revenues are influenced by the seasonal nature of the auction business, which is determined mainly by the seasonal nature of the construction and natural resources industries in which many of our customers participate. GAP and revenues tend to be higher during the second and fourth calendar quarters, during which time we generally conduct more business than in the first and third calendar quarters. This seasonality contributes to quarterly variability in our net earnings because a significant portion of our operating costs is relatively fixed. Because of these seasonal and period-to-period variations, we believe that GAP, revenues, net earnings and other scorecard metrics are best compared on an annual or 12-month trailing basis.

Core auction GAP and revenues from our auction business are also affected on a period-to-period basis by the timing of major auctions. Also, in newer markets where we are developing operations, the number and size of auctions and, as a result, the level of GAP and revenues, are likely to vary more dramatically from period to period than in our established markets, where the number, size and frequency of our auctions are more consistent.

Ritchie Bros. EquipmentOne — Our online used equipment marketplace

EquipmentOne is a secure online marketplace designed for equipment owners who require higher levels of control over the selling process, while potentially taking on more effort. Used equipment sellers use a variety of channels to meet their needs and bringing the EquipmentOne channel to our customers provides an addition solution set for their selling needs.



Ritchie Bros. commercially launched EquipmentOne (an Online Negotiation Engine) in 2013 to reach the segment of the used equipment transaction market that prefers to retain control over the sales process. Through EquipmentOne (www.equipmentone.com), equipment sellers are able to list their equipment on the online marketplace, receive and accept offers, and complete and settle their sale.

EquipmentOne is an online marketplace that equipment sellers can navigate independently, while still leveraging Ritchie Bros.' trusted brand and transaction processing. EquipmentOne facilitates the completion of sales through a settlement process that protects both the seller and the buyer. Once a sale is agreed upon, buyers are instructed to pay the purchase price of the sale to Ritchie Bros. to hold in escrow. When the funds are received, the seller is informed that they can release the sold equipment to the purchaser. When the purchaser provides approval to Ritchie Bros. that the equipment is as advertised, we then release the net sales proceeds to the seller.

We still consider EquipmentOne to be in a start-up phase, and as such, we do not anticipate that the online marketplace will contribute materially to our overall operations for several years. However, we believe that there is a substantial growth opportunity for this business line and believe that this supports this business.

EquipmentOne operations

The EquipmentOne platform was built on the infrastructure and e-commerce expertise Ritchie Bros. acquired through its purchase of AssetNation in 2012. Since acquisition, Ritchie Bros. invested capital and staff resources into EquipmentOne to:

- design and launch the EquipmentOne marketplace,
- consolidate selected AssetNation marketplaces into the EquipmentOne offering, and

- integrate services with Ritchie Bros. existing support teams.

During 2014, 10,100 items were sold over our EquipmentOne website as compared to 8,200 in 2013. Several other online marketplaces that were acquired through Ritchie Bros.' purchase of AssetNation in 2012 continue to operate.

In addition to servicing individual equipment owners, we view EquipmentOne as a complementary and important sales solution for our large customers. The combination of our unreserved auctions and the EquipmentOne online marketplace represents a full solution set that we believe has positioned us to better meet the needs of broader fleet management demands.

EquipmentOne GTV and revenue

Gross Transaction Value is the total value of items sold through EquipmentOne, including the buyer's premium, and is equivalent to GAP in our core auction business.

Revenues generated by EquipmentOne are comprised mostly of buyers premiums, which are fees paid by purchasers of equipment on EquipmentOne.com when a sale transacts. Commission revenue and listing fees are also generated when sellers post their equipment for sale on the website.

Influences on EquipmentOne's performance

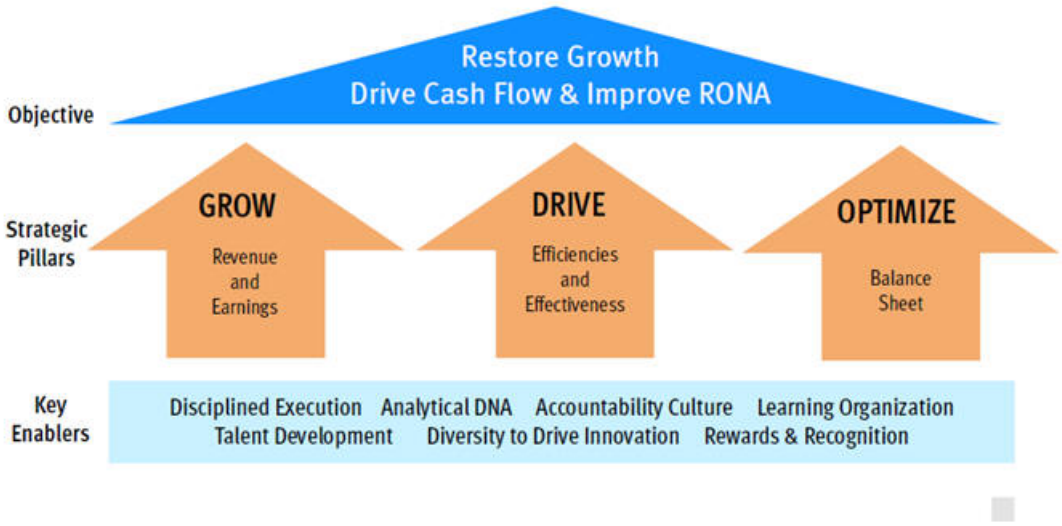
EquipmentOne sales can be affected by many of the same factors influencing the used equipment market. However, the EquipmentOne offering has broadened the market for Ritchie Bros. by providing equipment sellers an option that we historically were precluded from offering and thereby allows us to reach new customers who prefer to control the selling price and the sales process.

The success of EquipmentOne hinges largely on establishing a strong audience of equipment buyers, which will help drive further listings to the website. By leveraging the Ritchie Bros. brand and market insight, and introducing one of the world's most comprehensive online used equipment marketplaces, we have already formed a sizable audience of equipment buyers on EquipmentOne.

The competitive market for EquipmentOne is fragmented and varies vastly in terms of service offering and market focus. Our online marketplace competes with simple online listing services (that do not provide transaction settlement functionality), wide-reaching online retailers (that do not have an equipment focus) and other equipment marketplaces that do not have the brand presence that Ritchie Bros. has developed over decades of serving equipment owners.

Our Strategy

Over the past several years our strategy has continued to evolve. During 2014 we updated our strategy to outline the following key objectives, pillars and supporting enablers:



There are three main drivers to our strategy and roadmap to generating shareholder value:

1) Grow Revenue and Earnings

We are committed to pursuing growth initiatives that will further enhance our sector reach, drive geographic depth, meet a broader set of customer needs, and add scale to our operations. EquipmentOne is a key part of a full-service offering to provide our customers with a menu of options that cater to their needs at different points of their asset disposition journey. This "**Better Together**" strategy of offering EquipmentOne alongside our core auction services is a key step in developing a truly multi-channel offering to our market. In addition, we will focus on accelerating our Strategic Accounts growth, developing Global Key Accounts, and improving the overall performance and use of our underwritten contracts.

2) **Drive** Efficiencies and Effectiveness

We plan to take advantage of opportunities to improve the overall effectiveness of our organization by enhancing sales productivity, modernizing and integrating our legacy IT systems and optimizing business processes.

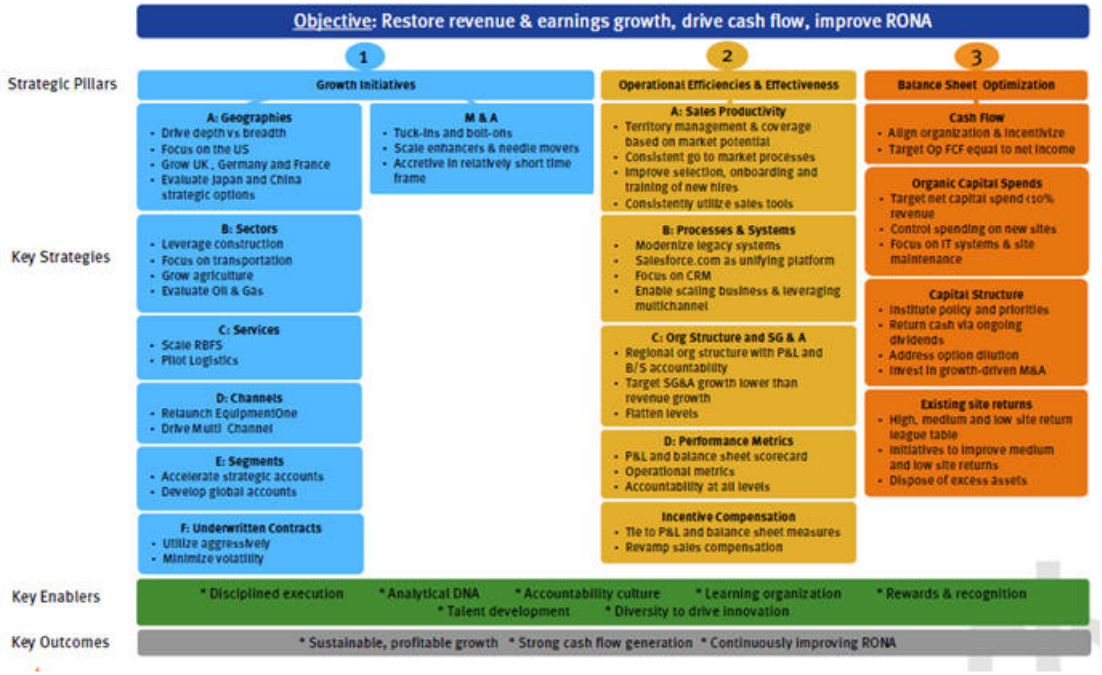
We are also implementing formal performance measurement metrics (such as a **Performance Scorecard**) to gauge our effectiveness and progress, and will better align our executive compensation plans with our new strategy and key targets. We are also better aligning our organizational structure to help us more effectively meet the needs of our customers in each of our regions. We believe this will enhance the agility of our organization, and our decision making processes, to better serve our customers.

3) **Optimize** our Balance Sheet

Our business model provides us with the unique ability to generate strong cash. Cash flow represents our ability to convert revenue into cash, and provides a meaningful indication of the strength inherent in our business. We will focus not only on profit growth but also cash flow growth.

There will also be an increased emphasis on site performance — specifically on the return we are receiving for the investments we have made in each region. The majority of our sites meet these return expectations and some are significantly exceeding them.

A more detailed outline of our strategy is as follows:



Acronyms used in the above table not previously described include “RBFS” for Ritchie Bros. Financial Services, “M&A” for mergers and acquisitions, “CRM” for customer relationship management, “B/S” for balance sheet, “P&L” for profit and loss (or income) statement, and “Op FCF” for Operating Free Cash Flow.

Our more immediate focusses in the coming years will be on the following drivers of growth and strategic opportunities:

Average Annual Targets and 'Evergreen' Model

Our 'Evergreen' Model refers to the annual targets we believe we can achieve over the next five to seven years. Over the past six months we have reviewed our strategies along with our financial models and believe that our strategic focuses will support the targets that are described below over the next five to seven years:

Performance Metric	Average Annual Targets
• GAP Growth (%)	High Single Digit to Low Double Digits
• Revenue Growth (%)	Mid Single Digit to High Single Digit
• SG&A Growth (%)	Will grow slower than revenues
• Operating Income Margin (& EBITDA Margin)	50 bps +
• EPS Growth (%)	High Single Digit to Low Double Digits
• Net Capex Intensity	<10%
• Operating Free Cash Flow % of Net Earnings	>100%
• RONA [5] Increase	50 bps +
• Dividend Payout Ratio	55% to 60%
• Net Debt / Adjusted EBITDA	<2.5X

Our strategic initiatives and investments are designed to drive our average annual targets [2]. These targets reflect the growth, leverage and cash flow generation we believe are inherent in our business model. Our focus will be on achieving these targets by driving growth in our GAP and leveraging our existing infrastructure.

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2 These are our own objectives and whether we can achieve them will depend on a number of factors, some of which may not be within our control. Please refer to the discussion under "Risk Factors" below. As these are objectives, there is no assurance that we will be able to achieve these objectives as set out above.

Update on our 2014 Strategy

At the beginning of 2014, we set out several objectives based on our previous strategy of Grow, Add, Perform. Presented below is our 2014 performance against those objectives:

Our 2014 Strategic Pillars	Our plans for 2014	What we accomplished in 2014
Grow our core auction business	Grow our GAP to a record level and achieve record revenues from our core unreserved auction business.	We achieved $4.2 billion in GAP. We achieved record revenues as a result of our increased GAP, which resulted in the highest revenues in the company's history.
	Increase our new bidder registrations to exceed our 2013 levels by 15%.	In 2014, we had 75,600 new bidder registrants as compared to 67,100 in 2013, representing a 13% increase.
	Increase our active bidder registrations to exceed our 2013 levels by 15%.	In 2014, we had 102,400 active auction bidder registrants as comparedt to 100,600 in 2013, representing a 2% increase.
Add new business and information solutions	Grow our GTV through EquipmentOne.	In 2014 we achieved GTV of $106.1 million, an increase of 7% over 2013.
	Increase visits to our EquipmentOne website by over 40% of 2013 levels.	Website visits to EquipmentOne were up by 40% compared to 2013 levels.
	Achieve EquipmentOne listing yield in excess of 85%.	The yield that we achieved on EquipmentOne was 75%
Perform by building a high performance customer focused Ritchie Bros. team	We will continue to focus on expanding our sales team, in particular TMs. We will continue to target growth in our TMs of 5%-10% in 2014.	We continued our focus on the hiring of our TMs and ended the year with 307, the highest ever, and an increase of 13% over 2013. At year-end we also had 29 Trainee TMs and 32 Territory Sales Support staff who provide assistance to our TMs making them more productive.
	Increase the productivity of our Revenue Producers (as defined below) over and above 2013 levels.	Core auction GAP per Revenue Producer was $11.6 million in 2014, a slight decrease compared to 2013.
	Further enhance our leadership development programs and implement a more robust performance management process and system.	As a result of our leadership changes the Company is further reviewing its performance management, development and succession processes.

Annual Review of the Used Equipment Market

During the second half of 2014, the used equipment market remained stable following the increase we saw in the first and second quarters, resulting in strong overall pricing during the year. Used equipment supplies for good-quality, low-hour equipment continued to increase and demand for such equipment continued to be strong at our auction sites across all geographies.

We believe that the increase in OEM production beginning in 2010 is generating more transactions in the current used equipment marketplace and creating larger pools of used equipment for future transactions. Overall, our operations in Canada and the United States generated more GAP in 2014 as compared to 2013, although that performance varied regionally.

Overall Performance

We achieved net earnings of $91.5 million, or $0.85 per diluted share, and Adjusted Net Earnings of $100.8 million, or $0.94 per diluted share, for the year ended December 31, 2014. This represents a 2% decrease over net earnings of $93.8 million, or $0.88 per diluted share, and a 12% increase over Adjusted Net Earnings of $90.0 million, or $0.84 per diluted share, generated during the same period in 2013.

Financial Overview	**Year ended December 31,**			
(in U.S.$000's, except EPS)	**2014**	**2013**	**$ Change**	**% Change**
Revenues	$ 481,097	$ 467,403	$ 13,694	3%
Direct expense	57,884	54,008	3,876	7%
SG&A expenses	292,756	287,016	5,740	2%
Excluding depreciation and amortization	248,220	243,736	4,484	2%
Earnings from operations	130,457	126,379	4,078	3%
Other income	1,636	13,102	(11,466)	(88%)
Finance costs	3,055	4,726	(1,671)	(35%)
Income tax expense	35,966	40,129	(4,163)	(10%)
Net earnings (4)	91,490	93,825	(2,335)	(2%)
Adjusted Net Earnings (5),(6)	100,840	89,989	10,851	12%
Diluted Adjusted EPS (5),(6)	$ 0.94	$ 0.84	$ 0.10	11%
Effective tax rate	27.9%	29.8%	-191 bps	(6%)
GAP (1),(2)	$4,212,641	$3,817,769	$ 394,872	10%
Revenue Rate (1),(3)	11.42%	12.24%	-82 bps	(7%)
Direct Expense Rate (1),(3)	1.37%	1.41%	-4 bps	(3%)
EBITDA Margin (1),(11)	36.4%	36.3%	8 bps	—

For notes (1) through (11), see corresponding notes in the "Consolidated Highlights" table, with the addition of the following details:

(1) Direct Expense Rate and EBITDA Margin are non-GAAP measures, which are reconciled to the most directly comparable GAAP measures in our audited annual consolidated financial statements under "Non-GAAP Measures". We believe that comparing Direct Expense Rate and EBITDA Margin for different financial periods provides more useful information about the growth or decline of our net earnings for the relevant financial period.

(3) Direct Expense Rate is our direct expenses divided by our GAP.

(11) EBITDA Margin is EBITDA as a proportion of revenues.

EquipmentOne Update

The summary results above and the following discussion include the results of operations from EquipmentOne.

Included in our consolidated GAP results for the year ended December 31, 2014 is the GTV [3] from our online marketplaces of $106.1 million, an increase from the comparative GTV for the year ended December 31, 2013 of $96.9 million. The following table reflects the results of our operations from EquipmentOne:

(in U.S. $ millions)	Year ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	$ Change	% Change
Revenues	$13.2	$13.4	$ (0.2)	(1%)
SG&A expenses excluding depreciation and amortization	14.8	16.3	(1.5)	(9%)
EBITDA (1)	$ (1.6)	$ (2.9)	$ 1.3	45%

(1) EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure, which is reconciled to the most directly comparable GAAP measures in our audited annual consolidated financial statements under “Non-GAAP Measures”. We believe that comparing EBIDTA for different financial periods provides more useful information about the growth or decline of our net earnings for the relevant financial period.

Gross Auction Proceeds

GAP was a record $4.2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2014, an increase of 10% compared to the prior year. 2014 GAP would have been higher by $106.9 million, or 3%, if foreign exchange rates had remained consistent with those in 2013.

The increase in GAP is primarily due to the increase in the number of lots and the average value of those lots during 2014 as compared to 2013. The total number of lots at industrial and agricultural auctions grew 6%, increasing to 355,500 in 2014 from 334,500 in 2013. Core auction GAP also grew on a per-lot basis to $11,600 in 2014 from $11,100 in 2013.

Canada generated 49% of the overall GAP growth in 2014 as compared to 2013. The United States generated 47% of GAP growth in 2014 compared to 2013. 2014 GAP levels in Europe were consistent with those in 2013. All other regions except Australia and Asia also contributed to the overall growth in GAP.

Straight commission contracts accounted for the majority of GAP in 2014, with the remaining 31% generated by our underwritten business, compared to 28% in 2013. The increase in our underwritten business reflects the application of our strategy to use our underwritten business to remain competitive on packages of equipment available in the marketplace and to generate marketing opportunities. The volume of our underwritten business in 2014 is generally consistent with the average volume over the past five years.

3 The buyers’ premiums included in our GAP and GTV results for the year ended December 31, 2014 were $8.8 million. The comparative buyers’ premiums for the year ended December 31, 2013 were $8.2 million. The addition of $8.2 million in buyers’ premiums to GAP reported in the year ended December 31, 2013 would have the effect of reducing our Revenue Rate reported in that period by 2 basis points.

Revenues and Revenue Rate

Revenues (in U.S. $000's)	Year ended December 31, 2014	2013	Change	% Change
United States	$223,770	$224,215	$ (445)	—
Canada	154,392	135,545	18,847	14%
Europe	58,782	65,016	(6,234)	(10%)
Other	44,153	42,627	1,526	4%
Revenues (1)	$481,097	$467,403	$13,694	3%

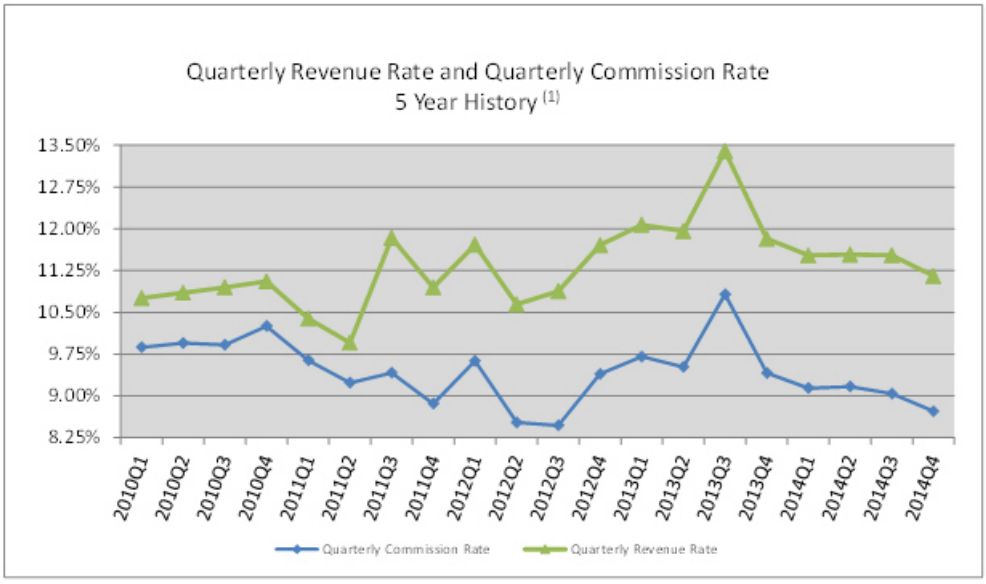
(1) Geographic information is determined with reference to the location in which the revenues are earned.

Revenues include both commission income earned from equipment sellers and fee income earned from equipment buyers. Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2014 increased 3% to $481.1 million compared to $467.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, primarily due to an increase in GAP. Revenue in 2014 would have been $12.7 million higher if foreign exchange rates had remained consistent with those in 2013.

Our Revenue Rate for the year ended December 31, 2014 decreased to 11.42% from the historically high rate of 12.24% for the year ended December 31, 2013. This decrease in the rate in 2014 was primarily due to the performance of our underwritten business, which did not perform as well in 2014 as in 2013. In particular, there were a few unique underwritten contracts that exceeded our expectations during 2013, resulting in record Revenue Rates during that period.

During 2014, our average commission rate was 9.00% compared to 9.80% in 2013. This decrease is primarily due to the performance of our underwritten business described above.

Our commission rate and overall Revenue Rate is presented in the graph below:



(1) The revised administrative fee took effect on July 1, 2011.

On an annual basis our fee income as a percentage of GAP remained consistent. Our fee income earned in the year ended December 31, 2014 was 2.42% of GAP, a slight decrease compared to 2.44% in the same period of 2013, due primarily to the mix of equipment sold at our auctions, offset by the strength of our financing fees earned.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, revenue earned in Canada increased as a result of an increase in GAP in that region. Our geographic revenue distribution is presented below:

Revenue distribution	**United States**	**Canada**	**Europe**	**Other**
Year ended December 31, 2014	47%	32%	12%	9%
Year ended December 31, 2013	48%	29%	14%	9%

Direct Expense Rate

Our Direct Expense Rate fluctuates from period to period based in part on the size and location of the auctions we hold during the particular period. The Direct Expense Rate generally decreases as the average size of our auctions increase. In addition, we usually experience lower Direct Expense Rates for industrial auctions held at our permanent auction sites compared to agricultural auctions or industrial auctions held at temporary locations, which we refer to as offsite locations, mainly as a result of the economies of scale and other efficiencies that we typically experience at permanent auction sites.

Our Direct Expense Rate for the year ended December 31, 2014 decreased to 1.37% compared to 1.41% in 2013. This decrease is a result of the growth in GAP combined with an increase in the number of industrial auctions being held at our permanent auction sites, as opposed to offsite locations, resulting in the realization of economies of scale in 2014 as compared to 2013.

GAP generated at our permanent auction sites increased to $3.5 billion in 2014 from $3.1 billion in 2013, an increase of 10%. We held 167 industrial auctions at our permanent auction sites in 2014 as compared to 163 in 2013.

GAP generated at our offsite industrial auctions of $350.8 million in 2014 represented a 4% increase from the $337.0 million generated in 2013, despite holding fewer offsite industrial auctions (60 in 2014 compared to 77 in 2013).

The decrease in the number of offsite industrial auctions, combined with an increase in GAP generated at those auctions, resulted in a decrease in our overall Direct Expense Rate in 2014 compared to 2013.

Selling, General & Administrative Expenses

Our SG&A expenses increased to $292.8 million in 2014, compared to $287.0 million in 2013, an increase of $5.7 million or 2%. Included in SG&A expenses for the year ended December 31, 2014 are $5.5 million in termination benefits resulting from the management reorganization. Included in SG&A expenses in 2013 are the CEO Separation Agreement costs of $4.6 million.

SG&A expenses by nature are presented below:

(in U.S. $000's)	Year ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	$ Change	% Change
Employee compensation expense	$159,398	$158,448	$ 950	1%
Buildings and facilities	41,725	40,820	905	2%
Travel, advertising and promotion	22,454	20,728	1,726	8%
Other SG&A expenses	24,643	23,740	903	4%
	$248,220	$243,736	$ 4,484	2%
Depreciation and amortization	44,536	43,280	1,256	3%
SG&A expenses	$292,756	$287,016	$ 5,740	2%

Travel, advertising and promotion expenses increased 8% to $22.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to the same period in 2013. This increase is primarily the result of greater tradeshow activity, travel costs related to the increased number of sales personnel, and expanded marketing efforts in support of our core and developing businesses.

The table below presents our core auction SG&A expenses excluding depreciation and amortization expenses by function, and illustrates the continued investment in our sales and marketing efforts, including the impact of an increased number of Revenue Producers[4] by net 34 compared to December 31, 2013. Operation expenses increased primarily due to rent related to our leased auction sites. In addition, there were increased property taxes and repairs and maintenance activities at some of our auction sites. We continued to focus on controlling our administrative costs.

(in U.S. $000's)	Year ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	$ Change	% Change
Sales and marketing	$ 84,123	$ 79,416	$ 4,707	6%
Operations	59,240	57,798	1,442	2%
Administration	90,075	90,188	(113)	—
	$233,438	$227,402	$ 6,036	3%
EquipmentOne	14,782	16,334	(1,552)	(9%)
Depreciation and amortization	44,536	43,280	1,256	3%
SG&A expenses	$292,756	$287,016	$ 5,740	2%

Depreciation and amortization expenses are calculated on either a straight-line or declining-balance basis on assets employed in our business, including buildings, land improvements, computer hardware and software, automobiles, office and yard equipment, and intangible customer relationships. Our depreciation and amortization expenses increased $1.3 million, or 3%, for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to the same period in 2013, due to the continued development and deployment of our information systems.

Overall, foreign exchange rates had a positive impact on SG&A in the amount of $8.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Other Income and Expense

Net other income includes impairment losses, gains or losses from the disposition of property, plant and equipment, foreign exchange gains and losses, and other income or loss not earned in the normal course of operations.

4 Revenue Producers is a term used to describe our revenue producing sales personnel. This definition is comprised of Regional Sales Managers and TMs.

Net other income decreased $11.5 million, or 88% to $1.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2014, compared $13.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. This decrease is primarily the result of the $8.1 million impairment loss recognized on our property in Japan, partially offset by a $3.4 million gain on the sale of our former auction site in Grande Prairie, Canada, and foreign exchange gains of $2.0 million realized in 2014. Net other income for 2013 included a $9.2 million gain on the sale of excess land in Prince Rupert, Canada. The Japan impairment loss and property sales have been presented as adjusting items and excluded in the determination of our Adjusted Net Earnings.

Finance Income and Costs

Finance income consists of interest earned on our excess cash and receivable balances. It fluctuates depending on the timing of receipt of auction proceeds and on our cash position, which is affected by the timing, size and number of auctions held around period end.

Finance costs include interest paid on non-current borrowings and revolving credit facilities, offset by interest that has been capitalized as part of self-constructed assets. These costs decreased during the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the same period of 2013 due primarily to lower interest expense as our outstanding borrowings have been reduced, including through the reduction in our non-current borrowings in 2014.

Additionally, an increase in capitalized interest related to assets and software under development had the effect of reducing overall interest expense during 2014 compared to 2013. $2.2 million of interest was capitalized to the cost of assets and software under development during 2014 compared to $1.5 million in 2013.

Effective Tax Rate

Our effective tax rate is a function of the relationship between total tax expense and the amount of earnings before income taxes for the year. Our effective tax rate differs from period to period as a result of changes in the source of our earnings as a result of auctions held each period, the treatment of adjustments for changes in tax rates and other tax legislation, variations in the estimate of tax reserves, and differences between the provision and the actual amounts recognized in tax returns.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, income tax expense was $36.0 million, compared to income tax expense of $40.1 million in 2013. Our effective tax rate of 27.9% for 2014 was lower than the rate of 29.8% in the same period in 2013. The decrease was primarily the result of an increase in income earned in lower tax rate jurisdictions, partially offset by the tax impact of the Japan impairment loss, for which we did not recognize a related future income tax asset.

The Adjusted Effective Tax Rate (detailed in the table below) decreased in 2014 as compared to 2013. Our Adjusted Effective Tax Rate reconciles to our effective tax rate as follows:

(in U.S. $ millions)	Year ended December 31, 2014	2013
Earnings before income taxes	$129.04	$134.76
Adjusting items:		
Japan impairment loss	8.08	—
Management reorganization	5.53	—
CEO Separation Agreement	—	4.58
Gain on disposition property (1)	(3.39)	(9.88)
Adjusted Earnings Before Income Taxes (2)	$139.26	$129.46
Income tax expense	$ 35.97	$ 40.13
Tax expense related to adjusting items:		
Management reorganization	1.32	1.19
Gain on disposition property (1)	(0.44)	(2.66)
Adjusted Income Tax Expense (2)	$ 36.85	$ 38.66
Effective tax rate	27.9%	29.8%
Adjusted Effective Tax Rate (2)	26.5%	29.9%

(1) The gain on disposition of property in 2014 relates to the sale of our former auction site in Grande Prairie, Canada. The gain on disposition of property in 2013 related to the sale of excess land in Texas, United States and Prince Rupert, Canada.

(2) These are non-GAAP measures, which exclude the effects of the adjusting items realized in 2014 and 2013. We believe that comparing the Adjusted Effective Tax Rate for different financial periods provides more useful information about the continuing impact income taxes in each jurisdiction have on our consolidated effective tax rate.

The decrease in the Adjusted Effective Tax Rate in 2014 compared to 2013 is primarily the result of an increase in income earned in lower tax rate jurisdictions and an increase in the future deductibility of stock option compensation expenses.

U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate Comparison

Value of one U.S. dollar	Year ended December 31, 2014	2013	% Change
Year-end exchange rate			
Canadian dollar	$1.1621	$1.0622	9%
Euro	0.8265	0.7276	14%
Average exchange rate			
Canadian dollar	$1.1048	$1.0301	7%
Euro	0.7538	0.7530	—

Effect of Exchange Rate Movement on Income Statement Components

(in U.S. $000's)	Year ended December 31, 2014, as reported	2014, using 2013 rates	Change	% Change
GAP	$4,212,641	$4,319,502	$(106,861)	-3%
Revenues	481,097	493,791	(12,694)	-3%
Direct expense	57,884	59,374	(1,490)	-3%
SG&A expenses	292,756	301,416	(8,660)	-3%

We conduct operations around the world in a number of different currencies, but our presentation currency is the U.S. dollar. In 2014, approximately 53% of our revenues and 54% of our operating costs were denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, as compared to 49% and 57%, respectively, in 2013.

The main currencies other than the U.S. dollar in which our revenues and operating costs are denominated are the Canadian dollar and the Euro. Over the past several years there have been significant fluctuations in the value of the Canadian dollar and the Euro relative to the U.S. dollar. These fluctuations affect our reported revenues and operating expenses when non-U.S. dollar amounts are converted into U.S. dollars for financial statement reporting purposes.

Net Earnings and Adjusted Net Earnings

Net earnings for the year ended December 31, 2014 were $91.5 million, or $0.85 per diluted share, compared to net earnings of $93.8 million, or $0.88 per diluted share, for the year ended December 31, 2013, primarily as a result of the $8.1 million after-tax impairment loss recognized on our property in Japan in 2014 as compared to $7.2 million in after-tax gains on recognized on the sale of our excess property in 2013.

Adjusted Net Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2014 were $100.8 million, or $0.94 per diluted share, compared to Adjusted Net Earnings of $90.0 million, or $0.84 per diluted share, for the year ended December 31, 2013. This 12% increase is primarily the result of an increase in our GAP and revenues, combined with a reduction in our Adjusted Effective Tax Rate.

Revenue Flow-through Rate [5]

We believe that the table below showing our Revenue Flow-through Rate illustrates our sensitivity to the effect of changes in our revenues on our EBITDA Margin, due to our relatively fixed quarterly operating expenses.

(in U.S.$ millions)	Year ended December 31, 2014			
	Incremental Revenues 2014 over 2013	Incremental Operating Expenses 2014 over 2013	Incremental EBITDA 2014 over 2013	Revenue flow-through Rate
Core auction	$ 13.9	$ 9.9	$ 4.0	29%

(in U.S.$ millions)	Year ended December 31, 2013			
	Incremental Revenues 2013 over 2012	Incremental Operating Expenses 2013 over 2012	Incremental EBITDA 2013 over 2012	Revenue flow-through Rate
Core auction	$ 25.8	$ 14.9	$ 10.9	42%

Core auction revenues for the year ended December 31, 2014 increased by $13.9 million compared to the same period in 2013, combined with an increase of $9.9 million in operating expenses over the same period.

5 Revenue Flow-through is calculated as incremental revenues in the period less incremental operating expenses (direct expenses and SG&A excluding depreciation and amortization), and demonstrates the impact of incremental revenues on our EBITDA. Revenue Flow-through Rate presents Revenue Flow-through as a percentage of the absolute value of incremental revenues. Revenue Flow-through and Revenue Flow-through Rate are non-GAAP measures and are reconciled to the audited annual consolidated financial statements under “Non-GAAP Measures”. We believe that comparing the influence of incremental revenues on EBITDA for different financial periods provides additional useful information about our performance for the relevant financial period.

The net result was that 29% of the increased revenues flowed directly to our core auction EBITDA, which slightly increased our overall EBITDA Margin to 36.4% in 2014 compared to 36.3% in 2013.

Selected Annual Information

(in U.S.$000's, except per share amounts)	Year ended and as at December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Consolidated Income Statements			
Revenues	$ 481,097	$ 467,403	$ 437,955
Net earnings (1)	91,490	93,825	79,551
Basic EPS (1)	$ 0.85	$ 0.88	$ 0.75
Diluted EPS (1)	0.85	0.88	0.74
Consolidated Balance Sheets			
Working capital	$ 140,352	$ 110,048	$ 96,053
Property, plant and equipment	577,374	630,634	655,677
Total assets	1,112,890	1,162,295	1,132,498
Non-current liabilities	148,578	179,413	226,419
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows			
Dividends declared per share (2)	$ 0.54	$ 0.51	$ 0.47
Property, plant and equipment and intangible asset additions	$ 38,925	$ 51,558	$ 62,340

(1) Figures presented only include the results attributable to our 51% interest in Ritchie Bros. Financial Services to conform with the presentation adopted in our audited annual consolidated financial statements.

(2) Cash dividends declared per share includes cash payments made during the financial year; there are timing differences for the fourth quarter dividend which is paid in the subsequent year. For the fourth quarter of 2014, we declared cash dividends of $0.1400 per common share (2013: $0.1300) on January 12, 2015, which are not included in the 2014 amount.

Fourth Quarter Performance

We achieved net earnings of $29.3 million, or $0.27 per diluted share, and Adjusted Net Earnings of $33.5 million, or $0.31 per diluted share, for the three months ended December 31, 2014. This represents a 13% decrease over net earnings of $33.7 million, or $0.31 per diluted share, and a 10% increase over Adjusted Net Earnings of $30.3 million, or $0.28 per diluted share, generated during the same period in 2013.

Financial Overview (in U.S.$000's, except EPS)	Three months ended December 31, 2014	2013	$ Change	% Change
Revenues	$ 138,457	$ 131,223	$ 7,234	6%
Direct expense	17,518	17,196	322	2%
SG&A expenses	79,733	76,289	3,444	5%
Excluding depreciation and amortization	68,179	64,863	3,316	5%
Earnings from operations	41,206	37,738	3,468	9%
Other income	1,892	10,687	(8,795)	(82%)
Finance costs	661	1,012	(351)	(35%)
Income tax expense	12,621	13,287	(666)	(5%)
Net earnings (4)	29,284	33,745	(4,461)	(13%)
Adjusted Net Earnings (5),(6)	33,496	30,324	3,172	10%
Diluted Adjusted EPS (5),(6)	$ 0.31	$ 0.28	$ 0.03	10%
Effective tax rate	29.7%	28.0%	172 bps	6%
GAP (1),(2)	$1,241,184	$1,109,834	$131,350	12%
Revenue Rate (1),(3)	11.16%	11.82%	-67 bps	(6%)
Direct Expense Rate (1),(3)	1.41%	1.55%	-14 bps	(9%)
EBITDA Margin (1),(11)	38.1%	37.5%	64 bps	2%

For notes (1) through (11), see corresponding notes in the "Consolidated Highlights" and "Overall Performance – Financial Overview" tables.

EquipmentOne Update

The summary results above and the following discussion include the results of operations from EquipmentOne.

Included in our consolidated GAP results for the three months ended December 31, 2014 is the GTV [6] from our online marketplaces of $34.9 million, which represents a 38% increase over the comparative GTV for the three months ended December 31, 2013 of $25.3 million.

The following table reflects the results of our operations from EquipmentOne:

(in U.S. $ millions)	Three months ended December 31, 2014	2013	$ Change	% Change
Revenues	$4.1	$3.6	$ 0.5	14%
SG&A expenses excluding depreciation and amortization	2.8	3.1	(0.3)	(9%)
EBITDA (1)	$1.3	$0.5	$ 0.8	160%

(1) EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure, which is reconciled to the most directly comparable GAAP measures in our audited annual consolidated financial statements under "Non-GAAP Measures". We believe that comparing EBIDTA for different financial periods provides more useful information about the growth or decline of our net earnings for the relevant financial period.

6 Refer to note (2) in the "Consolidated Highlights" table for a definition of GTV. The buyers' premiums included in our GAP and GTV results for the three months ended December 31, 2014 were $2.9 million. The comparative buyers' premiums for the three months ended December 31, 2013 were $2.2 million. The addition of $2.2 million in buyers' premiums to GAP reported in the fourth quarter of 2013 would have the effect of reducing our Revenue Rate reported in that period by 2 basis points.

Gross Auction Proceeds

GAP was $1.2 billion for the fourth quarter of 2014, which is an increase of 12% compared to the same period in 2013. GAP for the fourth quarter of 2014 would have been higher by $49.7 million, or an additional 4%, if foreign exchange rates had remained consistent with those in the fourth quarter of 2013.

The increase in GAP is primarily due to an increase in the number of lots sold during the fourth quarter of 2014 as compared to the fourth quarter of 2013. The total number of lots at industrial and agricultural auctions grew 16%, increasing to 107,000 in the fourth quarter of 2014 from 92,500 in the fourth quarter of 2013. GAP, excluding GTV from EquipmentOne, decreased on a per-lot basis to $11,300 in fourth quarter of 2014 from $11,700 in the same period in 2013.

Straight commission contracts accounted for the majority of GAP in the fourth quarter of 2014, with the remaining 35% generated by our underwritten business. This compares to 34% of GAP generated by our underwritten business in the fourth quarter of 2013. The consistent volume of our underwritten business period-over-period reflects the continued application of our strategy to use our underwritten business to remain competitive on packages of equipment available in the marketplace and to generate marketing opportunities.

Revenue and Revenue Rate

Revenues for the fourth quarter of 2014 increased to a record fourth-quarter level of $138.5 million compared to $131.2 million for the same period in 2013. This increase was primarily due to the increase in GAP.

Our Revenue Rate for the three months ended December 31, 2014 decreased to 11.16% from 11.82% for the same period in 2013. It was also lower than the rate achieved in the previous three quarters of 2014. This decrease is primarily due to the performance of our underwritten business.

In the fourth quarter of 2014, our average commission rate was 8.72% as compared to 9.41% in the same period of 2013. This decrease is primarily due to the performance of underwritten contracts in the fourth quarter of 2014. Over the past five years our quarterly commission rate has ranged between 8.47% and 10.82%. Our fee income earned in the fourth quarter of 2014 was 2.43%, a slight increase over the 2.41% rate earned in the same period of 2013.

Our geographic revenue distribution is presented below:

Revenue distribution	**United States**	**Canada**	**Europe**	**Other**
Three months ended December 31, 2014	48%	33%	12%	7%
Three months ended December 31, 2013	44%	33%	14%	9%

Direct Expense

Our Direct Expense Rate decreased to 1.41% for the fourth quarter of 2014 compared to 1.55% in the same period of 2013. This decrease is partially due to a decrease in the number of offsite industrial auctions, which are typically require higher costs to operate, as well as an increase in the number and size of industrial auctions held at our permanent auction sites in the fourth quarter of 2014 as compared to the fourth quarter of 2013.

Selling, General & Administrative Expenses

Our SG&A expenses increased to $79.7 million in the fourth quarter of 2014, compared to $76.3 million in the same period of 2013, an increase of $3.4 million, or 5%. Included in SG&A expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2014 are $5.5 million in termination benefits resulting from the management reorganization. Included in SG&A expenses during the same period in 2013 are $4.6 million of costs resulting from the CEO Separation Agreement.

SG&A expenses by nature are presented below:

(in U.S. $000's)	Three months ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	$ Change	% Change
Employee compensation expense	$45,350	$43,494	$ 1,856	4%
Buildings and facilities	10,326	9,963	363	4%
Travel, advertising and promotion	5,382	5,045	337	7%
Other SG&A expenses	7,121	6,361	760	12%
	$68,179	$64,863	$ 3,316	5%
Depreciation and amortization	11,554	11,426	128	1%
SG&A expenses	$79,733	$76,289	$ 3,444	5%

The increase in employee compensation expense is primarily due to $5.5 million of termination benefits resulting from the management reorganization recognized in the fourth quarter of 2014, partially offset by the CEO Separation Agreement expense of $4.6 million recognized in the fourth quarter of 2013. Other SG&A expenses increased during the three months ended December 31, 2014 as compared to the same period in 2013 primarily as a result of increased consulting fees incurred in support of our strategy development.

The table below presents our core auction SG&A expenses excluding depreciation and amortization expenses by function, and illustrates the continued investment in our sales and marketing efforts, including the impact of an increased number of Revenue Producers by net nine since September 30, 2014. The increase in operations expenses relates to rent and personnel, and the increase in administration expenses relates to personnel and costs incurred in support of our strategy development.

(in U.S. $000's)	Three months ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	$ Change	% Change
Sales and marketing	$21,389	$20,043	$ 1,346	7%
Operations	14,828	13,736	1,092	8%
Administration	29,143	27,977	1,166	4%
	$65,360	$61,756	$ 3,604	6%
EquipmentOne	2,819	3,107	(288)	(9%)
Depreciation and amortization	11,554	11,426	128	1%
SG&A expenses	$79,733	$76,289	$ 3,444	5%

Our depreciation and amortization expenses for the fourth quarter of 2014 increased $0.1 million, or 1%, over the comparative period in 2013, primarily as a result of the continued development of our information systems.

Other Income and Expenses

Net other income decreased $8.8 million, or 82% to $1.9 million during the three months ended December 31, 2014 as compared to the three months ended December 31, 2013. This decrease is primarily the result of a $9.2 million gain on the sale of excess land in Prince Rupert, Canada, in the fourth quarter of 2013. The excess land sale has been presented as an adjusting item and excluded in the determination of our Adjusted Net Earnings.

Finance Income and Costs

Net finance costs decreased in the fourth quarter of 2014 as compared to the same period in 2013, due primarily to lower interest expense as our outstanding non-current borrowings were reduced during that same period. Additionally, an increase in interest capitalized related to assets and software under development had the effect of reducing overall interest expense during the fourth quarter of 2014 compared to the fourth quarter of 2013.

Effective Tax Rate

Our effective tax rate of 29.7% for the fourth quarter of 2014 was higher than the effective tax rate of 28.0% during the same period in 2013. The increase was primarily the result of a decrease in income earned in lower tax rate jurisdictions.

The Adjusted Effective Tax Rate increased to 29.1% in the fourth quarter of 2014 from 28.3% in the fourth quarter of 2013.

Our Adjusted Effective Tax Rate reconciles to our effective tax rate as follows:

(in U.S. $ millions)	Three months ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Earnings before income taxes	$42.44	$47.41
Adjusting items:		
Management reorganization	5.53	—
CEO Separation Agreement	—	4.58
Gain on disposition property (1)	—	(9.20)
Adjusted Earnings Before Income Taxes (2)	$47.97	$42.79
Income tax expense	$12.62	$13.29
Tax expense related to adjusting items:		
Management reorganization	1.32	—
CEO Separation Agreement	—	1.19
Gain on disposition property (1)	—	(2.39)
Adjusted Income Tax Expense (2)	$13.94	$12.09
Effective tax rate	29.7%	28.0%
Adjusted Effective Tax Rate (2)	29.1%	28.3%

For notes (1) and (2), see the corresponding notes in the “Overall Performance – Effective Tax Rate” table.

Net Earnings and Adjusted Net Earnings

Net earnings for the three months ended December 31, 2014 were $29.3 million, or $0.27 per diluted share, compared to net earnings of $33.7 million, or $0.31 per diluted share, for the three months ended December 31, 2013.

Adjusted Net Earnings for the three months ended December 31, 2014 were $33.5 million, or $0.31 per diluted share, compared to Adjusted Net Earnings of $30.3 million, or $0.28 per diluted share, for the three months ended December 31, 2013. This 10% increase is primarily the result of an increase in our GAP, partially offset by a lower Revenue Rate and an increase in our effective tax rate.

Revenue Flow-through Rate[7]

We believe that the table below showing our Revenue Flow-through Rate illustrates our operational leverage in our core auction business segment, and the effect of changes in our revenues on our EBITDA Margin.

(in U.S.$ millions)	Three months ended December 31, 2014			
	Incremental Revenues 2014 over 2013	Incremental Operating Expenses 2014 over 2013	Incremental EBITDA 2014 over 2013	Revenue flow-through Rate
Core auction	$ 6.7	$ 3.9	$ 2.8	42%

(in U.S.$ millions)	Three months ended December 31, 2013			
	Incremental Revenues 2013 over 2012	Incremental Operating Expenses 2013 over 2012	Incremental EBITDA 2013 over 2012	Revenue flow-through Rate
Core auction	$ 10.5	$ 5.6	$ 4.9	47%

Core auction revenues for the fourth quarter of 2014 increased by $6.7 million compared to the fourth quarter of 2013, combined with an increase of $3.9 million in operating expenses over the same period. The net result was that 42% of the increased revenues flowed directly to our core auction EBITDA and increased our overall EBITDA Margin in the fourth quarter of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013.

Operations Update

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we conducted 233 unreserved industrial auctions at locations in North America, Central America, Europe, the Middle East, Australia and Asia, as compared to 245 during 2013.

During 2014, 88% of our GAP was attributable to auctions held at our permanent auction sites and regional auction sites, as compared to 89% in 2013.

Our key industrial auction metrics are shown below:

Key industrial auction metrics	Year ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Bidder registrations	463,500	425,000
Consignments	45,250	43,550
Buyers	112,850	104,550
Lots	319,500	301,000

For a breakdown of these key industrial auction metrics by month, please refer to our website at www.rbauction.com. None of the information in our website is incorporated by reference into this document by this or any other reference.

The increase in GAP in 2014 as compared to 2013 was primarily due to the improved performance of each key industrial auction metric over the same comparative period. Further contributing to the GAP increase was an increase in the number of lots and average value of those lots in 2014 as compared to 2013.

7 Refer to footnote 5 for definitions of Revenue Flow-through and Revenue Flow-through Rate.

This increased value was particularly evident during the second half of 2014, as a large amount of higher-value equipment was consigned to our auctions during that period.

Although our auctions vary in size, our average industrial auction results for the three-months and years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are described in the following tables:

Average per industrial auction	Three months ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
GAP	$ 14.6 million	$ 12.9 million
Bidder registrations	1,937	1,638
Consignors	170	154
Lots	1,289	1,070

Our average industrial auction metrics increased in the fourth quarter of 2014 as compared to the fourth quarter of 2013 due to our focused efforts on growing the business and an improved used equipment market.

Average per industrial auction	Year ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
GAP	$16.5 million	$14.3 million
Bidder registrations	1,988	1,740
Consignors	195	180
Lots	1,370	1,230

Average industrial auction metrics for the year ended December 31, 2014 increased as compared to the year ended December 31, 2013 due to the performance of our auctions in the second, third and fourth quarters of 2014 as compared to the same quarters in 2013.

Website[8] metrics

The Ritchie Bros. website (www.rbauction.com) is a gateway to our online bidding system, which allows bidders to participate in our auctions over the internet and showcases upcoming auctions and equipment to be sold. This online bidding service gives our auction customers the choice of how they want to do business with us and access to both live and online auction participation. Internet bidders comprised over 62% of the total bidder registrations at our industrial auctions in 2014, compared to 59% in 2013, and we surpassed $1 billion in year-to-date online sales nearly one month earlier than in 2013.

Our EquipmentOne website (www.equipmentone.com) provides access to our online equipment marketplace.

The following table provides information about the average monthly users of our websites:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Average monthly users	775,237	688,991

Online bidding and equipment marketplace purchase metrics

We continue to see an increase in the use and popularity of both our online bidding system and our online equipment marketplace.

8 None of the information in our websites is incorporated by reference into this document by this or any other reference.

During 2014, we attracted record online bidder registrations and sold approximately $1.8 billion of equipment, trucks and other assets to online auction bidders and EquipmentOne customers. This represents a 18% increase over 2013 and an annual online sales record for us.

Headcount

During the year ended December 31, 2014 we expanded our training strategy and introduced leadership training programs for our sales management team. We believe this contributed to our retention of Revenue Producers and consistent Sales Force Productivity of $11.6 million per Revenue Producer for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to $11.7 million in 2013. We measure Sales Force Productivity as rolling 12-month core auction GAP per Revenue Producer. It is a non-GAAP measure that we believe provides a gauge of the effectiveness of Revenue Producers in increasing our GAP, and ultimately our net earnings.

Our headcount statistics as at the end of each period are presented below:

	Q4 2014	Q3 2014	Q2 2014	Q1 2014	Q4 2013
Full-time employees	1,468	1,472	1,455	1,422	1,385
Revenue Producers	353	344	342	337	319
TMs	307	296	292	287	272

During 2014, we increased the number of Revenue Producers by net 34, of which 35 were TMs. This represents a net increase of 11% during the year ended December 31, 2014. At December 31, 2014 we had 307 TMs, which is the highest number we have had in our history.

We continue to make the growth and development of our sales team a focus, as we believe the previous high turnover and lack of growth in the size of our sales team contributed to the stagnation of GAP and revenues in recent periods.

We believe that our increased number of Revenue Producers, in conjunction with training and placement in appropriate markets and the increase in our territory sales support personnel, will lead to improved performance from our sales team and an increase in GAP and revenues in future periods.

Summary of Quarterly Results (Unaudited)

The following tables present our unaudited consolidated quarterly results of operations for each of our last eight fiscal quarters. This data has been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements, which were prepared on the same basis as our annual audited consolidated financial statements, and in our opinion, include all normal recurring adjustments necessary for the fair presentation of such information. These unaudited quarterly results should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, and our discussion above about the seasonality of our business.

(in U.S.$000's, except EPS)	Q4 2014	Q3 2014	Q2 2014	Q1 2014
GAP (1),(2)	$1,241,184	$886,876	$1,229,204	$855,377
Revenues	138,457	102,217	141,835	98,588
Net earnings (5)	29,284	9,342	38,607	14,257
Adjusted Net Earnings (5),(6)	33,496	14,480	38,607	14,257
Basic EPS (5)	$ 0.27	$ 0.09	$ 0.36	$ 0.13
Diluted EPS (5)	0.27	0.09	0.36	0.13
Diluted Adjusted EPS (5),(6)	0.31	0.13	0.36	0.13

(in U.S.$000's, except EPS)	Q4 2013	Q3 2013	Q2 2013	Q1 2013
GAP (1),(2)	$1,109,834	$789,640	$1,072,942	$845,353
Revenues	131,223	105,800	128,322	102,058
Net earnings (5)	33,745	16,295	29,795	13,989
Adjusted Net Earnings (5),(6)	30,324	15,878	29,795	13,989
Basic EPS (5)	$ 0.32	$ 0.15	$ 0.28	$ 0.13
Diluted EPS (5)	0.31	0.15	0.28	0.13
Diluted Adjusted EPS (5),(6)	0.28	0.15	0.28	0.13

For notes (1) through (6), see corresponding notes in the "Consolidated Highlights" table.

GAP and revenues are affected on a period-to-period basis by the timing of major auctions. Also, in newer markets where we are developing our business, the number and size of auctions and, as a result, our GAP and revenues, are likely to vary more dramatically from period to period compared to our established markets, where the number, size and frequency of our auctions are more consistent.

Because of these seasonal and period-to-period variations, we believe that our GAP, revenues and net earnings are best compared on an annual or a year-over-year basis.

Outstanding Share Data

We are a public company and our common shares are listed under the symbol "RBA" on the New York and Toronto Stock Exchanges. On February 25, 2015 we had 107,854,734 common shares issued and outstanding and stock options outstanding to purchase a total of 3,697,562 common shares. No preferred shares have been issued or are outstanding. The outstanding stock options had a weighted average exercise price of $22.21 per share and a weighted average remaining term of 6.7 years.

On September 15, 2014, our Board of Directors resolved that it will not, without prior shareholder approval, issue any series of preferred shares for any defensive or anti-takeover purpose, for the purpose of implementing any shareholder rights plan or with features specifically and primarily intended to make any attempted acquisition of us more difficult or costly. Within the limits described above, our Board of Directors may issue preferred shares for the purpose of capital raising transactions, acquisitions, joint ventures or other corporate purposes.

Share Repurchase Program

On January 12, 2015, our Board of Directors authorized us to repurchase up to $100 million worth of the Company's common shares over the next three years. We intend to use the share repurchase program primarily to neutralize dilution from stock options.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

(in U.S. $000's)	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	% Change
Current assets	$ 394,573	$ 398,379	(1%)
Current liabilities	254,221	288,331	(12%)
Working capital	$ 140,352	$ 110,048	28%

We believe that working capital is a more meaningful measure of our liquidity than cash alone. Our working capital increased during 2014 primarily as a result of increased net earnings and limited capital expenditures, partially offset by our repayment of certain current borrowings and payment of our quarterly dividends.

At December 31, 2014, we had $7.8 million in current borrowings, which consisted primarily of borrowings under our revolving credit facilities with a weighted-average annual interest rate of 1.8%. As at December 31, 2013 our current borrowings were $34.4 million with a weighted-average annual interest rate of 1.5%. For details of the remaining available borrowings under our credit facilities and their maturity dates, refer to "Liquidity and Capital Resources — Contractual Obligations" and "Liquidity and Capital Resources — Non-current Borrowings and Credit Facilities".

We believe our existing working capital and availability under our credit facilities are sufficient to satisfy our present operating requirements, as well as to fund future growth, such as property acquisitions and development and the launch of complementary business solutions.

Contractual Obligations

(in U.S. $000's)	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	In 2015	In 2016 and 2017	In 2018 and 2019	After 2019
Non-current borrowing obligations	$110,887	$ —	$51,630	$ —	$ 59,257
Interest on non-current borrowing obligations	21,498	5,610	5,762	4,626	5,500
Operating leases obligations	108,780	9,904	15,891	12,955	70,030
Finance lease obligations	3,609	2,127	1,208	274	—
Total contractual obligations	$244,774	$17,641	$74,491	$17,855	$134,787

Our non-current borrowings included in the table above are comprised of two term loans put in place in 2009 with terms to maturity of seven years, and two term loans put in place in 2012 with terms to maturity of ten years. Our operating leases relate primarily to land on which we operate regional auction sites and administrative buildings. These properties are located in North America, Central America, Europe, the Middle East and Asia. Our finance lease obligations relate primarily to computer hardware and auction yard equipment.

In the normal course of our business, we may guarantee a minimum level of proceeds in connection with the sale at auction of a consignor's equipment. Our total exposure as at December 31, 2014 from these guarantee contracts was $101.8 million, compared to $35.1 million in 2013, which we anticipate will be fully covered by the proceeds that we will receive from the sale at auction of the related equipment, plus our commission. We do not record any liability in our financial statements in respect of these guarantee contracts, and they are not reflected in the contractual obligations table above.

Cash Flows

(in U.S. $000's)	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	% Change
Cash generated by (used in):			
Operating activities	$ 149,484	$188,045	(21%)
Investing activities	(30,588)	(27,935)	9%
Financing activities	(101,634)	(97,920)	4%
Effect of changes in foreign currency rates	*(18,534)*	*(5,880)*	*215%*
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	$ (1,272)	$ 56,310	(102%)

Our cash generated by operating activities can fluctuate significantly from period to period, due to factors such as differences in the timing, size and number of auctions during the period, the timing of the receipt of auction proceeds from buyers and the timing of the payment of net amounts due to consignors.

Cash used in investing activities increased in 2014 compared to 2013 primarily due to a reduction in proceeds on the sale of property, plant and equipment as well as the recognition of proceeds on settlement of a loan receivable in 2013, which were partially offset by decreased capital expenditures in 2014 related to the addition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

Cash used in financing activities increased in 2014 compared to 2013. This was primarily due to our repayment of a $30 million term loan in January 2014, repayment of a Canadian dollar 31 million revolving loan in April 2014, and payment of dividends during 2014, offset by short-term draws on our revolving credit facilities during the year ended December 31, 2014.

Our capital expenditures for 2014 totalled $38.9 million and were primarily for the development of our information systems and enhancements of our existing auction sites. This compares to capital expenditures of $51.6 million for 2013.

We declared and paid regular cash dividends of $0.13 per share for each of the quarters ended December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2014, and declared and paid regular cash dividends of $0.14 per share for the quarters ended June 30, 2014 and September 30, 2014. We have declared, but not yet paid, a dividend of $0.14 per share for the quarter ended December 31, 2014.

Total dividend payments during the year ended December 31, 2014 were $57.9 million compared to total dividend payments of $53.9 million during the equivalent period in 2013.

We had a Dividend Payout Ratio[9] of 57.4% in 2014 as compared to 59.9% in 2013. All dividends we pay are “eligible dividends” for Canadian income tax purposes unless indicated otherwise.

Non-current Borrowings and Credit Facilities

Our non-current borrowings and available credit facilities at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 were as follows:

(in U.S. $000's)	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	% Change
Non-current borrowings	$110,846	$147,234	(25%)
Committed			
Revolving credit facilities	285,000	285,000	—
Revolving credit facilities available	277,140	221,043	25%
Uncommitted			
Revolving credit facilities	106,076	118,332	(10%)
Revolving credit facilities available	91,579	106,149	(14%)
Non-revolving credit facilities	225,000	225,000	—
Non-revolving credit facilities available	114,113	106,508	7%
Total credit facilities	616,076	628,332	(2%)
Total credit facilities available	482,832	433,700	11%

Our credit facilities are with financial institutions in the United States, Canada, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Certain of the facilities include commitment fees applicable to the unused credit amount. As at December 31, 2014, we had outstanding fixed rate non-current borrowings bearing annual interest rates ranging from 3.590% to 6.385% (with a weighted-average annual interest rate of 5.059%). We were in compliance with all financial and other covenants applicable to our credit facilities at December 31, 2014.

Non-GAAP Measures

We make reference to various non-GAAP performance measures throughout this discussion and analysis. These measures do not have a standardized meaning, and are therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies.

The following tables provide reconciliations of non-GAAP measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measures in our consolidated financial statements, where applicable.

9 Dividend Payout Ratio is a non-GAAP measure, which is reconciled to the most directly comparable GAAP measures in our annual consolidated financial statements under “Non-GAAP Measures”. We believe that comparing Dividend Payout Ratio for different financial periods is the best indicator of how well our earnings support our dividend payments. The Company calculates Dividend Payout Ratio as dividends paid divided by Adjusted Net Earnings.

Adjusted Net Earnings and Diluted Adjusted EPS reconcile to net earnings attributable to equity holders of the parent and the weighted average number of diluted shares outstanding as follows:

(in U.S. $000's, except share and per share amounts)	Year ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Net earnings attributable to equity holders of the parent	$ 91,490	$ 93,825
After-tax impact of management reorganization	4,212	—
After-tax gains on sale of excess property	(2,946)	(7,225)
After-tax impairment loss on Japan property	8,084	—
After-tax impact of CEO Separation Agreement	—	3,389
Adjusted Net Earnings attributable to equity holders of the parent	$ 100,840	$ 89,989
Weighted average number of diluted shares outstanding	107,660,020	107,048,832
Diluted Adjusted EPS	$ 0.94	$ 0.84

(in U.S. $000's, except share and per share amounts)	Three months ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Net earnings attributable to equity holders of the parent	$ 29,284	$ 33,745
After-tax impact of management reorganization	4,212	—
After-tax gains on sale of excess property	—	(6,810)
After-tax impact of CEO Separation Agreement	—	3,389
Adjusted Net Earnings attributable to equity holders of the parent	$ 33,496	$ 30,324
Weighted average number of diluted shares outstanding	107,823,951	107,138,730
Diluted Adjusted EPS	$ 0.31	$ 0.28

Adjusted Operating Income Margin reconciles to revenues, direct expenses, and SG&A expenses as follows:

(in U.S. $ millions)	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	Better/ (Worse)	2014	2013	Better/ (Worse)
Revenues	$ 138.5	$ 131.2	6%	$ 481.1	$ 467.4	3%
Direct expenses	(17.5)	(17.2)	(2%)	(57.9)	(54.0)	(7%)
SG&A expenses	(79.7)	(76.3)	(4%)	(292.8)	(287.0)	(2%)
Operating Income	$ 41.2	$ 37.7	9%	$ 130.5	$ 126.4	3%
Adjusting items:						
Management reorganization	5.5	—	(100%)	5.5	—	(100%)
CEO Separation Agreement	—	4.6	100%	—	4.6	100%
Adjusted Operating Income	$ 46.7	$ 42.3	10%	$ 136.0	$ 131.0	4%
Adjusted Operating Income Margin	33.7%	32.2%	148 bps	28.3%	28.0%	24 bps

Operating Free Cash Flow reconciles to cash flows generated by or used in our operating and investing activities as follows:

(in U.S. $ millions)	12 months ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	% Change
Cash generated by operating activities	$149.5	$188.0	(20%)
Less: Property, plant and equipment additions	(25.0)	(35.9)	(30%)
Less: Intangible asset additions	(13.9)	(15.7)	(11%)
Add: Proceeds on disposition of property plant and equipment	9.3	14.5	(36%)
Operating Free Cash Flow	$119.9	$150.9	(21%)

Working Capital Intensity reconciles to our current assets and current liabilities as follows:

(in U.S. $ millions)	12 months ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	% Change
Trade and other receivables	$ 76.1	$ 85.9	(11%)
Inventory	42.8	52.4	(18%)
Advances against auction contracts	26.2	12.2	115%
Auction proceeds payable	(109.4)	(125.9)	(13%)
Trade payables	(46.8)	(31.2)	50%
Quick Operating Working Capital	$ (11.1)	$ (6.6)	68%
Revenues	481.1	467.4	3%
Working Capital Intensity	-2.3%	-1.4%	(63%)

CAPEX Intensity reconciles to cash flows used in or generated by investing activities and revenues as follows:

(in U.S. $ millions)	12 months ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	% Change
Property, plant and equipment additions	$ 25.0	$ 35.9	(30%)
Intangible asset additions	13.9	15.7	(11%)
Less: Proceeds on disposition of property plant and equipment	(9.3)	(14.5)	(36%)
Net Capital Spending	$ 29.6	$ 37.1	(20%)
Revenues	481.1	467.4	3%
CAPEX Intensity	6.2%	7.9%	(22%)

RONA reconciles to net earnings, net finance costs, total assets, cash and cash equivalents, and current liabilities as follows:

(in U.S. $ millions)	12 months ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	% Change
Net earnings	$ 93.1	$ 94.6	(2%)
Add: Net finance costs	3.1	4.7	(35%)
Less: Income tax recovery on finance costs	(0.9)	(1.4)	(39%)
Net Operating Profit After Tax	$ 95.3	$ 97.9	(3%)
Total assets	$1,112.9	$1,162.3	(4%)
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(233.1)	(234.4)	(1%)
Less: Current liabilities	(254.2)	(288.3)	(12%)
Adjusted Net Assets	$ 625.6	$ 639.6	(2%)
RONA	15.2%	15.3%	(1%)

Debt/Adjusted EBITDA reconciles to borrowings, earnings from operations, and depreciation and amortization expenses as follows:

(in U.S. $ millions)	12 months ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	% Change
Current borrowings	$ 7.8	$ 34.4	(77%)
Non-current borrowings	110.8	147.2	(25%)
Debt	$118.6	$181.6	(35%)
Earnings from operations	$130.5	$126.4	3%
Adjusting items:			
Management reorganization	5.5	—	100%
CEO Separation Agreement	—	4.6	(100%)
Adjusted Earnings from Operations	$136.0	$131.0	4%
Add: Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	40.0	39.7	1%
Add: Amortization of intangible assets	4.6	3.6	28%
Adjusted EBITDA	$180.6	$174.3	4%
Debt/Adjusted EBITDA	0.7x	1.0x	(30%)

EBITDA and EBITDA Margin reconcile to earnings from operations as follows:

(in U.S.$000's)	Year ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	$ Change	% Change
Earnings from operations	$130,457	$126,379	$ 4,078	3%
Add: Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	39,966	39,655	311	1%
Add: Amortization of intangible assets	4,570	3,625	945	26%
EBITDA	$174,993	$169,659	$ 5,334	3%
EBITDA Margin	36.4%	36.3%	8 bps	—

(in U.S.$000's)	Three months ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	$ Change	% Change
Earnings from operations	$41,206	$37,738	$ 3,468	9%
Add: Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10,255	10,511	(256)	(2%)
Add: Amortization of intangible assets	1,299	915	384	42%
EBITDA	$52,760	$49,164	$ 3,596	7%
EBITDA Margin	38.1%	37.5%	64 bps	2%

Core auction incremental EBITDA reconciles to incremental earnings from operations as follows:

(in U.S.$ millions)	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Core auction incremental EBITDA	$ 2.8	$ 4.9	$ 4.0	$ 10.9
Incremental depreciation and amortization	(0.1)	(0.8)	(1.3)	(2.1)
Incremental EBITDA from EquipmentOne	0.8	0.5	1.3	(2.4)
Incremental earnings from operations	$ 3.5	$ 4.6	$ 4.1	$ 6.4
Earnings from operations, current period	$ 41.2	$ 37.7	$ 130.5	$ 126.4
Less: Earnings from operations, comparative period	(37.7)	(33.1)	(126.4)	(120.0)
Incremental earnings from operations	$ 3.5	$ 4.6	$ 4.1	$ 6.4

Dividend Payout Ratio reconciles to dividends paid as follows:

(in U.S. $ millions)	12 months ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	% Change
Dividends paid	$ 57.9	$53.9	7%
Adjusted Net Earnings	100.8	90.0	12%
Dividend Payout Ratio	57.4%	59.9%	(4%)

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk

We conduct operations in local currencies in countries around the world, but we use the U.S. dollar as our presentation currency. As a result we are exposed to currency fluctuations and exchange rate risk. We cannot accurately predict the future effects of foreign currency fluctuations on our financial condition or results of operations, or quantify their effects on the macroeconomic environment. The proportion of revenues denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar in a given period will differ from the annual proportion depending on the size and location of auctions held during the period. However, on an annual basis, we expect these amounts to largely offset and generally act as a natural hedge against exposure to fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar. We have not adopted a long-term hedging strategy to protect against foreign currency fluctuations associated with our operations denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, but we may consider hedging specific transactions if we deem it appropriate in the future.

During 2014, we recorded a net reduction in our foreign currency translation adjustment balance of $35.8 million, compared to a net decrease of $13.4 million in 2013. Our foreign currency translation adjustment arises from the translation of our net assets denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar to the U.S. dollar for reporting purposes.

We are not exposed to significant interest rate risk due to the fact that our non-current borrowings bear fixed rates of interest. Our current borrowings, which usually mature one to three months from inception, are available at both fixed and floating rates of interest. If we determine our exposure to short-term interest rates is too high, we may consider fixing a larger portion of our portfolio. As at December 31, 2014 we had a total of $7.8 million in revolving loans bearing floating rates of interest, as compared to $28.8 million at December 31, 2013.

Although we cannot accurately anticipate the future effect of inflation on our financial condition or results of operations, inflation historically has not had a material impact on our operations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future material effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, financial performance, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Legal and Other Proceedings

From time to time we have been, and expect to continue to be, subject to legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of our business. Such claims, even if lacking merit, could result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources. We are not aware of any legal proceedings or claims that we believe will have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on us or on our financial condition or results of operations or that involve a claim for damages, excluding interest and costs that could be material.

Related Party Transactions

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we incurred $15.3 million in aggregate compensation relating to our directors and officers, as compared to $8.2 million in 2013.

Included in the 2014 compensation amount are wages and benefits, post-employment benefits, termination benefits of $4.1 million, and share-based payments. In 2013 we recognized a liability of $4.6 million for short-term benefits pursuant to the CEO Separation Agreement. As that liability was settled in 2014, the amount was excluded from the $8.2 million of 2013 key management personnel compensation.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

In preparing our consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS, we must make decisions that impact the reported amounts and related disclosures. Such decisions include the selection of the appropriate accounting principles to be applied and the assumptions on which to base accounting estimates. In reaching such decisions, we apply judgments based on our understanding and analysis of the relevant circumstances and historical experience. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate these judgments and estimates, including valuation of consignors' equipment and other assets subject to guarantee contracts; the grant date fair value of stock option awards; the identification of cash generating units ("CGUs"); depreciation, amortization and recoverability of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, goodwill; and the recoverability of deferred income tax assets. Actual amounts could differ materially from those estimated by us at the time our consolidated financial statements are prepared.

The following discussion of critical accounting policies and estimates is intended to supplement the significant accounting policies presented as Note 2 to our audited annual consolidated financial statements, which summarizes the accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of those consolidated financial statements. The policies and the estimates discussed below are included here because they require more significant judgments and estimates in the preparation and presentation of our consolidated financial statements than other policies and estimates.

Accounting for Income Taxes

We record income taxes relating to our business in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. We estimate our actual current tax exposure and the temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and book accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred income tax assets and liabilities, which are included within our consolidated balance sheet. We must then assess the likelihood that our deferred income tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income. If recovery of these deferred tax assets is considered unlikely, we must calculate our best estimate of the recovery. To the extent we either establish or increase our best estimate in a period, we must include an expense within the tax provision in the consolidated income statements. Significant management judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes, our measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities, and any change in best estimate recorded against our net deferred tax assets. If actual results differ from these estimates or if we adjust these estimates in future periods, we may need to change our best estimate, which could materially impact the presentation of our financial position and results of operations.

Valuation of Goodwill and Intangible Assets

We perform annual impairment tests on goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, and intangible assets not yet available for use in accordance with IFRS, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that those assets might be impaired. We performed the latest test at December 31, 2014 and determined that no impairment had occurred.

IFRS stipulates that goodwill is allocated to CGUs, or groups of CGUs, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination from which it arose. The allocation is based on the level at which goodwill is monitored internally. A CGU is the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other groups. An impairment loss is recognized if the CGU's carrying amount (including goodwill) exceeds the recoverable value, which is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use, which is based on the net present value of future cash flows.

Presentation of Inventory Contracts

We present the revenue from straight commission and guarantee contracts and the net proceeds from inventory contracts as revenues. All of the equipment sold at our auctions is sold to the highest bidder on an unreserved basis. Although we take title to the equipment we sell under inventory contracts, the period of direct ownership is relatively short and the equipment is processed in the same manner as other consigned equipment. As a result, we present the results of all equipment sold at our auctions on a net basis as revenues because it is more reflective of the substance of the transaction.

We value each inventory contract at the lower of cost and net realizable value. In addition, we monitor the results from the sale of this inventory at auction after the balance sheet date up to the release of our financial statements and record any losses realized on inventory contracts.

Changes in Accounting Policies

On January 1, 2014, we adopted the amendment to the applicable standard and interpretation, respectively, listed below. These changes were made in accordance with the applicable transitional provisions.

Amendments to IAS 32 *Financial instruments: presentation*
Interpretation IFRIC 21 *Levies*

On July 1, 2014, we adopted the amendments to the applicable standards listed below. These changes were made in accordance with the applicable transitional provisions.

Amendments to IFRS 2 *Share-based payments*
Amendments to IAS 8 *Operating segments*

Our adoption of these standards did not result in any change to our accounting or disclosure.

Other than our adoption of the amendments and interpretation described above, there have been no significant changes in our accounting policies during the year ended December 31, 2014.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

There were no accounting pronouncements made during 2014 that impact our accounting policies or the presentation of our consolidated financial position or financial performance.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have established and maintained disclosure controls and procedures in order to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to our company is made known to the appropriate level of management in a timely manner.

Based on current securities legislation in Canada and the United States, our CEO and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") are required to certify that they have assessed the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as at December 31, 2014.

We performed an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of our CEO and CFO, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as at December 31, 2014. Based on that evaluation, we concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of that date to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our CEO and CFO, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Furthermore, we concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports filed under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting. Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our CEO and CFO, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in "Internal Control — Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 Framework). Based on our evaluation under the framework in "Internal Control — Integrated Framework", management concluded that our internal control structure and procedures over financial reporting were effective as of December 31, 2014.

The effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited our December 31, 2014 annual consolidated financial statements, as stated in their report, which is included in our annual consolidated financial statements.

Changes in Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during 2014 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Risk Factors

Our business is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, and our past performance is no guarantee of our performance in future periods. Some of the more important risks that we face are outlined below; holders of our common shares should consider these risks. The risks and uncertainties described below are a summary of key risks we face.

Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also adversely affect our financial condition or impair our business or results of operations. If any of these risks actually occur, our business, results of operations and financial condition would suffer.

Damage to our reputation for fairness, integrity and for conducting live auctions that are truly unreserved could harm our business.

One of our founding principles is that our auctions are strictly unreserved and we believe this is one of our most significant competitive advantages. Closely related to this is our reputation for fairness and honesty in our dealings with our customers.

Our ability to attract new customers and continue to do business with existing customers could be harmed if our reputation for fairness, integrity and conducting auctions that are strictly unreserved was damaged. If we are unable to maintain our reputation and enforce our unreserved policy we could lose business and our results of operations and financial condition would suffer.

Competition in our core markets could result in reductions in our future revenues and profitability.

The used truck and equipment sectors of the global industrial equipment market, and the auction segment of those markets, are highly fragmented. We compete directly for potential purchasers of industrial equipment with other auction companies. Our indirect competitors include equipment manufacturers, other third party methods which utilize an intermediary, and equipment rental companies. When sourcing equipment to sell at our auctions, we compete with other auction companies, other third party methods, and equipment owners that have traditionally disposed of equipment in private sales.

Our direct competitors are primarily regional auction companies. Some of our indirect competitors have significantly greater financial and marketing resources and name recognition than we do. New competitors with greater financial and other resources may enter the industrial equipment auction market in the future. Additionally, existing or future competitors may succeed in entering and establishing successful operations in new geographic markets prior to our entry into those markets. They may also compete against us through internet-based services. If existing or future competitors seek to gain or retain market share by reducing commission rates, or our strategy to compete against them is not effective, we may also be required to reduce commission rates, which may reduce our revenues and harm our results of operations and financial condition, or we may lose market share. We currently generate the vast majority of our revenues through unreserved auctions. We may be susceptible to loss of business as a result of our restrictive service offering if competing models become more appealing to customers. If our selling model becomes undesirable or we are not successful in adding services complementary to our existing selling model and business, we may not be successful increasing market penetration over the long-term, which could prevent us from achieving our long-term earnings growth targets.

Decreases in the supply of, demand for, or market values of industrial assets, primarily used industrial equipment, could harm our business.

Our revenues could decrease if there was significant erosion in the supply of, demand for, or market values of used industrial equipment, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. We have no control over any of the factors that affect the supply of, and demand for, used industrial equipment, and the circumstances that cause market values for industrial equipment to fluctuate – including, among other things, economic uncertainty, disruptions to credit and financial markets, lower commodity prices, and our customers' restricted access to capital – are beyond our control. Recent economic conditions have caused fluctuations in the supply, mix and market values of used equipment available for sale, which has a direct impact on our revenues.

In addition, price competition and the availability of industrial equipment directly affect the supply of, demand for, and market value of used industrial equipment. Climate change initiatives, including significant changes to engine emission standards applicable to industrial equipment, may also adversely affect the supply of, demand for or market values of industrial equipment.

We may incur losses as a result of our guarantee and inventory contracts and advances to consignors.

Straight commission contracts are our most common type of auction contract and are used by us when we act as agent for consignors and earn a pre-negotiated, fixed commission rate on the gross sales price of the consigned equipment at auction.

In recent years, approximately 60-80% of our annual business has been conducted on a straight commission basis. In certain other situations we will either offer to:

- guarantee a minimum level of sale proceeds to the consignor, regardless of the ultimate selling price of the consignment at the auction; or
- purchase the equipment outright from the consignor for sale in a particular auction.

The level of guaranteed proceeds or inventory purchase price is based on appraisals performed on equipment by our internal personnel. Inaccurate appraisals could result in guarantees or inventory values that exceed the realizable auction proceeds. In addition, a change in market values could also result in guarantee or inventory values exceeding the realizable auction proceeds. If auction proceeds are less than the guaranteed amount, our commission will be reduced and, in certain circumstances, we could incur a loss. If auction proceeds are less than the purchase price we paid for equipment that we take into inventory temporarily, we will incur a loss. Because all of our auctions are unreserved, there is no way for us to protect against these types of losses by bidding on or acquiring any of the items at the auction. In addition, we do not hold inventory indefinitely waiting for market conditions to improve. If our exposure to underwritten contracts increases, this risk would be compounded.

Occasionally we advance to consignors a portion of the estimated auction proceeds prior to the auction. We generally make these advances only after taking possession of the assets to be auctioned and upon receipt of a security interest in the assets to secure the obligation. If we were unable to auction the assets or if auction proceeds were less than amounts advanced, we could incur a loss.

We may have difficulties developing and managing our growth .

One of the main elements of our strategy is to grow our core auction business, primarily by increasing our presence in markets in which we already operate and by expanding into new geographic markets and market segments in which we have not had a significant presence in the past. As part of this strategy, we may from time to time acquire additional assets or businesses from third parties. We may not be successful in growing our business or in managing this growth.

For us to grow our business successfully, we need to accomplish a number of objectives, including:

- recruiting and retaining suitable sales and managerial personnel;
- developing and enhancing an appropriate sales strategy;
- identifying and developing new geographic markets and market sectors;
- expanding awareness of our brand, including value proposition and competitive advantages, in existing and new markets;
- successfully executing the realignment of our sales and operations teams;

- identifying and acquiring, on terms favourable to us, suitable land on which to build new auction facilities and, potentially, businesses that might be appropriate acquisition targets;
- obtaining necessary financing on terms favourable to us, and securing the availability of our credit facilities to fund our growth initiatives;
- receiving necessary authorizations and approvals from governments for proposed development or expansion;
- integrating successfully new facilities and any acquired businesses into our existing operations;
- achieving acceptance of the auction process in general by potential consignors, bidders and buyers;
- establishing and maintaining favourable relationships with and meeting the needs of consignors, bidders and buyers in new markets and market sectors, and maintaining these relationships in our existing markets;
- capturing relevant market data and utilizing it to generate insight and understanding of key company and industry drivers and market trends;
- developing appropriate responses based on data collected to meet the needs of existing and potential customers to achieve customer retention targets;
- succeeding against local and regional competitors in existing and new geographic markets;
- capitalizing on changes in the supply of and demand for industrial assets, and understanding and responding to changing market dynamics, in our existing and new markets; and
- designing and implementing business processes and operating systems that are able to support profitable growth.

We will likely need to hire additional employees to manage our growth. In addition, our growth may increase the geographic scope of our operations and increase demands on both our operating and financial systems. These factors will increase our operating complexity and the level of responsibility of existing and new management personnel. It may be difficult for us to attract and retain qualified sales personnel, managers and employees, and our existing operating and financial systems and controls may not be adequate to support our growth. We may not be able to improve our systems and controls as a result of increased costs, technological challenges, or lack of qualified employees. Our past results and growth may not be indicative of our future prospects or our ability to expand into new markets, many of which may have different competitive conditions and demographic characteristics than our existing markets.

We are pursuing a long-term growth strategy that requires upfront investment, with no guarantee of long-term returns.

In our auction business, we continue to pursue a long-term growth strategy that contemplates investments, including (i) investments in frontier markets that may not generate profitable growth in the near term, (ii) adding new business and information solutions, and (iii) developing our people. Planning for future growth requires investments to be made now in anticipation of growth that may not materialize, and if our strategies do not successfully address the needs of current and potential customers we may not be successful in maintaining or growing our GAP and our earnings may be adversely impacted. A large component of our SG&A expenses is considered fixed costs that we will incur regardless of any GAP growth. There can be no assurances that our GAP and revenues will be maintained or grow at a more rapid rate than our fixed costs. If we proceed with an acquisition we may not be able to appropriately integrate that business into our existing business.

We are investing in an ecommerce marketplace, EquipmentOne, with no guarantee of long-term returns.

In 2012 we acquired an ecommerce marketplace through the acquisition of AssetNation LLC and its subsidiaries. We utilized the expertise and technology of AssetNation to develop Ritchie Bros. EquipmentOne, a new marketplace that involves technology and ecommerce. Success in this marketplace depends on our ability to attract, retain and engage buyers and sellers of used equipment; the volume of transactions; the volume and price of equipment listed; customer service; and brand recognition. Because this is a new business it may take us longer than expected to realize the anticipated benefits, and those benefits may ultimately be less than anticipated or may not be realized at all, which could adversely affect our business and operating results.

Our internet-related initiatives are subject to technological obsolescence and potential service interruptions and may not contribute to improved operating results over the long-term; in addition, we may not be able to compete with technologies implemented by our competitors.

We have invested significant resources in the development of our internet platform, including our online bidding service and website. We use and rely on intellectual property owned by third parties, which we license for use in providing our online bidding service. Our internet technologies may not result in any material long-term improvement in our results of operations or financial condition and may require further significant investment to avoid obsolescence. We may not be able to continue to adapt our business to new technologies, including but not limited to internet commerce and we may not be able to compete effectively against internet auction services offered by our competitors.

The success of our online bidding service and other services that we offer over the internet, including equipment-searching capabilities and historical price information, will continue to depend largely on the performance and reliability of the hardware and software we utilize, our ability to use suitable intellectual property licensed from third parties, further development and maintenance of our information technology infrastructure and the internet in general. Our ability to offer online services depends on the performance of the internet, as well as our internal hardware and software systems.

“Viruses”, “worms”, denial of service attacks and other similar cyber threats, which have in the past caused periodic outages and other internet access delays, may in the future interfere with the performance of the internet and some of our internal systems. These outages and delays could reduce the level of service we are able to offer over the internet. We could lose customers and our reputation could be harmed if we were unable to provide services over the internet at an acceptable level of performance or reliability.

Our information technology and systems are subject to cybersecurity attacks and other data security breaches.

We have invested significant resources in the development of our internet platform, including our online bidding service. Our reliance on information technology to manage our business exposes us to potential risks related to cybersecurity attacks and unauthorized access to our, customers’, suppliers’, counterparties’ and employees’ sensitive or confidential information, (which may include personally identifiable information and credit information) through hacking, viruses and otherwise (collectively, “cybersecurity threats”). We use information technology systems and network infrastructure, which include controls for interconnected systems of generation, distribution, and transmission, some of which is shared with third parties for operating purposes. Through the normal course of business, we also collect, process, and retain sensitive and confidential customer, supplier, counterparty and employee information.

Cybersecurity threats are continually growing and changing and require continuous monitoring and detection efforts to address. Despite security measures in place, our systems, assets and information could be vulnerable to cybersecurity attacks and other data security breaches that could cause system failures, disrupt operations, adversely affect safety, result in loss of service to customers and result in the release of sensitive or confidential information. Despite such security measures, there is no assurance that cybersecurity threats can be fully detected, prevented or mitigated. Should such threats materialize, our reputation, business, results of operations or financial condition could be harmed.

The availability and performance of our technology infrastructure is critical to our business.

The satisfactory performance, reliability and availability of our website, enterprise resource planning system, processing systems and network infrastructure are important to our reputation and our business. We will need to continue to expand and upgrade our technology, transaction processing systems and network infrastructure both to meet increased usage of our online bidding service and other services offered on our website and to implement new features and functions. Our business and results of operations could be harmed if we were unable to expand and upgrade in a timely manner our systems and infrastructure to accommodate any increases in the use of our internet services, or if we were to lose access to or the functionality of our internet systems for any reason.

We use both internally developed and licensed systems for transaction processing and accounting, including billings and collections processing. We continually upgrade and improve these systems to accommodate growth in our business. If we are unsuccessful in continuing to upgrade our technology, transaction processing systems or network infrastructure to accommodate increased transaction volumes, it could harm our operations and interfere with our ability to expand our business.

Our future expenses may increase significantly and our operations and ability to expand may be limited as a result of environmental and other regulations.

A variety of federal, provincial, state and local laws, rules and regulations throughout the world, including local tax and accounting rules, apply to our business. These relate to, among other things, the auction business, imports and exports of equipment, worker safety, privacy of customer information, and the use, storage, discharge and disposal of environmentally sensitive materials. Complying with revisions to laws, rules and regulations could result in an increase in expenses and a deterioration of our financial performance. Failure to comply with applicable laws, rules and regulations could result in substantial liability to us, suspension or cessation of some or all of our operations, restrictions on our ability to expand at present locations or into new locations, requirements for the acquisition of additional equipment or other significant expenses or restrictions.

The development or expansion of auction sites depends upon receipt of required licenses, permits and other governmental authorizations. Our inability to obtain these required items could harm our business. Additionally, changes or concessions required by regulatory authorities could result in significant delays in, or prevent completion of, such development or expansion.

Under some environmental laws, an owner or lessee of, or other person involved in, real estate may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous or toxic substances located on or in, or emanating from, the real estate, and related costs of investigation and property damage. These laws often impose liability without regard to whether the owner, lessee or other person knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of the hazardous or toxic substances. Environmental contamination may exist at our owned or leased auction sites, or at other sites on which we may conduct auctions, or properties that we may be selling by auction, from prior activities at these locations or from neighbouring properties.

In addition, auction sites that we acquire or lease in the future may be contaminated, and future use of or conditions on any of our properties or sites could result in contamination. The costs related to claims arising from environmental contamination of any of these properties could harm our financial condition and results of operations.

Climate change may not affect us directly, but government regulation in response to this area of global concern may affect the ability of equipment owners to transport certain equipment between specified jurisdictions or the saleability of older equipment. One example of these restrictions is environmental certification requirements in the United States, which prevent non-certified equipment from entering into commerce in the United States.

These restrictions, or changes to environmental laws, could inhibit materially the ability of customers to ship equipment to or from our auction sites, reducing our GAP and harming our business, financial condition and results of operations.

International bidders and consignors could be deterred from participating in our auctions if governmental bodies impose additional export or import regulations or additional duties, taxes or other charges on exports or imports. Reduced participation by international bidders and consignors could reduce GAP and harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our substantial international operations expose us to foreign exchange rate fluctuations and political and economic instability that could harm our results of operations.

We conduct business in many countries around the world and intend to continue to expand our presence in international markets, including emerging markets. Fluctuating currency exchange rates, acts of terrorism or war, and changing social, economic and political conditions and regulations, including income tax and accounting regulations, and political interference, may negatively affect our business in international markets and our related results of operations. Currency exchange rate fluctuations between the different countries in which we conduct our operations impact the purchasing power of buyers, the motivation of consignors, asset values and asset flows between various countries, including those in which we do not have operations. These factors and other global economic conditions may harm our business and our results of operations.

Although we report our financial results in U.S. dollars, a significant portion of our revenues are generated at auctions held outside the United States, primarily in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Currency exchange rate changes against the U.S. dollar, particularly for the Canadian dollar and the Euro, could affect the presentation of our results in our financial statements and cause our earnings to fluctuate.

Our business has significant operations in foreign jurisdictions.

We are exposed to risks related to operating in foreign jurisdictions. These risks and uncertainties vary from country to country and our operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations. Failure to comply strictly with applicable laws, regulations and local practices relating to auction regulations and other business regulations could impact our ability to operate in these jurisdictions. The occurrence of these various factors and uncertainties cannot be accurately predicted and could have a material adverse effect on our operations or profitability.

Income and commodity tax amounts, including tax expense, may be materially different than expected.

Our global operations are subject to tax interpretations, regulations, and legislation in the numerous jurisdictions in which we operate, all of which are subject to continual change.

We accrue and pay income taxes and have significant income tax assets, liabilities, and expense that are estimates based primarily on the application of those interpretations, regulations and legislation and the amount of timing of future taxable income. The timing concerning the monetization of deferred income tax amounts is uncertain, as they are dependent on our future earnings and other events. Our deferred income tax amounts are valued based upon substantively enacted income tax rates in effect at the time, which can be changed by governments in the future.

The audit and review activities of tax authorities affect the ultimate determination of the actual amounts of commodity taxes payable or receivable, income taxes payable or receivable, deferred income tax assets and liabilities, and income tax expense.

There is no assurance that taxes will be payable as anticipated or that the amount or timing of receipt or use of the tax-related assets will be as currently expected. Our experience indicates that taxation authorities are increasing the frequency and depth of audits and reviews and, while our approach to accounting for tax positions has generally been deemed appropriate through recent audits by taxation authorities, future tax authority determinations could have a material impact to our financial position.

Our business could be harmed if we lost the services of one or more key personnel.

The growth and performance of our business depends to a significant extent on the efforts and abilities of our executive officers and senior managers. Our business could be harmed if we lost the services of any of these individuals. We do not maintain key person insurance on the lives of any of our executive officers. As a result, we would have no way to cover the financial loss if we were to lose the services of members of our senior management team.

Our future success largely depends on our ability to attract, develop and retain skilled employees in all areas of our business, as well as to design an appropriate organization structure and plan effectively for succession. Although we actively manage our human resource risks, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in our efforts.

Our business is subject to risks relating to our ability to safeguard the security and privacy of our customers' confidential information.

We maintain proprietary databases containing confidential personal information about our customers and the results of our auctions, and we must safeguard the security and privacy of this information. Despite our efforts to protect this information, we face the risk of inadvertent disclosure of this sensitive information or an intentional breach of our security measures.

Security breaches could damage our reputation and expose us to a risk of loss or litigation and possible liability for damages. We may be required to make significant expenditures to protect against security breaches or to alleviate problems caused by any breaches. Our insurance policies may not be adequate to reimburse us for losses caused by security breaches.

We may incur losses as a result of legal and other claims.

We are subject to legal and other claims that arise in the ordinary course of our business. While the results of these claims have not historically had a material effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations, we may not be able to defend ourselves adequately against these claims in the future and we may incur losses. Aggregate losses from and the legal fees associated with these claims could be material.

Our business continuity plan may not operate effectively in the event of a significant interruption of our business.

We depend on our information and other systems and processes for the continuity and effective operation of our business. We have implemented a formal business continuity plan covering most significant aspects of our business that would take effect in the event of a significant interruption to our business, or the loss of key systems as a result of a natural or other disaster. Although we have tested our business continuity plan as part of the implementation, there can be no assurance that it will operate effectively or that our business, results of operations and financial condition will not be materially affected in the event of a significant interruption of our business.

We are in the process of implementing a formal disaster recovery plan, however, it is not yet complete. If we were subject to a disaster or serious security breach, it could materially damage our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our insurance may be insufficient to cover losses that may occur as a result of our operations.

We maintain property and general liability insurance. This insurance may not remain available to us at commercially reasonable rates, and the amount of our coverage may not be adequate to cover all liabilities that we may incur. Our auctions generally involve the operation of large equipment close to a large number of people, and despite our focus on safe work practices, an accident could damage our facilities or injure auction attendees. Any major accident could harm our reputation and our business. In addition, if we were held liable for amounts exceeding the limits of our insurance coverage or for claims outside the scope of our coverage, the resulting costs could harm our results of operations and financial condition.

Certain global conditions may affect our ability to conduct successful auctions.

Like most businesses with global operations, we are subject to the risk of certain global conditions, such as pandemics or other disease outbreaks or natural disasters that could hinder our ability to conduct our scheduled auctions, or restrict our customers' travel patterns or their desire to attend auctions. If this situation were to occur, we may not be able to generate sufficient equipment consignments to sustain our business or to attract enough bidders to our auctions to achieve world fair market values for the items we sell. This could harm our results of operations and financial condition.

Our operating results are subject to quarterly variations.

Historically, our revenues and operating results have fluctuated from quarter to quarter. We expect to continue to experience these fluctuations as a result of the following factors, among others:

- the size, timing and frequency of our auctions;
- the seasonal nature of the auction business in general, with peak activity typically occurring in the second and fourth calendar quarters, mainly as a result of the seasonal nature of the construction and natural resources industries;
- the performance of our underwritten business (guarantee and outright purchase contracts);
- general economic conditions in our markets; and
- the timing of acquisitions and development of auction facilities and related costs.

In addition, we usually incur substantial costs when entering new markets, and the profitability of operations at new locations is uncertain as a result of the increased variability in the number and size of auctions at new sites. These and other factors may cause our future results to fall short of investor expectations or not to compare favourably to our past results.

We may not continue to pay regular cash dividends.

We declared and paid total quarterly cash dividends of $0.505 per outstanding common share during the four quarters ended December 31, 2014. Any decision to declare and pay dividends in the future will be made at the discretion of our Board of Directors, after taking into account our operating results, financial condition, cash requirements, financing agreement restrictions and other factors our Board may deem relevant. We may be unable or may elect not to continue to declare and pay dividends, even if necessary financial conditions are met and sufficient cash is available for distribution.

New regulation may restrict or increase costs of our marketing efforts through commercial electronic messages.

Our operation and marketing activities are subject to various types of regulations, including laws relating to the protection of personal information, consumer protection and competition. For example, the Canadian Anti-Spam Law ("CASL") came into force on July 1, 2014.

CASL prohibits the transmission of commercial electronic messages to an email address without consent and it also requires certain formalities to be complied with, including the ability to unsubscribe easily from subsequent messages. CASL in its current form may impose additional costs and processes with respect to communicating with existing and prospective customers and may limit cross-selling opportunities for affiliated companies, depending on whether the appropriate consents have been obtained. If we fail to comply with CASL, we may incur administrative penalties and become subject to private rights of action.

EXHIBIT NO. 3

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

Ernst and Young LLP
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the consolidated income statements, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated as at December 31, 2014 and 2013, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Other matter

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated February 25, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated's internal control over financial reporting.

Ernst & Young LLP

Vancouver, Canada
February 25, 2015

Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL UNDER STANDARDS OF THE PUBLIC COMPANY ACCOUNTING OVERSIGHT BOARD (UNITED STATES)

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated

We have audited Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework), (the "COSO criteria"). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated as at December 31, 2014 and 2013 and the related consolidated income statement, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 of the Company and our report dated February 25, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst & Young LLP

Vancouver, Canada
February 25, 2015

Chartered Accountants

RITCHIE BROS. AUCTIONEERS INCORPORATED
Consolidated Income Statements
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts)

Year ended December 31,	Year ended December 31, 2014	2013
Revenues (note 5)	$ 481,097	$ 467,403
Direct expenses (note 6)	57,884	54,008
	423,213	413,395
Selling, general and administrative expenses (note 6)	292,756	287,016
Earnings from operations	130,457	126,379
Other income (expense):		
Foreign exchange gain	2,042	28
Gain on disposition of property, plant and equipment	3,512	10,552
Impairment loss (note 7)	(8,084)	—
Other	4,166	2,522
	1,636	13,102
Finance income (costs) (note 8):		
Finance income	2,222	2,708
Finance costs	(5,277)	(7,434)
	(3,055)	(4,726)
Earnings before income taxes	129,038	134,755
Income tax expense (note 9):		
Current	33,285	36,890
Deferred	2,681	3,239
	35,966	40,129
Net earnings	$ 93,072	$ 94,626
Net earnings attributable to:		
Equity holders of the parent	$ 91,490	$ 93,825
Non-controlling interest	1,582	801
	$ 93,072	$ 94,626
Net earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the parent (note 10):		
Basic	$ 0.85	$ 0.88
Diluted	$ 0.85	$ 0.88
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:		
Basic	107,268,425	106,768,856
Diluted	107,660,020	107,048,832

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 25, 2015.

/s/ Robert G Elton
Robert G. Elton
Director

/s/ Ravichandra K Saligram
Ravichandra K. Saligram
Chief Executive Officer

RITCHIE BROS. AUCTIONEERS INCORPORATED
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts)

Year ended December 31,	2014	2013
Net earnings	$ 93,072	$ 94,626
Other comprehensive loss:		
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to net earnings:		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(35,796)	(13,442)
Total comprehensive income	$ 57,276	$ 81,184
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Equity holders of the parent	55,804	80,383
Non-controlling interest	1,472	801
	$ 57,276	$ 81,184

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

RITCHIE BROS. AUCTIONEERS INCORPORATED
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 233,089	$ 234,361
Trade and other receivables (note 13)	76,062	85,873
Inventory (note 14)	42,750	52,419
Advances against auction contracts (note 15)	26,180	12,203
Prepaid expenses and deposits (note 16)	11,587	8,405
Assets held for sale (note 17)	1,668	2,839
Income taxes receivable	3,237	2,279
	394,573	398,379
Property, plant and equipment (note 18)	577,374	630,634
Investment property (note 19)	3,327	6,554
Other non-current assets	8,505	4,250
Intangible assets (note 20)	45,504	37,607
Goodwill (note 21)	82,354	83,397
Deferred tax assets (note 9)	1,253	1,474
	$ 1,112,890	$ 1,162,295
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Auction proceeds payable	$ 109,378	$ 125,858
Trade and other payables (note 22)	126,738	120,276
Income taxes payable	10,266	7,806
Current borrowings (note 23)	7,839	34,391
	254,221	288,331
Non-current borrowings (notes 23)	110,846	147,234
Other non-current liabilities	13,280	8,103
Deferred tax liabilities (note 9)	24,452	24,076
	402,799	467,744
Equity:		
Share capital (note 25)	141,257	126,350
Additional paid-in capital	31,464	30,178
Retained earnings	583,959	550,398
Foreign currency translation reserve	(48,595)	(12,909)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	708,085	694,017
Non-controlling interest	2,006	534
	710,091	694,551
	$ 1,112,890	$ 1,162,295

Commitments (note 27) and contingencies (note 28)
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

RITCHIE BROS. AUCTIONEERS INCORPORATED
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share amounts)

	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent						
	Share Capital		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
	Number of Shares	Amount					
Balance, December 31, 2012	106,596,811	$118,694	$27,080	$510,491	$ 533	$ (267)	$656,531
Comprehensive income (loss):							
Net earnings	—	—	—	93,825	—	801	94,626
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	(13,442)	—	(13,442)
	—	—	—	93,825	(13,442)	801	81,184
Exercise of stock options	427,972	7,656	(1,504)	—	—	—	6,152
Stock-option compensation tax adjustment	—	—	98	—	—	—	98
Stock-option compensation expense (note 26)	—	—	4,504	—	—	—	4,504
Cash dividends paid (note 24)	—	—	—	(53,918)		—	(53,918)
Balance, December 31, 2013	107,024,783	$126,350	$30,178	$550,398	$ (12,909)	$ 534	$694,551
Comprehensive income (loss):							
Net earnings	—	—	—	91,490	—	1,582	93,072
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	(35,686)	(110)	(35,796)
	—	—	—	91,490	(35,686)	1,472	57,276
Exercise of stock options	663,152	14,907	(2,786)	—	—	—	12,121
Stock-option compensation tax adjustment	—	—	362	—	—	—	362
Stock-option compensation expense (note 26)	—	—	3,710	—	—	—	3,710
Cash dividends paid (note 24)	—	—	—	(57,929)	—	—	(57,929)
Balance, December 31, 2014	107,687,935	$141,257	$31,464	$583,959	$ (48,595)	$ 2,006	$710,091

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

RITCHIE BROS. AUCTIONEERS INCORPORATED
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2014	2013
Cash generated by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Net earnings	$ 93,072	$ 94,626
Adjustments for items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation	39,966	39,655
Amortization	4,570	3,625
Inventory write down	2,177	963
Impairment loss	8,084	—
Stock option compensation expense	3,710	4,504
Deferred income tax expense	2,681	3,239
Foreign exchange gain	(2,042)	(28)
Gain on disposition of property, plant and equipment	(3,512)	(10,552)
	55,634	41,406
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities (note 11)	34,690	88,002
Interest paid	(4,823)	(8,251)
Income taxes paid	(29,089)	(27,738)
Net cash generated by operating activities	149,484	188,045
Investing activities:		
Property, plant and equipment additions	(24,990)	(35,896)
Intangible asset additions	(13,935)	(15,662)
Proceeds on disposition of property, plant and equipment	9,330	14,492
Proceeds from loan receivable and other assets	—	9,276
Other	(993)	(145)
Net cash used in investing activities	(30,588)	(27,935)
Financing activities:		
Issuance of share capital	12,121	6,152
Dividends on common shares	(57,929)	(53,918)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	54,020	19,102
Repayment of short-term borrowings	(79,689)	(53,254)
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(28,055)	(15,000)
Repayment of finance lease obligations	(1,954)	(1,103)
Other	(148)	101
Net cash used in financing activities	(101,634)	(97,920)
Effect of changes in foreign currency rates on cash and cash equivalents	(18,534)	(5,880)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,272)	56,310
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	234,361	178,051
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 233,089	$234,361

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

1. General information:

Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Company") sell industrial equipment and other assets for the construction, agricultural, transportation, energy, mining, forestry, material handling, marine and real estate industries at its unreserved auctions and online marketplaces.

Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated is a company incorporated in Canada under the Canada Business Corporations Act, whose shares are publicly traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"). The address of its registered office is located at 1300 – 777 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Its principal place of business is located at 9500 Glenlyon Parkway, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada.

2. Significant accounting policies:

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to the years presented.

(a) Basis of preparation:

These consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, present the consolidated income statements, statements of comprehensive income, balance sheets, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows of the Company. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for cash flows and available-for-sale instruments that are measured at fair value.

(b) Statement of compliance:

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") incorporating Interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRICs"), and complying with the Canada Business Corporations Act 1997.

(c) Basis of consolidation:

(i) Subsidiaries:

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated for the years presented and the results of all subsidiaries for the years then ended. Subsidiaries are all those entities that the Company controls. The Company controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases. Inter-entity transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between entities within the consolidated Company are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment of the asset transferred. The Company's accounting policies are applied consistently throughout the organization.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(c) Basis of consolidation (continued):

(i) Subsidiaries (continued):

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of a subsidiary's comprehensive profit or loss and net assets that are not attributable to the Company. The Company attributes total comprehensive income or loss of subsidiaries between the owners of the parent and the non-controlling interests based on their respective ownership interests.

(ii) Ultimate parent entity

Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated is the ultimate parent entity of the consolidated Company.

(d) Revenue recognition:

The Company recognizes revenue when an auction sale or online marketplace sale is complete and the Company has determined that the sale proceeds are collectible. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is shown net of value-added tax and duties.

Sources of revenue

Revenues are comprised mostly of commissions earned at our auctions through the Company acting as an agent for consignors of equipment and other assets. Revenue also includes net profits on the sale of inventory, as well as fees that include administrative and documentation fees on the sale of certain lots, advertising fees, and financing fees. The Company also earns commissions and fees from its online marketplace sales.

Commissions from sales at our auctions represent the percentage earned by the Company on the gross auction proceeds from equipment and other assets sold at auction. The majority of commissions are earned as a pre-negotiated fixed rate of the gross selling price. Other commissions are earned from underwritten contracts, when the Company guarantees a certain level of proceeds to a consignor or purchases inventory to be sold at auction.

Underwritten contracts

Guarantee contracts typically include a pre-negotiated percentage of the guaranteed gross proceeds plus a percentage of proceeds in excess of the guaranteed amount. If actual proceeds are less than the guaranteed amount, commission is reduced; if proceeds are sufficiently lower, the Company can incur a loss on the sale. Losses, if any, resulting from guarantee contracts are recorded in the period in which the relevant auction is completed. If a loss relating to a guarantee contract held at the period end to be sold after the period end is known or is probable and estimable at the financial statement reporting date, the loss is accrued in the financial statements for that period. The Company's exposure from these guarantee contracts fluctuates over time (note 28(b)).

For inventory contracts, the Company acquires title to items for a short time prior to a particular auction. Revenue from inventory sales is presented net of acquisition costs within revenues on the income statement, as the Company takes title only for a short period of time and the risks and rewards of ownership are not substantially different than the Company's other underwritten contracts.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(e) Share-based payments:

(i) Equity-settled share-based payments:

The Company has a stock-based compensation plan that provides for the award of stock options to selected employees, directors and officers of the Company. The cost of options granted is measured at the fair value of the underlying option at the grant date using a Black-Scholes option pricing model, further details of which are given in note 26(a). This fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding increase to equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in earnings, such that the consolidated expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

(ii) Cash-settled share-based payment:

The Company has share unit compensation plans, which are described in the share-based payment note 26(b). The cost of cash-settled transactions is measured initially at fair value at the grant date using the volume weighted average price ("VWAP") of the Company's common shares for the twenty days prior to grant date. This fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding liability. The liability is re-measured at fair value at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date, with changes in fair value recognized through compensation expense.

(f) Fair value measurement:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company measures financial instruments and discloses select non-financial assets at fair value at each balance sheet date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are disclosed in note 12.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within a fair value hierarchy, as disclosed in note 12, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement or disclosure. This fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3).

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

For the purposes of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(g) Foreign currency translation:

The parent entity's presentation and functional currency is the United States dollar. The functional currency for each of the parent entity's subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment, which is usually the currency of the country of residency.

Accordingly, the financial statements of the Company's subsidiaries that are not denominated in United States dollars have been translated into United States dollars using the exchange rate at the end of each reporting period for asset and liability amounts and the monthly average exchange rate for amounts included in the determination of earnings. Any gains of losses from the translation of asset and liability amounts are included in foreign currency translation reserve in other comprehensive income, which is included as a separate component of shareholders' equity.

In preparing the financial statements of the individual subsidiaries, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in earnings. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents is comprised of cash on hand, deposits with financial institutions, and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less when acquired, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash. Included are certain amounts held in segregated accounts where required by applicable local law which are used to settle auction proceeds payable.

(i) Inventory:

Inventory is represented by goods held for auction and each inventory contract has been valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

(j) Financial instruments:

(i) Recognition of financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset, and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, to another entity.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(j) Financial instruments (continued):

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified as fair value through profit or loss if it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management and meets the criteria to designate at fair value. The policy of management is to designate a financial asset as fair value through profit or loss if the possibility exists that it will be sold in the short term and the asset is subject to frequent changes in fair value.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognized in earnings. The net gain or loss recognized in earnings incorporates any dividends or interest earned on the financial asset.

(iii) Loans and receivables:

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Company provides services with no intention of selling the receivable. They are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Assets in this category are classified as current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date, which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are comprised of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and advances against auction contracts on the balance sheet.

(iv) Effective interest method:

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss.

(v) Impairment of financial assets:

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(j) Financial instruments (continued):

(v) Impairment of financial assets (continued):

Objective evidence of impairment could include:

a. Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty;

b. Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or

c. It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through earnings to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

(vi) Financial liabilities:

Auction proceeds payable, trade and other payables and borrowings are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Transaction costs are offset against the outstanding principal of the related borrowings and are amortized using the effective interest rate method.

(k) Property, plant and equipment:

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes all expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition or development of the asset, net of any government grants received in relation to those assets, including scientific research and experimental discovery tax credits. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing items and restoring the site on which they are located (if applicable) and capitalized interest on qualifying assets. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All repairs and maintenance costs are charged to earnings during the financial period in which they are incurred. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the item, and are recognized net within other income on the income statement.

When major components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment and depreciated over their respective lives.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(k) Property, plant and equipment (continued):

Depreciation is provided to charge the cost of the assets to operations over their estimated useful lives based on their usage as follows:

Asset	Basis	Rate / term
Land improvements	Declining balance	10%
Buildings	Straight-line	15 - 30 years
Computer software	Straight-line	3 - 5 years
Yard equipment	Declining balance	20 - 30%
Automotive equipment	Declining balance	30%
Computer equipment	Straight-line	3 - 5 years
Office equipment	Declining balance	20%
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	terms of leases

No depreciation is provided on freehold land or on assets in the course of construction or development.

Property, plant and equipment is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. Where assets are to be taken out of use, an impairment charge is levied. Where assets' useful lives are changed, an estimate is made of their new lives and the depreciation is charged at the new rate.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment to determine whether depreciation policies and useful lives remain appropriate and also if there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs. CGUs are identified as the smallest group of assets to which the individual asset belongs and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The recoverable amount of the CGU is determined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The value in use is calculated by applying a pre-tax discounted cash flow modeling to management's projection of future cash flows and any impairment is determined by comparing the carrying value with the value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in earnings.

Legal obligations to retire and constructive obligations to restore property, plant and equipment and assets under operating leases are recorded at management's best estimate in the period in which they are incurred, if a reasonable estimate can be made, with a corresponding increase in asset carrying value. The liability is accreted to face value over the remaining estimated useful life of the asset. The Company does not have any significant asset retirement obligations.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(l) Investment property:

The Company's investment property is held for capital appreciation, not for sale in the ordinary course of business or for administrative purposes, and is carried at cost.

(m) Non-current assets held for sale:

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use, are classified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets, or components of a disposal group, are measured at carrying amount in accordance with the Company's accounting policies. Thereafter the assets, or disposal group, are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group first is allocated to goodwill, and then to remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains or losses on re-measurement are recognized in earnings.

(n) Intangible assets:

Intangible assets have finite useful lives and are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, except trade names and trademarks as they have indefinite useful lives. Cost includes all expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition or development of the asset, net of any government grants received in relation to those assets, including scientific research and experimental development tax credits. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the intangible asset is estimated and compared to its carrying amount. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired. To the extent that the carrying amount of an intangible asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is charged against earnings.

Amortization is recognized in net earnings on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful lives are:

Asset	Basis	Rate / term
Customer relationships	Straight-line	10 years
Software assets	Straight-line	3 -5 years

(o) Goodwill:

Goodwill represents non-identifiable intangible assets acquired on business combinations. Goodwill is not amortized and is tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the cash-generating unit ("CGU"), or the group of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. This allocation is subject to an operating segment ceiling test and reflects the lowest level at which that goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(o) Goodwill (continued):

The impairment test compares the carrying amount of the CGU to which the goodwill has been allocated against its recoverable amount. To the extent that the carrying amount of the CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is charged against earnings.

(p) Leases – the Company as lessee

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at its inception. The Company recognizes a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease at inception. All other leases are classified as operating leases at inception.

Finance leases are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in finance costs in the income statement.

A leased asset under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership of the asset on or before the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Refer to note 2(k) for a description of the estimated useful lives of the Company's property, plant and equipment by nature of asset.

Operating lease payments are recognized in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. They are classified as buildings and facilities costs within selling, general and administrative expenses.

(q) Taxes:

Income tax expense represents the sum of current tax expense and deferred tax expense.

(i) Current tax:

The current tax expense is based on taxable profit for the period and includes any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years. Taxable profit differs from earnings before income taxes as reported in the consolidated income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

(ii) Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(q) Taxes (continued):

(ii) Deferred tax (continued):

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor earnings before income taxes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(iii) Current and deferred tax for the period:

Current and deferred tax are recognized as an expense or income in earnings, except when they relate to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the tax is also recognized directly in equity, or where they arise from the initial accounting for a business combination.

(r) Government grants:

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(s) Net earnings per share:

Basic net earnings per share has been calculated by dividing the net earnings for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

Diluted net earnings per share has been calculated after giving effect to outstanding dilutive options calculated by adjusting the net earnings attributable to equity holders of the parent and the weighted average number of shares outstanding for all dilutive shares.

(t) New and amended accounting standards:

Effective January 1, 2014, the Company adopted the amendment to the applicable standard and interpretation, respectively, listed below. These changes were made in accordance with the applicable transitional provisions. The nature and effect of these changes are as follows:

IAS 32 *Financial instruments: presentation* (Amendment)

These amendments clarify the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off' and the criteria for non-simultaneous settlement mechanisms to qualify for offsetting financial assets and liabilities. These amendments do not result in any changes to the Company's accounting or disclosure.

IFRIC 21 *Levies* (Interpretation)

The interpretation clarifies that an entity recognizes a liability for a levy when the obligating event that triggers payment occurs, as identified by the relevant legislation. Treatment prescribed by this interpretation is to be applied retrospectively and is not applicable to income taxes within the scope of IAS 12 *Income taxes*. In referring to IFRIC 21 in our application of the related standards, there has been no change to our accounting policy for levies.

Effective July 1, 2014, the Company adopted the amendments to the applicable standards listed below. These changes were made in accordance with the applicable transitional provisions. The nature and effect of these changes are as follows:

IFRS 2 *Share-based payments* (Amendment)

This standard was amended to include the definition of 'service condition' and 'performance condition'. This amendment did not result in any significant changes to the Company's accounting or disclosure.

IFRS 8 *Operating segments* (Amendment)

This standard was amended to require entities to disclose the judgments made by management when applying aggregation criteria in its determination of reportable segments. This amendment did not result in any changes to the Company's accounting or disclosure as the Company's reportable segments are not composed of aggregated operating segments.

Standards issued and not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the following applicable new and amended standards and interpretations were issued but not yet effective:

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(t) New and amended accounting standards (continued):

- IFRS 15 *Revenue from contracts with customers* ("IFRS 15" or the "Standard") replaces IAS 18 *Revenue* and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, with early adoption permitted. It allows for the choice of either full retrospective or modified retrospective adoption. The Company has not yet determined what transition method it will pursue. IFRS 15 is applicable to all contracts with customers, unless those contracts fall under the scope of other IFRSs. It introduces a single, principles-based, five-step model that entities must apply to all contracts with customers in order to recognize revenue from those contracts. IFRS 15 provides guidance on whether a performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over time, as well as whether an entity is able to apply the Standard using a portfolio approach instead of on a prescribed individual contract basis. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this Standard on its consolidated financial statements.

- On July 24, 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 9 *Financial instruments* ("IFRS 9"), which replaces IAS 39 *Financial instruments: recognition and measurement*. IFRS 9 includes a model for classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, a single, forward-looking 'expected loss' impairment model and a substantially-reformed approach to hedge accounting. IFRS 9 will come into effect on January 1, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 9 on its consolidated financial statements.

- The IASB has a number of other projects outstanding that will result in exposure drafts and eventually new standards being issued. However, the timing and outcome of these projects are too uncertain to list here.

(u) Comparative figures:

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the presentation adopted in the current year.

3. Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Future differences arising between actual results and the judgements, estimates and assumptions made by the Company at the reporting date, or future changes to estimates and assumptions, could necessitate adjustments to the underlying reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in future reporting periods.

Judgements, estimates and underlying assumptions are evaluated on an ongoing basis by management, and are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstance and such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Judgements

Critical management determinations that have a higher degree of judgment and may have the most significant effect on the Company's assets and liabilities, apart from those involving estimates that are discussed below, include:

(a) the decision to depreciate and amortize our property, plant, and equipment and definite-life intangible assets on a straight-line or declining balance basis as the Company believes that these methods best reflect the consumption of these resources over their economic lifespan; and

(b) the identification of CGUs, through the aggregation of assets into groups that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, that are used in performing asset impairment assessments as discussed further in note 21.

Estimates and assumptions

A key assumption was made in determining the recoverable amounts of the auction site assets in Narita, Japan, as discussed in note 7.

Key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date are presented below:

- Depreciation and amortization periods for asset classes are estimated based on the assumed life cycle of assets and their future use. The estimated useful lives for asset classes have been disclosed in note 2(k) and note 2(n).
- At least annually, the Company tests its goodwill for impairment, which involves determination of the recoverable amount of the CGU to which goodwill has been allocated. An impairment loss is identified through a comparison of a CGU's recoverable amount to its carrying amount. Estimates of a CGU's recoverable amount involves a significant degree of uncertainty since such estimates involve making key assumptions about the future, particularly when calculating future cash flows in determining a CGU's value in use or fair value less costs to sell ("FVLCS"). In addition, calculating a CGU's FVLCS involves making estimates and assumptions about future economic and market conditions. See note 21 for further discussion of CGU valuation and goodwill impairment testing.

3. Significant judgments, estimates and assumptions:

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

- The valuation of underwritten auction contracts, including the valuation of inventory held and commitments under guarantee at period end, include assumptions for future market value as determined by the Company using a number of inputs based on its knowledge of the used equipment market. See note 14 for further discussion of inventory carrying value and valuation methodology, and see note 28(b) for more details on outstanding guarantees.
- Income tax assets and liabilities, including the amount of unrecognized tax benefits, are estimates based primarily on the application of tax legislation, regulation and interpretations in multiple jurisdictions in which the Company operates and the amount and timing of future taxable income. In addition to differences that might arise between actual results and assumed future taxable income, differences may arise in the interpretation of tax regulation by the Company and the responsible tax authority depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective domicile of the Company's entities. See note 2(q) for further discussion on the Company's policy for recognizing current and deferred tax balances and see note 9 for the composition of these balances.
- Stock option compensation expense is measured by reference to the fair value of the options at the date at which they are granted. Estimating the fair value of the options at grant date requires management to assume the value of inputs applied in the valuation model, including the expected life of the option, volatility, forfeiture rate and dividend yield. See note 2(e)(i) for further discussion of valuation model and inputs.

4. Segmented information:

The Company's principal business activity is the sale of industrial equipment and other assets at auctions. The Company's operations are comprised of two reportable segments as determined by their differing service delivery model, these are:

- Core Auction segment, a network of auction locations that conduct live, unreserved auctions with both on-site and online bidding; and
- EquipmentOne segment, a secure online marketplace that facilitates private equipment transactions.

The accounting policies of the segments are similar to those described in the significant accounting policies in note 2. The Company evaluates each segment's performance based on earnings (loss) from operations. The significant non-cash item included in segment earnings from operations is depreciation and amortization.

	Core Auction	Equipment-One	Combined
Revenues	$ 467,919	$ 13,178	$ 481,097
Direct expenses	(57,884)	—	(57,884)
Selling, general and administrative expenses excluding depreciation and amortization	(233,438)	(14,782)	(248,220)
Depreciation and amortization	(43,222)	(1,314)	(44,536)
Earnings (loss) from operations	$ 133,375	$ (2,918)	$ 130,457
Other, finance and income tax expenses			(37,385)
Net earnings			$ 93,072

Year ended December 31, 2013	Core Auction	Equipment-One	Combined
Revenues	$ 453,994	$ 13,409	$ 467,403
Direct expenses	(54,008)	—	(54,008)
Selling, general and administrative expenses excluding depreciation and amortization	(227,402)	(16,334)	(243,736)
Depreciation and amortization	(41,930)	(1,350)	(43,280)
Earnings (loss) from operations	$ 130,654	$ (4,275)	$ 126,379
Other, finance and income tax expenses			(31,753)
Net earnings			$ 94,626

The Company's geographic information as determined by the revenue and location of assets is as follows:

	United States	Canada	Europe	Other	Combined
December 31, 2014					
Revenues	$ 223,770	$ 154,392	$ 58,782	$ 44,153	$ 481,097
Non-current assets	390,670	165,757	91,592	60,540	708,559
Liabilities	(126,969)	(199,324)	(28,758)	(47,748)	(402,799)
December 31, 2013					
Revenues	$ 224,214	$ 135,545	$ 65,016	$ 42,628	$ 467,403
Non-current assets	401,278	171,689	107,594	77,631	758,192
Liabilities	(121,561)	(276,489)	(38,586)	(31,108)	(467,744)

Revenue information is based on the locations of the auction and the assets at the time of sale. Non-current assets consist of property, plant and equipment, investment property, intangible assets and goodwill.

5. Revenues:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Commissions	$ 379,340	$ 374,107
Fees	101,757	93,296
	$ 481,097	$ 467,403

Net profits on inventory sales included in commission revenue are:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Revenue from inventory sales	$ 758,437	$ 634,498
Cost of inventory sold	(709,072)	(571,993)
	$ 49,365	$ 62,505

6. Expenses by nature:

The Company classifies expenses according to function in the consolidated income statements. The following items are listed by function into additional components by nature:

Direct expenses:

Year ended December 31,	2014	2013
Employee compensation expense	$22,857	$20,755
Buildings and facilities	7,609	7,510
Travel, advertising and promotion	23,006	22,077
Other direct expenses	4,412	3,666
	$57,884	$54,008

Selling, general and administrative expenses:

Year ended December 31,	2014	2013
Employee compensation expense	$159,398	$158,448
Buildings and facilities	41,725	40,820
Travel, advertising and promotion	22,454	20,728
Other selling, general and administrative expenses	24,643	23,740
	$248,220	$243,736
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	39,966	39,655
Amortization of intangible assets	4,570	3,625
	$292,756	$287,016

6. Expenses by nature (continued):

(a) Employee compensation expense:

Year ended December 31,	2014	2013
Wages, salaries and other benefits	$136,650	$137,346
Social security costs	11,067	10,930
Pension costs – defined contribution plans	3,378	3,867
Share based payment expense	10,846	8,267
Profit-sharing and bonuses	14,781	18,793
Termination benefits	5,533	—
	$182,255	$179,203

(b) Defined contribution plans:

The employees of the Company are members of retirement benefit plans to which the Company matches up to a specified percentage of employee contributions or, in certain jurisdictions, contributes a specified percentage of payroll costs as mandated by the local authorities. The only obligation of the Company with respect to the retirement benefit plans is to make the specified contributions.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, $3,378,000 (2013: $3,867,000) was recognized in earnings, representing Company contributions to these defined contribution plans at rates specified in the terms of the plans.

7. Impairment Loss

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company recognized a total impairment loss of $8,084,000 on its auction site property located in Narita, Japan. The impairment loss consisted of $6,094,000 on the land and improvements and $1,990,000 on the auction building (the “Japanese assets”). Management assessed the recoverable amounts of the Japanese assets when results of an assessment of the Japan auction operations and performance of that auction site indicated impairment. The recoverable amounts were determined to be $16,150,000 for the land and improvements and $4,779,000 for the auction building based on the fair value less costs of disposal. As at December 31, 2014, management has not made a decision as to whether the Japanese assets will be sold.

With the assistance of a third party land economist and development surveyor local to Japan, the Company performed a valuation of the Japanese assets as at September 30, 2014. The fair value of the land and improvements was determined based on comparable data in similar regions and relevant information regarding recent events impacting the local real-estate market (Level 3 inputs). The fair value of the auction building was determined based on a depreciated asset cost model with adjustments for relevant market participant data based on the Company’s experience with disposing of similar auction buildings and current real estate transactions in similar regions (Level 3 inputs). Neither of the valuation approaches required future discounted cash flow estimation.

7. Impairment loss (continued):

Determination of the recoverable amount of the Japanese assets involved estimating any costs that would be incurred if the assets were disposed of including brokers' fees, costs to prepare the Japanese assets for sale and other selling fees. In determining these costs, management assumed that any costs required to prepare the Japanese assets for sale could be estimated based on current market rates for brokers' fees and management's experience with disposing of similar auction sites, taking into consideration the relative newness of the Japan auction site (Level 3 inputs).

The impaired Narita land and improvements and auction building form part of the Company's Core Auction reportable segment.

8. Finance income and costs:

The finance income and costs for the Company are disaggregated as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2014	2013
Finance income:		
Interest income on short-term bank deposits	$ 960	$ 948
Other interest income	1,262	1,760
	$2,222	$2,708
Finance costs:		
Interest on borrowings	$5,015	$7,149
Other interest expense	262	285
	$5,277	$7,434

9. Income taxes:

(a) Income taxes recognized in earnings:

Year ended December 31,	2014	2013
Current tax expense:		
Current period	$37,244	$38,966
Adjustments recognized in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	(3,959)	(2,076)
	$33,285	$36,890
Deferred tax expense (recovery):		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	$ (7,554)	$ (3,526)
Adjustments recognized in the current year in relation to the deferred tax of prior years	3,153	2,254
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets:		
Deferred income tax assets previously unrecognized used to reduce current tax	(41)	(68)
Deferred income tax assets previously unrecognized used to reduce deferred tax	(228)	—
Other changes in unrecognized deferred income tax assets	7,351	4,579
	$ 2,681	$ 3,239
Total income tax expense	$35,966	$40,129

9. Income taxes (continued):

(a) Income taxes recognized in earnings (continued):

The expense for the year can be reconciled to earnings before income taxes as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2014	2013
Earnings before income taxes	$129,038	$134,755
Statutory federal and state tax rate in the United States	38.50%	38.50%
Expected income tax expense	$ 49,680	$ 51,881
Non-deductible expenses	3,173	3,147
Change in unrecognized deferred income tax assets	7,083	4,512
Sale of capital property	(603)	—
Changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets for stock compensation expense	(604)	121
Different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in foreign jurisdictions	(21,826)	(20,590)
Other	(937)	1,058
	$ 35,966	$ 40,129

(b) Income taxes recognized directly in equity:

Year ended December 31,	2014	2013
Current tax:		
Excess tax deductions related to share-based compensation	$ (143)	$ (19)
Deferred tax:		
Arising on income and expenses taken directly to equity:		
Translation of net investments of foreign operations	(652)	218
Arising on transactions with equity participants:		
Share-based compensation	(219)	(79)
	$(1,014)	$120

(c) Deferred tax balances:

		Recognized in			
As at December 31, 2014	Opening Balance	Net Income	Equity	Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Working capital	$ 2,196	$ (686)	$ —	$ (11)	$ 1,499
Property, plant and equipment	(14,388)	1,030	—	452	(12,906)
Goodwill	(12,175)	(406)	—	83	(12,498)
Intangible assets	(4,787)	(2,321)	—	130	(6,978)
Unused tax losses	8,978	902	—	(1,372)	8,508
Share-based compensation	1,395	1,023	219	—	2,637
Other	(3,821)	(2,223)	—	2,583	(3,461)
	$(22,602)	$(2,681)	$219	$ 1,865	$(23,199)

9. Income taxes (continued):

(c) Deferred tax balances (continued):

		Recognized in			
As at December 31, 2013	Opening Balance	Net Income	Equity	Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Working capital	$ 1,423	$ 793	$ —	$ (20)	$ 2,196
Property, plant and equipment	(10,013)	(4,749)	—	374	(14,388)
Goodwill	(11,180)	(1,057)	—	62	(12,175)
Intangible assets	(6,654)	1,863	—	4	(4,787)
Unused tax losses	8,785	1,007	—	(814)	8,978
Share-based compensation	776	619	79	(79)	1,395
Other	(2,323)	(1,715)	—	217	(3,821)
	$(19,186)	$(3,239)	$ 79	$ (256)	$(22,602)

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
As at December 31,	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Working capital	$ 1,518	$ 2,196	$ (19)	$ —	$ 1,499	$ 2,196
Property, plant and equipment	1,349	1,487	(14,255)	(15,875)	(12,906)	(14,388)
Goodwill	51	—	(12,549)	(12,175)	(12,498)	(12,175)
Intangible assets	447	—	(7,425)	(4,787)	(6,978)	(4,787)
Unused tax losses	8,508	8,978	—	—	8,508	8,978
Share-based compensation	2,637	1,395	—	—	2,637	1,395
Other	4,701	3,420	(8,162)	(7,241)	(3,461)	(3,821)
Netting of tax assets and liabilities	(17,958)	(16,002)	17,958	16,002	—	—
	$ 1,253	$ 1,474	$(24,452)	$(24,076)	$(23,199)	$(22,602)

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized at the balance sheet date for the following:

As at December 31,	2014	2013
Tax losses that expire in less than one year	$ 647	$ 241
Between 1 and 2 years	1,048	908
Between 2 and 3 years	617	1,158
Between 3 and 4 years	3,333	656
5 years and later, including those with no expiry ~	64,524	48,772
Total tax losses and temporary differences	$70,169	$51,735

~ As at December 31, 2014, balances that do not expire include deductible temporary differences of $19,654,000 (December 31, 2013: $11,025,000).

Earnings retained by subsidiaries and equity-accounted investments amount to approximately $380 million (2013: $415 million). The Company accrues withholding and other taxes that would become payable on the distribution of these earnings only to the extent that either the Company does not control the relevant entity or it is expected that these earnings will be remitted in the foreseeable future.

10. Net earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the parent:

Year ended December 31, 2014	Net earnings	Shares	Per share amount
Basic earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the parent	$91,490	107,268,425	$ 0.85
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options	—	391,595	—
Diluted earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the parent	$91,490	107,660,020	$ 0.85

Year ended December 31, 2013	Net earnings	Shares	Per share amount
Basic earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the parent	$93,825	106,768,856	$ 0.88
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options	—	279,976	—
Diluted earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the parent	$93,825	107,048,832	$ 0.88

For the year ended December 31, 2014, stock options to purchase 1,230,194 common shares were outstanding but were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share as they were anti-dilutive (2013: 2,921,941).

11. Supplemental cash flow information:

Year ended December 31,	2014	2013
Trade and other receivables	$ (113)	$ (9,163)
Inventory	4,109	8,905
Advances against auction contracts	(14,230)	(4,843)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(3,873)	6,818
Income taxes receivable	(958)	5,485
Income taxes payable	31,461	30,201
Auction proceeds payable	(3,855)	40,246
Trade and other payables	21,515	12,126
Other	634	(1,773)
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities	$ 34,690	$88,002

12. Fair value measurement:

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement or disclosure:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at measurement date.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

12. Fair value measurement (continued):

Fair values measurements at December 31 were as follows:

December 31,	Category	2014	2013
Assets			
Other non-current assets:			
Available-for-sale investments:			
Unquoted preference shares	Level 3	$2,028	$2,043
Total assets		$2,028	$2,043

The Company's available-for-sale investments are preference shares in non-listed entities. These investments are strategic in nature and represent non-controlling interests of less than 5% in the entities. Fair value is determined through consideration of discounted cash flow models and third party valuation, with any change reflected through other comprehensive income.

Other than as described in note 7, no fair value measurement change was recognized in the year, nor were there any transfers in or out of the fair value hierarchy levels in the year ended December 31, 2014.

Fair values disclosed at December 31 were as follows:

December 31,	Category	2014	2013
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment:			
Land and improvements (note 7)	Level 3	$ 16,150	$ —
Auction building (note 7)	Level 3	4,779	—
Investment property	Level 2	17,289	36,687
Total assets		$ 38,218	$ 36,687
Liabilities			
Current borrowings	Level 2	$ 7,839	$ 34,391
Non-current borrowings	Level 2	114,532	149,454
Other non-current liabilities:			
Note payable	Level 2	—	600
Total liabilities		$122,371	$184,445

The fair valuation techniques used to determine the fair values of property, plant and equipment, the EquipmentOne CGU to which goodwill has been allocated, and financial instruments are discussed in notes 7, 21, and 31(a), respectively.

The fair value of investment property is determined based on adjusted dollar-per-square-foot values realized in recent market transactions for comparable assets. The fair values of borrowings are determined through the calculation of each liability's present value using market rates of interest at period close.

13. Trade and other receivables:

As at December 31,	2014	2013
Trade receivables	$60,642	$60,715
Consumption taxes receivable	13,872	24,180
Other receivables	1,548	978
	$76,062	$85,873

Trade receivables are generally secured by the equipment that they relate to as it is Company policy that equipment is not released until payment has been collected. Trade receivables are due for settlement within seven days of the date of sale, after which they are interest bearing. Other receivables are unsecured and non-interest bearing.

As at December 31, 2014, trade receivables of $60,642,000 are more than seven days past due but not considered impaired (December 31, 2013: $60,715,000). As at December 31, 2014 there are $3,948,000 of impaired receivables that have been provided for in the balance sheet because they are over six months old or specific situations where recovering the debt is considered unlikely (December 31, 2013: $3,334,000).

Consumption taxes receivable are deemed fully recoverable unless disputed by the relevant tax authority. The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets.

14. Inventory:

Every period end inventory is reviewed to ensure that it is recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value. As at December 31, 2014 a write-down of $133,000 (December 31, 2013: $300,000) was recorded.

Of inventory held at December 31, 2014, 97% is expected to be sold prior to the end of March 2015, with the remainder to be sold by the end of June 2015 (December 31, 2013: 90% sold prior to the end of March 2014, with the remainder sold by May 2014). During the year ended December 31, 2014, inventory was held for an average of approximately 30 days (2013: 29 days).

15. Advances against auction contracts:

Advances against auction contracts arise when the Company pays owners, in advance, a portion of the expected gross auction proceeds from the sale of the related assets at future auctions. The Company's policy is to limit the amount of advances to a percentage of the estimated gross auction proceeds from the sale of the related assets, and before advancing funds, require proof of owner's title to and equity in the assets, as well as receive delivery of the assets and title documents at a specified auction site, by a specified date and in a specified condition of repair.

Advances against auction contracts are generally secured by the assets to which they relate, as the Company requires owners to provide promissory notes and security instruments registering the Company as a charge against the asset. Advances against auction contracts are usually settled within two weeks of the date of sale, as they are netted against the associated auction proceeds payable to the owner.

16. Prepaid expenses and deposits:

As at December 31,	2014	2013
Prepaid expenses	$10,583	$7,424
Refundable deposits	1,004	981
	$11,587	$8,405

17. Assets held for sale:

Balance, December 31, 2012	$ 958
Reclassified from property, plant and equipment	2,839
Disposition of property	(958)
Balance, December 31, 2013	$ 2,839
Reclassified from investment property	1,636
Disposal	(2,803)
Other	(4)
Balance, December 31, 2014	$ 1,668

At December 31, 2014, the Company held land and buildings for sale relating to a property in Edmonton, Canada. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company sold a property in Grande Prairie, Canada.

18. Property, plant and equipment:

	Land and improvements	Buildings	Yard and automotive equipment	Computer software and equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Assets under development	Total
Cost:								
Balance, December 31, 2012	$ 361,631	$276,044	$ 62,382	$ 79,862	$ 22,902	$ 16,180	$ 50,548	$869,549
Additions	111	67	9,544	2,594	357	1,324	24,073	38,070
Disposals	(1,510)	(216)	(6,483)	(74)	(462)	(59)	(192)	(8,996)
Transfers from assets under development to completed assets	22,344	10,406	1,598	7,235	1,683	4,059	(47,325)	—
Reclassified as held for sale	(2,400)	(708)	—	—	—	—	—	(3,108)
Foreign exchange movement	(8,324)	(6,629)	(1,587)	(5,175)	(524)	342	(2,166)	(24,063)
Balance, December 31, 2013	$ 371,852	$278,964	$ 65,454	$ 84,442	$ 23,956	$ 21,846	$ 24,938	$871,452
Additions	171	59	10,889	2,185	136	7	13,686	27,133
Disposals	(254)	(1,049)	(6,578)	(2,108)	(55)	(87)	—	(10,131)
Transfers from assets under development to completed assets	6,985	6,235	744	4,299	972	335	(19,570)	—
Reclassified from investment property (note 19)	1,094	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,094
Impairment losses (note 7)	(6,094)	(1,990)						(8,084)
Foreign exchange movement	(19,285)	(12,307)	(3,283)	(7,079)	(1,370)	(970)	(281)	(44,575)
Balance, December 31, 2014	$ 354,469	$269,912	$ 67,226	$ 81,739	$ 23,639	$ 21,131	$ 18,773	$836,889

18. Property, plant and equipment (continued):

	Land and improvements	Buildings	Yard and automotive equipment	Computer software and equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Assets under development	Total
Accumulated depreciation:								
Balance, December 31, 2012	$ (38,771)	$ (64,666)	$ (33,526)	$ (57,723)	$ (12,990)	$ (6,196)	$ —	$(213,872)
Depreciation for the period	(7,605)	(9,784)	(8,616)	(9,457)	(2,130)	(2,063)	—	(39,655)
Disposals	743	171	4,295	43	381	46	—	5,679
Reclassified as held for sale	—	269	—	—	—	—	—	269
Foreign exchange movement	386	1,562	891	3,815	237	(130)	—	6,761
Balance, December 31, 2013	$ (45,247)	$ (72,448)	$ (36,956)	$ (63,322)	$ (14,502)	$ (8,343)	$ —	$(240,818)
Depreciation for the period	(7,058)	(9,744)	(8,480)	(10,248)	(1,986)	(2,450)	—	(39,966)
Disposals	73	516	4,259	2,152	39	26	—	7,065
Foreign exchange movement	1,997	3,306	1,893	5,640	910	458	—	14,204
Balance, December 31, 2014	$ (50,235)	$ (78,370)	$ (39,284)	$ (65,778)	$ (15,539)	$ (10,309)	$ —	$(259,515)
Net carrying amount:								
As at December 31, 2013	$ 326,605	$206,516	$ 28,498	$ 21,120	$ 9,454	$ 13,503	$ 24,938	$ 630,634
As at December 31, 2014	$ 304,234	$191,542	$ 27,942	$ 15,961	$ 8,100	$ 10,822	$ 18,773	$ 577,374

Capitalized borrowing costs:

During the year ended December 31, 2014, interest of $904,000 (2013: $878,000) was capitalized to the cost of assets under development. These interest costs relating to qualifying assets are capitalized at a weighted average rate of 4.71% (2013: 4.82%).

Finance lease additions:

Additions during the year include $2,143,000 (2013: $2,174,000) of property, plant and equipment under finance leases.

19. Investment property:

Balance, December 31, 2012	$ 6,902
Foreign exchange movement	(348)
Balance, December 31, 2013	$ 6,554
Reclassified to assets held for sale	(1,636)
Reclassified to property, plant and equipment	(1,094)
Foreign exchange movement	(497)
Balance, December 31, 2014	$ 3,327

Investment property held at the balance sheet date is comprised of land and site improvements which are non-depreciated asset categories.

20. Intangible assets:

	Trade names & trademarks	Customer relationships	Software	Software under development	Total
Balance, December 31, 2013	$ 800	$ 19,597	$ 5,988	$ 16,808	$43,193
Transfers from software under development	—	—	5,922	(5,922)	—
Additions	—	—	122	13,813	13,935
Disposals	—	(97)	—	—	(97)
Foreign exchange movement	—	—	(77)	(1,445)	(1,522)
Balance, December 31, 2014	$ 800	$ 19,500	$11,955	$ 23,254	$55,509

	Trade names & trademarks	Customer relationships	Software	Software under development	Total
Balance, December 31, 2013	$ —	$ (3,266)	$(2,320)	$ —	$ (5,586)
Amortization for the year	—	(1,950)	(2,620)	—	(4,570)
Disposals	—	97	—	—	97
Foreign exchange movement	—	—	54	—	54
Balance, December 31, 2014	$ —	$ (5,119)	$(4,886)	$ —	$(10,005)
Net carrying amount:					
As at December 31, 2013	$ 800	$ 16,331	$ 3,668	$ 16,808	$ 37,607
As at December 31, 2014	$ 800	$ 14,381	$ 7,069	$ 23,254	$ 45,504

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the cost of additions was reduced by $297,000 for recognition of tax credits (2013: $915,000).

During the year ended December 31, 2014, interest of $1,258,000 (2013: $591,000) was capitalized to the cost of software under development. These interest costs relating to qualifying assets are capitalized at a weighted average rate of 6.39% (2013: 6.39%).

21. Goodwill:

Balance, December 31, 2012	$84,247
Foreign exchange movement	(850)
Balance, December 31, 2013	$83,397
Foreign exchange movement	(1,043)
Balance, December 31, 2014	$82,354

Impairment testing of goodwill

The Company conducts its annual goodwill impairment test at December 31. Goodwill is attributed to the Company's CGUs and the recoverable amount of each CGU is compared to its carrying amount in order to determine whether impairment has occurred. If the carrying amount of the goodwill of a CGU is higher than its recoverable amount, the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying amount is recognized as an impairment loss in the income statement. Any impairment loss first reduces the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU, followed by reductions in other CGU assets on pro-rata basis until there is no remaining impairment loss.

The carrying value of goodwill has been allocated for impairment testing purposes to the following CGUs:

As at December 31,	2014	2013
United States Auction CGU	$33,326	$33,326
Canada Auction CGU	11,097	12,140
EquipmentOne CGU	37,931	37,931
	$82,354	$83,397

(a) United States and Canada Auction CGUs

The recoverable amounts of the United States and Canada Auction CGUs are determined based on calculating their respective values in use. Value in use is calculated by applying discounted cash flow modeling to management's own projections for each CGU covering a five year period. Management's five-year projections and the key assumptions applied therein have been prepared with consideration to historical results including growth rates, cash flows, and leverage ratios; the Company's strategic plans; management's knowledge of the market; and management's views on achievable growth in market share over the longer term based on internally prepared and externally sourced market research data (Level 3 inputs). Management applied a pre-tax discount rate of 12% (2013: 12%), which reflects the risk premium on these CGUs based on assessments of risks related to the respective CGU's projected cash flows. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a long-term growth rate estimated to be 2% (2013: 2%).

Key assumptions used in the recoverable value calculations include: revenue rates, discount rates, five-year growth rate projections, and growth rates used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the forecast period (Level 3 inputs). Management has concluded that there are no reasonably possible changes in key assumptions that would cause the carrying amount for the United States and Canada Auction CGUs to exceed their recoverable amounts in the foreseeable future.

21. Goodwill (continued):

(b) EquipmentOne CGU:

The Company estimates the recoverable amount of the EquipmentOne ("E1") CGU based on its FVLCS. It estimates fair value using the income approach to valuation, which is based on discounted after-tax five-year cash flow, as well as certain market information and conditions (Level 3 inputs). Cash flows beyond five years are extrapolated using estimated growth rates to determine the CGUs terminal value. The discount rate used is post-tax and reflects specific risks related to the E1 CGU, its business environment, and current market conditions.

The calculation of E1 CGU's FVLCS is most sensitive to the following assumptions: revenue growth rate and discount rate.

(i) Revenue growth rate

Cash flow estimates utilize compound annual growth rates of 20% commencing with the forecast for the next fiscal year. The estimated growth rate of 20% used in determining the E1 CGU's future cash flows is based on management's expectation of future growth rates based on the Company's business strategy.

(ii) Discount rate

Management applied a post-tax discount rate of 14% based on the revenue growth rate for the E1 CGU, with this discount rate reflecting the risk premium based on an assessment of risk related to the E1 CGU projected cash flows. The FVLCS is sensitive to the discount rate used to calculate the present value of future cash flows. Management has determined that this rate reflects investors' expectations and takes into consideration market rates of return, capital structure, company size, and industry risk.

The estimated recoverable amount of the E1 CGU exceeds its carrying value by $11.5 million. Consequently, a reasonably possible decline in the revenue growth rate, or an increase in discount rate may result in an impairment loss.

With all other assumptions remaining constant, the following changes taken individually would result in the E1 CGU's recoverable amount being equal to its carrying value:

- *Revenue growth rate* – decrease of 2.1 percentage points
- *Discount rate* – increase of 1.7 percentage points

Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a long-term growth rate estimated to be 4%.

22. Trade and other payables:

As at December 31,	2014	2013
Trade payables	$ 46,757	$ 31,202
Accrued liabilities	45,863	42,134
Social security and sales taxes payable	18,870	23,229
Net consumption taxes payable	10,862	9,623
Other payables	4,386	14,088
	$126,738	$120,276

Trade payables are normally settled on 30 day terms and accrued liabilities have an average term of two months. All current trade and other payables are interest-free and payable within 12 months.

23. Borrowings:

	Carrying value	
December 31,	2014	2013
Current Borrowings	$ 7,839	$ 34,391
Non-current Borrowings		
Term loan, denominated in Canadian dollars, unsecured, bearing interest at 4.225%, due in quarterly installments of interest only, with the full amount of the principal due in May 2022.	$ 29,257	$ 32,007
Term loan, denominated in United States dollars, unsecured, bearing interest at 3.59%, due in quarterly installments of interest only, with the full amount of the principal due in May 2022.	30,000	30,000
Term loan, denominated in Canadian dollars, unsecured, bearing interest at 6.385%, due in quarterly installments of interest only, with the full amount of the principal due in May 2016.	51,589	56,409
Revolving loan, denominated in Canadian dollars, unsecured, bearing interest at Canadian bankers' acceptance rate plus a margin between 0.85% and 1.25%, due in monthly installments of interest only, with the revolving loan available until May 2018.	—	28,818
	$110,846	$147,234
Total Borrowings	$118,685	$181,625

23. Borrowings (continued):

Current borrowings at December 31, 2014 are comprised of drawings in different currencies on the Company's committed revolving credit facility, and have a weighted average interest rate of 1.83% (December 31, 2013: 1.45%).

As at December 31, 2014, principal repayments for the remaining period to the contractual maturity dates are as follows:

	Face value
2015	$ 7,839
2016	51,630
2017	—
2018	—
2019	—
Thereafter	59,257
	$118,726

As at December 31, 2014, the Company had available committed revolving credit facilities aggregating $277,140,000, of which $217,140,000 is available until May 2018. The Company also had uncommitted credit facilities aggregating $205,692,000, of which $114,113,000 expires November 2017. The Company has a committed seasonal bulge credit facility of $50 million, which is available in February, March, August and September until May 2018. This bulge credit facility is not included in the available credit facilities totals above as at December 31, 2014.

24. Dividends paid and proposed:

(a) Declared and paid:

Year ended December 31,	2014	2013
Dividends on common shares expressed on per share basis:		
Fourth quarter, 2013: 13.00 cents (2012: 12.25)	$13,915	$13,065
First quarter, 2014: 13.00 cents (2013: 12.25)	13,942	13,068
Second quarter, 2014: 14.00 cents (2013: 13.00)	15,028	13,887
Third quarter, 2014: 14.00 cents (2013: 13.00)	15,044	13,898
	$57,929	$53,918

(b) Declared and undistributed:

In addition to the above dividends, since the end of the year the Directors have recommended the payment of a final dividend of 14.00 cents per share (2013: 13.00 cents per share), accumulating to a total dividend of $15,089,000 (2013: $13,913,000). The aggregate amount of the proposed final dividend is expected to be paid on March 6, 2015 out of retained earnings. This dividend payable has not been recognized as a liability in the financial statements. The payment of this dividend will not have any tax consequence for the Company.

25. Share capital:

(a) Authorized:

Unlimited number of common shares, without par value.

Unlimited number of senior preferred shares, without par value, issuable in series.

Unlimited number of junior preferred shares, without par value, issuable in series.

(b) Issued:

All issued shares are fully paid. No preferred shares have been issued.

26. Share-based payments:

Share-based payments consisted of the following compensation costs recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

Year ended December 31,	2014	2013
Stock option compensation expense	$ 3,710	$4,504
Share unit expense	5,864	2,460
Employee share purchase plan—employer contributions	1,272	1,303
	$10,846	$8,267

(a) Stock option plan:

The Company has a stock option plan that provides for the award of stock options to selected employees, directors and officers of the Company. Stock options are granted at an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the Company's common shares at the grant date, with vesting periods ranging from immediate to five years and a term not exceeding 10 years. At December 31, 2014, there were 2,665,618 (December 31, 2013: 3,476,987) shares authorized and available for grants of options under the stock option plan.

Stock option activity for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 is presented below:

	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Common Shares Under Option	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Common Shares Under Option	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of period	3,749,574	$ 21.09	3,540,497	$ 20.27
Granted	837,364	23.60	884,500	21.34
Exercised	(663,152)	18.28	(427,972)	14.37
Forfeited	(25,995)	23.26	(236,351)	21.88
Expired	—	—	(11,100)	23.58
Outstanding, end of period	3,897,791	$ 22.09	3,749,574	$ 21.09
Exercisable, end of period	2,483,530	$ 21.65	2,476,918	$ 20.60

The options outstanding at December 31, 2014 expire on dates ranging to November 10, 2024. The weighted average share price of options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2014 was $24.77 (2013: $21.13).

26. Share-based payments (continued):

(a) Stock option plan (continued):

The following is a summary of stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2014:

	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
Range of Exercise Prices	Number	Weighted Average Remaining Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
$14.23 - $14.70	405,650	3.9	14.52	405,650	14.52
$18.67 - $19.95	199,521	3.1	18.89	177,407	18.76
$21.34 - $23.44	2,072,976	7.5	22.19	1,157,468	22.26
$24.39 - $25.91	1,219,644	6.8	24.96	743,005	25.29
	3,897,791	6.7	$ 22.09	2,483,530	$ 21.65

The fair value of the stock option grants was estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	2014	2013
Risk free interest rate	1.8%	0.9%
Expected dividend yield	2.31%	2.31%
Expected lives of options	5 years	5 years
Expected volatility	29.3%	35.2%

Risk free interest rate is the US Treasury Department five year treasury yield curve rate on the date of the grant. Expected dividend yield assumes a continuation of the most recent dividend payment for the coming quarterly dividends. Expected lives of options is based on the age of the options on the exercise date over the past five years. Expected volatility is based on the historical share price volatility over the past five years.

The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during the year ended December 31, 2014 was $5.35 per option (2013: $5.65). The compensation expense arising from option grants is amortized over the relevant vesting periods of the underlying options.

(b) Share unit plans:

The Company has three share unit plans, which are described separately in detail below. Each share unit plan entitles the grant recipient to a cash payment equal to the dividend-adjusted number of share units vested multiplied by the volume-weighted-average-price of the Company's common shares reported by the New York Stock Exchange for the twenty days prior to vest date or, in the case of deferred share unit ("DSU") recipients, following cessation of service on the Board of Directors.

26. Share-based payments (continued):

(b) Share unit plans (continued):

Upon recognizing the share unit expense related to these plans, the Company recognizes a liability in the amount of the future cash-settlement obligation of share units earned. At the end of each reporting period, the Company estimates the number of equity instruments expected to vest, and fair values its share unit cash-settlement obligation. The impacts of these revisions, if any, are recognized in earnings such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the settlement liability. Short-term cash-settled share-based liabilities are presented in trade and other payables while long-term settlements are presented in other non-current liabilities.

The weighted fair value of the 435,367 (2013: 370,434) share units granted during the year ended December 31, 2014, excluding the effect of dividend adjustments, was $23.23 (2013: $21.87). The compensation expense arising from share unit grants is amortized over the relevant vesting periods of the underlying units.

Included in the share unit expense recognized during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are the vested, grant date fair value of dividend-equivalent share units distributed in each period under the share unit plans, and the reporting date adjustment required to re-value the Company's share unit cash-settlement obligation at year-end fair value.

At December 31, 2014, the carrying amount of the Company's share unit liability was adjusted to reflect a reporting date fair value of $25.89 per share unit (December 31, 2013: $21.83). The fair value of the share unit grants is calculated on the valuation date using the 20-day volume weighted average share price of the Company's common shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

As at December 31, 2014, the Company had a total share unit settlement liability of $7,387,000 (December 31, 2013: $2,862,000) in respect of share units earned under all three plans described below.

(i) Restricted Share Unit ("RSU") Plan and Performance Share Unit ("PSU") Plan

Senior management and executive employees of the Company are eligible for RSU grants in respect of financial years commencing after December 31, 2012. Compensation expense for each RSU is equal to the grant-date fair value of the share units awarded and is recognized evenly over the vesting periods of the underlying awards, which range from one to three years.

Executive employees of the Company are eligible for PSU grants in respect of years commencing after December 31, 2012. Compensation expense for each PSU is equal to the grant-date fair value of the share units awarded and is recognized evenly over the three year vesting period of the underlying awards. Compensation expense is adjusted at each reporting date for an estimate of the number of awards expected to vest based on the achievement of specific performance measures.

26. Share-based payments (continued):

(b) Share unit plans (continued):

(ii) Deferred Share Unit Plan:

Effective January 1, 2013, members of the Board of Directors, who are not management of the Company, are required to receive a portion of their fees in the form of DSUs until they satisfy an equity ownership requirement. Accordingly, the Company may defer payment of a portion of directors' fees and annually award DSUs, which vest on grant date, in the amount of the deferred compensation cost.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company awarded 21,841 DSUs to its directors to settle its deferred directors' fee liability held at December 31, 2013 (2013: 19,257). Directors' fees are expensed through selling, general and administrative expenses in the period in which director services are received. No vesting requirements exist for DSUs.

(c) Employee share purchase plan:

The Company has an employee share purchase plan that allows all employees that have completed one year of service to contribute funds to purchase common shares at the current market value at the time of share purchase. Employees may contribute up to 4% of their salary. The Company will match between 50% and 100% of the employee's contributions, depending on the employee's length of service with the Company.

27. Commitments:

(a) Commitments for expenditures:

As at December 31, 2014, the Company had committed to, but not yet incurred, $884,000 in capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (December 31, 2013: $3,318,000).

(b) Operating lease commitments – the Company as lessee:

The Company has entered into commercial leases for various auction sites and offices located in North America, Central America, Europe, the Middle East and Asia. The majority of these leases are non-cancellable. The Company also has further operating leases for certain motor vehicles and small office equipment where it is not in the best interest of the Company to purchase these assets.

The majority of the Company's operating leases have a fixed term with a remaining life between one month and 20 years with renewal terms included in the contracts. The leases have varying contract terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights. There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into these leases, other than restrictions on use of property, sub-letting and alterations. In certain leases there are options to purchase; if the intention to take this option changes subsequent to the commencement of the lease, the Company re-assesses the classification of the lease as operating.

27. Commitments (continued):

(b) Operating lease commitments — the Company as lessee (continued):

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, excluding reimbursed costs to the lessor, are as follows:

As at December 31,	2014	2013
Not later than one year	$ 9,904	$ 9,903
Later than one year and no later than five years	28,846	29,962
Later than five years	70,030	79,440
	$108,780	$119,305

As at December 31, 2014, the total future minimum sublease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable subleases is $1,886,000 (December 31, 2013: $2,660,000). The lease expenditure charged to earnings during the year ended December 31, 2014 was $18,139,000 (2013: $17,077,000).

(c) Finance lease commitments — the Company as lessee:

The Company has entered into finance lease arrangements for some of its computer equipment. The majority of the leases have a fixed term of three years with renewal options included in the contracts. The Company has the option to purchase the equipment at fair market value at the end of the lease term.

As at December 31, 2014, the net carrying amount of computer equipment under finance leases is $3,331,000 (December 31, 2013: $2,560,000), and is included in the total property, plant and equipment as disclosed on the consolidated balance sheets.

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable finance leases are as follows:

As at December 31, 2014	No later than one year	Later than one year and no later than five years	Total
Lease payments	$ 2,127	$ 1,482	$3,609
Finance charges	(144)	(50)	(194)
Net present values	$ 1,983	$ 1,432	$3,415

As at December 31, 2013	No later than one year	Later than one year and no later than five years	Total
Lease payments	$ 1,536	$ 1,936	$3,472
Finance charges	(153)	(76)	(229)
Net present values	$ 1,383	$ 1,860	$3,243

28. Contingencies:

(a) Legal and other claims:

The Company is subject to legal and other claims that arise in the ordinary course of its business. The Company does not believe that the results of these claims will have a material effect on the Company's balance sheet or income statement.

(b) Guarantee contracts:

In the normal course of its business, the Company will in certain situations guarantee to a consignor a minimum level of proceeds in connection with the sale at auction of that consignor's equipment.

At December 31, 2014 there was $85,967,000 of industrial equipment guaranteed under contract, all of which is expected to be sold prior to the end of May 2015 (December 31, 2013: $7,529,000 all of which sold prior to the end of April 2014).

At December 31, 2014 there was $15,793,000 of agricultural equipment guaranteed under contract, of which 92% is expected to be sold prior to the end of April 2015, with the remainder to be sold prior to the end of June 2015 (December 31, 2013: $27,582,000 of which 87% sold prior to the end of April 2014, with the remainder sold prior to the end of June 2014).

The outstanding guarantee amounts are undiscounted and before estimated proceeds from sale at auction.

29. Related party transactions:

There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables.

(a) Transactions with subsidiaries:

The names of the Company's subsidiaries are set out in note 32.

There are no outstanding balances as at December 31, 2014 and 2013 as all significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

(b) Transactions with key management personnel:

The Company's key management personnel include directors and executive officers of the Company. Total aggregate compensation made to key management personnel of the Company is set out below:

Year ended December 31,	2014	2013
Short-term employee wages and benefits	$ 6,062	$5,176
Share-based payment	4,810	3,021
Termination benefits	4,137	—
Post-employment benefits	243	31
	$15,252	$8,228

During the three months ended December 31, 2014, the Company initiated a management reorganization impacting various members of senior management, including some key management personnel. In total, $5,533,000 of termination benefits were recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses during the three months ended December 31, 2014 in relation to the reorganization of management.

29. Related party transactions (continued):

(b) Transactions with key management personnel (continued):

In October 2013, the Company entered into a Separation Agreement with the Chief Executive Officer in respect of his planned departure from the Company in 2014. Pursuant to the Separation Agreement, additional short-term benefits in the amount of $4,580,000 were expensed during the year ended December 31, 2013.

30. Capital risk management:

The Company's objectives when managing its capital are to maintain a financial position suitable for providing financial capacity and flexibility to meet its growth strategies, to provide an adequate return to shareholders, and to return excess cash through the payment of dividends and other mechanisms. The Company's invested capital is defined as the sum of shareholders' equity and long-term borrowings.

The Company executes a planning and budgeting process to determine the funds required to ensure the Company has appropriate liquidity to meets its operating and growth objectives. The Company ensures that there are sufficient credit facilities to meet its current and future business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holding of cash and cash equivalents.

The Company complies with covenant criteria established by its lenders. These include tangible net worth and leverage ratio measurements. As at December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company is in compliance with these covenants. The Company is not subject to any statutory capital requirements, and has not made any changes with respect to its overall capital management strategy during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

31. Financial instruments:

(a) Fair value:

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price: the appropriate quoted market price for financial liabilities is the current ask price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date.

The carrying value of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and other current receivables, advances against auction contracts, current portion of the loan receivable, auction proceeds payable, trade and other payables, and current borrowings approximate their fair values due to their short terms to maturity. The fair value of the Company's borrowings is detailed in note 12.

(b) Financial risk management:

The Company and its subsidiaries are exposed to a variety of financial risks by virtue of its activities, including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the oversight of the Company's risk management.

31. Financial instruments (continued):

(b) Financial risk management (continued):

(i) Foreign currency risk:

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign currency risk, primarily relating to the Canadian and United States dollars, and the Euro, arising from sales, purchases and loans that are denominated in currencies other than the respective functional currencies of the Company's international operations. The Company also has various investments in non-United States dollar functional currency subsidiaries, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk. The Company has elected not to actively manage this exposure at this time.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, with other variables unchanged, a 1.00% strengthening of the United States dollar against the Canadian dollar and Euro would impact the Company's financial statements as follows:

- decrease net earnings by approximately $962,000 (2013: $286,000) due to the translation of the foreign operations' statements of operations into the Company's presentation currency, the United States dollar;
- increase net earnings by approximately $719,000 (2013: $42,000) due to the revaluation of significant foreign currency denominated monetary items; and
- decrease other comprehensive income by approximately $2,312,000 (2013: $2,689,000).

(ii) Interest rate risk:

The Company's interest rate risk mainly arises from the interest rate impact on the Company's cash and cash equivalents and current borrowings. Cash and cash equivalents earn interest based on market interest rates. As at December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk on its cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's interest rate management policy is generally to borrow at fixed rates. However, floating rate funding has been used if the terms of borrowings are favourable. As at December 31, 2014, the Company's interest rate risk is limited to current borrowings, which are at floating rates of interest. Current borrowings have terms ranging from one to three months, after which point, if the interest rate becomes unfavourable, the Company would consider borrowing at fixed rates. As at December 31, 2014, floating borrowings represented 7% of total borrowings (December 31, 2013: 18%). The weighted average interest rate paid by the Company on its outstanding floating rate borrowings during the year ended December 31, 2014 was 1.83% (2013: 2.15%). As at December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk on its current borrowings.

During the year a portion of the Company's interest was capitalized as it relates to the development of various new and replacement auction sites as well as other capital expenditures. As a result, changes in interest rates on these borrowings will have a smaller effect on the Company's net earnings or other comprehensive income until such time as these developments are put into use and amortized. However, cash outflows have the potential to be negatively impacted by increases in interest rates. For the year ended December 31, 2014, with other variables unchanged, a 100 basis point or 1.00% increase in interest rates would decrease net earnings by approximately $439,000 (2013: $638,000).

31. Financial instruments (continued):

(b) Financial risk management (continued):

(iii) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from the non-performance by counterparties of contractual financial obligations. The Company is not exposed to significant credit risk on accounts receivable because it does not extend credit to buyers at its auctions, and it has a large diversified customer base.

The Company is not exposed to significant credit risk on advances against auction contracts because it limits the amounts advanced to a percentage of the Company's estimated value of the assets to be sold. In addition, assets purchased at the Company's auctions are not normally released to the buyers until they are paid in full. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on accounts receivable and advances against auction contracts at the reporting date is the carrying value of its accounts receivable and advances against auction contracts, less those receivables relating to assets that have not been released to the buyers.

The Company's credit risk exposure on liquid financial assets, being cash and cash equivalents, is limited since it maintains its cash and cash equivalents in a range of large financial institutions around the world.

(iv) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalent balances, generally by releasing payments to consignors only after receivables from buyers have been collected. The Company also utilizes its established lines of credit (note 23) for short-term borrowings on an as-needed basis. The Company continuously monitors and reviews both actual and forecast cash flows to ensure there is sufficient working capital to satisfy its operating requirements.

32. Subsidiaries:

These consolidated financial statements include financial statements of Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated and the subsidiaries listed in the following table:

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest	Principal activity
Ritchie Bros. Holdings Inc.	United States of America ("USA")	100%	Holding company
Ritchie Bros. Holdings (America) Inc.	USA	100%	Holding company
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers (America) Inc.	USA	100%	Auction services
Ritchie Bros. Properties Inc.	USA	100%	Property management
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers (International) Finance LLC	USA	100%	Holding company
Ritchie Bros. Financial Services (America) Inc.	USA	51%	Brokerage services
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Holdings Inc.	USA	100%	Holding company
Bridgeport Agencies Inc.	USA	100%	Asset management
AssetNation, Inc.	USA	100%	E-commerce marketplace
Spindletop Group, LLC	USA	100%	Development and marketing company
SalvageSale Services, Inc.	USA	100%	Value-added services
SalvageSale Mexico Holding LLC	USA	100%	Holding company
Ritchie Bros. Holdings Ltd.	Canada	100%	Holding company
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers (Canada) Ltd.	Canada	100%	Auction services
Ritchie Bros. Real Estate Service Ltd.	Canada	100%	Real estate auction services
Bridgeport Agencies Ltd.	Canada	100%	Asset management
Ritchie Bros. Properties Ltd.	Canada	100%	Property management
Ritchie Bros. Financial Services Ltd.	Canada	51%	Brokerage services
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers (International) Ltd.	Canada	100%	Holding company
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers (Japan) Ltd.	Canada	100%	Administrative services
Ritchie Bros. Holdings (Cyprus) Limited	Cyprus	100%	Holding company
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Limited	Cyprus	100%	Holding company
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers (ME) Limited	Cyprus	100%	Auction services
Ritchie Bros. (Hungary) Kft.	Hungary	100%	Holding company
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers India Private Limited	India	100%	Auction services
Ritchie Bros. Holdings B.V.	The Netherlands	100%	Holding company
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers B.V.	The Netherlands	100%	Auction services
Ritchie Bros. Shared Services B.V.	The Netherlands	100%	Administrative services
Ritchie Bros. Properties B.V.	The Netherlands	100%	Property management
Ritchie Bros. Technical Servies B.V.	The Netherlands	100%	Administrative services
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers (Poland) Sp.z.o.o.	Poland	100%	Auction services
Ritchie Bros. Properties S.r.l.	Italy	100%	Property management
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers S.r.l.	Italy	100%	Auction services
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers (Spain) S.L.U.	Spain	100%	Auction services
Ritchie Bros. Properties (Spain) S.L.U.	Spain	100%	Property management
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers (UK) Limited	United Kingdom	100%	Auction services
SalvageSale Limited	United Kingdom	100%	E-commerce marketplace
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers GmbH	Germany	100%	Auction services
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers (Belgium) N.V.	Belgium	100%	Administrative services
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers France SAS	France	100%	Auction services
Ritchie Bros. Services SARL	France	100%	Administrative services
Ritchie Bros. Holdings SARL	France	100%	Holding company
Ritchie Bros. Properties EURL	France	100%	Property management
Ritchie Bros. Holdings Pty Ltd.	Australia	100%	Holding company
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Pty Ltd.	Australia	100%	Auction services
Ritchie Bros. Properties Pty Ltd.	Australia	100%	Property management

32. Subsidiaries (continued):

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest	Principal activity
Ritchie Bros. Properties Japan K.K.	Japan	100%	Property management
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers (Japan) K.K.	Japan	100%	Auction services
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Pte Ltd.	Singapore	100%	Auction services
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers (Beijing) Co. Ltd.	China	100%	Auction services
Ritchie Auction (Beijing) Co. Ltd.	China	100%	Auction services
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Mexico Services, S.de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	100%	Administrative services
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers de Mexico, S. de R.L.de C.V.	Mexico	100%	Auction services
Ritchie Bros. Properties, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	100%	Property management
SalvageSale De Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	100%	E-commerce marketplace
SalvageSale Servicios, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	100%	Administrative services
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers (Panama) S.A.	Panama	100%	Auction services
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Comercial de Equipamentos Industriais Ltda	Brazil	100%	Administrative services
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Muzayede Danismanlik ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi	Turkey	100%	Auction services
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers LLC (Russia)	Russia	100%	Administrative services
Ritchie Bros. Holdings Luxembourg SARL	Luxembourg	100%	Holding company
Ritchie Bros. Luxembourg SARL	Luxembourg	100%	Holding company

Exhibit 4

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CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the use in this Annual Report on Form 40-F of our reports dated February 25, 2015 on the consolidated financial statements of Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 and for the years then ended, and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated as of December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

We also consent to the incorporation by reference of each of the above reports in the Registration Statements (Nos. 333-65533, 333-71577 and 333-188350) on Form S-8 of Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated.

Ernst & Young LLP

Vancouver, Canada
February 25, 2015

Chartered Accountants

EXHIBIT NO. 31.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Ravi K. Saligram, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 40-F of Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the financial report for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors:

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 26, 2015

/s/ Ravi K. Saligram
Ravi K. Saligram
Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT NO. 31.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Robert A. McLeod, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 40-F of Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the financial report for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors:

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 26, 2015

/s/ Robert A. McLeod
Robert A. McLeod
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit No. 32.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with this Annual Report on Form 40-F of Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated for the period ended December 31, 2014, I, Ravi K. Saligram, Chief Executive Officer of the issuer, certify that:

1. The annual report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the annual report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the issuer.

Date: February 26, 2015

/s/ Ravi K. Saligram
Ravi K. Saligram
Chief Executive Officer

This certification accompanies the annual report pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not, except to the extent required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, be deemed filed by the issuer for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Exhibit No. 32.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with this annual report on Form 40-F of Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated for the period ended December 31, 2014, I, Robert A. McLeod, Chief Financial Officer of the issuer, certify that:

1. The annual report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the annual report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the issuer.

Date: February 26, 2015

/s/ Robert A. McLeod
Robert A. McLeod
Chief Financial Officer

This certification accompanies the annual report pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not, except to the extent required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, be deemed filed by the issuer for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.