

Honoring our purpose

by caring for our customers,
our people and our planet



About TELUS International

We are a customer experience (CX) innovator that designs, builds and delivers high-tech, high-touch digital solutions, including artificial intelligence (AI) and content moderation, for global and disruptive brands.

Our services support the full lifecycle of our clients' transformation journeys and enable them to more quickly embrace next-generation technologies to deliver better business outcomes.

TELUS International's integrated solutions and capabilities span:

- Digital strategy
- Innovation
- Consulting and design
- Digital transformation and IT lifecycle solutions
- Data annotation and intelligent automation
- Omnichannel CX solutions that include content moderation, trust and safety solutions and other managed solutions.

Fueling all stages of company growth, TELUS International partners with brands across high growth industry verticals, including Tech and Games, eCommerce and Fintech, Communications and Media, Healthcare, and Travel and Hospitality.

At TELUS International, we believe our unique caring culture, focused on our people, purpose and principles, is our most valuable asset and competitive differentiator. How we treat our team members around the world – hiring, motivating and promoting based on team engagement, giving back and a commitment to excellence – inspires how they treat our clients and their customers. This is what drives our exceptional financial results, year after year.

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Many photos within this report were taken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. For those photos taken during 2020 and 2021, all necessary precautions were strictly followed.

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This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements concerning our business, operations and financial performance and condition, as well as our plans and expectations. See the section entitled "Forward Looking Statements" in the Annual Report on Form 20-F for more information.

A woman with a large, dark afro hairstyle, wearing glasses and a purple lanyard with a 'TELUS' logo. She is smiling and holding a smartphone in her right hand, while her left hand is raised in a gesture. The background is a bright, out-of-focus window.

**Our commitment:
Treating people,
the planet and
profits with care.**

We lead at the intersection of digital IT and digital CX

With the rapid pace of technological change, companies are challenged to meet the demands of the modern consumer with personalized, empathetic, consistent and integrated experiences. We are their proven partner with expertise and advanced analytics, artificial intelligence and machine learning, all backed by a highly skilled and engaged team to ensure high-quality brand experiences.



How we lead



Digital-First Experiences

We are digital enablers, powering customer experiences on behalf of our more than 600 global clients. Our end-to-end transformation services can address any stage of their digital journey as well as evolve with their priorities over time. Many client relationships started as a single program, and have now evolved into multi-solution strategies focused on added value, opportunity and growth.



Deep Domain Expertise

Our domain expertise spans clients in fast-growing industry verticals and sub-sectors, many of which are leading broader technology disruption. By serving these clients over many years, we understand their unique, industry-specific challenges and digital transformation journeys, as well as the solutions and services to address them.



Cultural Differentiation

We have carefully cultivated our caring culture by ensuring alignment with the individuals who choose to join our team, the clients we choose to work with and the manner in which we run our business every day. Our unique approach underpins a framework that we refer to as our Culture Value Chain – where a strong culture drives team engagement and the opportunity for innovation, ultimately leading to superior services and better outcomes for our clients and their customers.



Globally Scaled and Agile Delivery Model

Our global delivery model enabled by next-gen technology enables us to scale while maintaining the agility needed to best serve our clients. Our fully virtualized, cloud-based infrastructure delivers seamless collaboration and enhances our ability to pivot client solutions across multiple regions, time zones and digital channels even in the face of shifting client demands or idiosyncratic events.



Diverse Client Base

Contributing to our growth and differentiating us from our peers, we partner with a diverse set of disruptive and established clients across our core industry verticals, including Tech and Games, Communications and Media, eCommerce and Fintech, Healthcare and Travel and Hospitality. Our clients trust us to support their brands and reputations, while executing on their digital customer journeys.



Best-in-Class Technology and Processes

Our solutions are built upon next-gen technologies such as AI, Machine Learning (ML), Natural Language Understanding (NLU), Robotic Process Automation (RPA), cloud, mobility and analytics that enable new digital channels, unlock operational agility and simplify processes. This is backed by a carrier-grade, cloud-based infrastructure that fuels our approach to reliability, availability and modernity.



Proven Leadership Team

Our proven leadership team has a successful track record of executing our strategic vision, driving growth across our business, integrating acquisitions both operationally and culturally, and maintaining our unique culture. Our leaders not only possess significant and diverse skills and experience, but are committed to leading by example and living our corporate values.

Who we help

A diverse set of disruptive and established clients



Technology

From start-ups to scale-ups to established tech brands, we deliver all levels of technical and multilingual customer support for global game changers.



Fintech and Financial Services

For over 15 years, we have served the customer experience (CX) needs of global financial services and Fintech brands. Our agile solutions cover the end-to-end CX value chain from customer care to virtual assistants, to trust and safety, to data analytics, cloud, automation and more.



Communications and Media

We partner with leading telecom, cable and satellite operators, including wireline and wireless providers. And, as the global arm of TELUS, Canada's fastest growing communications and IT company serving millions of customer connections, we know a thing or two about CX in this industry.



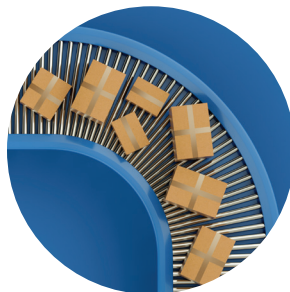
Travel and Hospitality

We offer personalized and data-driven customer support solutions in over 50 languages, we're committed to serving the digital and CX needs of leading and disruptive travel and hospitality brands.



Games

Serving some of the largest titles in the industry, we know what it takes to delight players and keep them playing. Our clients can focus on building the best games while we deliver loyalty-building player support.



eCommerce

We have supported leading global eCommerce platforms since 2007, to quickly scale on vertical-specific tasks such as premium marketplace support, content moderation, dispute mediation and identity and fraud protection.



Healthcare

Backed by TELUS Health, Canada's largest healthcare IT provider, TELUS International serves the customer experience and digital engagement needs of today's healthcare leaders.

Key numbers

\$2.2 billion

Total revenue

39%

Revenue growth

from the prior year, driven by robust 17% organic growth and contributions from acquisitions

\$78 million

Net income

\$540 million

Adjusted EBITDA¹

\$282 million

Cash provided by operating activities

and \$181 million in Free Cash Flow¹ allows for rapid de-leveraging and strong available liquidity of \$831 million (comprised of \$115 million cash and \$716 million credit facility) as of December 31, 2021

2.1x

Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA Leverage Ratio

as per credit agreement, as of December 31, 2021 – reflects significant improvement from 4.1x as of December 31, 2020

62,000+

Team members

500+

Data annotation languages and dialects

53

CX and IT delivery centers

600+

Customers

¹ Adjusted EBITDA and Free Cash Flow are non-GAAP financial measures, which do not have standardized meanings under IFRS and may not be comparable with similar measures presented by other issuers. A description of the composition of Adjusted EBITDA and Free Cash Flow, as well as an explanation of their uses and a reconciliation to the most comparable GAAP measures can be found in this Annual Report on Form 20-F, under section "Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Non-GAAP Ratios", as filed on EDGAR and SEDAR, and our 2021 annual Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, dated February 10, 2022, under section "Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Non-GAAP Ratios", a copy of which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and such information incorporated by reference.

A time for big ideas

As we individually and collectively navigated the continued COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, many of us have been forced to accept a seemingly constant state of change and uncertainty. The rapid pace of change has been unprecedented as people around the world were required to work from home longer-term, often while trying to raise and teach children at home full-time, without a clear understanding of when this pandemic will end.

The persistent and increased focus on online collaboration, hyper-connectivity and fast-moving decision-making continues to drive accelerated technology and social advancements.

It's a time for big ideas and creative solutions, with technology and talent fueling so much of this bold new future we are shaping, now, together.

Talent should underpin every business decision

While much of 2021 was consumed with the impacts of the pandemic, inevitably the current crisis will recede. Employees have become more intentional about how, when, where, for whom and why they choose to work. We are seeing an increased demand for flexible work schedules as part of the gig economy, the chance to upskill core and soft skills and the opportunity to do meaningful work with and for people we care about, aligned to personal values. This changing labor market competition and companies' ability to attract, retain and replace talent is becoming the true differentiator moving forward. As a result, we believe talent should underpin every strategic choice and other business decisions smart companies are making.

Affectio societatis – desire to be together

“Affectio societatis” is a legal concept; that a company is not a company unless it is rooted in a desire to be together. This year's annual report theme, “Honoring our purpose by caring for our customers, our people and our planet,” draws from this same desire for togetherness. For us, this concept highlights our ongoing commitment to bringing our caring culture to life for all our stakeholders.

But defining purpose in slogans and statements is the easy part. What makes purpose real is following through on its implications and having it guide the choices you make.

We believe that investing in the strength of our team powers our success, especially during these unprecedented times. As a company, we are further fueled by a desire to




Jeffrey Puritt and former First Lady of Guatemala helped build a school in Guatemala.

share with others by giving back to the communities where we live, work and serve.

Drawing inspiration from a global leader

While TELUS International is now a publicly traded company, we continue to be inspired by our parent company, TELUS[®] – a world-leading communications technology company with \$17 billion in annual revenue and 17 million customer connections – focus on making the future friendly. Indeed,



It's a time for big ideas and creative solutions, with technology and talent fueling so much of this bold new future we are shaping, now, together.

since TELUS International's inception in 2005, TELUS' global leadership in social impact and legacy in this regard shapes our culture and further propels our impressive achievements.

A caring culture as the foundation for agility in uncharted territory

Never before has culture been more critical to thriving in uncharted territory than throughout 2021. Our caring culture has served as the solid foundation our company needed to leverage our agility to sustain business continuity, while maintaining the health and safety of our team and enabling our continued ability to recruit and retain talent in this competitive global talent environment. As we embrace the future, we look to enhance our caring culture with a focus on 'meta-skill' development.

Meta-skills — bold experiments and new ways of working are now everyone's business

Organizations that equip their employees with meta-skills of learning how to learn, adapt and change quickly will be better able to thrive and succeed. We know it's not enough to just support team members to do their jobs – we can and should help them innovate, take risks and be at the forefront of change.

Delivering meaningful, diversified and sustainable revenue and profitability growth for shareholders

At TELUS International, we know that taking smart risks and embracing change can drive impressive results. In 2021, we continued to deliver meaningful, diversified and sustainable revenue growth at scale, with \$2.2 billion in total revenue and 39 per cent revenue growth from the prior year, driven by robust 17 per cent organic growth, as well as inorganic growth from acquisitions. At the same time, TELUS International offers a leading profitability profile and robust

When it comes to ESG, impact is what matters most to us. Harnessing our team's minds, hearts and hands to make a real difference on our planet's biggest challenges, while partnering with customers who feel the same way, is the basis of our approach.

cash flows achieved through a combination of revenue growth, strategic business and client mix shifts, and technology enabled efficiency gains. We rely on best-in-class technology to power what we do and we are keenly focused on efficiency, including tech innovation and automation within our own business operations that we also leverage within our client engagements. Our complex, end-to-end technology service offerings and differentiated caring culture help delight our clients and their customers, while fueling our continued growth. We remain focused on a healthy balance between growth and profitability, with long-term, sustainable value creation in mind.

A consistent, well-executed strategy

It has been just one year since accessing the public markets in February of 2021, however, our company strategy has been consistent over many years now:

- An enhanced focus on people – our team and our communities
- The focused pursuit of profitable growth and excellence through innovation and automation
- Our thoughtful approach to acquisitions which have enhanced our capabilities, expanded our global coverage and accelerated our customer growth.

We remain focused on a healthy balance between growth and profitability, with long-term, sustainable value creation in mind.



Embedding Environmental, Social and Governance priorities into company strategy

As a company driven by Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) priorities and principles as core to our business success and infused in our holistic strategic approach, we have included ESG data in this annual report. While in some ways we are at the beginning of a formal ESG program, I hope you will see how embedded our caring culture is in all we do.

When it comes to ESG, impact is what matters most to us. Harnessing our team's minds, hearts and hands to make a real difference on our planet's biggest challenges, while partnering with customers who feel the same way, is the basis of our approach.

Our ESG priorities are:

- Hiring, motivating and promoting our diverse, talented team who exceed customer expectations, including through impact sourcing programs
- Giving back to the communities where we live, work and serve by creating meaningful, lasting impact through the efforts of our team members
- Supporting a sustainable planet for all by embracing the principles of refuse, reduce, repurpose and recycle
- Adhering to principles of strong corporate governance.

You can expect us to continue to update, enhance and disclose ESG data annually.

We rely on best-in-class technology to power what we do and we are keenly focused on efficiency, including tech innovation and automation within our own business operations that we also leverage within our client engagements.

Pride in success

Having been a part of TELUS International since 2005, I am immensely honored to have led our team through its strategic growth and change over the last 13 years in particular, growing from a single operation in the Philippines to a truly global next-generation digital solutions leader leveraging our design, build and deliver framework, all while enhancing our unique culture that is grounded in taking care of our customers, our team members and our communities.

I remain ever enthusiastic and excited for our future. The greatest adventure is what lies ahead.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey Puritt
President and CEO
TELUS International



70,000 hours

donated by our team's hearts
and hands around the world.

Strong stewardship

As Chair of the TELUS International Board of Directors since 2016, I'm continuously impressed with our global team's deep commitment to our customers and other stakeholders.

In a year of continued global uncertainty caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Board and I are proud of how the TELUS International team has united, under the dedicated leadership of our President and CEO Jeffrey Puritt and his executive team, to work tirelessly on our corporate priorities, driving impressive growth and financial success, including:

- Delivering strong double-digit revenue and profitability growth
- Debuting as a publicly listed company on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX)
- Advancing our global leadership in the exciting AI services space
- Taking care of our customers, one another, our communities and the planet.

A diverse, capable Board of Directors

Over the course of 2021, we were excited to materially strengthen the TELUS International Board of Directors with four new independent members: Olin Anton, Sue Paish, Carolyn Slaski and Sandra Stuart.

Guided by the highest ethical standards

Our Board Manual was updated and approved in February 2021, and guides our stewardship of the TELUS International Board and the management of its business and affairs. As part of its annual review process, our Board approved further updates to the Board Manual in November 2021. The updates included clarification and streamlining of Board committee duties and some changes to director compensation and expense practices.

Oversight of ESG priorities

In addition to a steadfast focus on fueling TELUS International's continued success, as a Board we are also looking toward the future with a view to assisting the company to develop and execute a more robust ESG program as TELUS International matures. This year, the Board has:

- Assigned ESG and cybersecurity oversight to the TELUS International Governance and Nominating Board Committee of the Board of Directors



Josh Blair invests his time and energy to local causes in Vancouver.

- Identified our Chief Legal Officer as our point-person on governance and our Chief Corporate Officer as our point-person on environmental and social leadership
- Prioritized increasing the skills and expertise of our directors on ESG matters, including through training and experiential opportunities.

On behalf of the TELUS International Board of Directors, thank you for your continued confidence.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Josh".

Josh Blair
Chair, Board of Directors
TELUS International

Demonstrating grit and determination in the pursuit of growth and excellence



2021 accomplishments

- Integrated Lionbridge AI, one of only two globally-scaled, managed training data and data annotation services and platform providers in the world
- Completed our Initial Public Offering (IPO) on the NYSE and the TSX under the ticker symbol "TIXT"
- Completed the largest tech IPO in TSX history. With an initial market capitalization of \$8.5 billion, TELUS International's IPO surpassed TELUS' valuation from 2000, and became the fifth largest IPO in TSX history by total proceeds raised
- Established the TELUS International AI Data Solutions team, comprised of the team members and expertise of Lionbridge AI and Playment
- Completed a successful secondary offering of subordinate voting shares
- Ranked in the top quartile globally among our peers with 80 per cent global engagement
- Expanded our global footprint to 53 delivery locations and 28 countries around the world
- Opened a second site in Bosnia and Herzegovina, fifth office in Guatemala, a seventh site in the Philippines and a third site in the United States
- Increased gender diversity on our Board to three board members by year end, with women now representing 30 per cent of our Board
- With the addition of our new Chief Commercial Officer to lead strategic growth and market collaboration, women now represent 38 per cent of our senior management team
- Launched an Employee Share Purchase Plan for our team members around the world
- Worked with local government and health officials to deploy thousands of COVID-19 vaccines to help ensure our team members in every region have access.

Awards and recognition

We are excited to share how TELUS International is being recognized around the world, including:

- Leader on the Everest Group Customer Experience Management Services PEAK Matrix for the third consecutive year
- Listed among the Top 10 providers on the Everest Group BPS Top 50 list
- Ranked as a leader on the IDC MarketScape: Worldwide Digital Customer Care Services 2021-2022
- Ranked among top 3 Digital CX providers in HFS Top 10: CX Services in the Pandemic Economy
- Ranked a Leader in NelsonHall Social Media CX Services NEAT Assessment
- Named to the Constellation ShortList™ for Customer Experience (CX) Operations Services: Global
- Named one of Mogul's Top 100 Workplaces With The Best Diversity and Inclusion Initiatives for 2021, a list that celebrates the efforts of companies that have implemented practices, invested in resources and developed strategies to create more inclusive and diverse workplaces
- Named one of Fast Company's Best Workplaces for Innovators International for 2021
- Named a winner of the 2021 Achievers 50 Most Engaged Workplaces Award
- Won Best Health and Well-being Strategy from HR leadership and management awards 2021.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) approach

While the documentation and communication of our formal ESG program is just beginning, at TELUS International we believe our real ESG journey began the moment our company was conceived – how we treat our customers, team members, communities and the planet is core to our corporate DNA. We take an ESG approach to corporate strategy development and decision-making.

Our ESG approach has been developed and honed, working closely with our diverse and invested stakeholders. In progressing our ESG program, we considered the following global standards and goals:

- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards
- Sustainability Accounting Standards Board
- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
- The 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact (TELUS Corporation, our parent company, is a signatory thereto).

We have corporate and giving programs and plans in support of 16 of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (all but Goal 11 “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”).

COVID-19 has impacted every area of our business this year. In 2021, we prioritized measuring baseline results of our ‘new normal’ in a number of important areas, including environmental impact, team engagement, learning and development, and supplier diversity. In 2022, we intend to set specific, ambitious targets and goals that reflect our team’s strong commitment to honor our purpose by caring for our customers, our people and our planet.

Our ESG priorities are:

- Hiring, motivating and promoting our diverse, talented team who exceed customer expectations, including through impact sourcing programs
- Giving back to the communities where we live, work and serve by creating meaningful, lasting impact through the efforts of our team members
- Supporting a sustainable planet for all by embracing the principles of refuse, reduce, reuse, repurpose and recycle
- Adhering to principles of strong corporate governance.



Hiring, motivating and promoting our diverse, talented team who exceed customer expectations

We are committed to celebrating the diversity of our global TELUS International team of more than 62,000 talented professionals. We know that how we approach diversity and inclusion in the workplace requires more than policies and programs. It is about respecting the unique needs, perspectives and potential of all team members, so that everyone feels valued, respected, supported and comfortable to be their authentic selves. Read our Diversity, Inclusion and Equity Policy to learn more.



Impact sourcing to support our customers and communities

Our hiring practices focus on hiring the best and the brightest from around the world. In some regions and for some roles, however, we intentionally identify occasions to coach and prepare those with limited economic opportunity for long-term career growth at TELUS International. HOPE (Helping Our People through Education), hiring those with disabilities, the TELUS International Language Academy and the Digital Solutions University are examples of powerful, life-changing impact sourcing programs we have been developing since 2012.

Training and recruiting youth and young women

HOPE is an eight to 10-month life-changing program in Guatemala and El Salvador, designed to assist youth and young women by teaching English and job skills while they receive a living allowance, computer equipment and supplies, and psychological support from TELUS International. At the end of the program, students who qualify are given fulfilling roles in the company, enabling them to support themselves and their families.

To date, we have trained 300 high school graduates from public schools, of which 174 have obtained a position at TELUS International. The program consists of intensive English language classes (40 hours per week, during 12 months), certification in Customer Service Skills and psycho-emotional group and individual support.

Providing people with (visible and invisible) disabilities support

The Inclusion Program for the Hearing Impaired at TELUS International has been running since 2015 in Central America, in partnership with the Guatemalan Hearing Impaired Association, to encourage people with hearing disabilities to apply to work with us. In 2021, team members recruited through this program won Top Performers Awards and continued to excel.

Supporting customers of diverse needs

Our caring culture is extended to our customers, including specific programs for those with diverse needs. Since 2018, we have supported customers with disabilities, including people who are deaf, hard of hearing, blind or have low vision. In 2021, we grew our accessibility team in Austin, Texas by 25 per cent. Additionally, we expanded our frontline support in Cork, Ireland. We hire team members with diverse needs and specialized skills, including American Sign Language representatives, Screen Reader subject matter experts, Quality Analysts and Accessibility Consultants, because of their ability to assist our customers by approaching their issues with high quality and genuinely empathetic support.

Teaching tech skills: Digital Solutions University

We introduced our Digital Solutions University pilot in 2020. The program consists of a two-month virtual bootcamp, and ends with the development of a four-month project with

support from a company mentor. Participation is open to team members and members of the public. Available in Guatemala and El Salvador, candidates are required to pass a technical test and participate in an interview to ensure they meet the minimum technical skills required. During their full-time participation in the program, students receive an economic incentive.

Connections: The women's network

Connections is the global women's network of TELUS International, a program that creates an inclusive community and connects the needs and interests of women in the company, while supporting their professional and personal development. Through our eight Connections chapters, thousands of women attended webinars on how to help advance their careers, celebrated International Women's Day and attended an online learning program to support personal and professional development. Connections members also launched the Mama Bear program in 2021. Designed by mothers at TELUS International for mothers at TELUS International, it is a community to help one another thrive at work while managing family responsibilities.

Spectrum: A resource group for LGBTQIA2S+

We believe in the power and happiness that comes from bringing your true self to work every day. We are proud to support Spectrum, our resource group for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/Questioning, Intersex, Asexual, Two Spirited (LGBTQIA2S+) team members. With chapters in the Philippines and the U.S., in 2021, Spectrum members participated in:

- A virtual drag competition featuring TELUS International Philippines team member drag queens, which raised funds for the LoveYourself Foundation
- Hosted sexual orientation, gender identity and expression sessions
- Held gender sensitivity workshops
- Celebrated World AIDS Day by hosting virtual HIV 101 sessions and offering on-site free HIV testing and counseling.

Supporting the holistic well-being of our "digital first responders"

In our business, we have a dedicated team of highly trained and well-supported, resilient team members — our digital first responders. They help companies safeguard their user communities by actively screening and removing threatening, offensive, illegal or otherwise inappropriate content or actions that contravene our clients' policies and community guidelines.

HOPE, hiring those with disabilities, the TELUS International Language Academy and the Digital Solutions University are examples of powerful, life-changing impact sourcing programs we have been developing since 2012.

Reviewing raw user-generated content can be emotionally challenging and exhausting work, which is why trying to hire team members with the right character, skills and experience — then supporting them with wellness programs and the requisite support — is important. Beginning with the interview process and extending to the new hire training, we set very specific program expectations that outline the type of content to anticipate, including details of the types of extreme content they may be exposed to from time to time and how to build resiliency to do the job.

We run and continue to evolve our proprietary resilience and wellness training coupled with our Employee Assistance Program and comprehensive health plans. Our programs were developed by wellness experts, including a former United Nations Chartered Psychologist hired in 2021.

We focus on well-being management for our team members, providing workflow rotation based on volume and severity of content screened and wellness counselor input. We also conduct relevant training for different work options, tools and knowledge built in other industries to help manage stress and build resilience. In particular, we:

- Focus on preventative wellness, prioritizing empowering team members with skills to self-regulate (instead of simply activity-based wellness programs that are more reactive in nature)
- Adopt a holistic approach to wellness that includes education, communication and a supportive work environment with the goal of improving and maintaining the general well-being of our team members, including physical and financial well-being
- Manage wellness for not just our frontline team members working from an office, but also our diverse and distributed community spread across global locations.

At TELUS International, we pride ourselves on checking in with our digital first responders to ensure the assistance we provide meets their needs. On one account this year, as an example, 96 per cent of our digital first responders reported they were aware of our wellbeing support program.

93%

of team member respondents agree, “At TELUS International, we put customers first.”*



*Based on an annual survey of team members conducted by Kincentric

Giving back to the communities where we live, work and serve

We know that our team members want to be part of something bigger. And when given the opportunity to make a meaningful difference in their own communities, our proud team members reward us with their ongoing commitment and loyalty. Since 2007, TELUS International and our team members have impacted the lives of more than a million people across the globe through our volunteer activities and charitable giving, including Community Board donations.

- **TELUS Days of Giving:** In addition to our ongoing, often weekly, charitable activities across TELUS International, once a year we focus our efforts on our participation in TELUS Days of Giving. Thousands of our team members put aside their daily activities to join a common cause, whether it's building entire schools in Central America, refurbishing centers for young children in Eastern Europe or constructing entire villages for the homeless in the Philippines. In 2021, we found new ways to make a difference from virtual running challenges, to distributing hygiene kits and school supplies to students in need, to delivering care packages to healthcare workers, to keeping kids safe online with TELUS Wise. In 2021, we volunteered 70,000 hours, demonstrating the resiliency of our caring culture.
- **Community Boards:** Created in 2005 by our parent company, TELUS, 13 Canadian community boards and five international boards have led the company's support of grassroots charities. TELUS International's five Community Boards are making a positive impact in Bulgaria, El Salvador, Guatemala, the Philippines and Romania, each with a \$100,000 annual donation budget. In 2021, the \$500,000 investment funded 67 projects.

Providing assistance to those most in need

TELUS International and our team members around the world are there to support those most in need:

- The TELUS International team in Bulgaria donated more than \$100,000 in funding and in-kind donations to 37 non-government organizations (NGOs) and educational institutions in 2021. As an example, Bulgaria team members helped two wheelchair basketball teams with support to purchase a specialized trailer, so they can transport sports wheelchairs while traveling to tournaments

- TELUS International El Salvador and our team members donated more than \$200,000 in cash donations in the country, supporting 47 NGOs, including \$100,000 to fund a fully remodeled neonatal unit at the Benjamin Bloom National Children's Hospital and to renovate the facilities of the "Ayúdame a vivir" Medical Center for pediatric cancer patients
- Team members from 20 locations in Europe voted on which charities they want TELUS International to support, selecting 27 non-profit organizations and supporting them with \$70,000
- TELUS International Guatemala and our team members invested \$420,000 in cash donations in the community in 2021, working with 44 charities during the year
- Our team in India funded the education, meals and medical needs (doctor, vaccination, eye and dental care) of more than 500 children in Nithari Village
- Ireland team members opted for monthly payroll deductions to one or both of our charity partners: Aware and My Lovely Horse Rescue
- In the Philippines, the company and team donated \$230,000 in funding and in-kind donations to benefit 44,000 children, youth and their families. As an example, more than 550 TELUS International Philippines team members provided 22,650 education and hygiene kits to 20 public schools, which benefitted at least 14,500 students
- In 2021, the team in Romania donated \$88,000 through corporate sponsorships and in-kind contributions, supporting 13 local charities.

Additional financial contributions are made around the world by our team members and our company.





480

volunteers in Ireland climbed Mount Kilimanjaro virtually and raised \$56,550

2,340

team members in the Philippines ran 22,880 miles, raising funds for last-mile schools

800

volunteers in Bulgaria ran 37,280 miles, raising \$60,000 for five charities

\$420,000

invested in Guatemala, supporting 44 charities

500

children's education, meals and medical needs supported by our team in India

47

NGOs supported in El Salvador, including \$100,000 to fund a neonatal unit

Supporting a sustainable planet for all

We believe in leading by example to inspire our team members, customers, vendors and stakeholders to commit to protecting the environment and minimizing our impact on the planet.

The TELUS International Environmental Policy is shared on our website, internal social media channels and through team member communications.

We implement controls to minimize our operational environmental impacts, including reducing waste generation and water as well as energy and paper consumption across our sites around the world. Our environmental programs are spearheaded regionally, and are focused on the significant ways our team can make a difference in their communities. Our volunteers have planted more than 70,000 trees globally, contributing to improved air, water and soil quality. In Guatemala alone, the team has installed 700 eco-stoves and 950 water filters for underprivileged families in rural areas.

In 2022, we will continue to seek strategic partnerships that encourage innovation and build shared value for a more sustainable future for people, and our planet.

Creating sustainable workplaces

The TELUS International Facilities team ensures that sustainability is core to how we design, construct, renovate, operate and innovate through our facilities, including data centers, to reduce our carbon footprint. Our specific initiatives include:

- Work from home programs
- Optimizing site potential by leveraging on-average densities and using space equally on all floors
- Considering the proximity to transit stations and other business
- Clustering multiple sites within close proximity, enabling fewer and shorter shuttle service trips, business continuity, logistics and disaster mitigation processes



TELUS International Philippines purchased more than 27,000 square meters of carbon neutral flooring, resulting in a reduction of 250 metric tons of carbon dioxide (equivalent to more than 628,300 miles driven by an average passenger car).

- Leveraging technology to reduce the need for travel
- Using products such as non-toxic paints, carbon neutral or negative fixtures and finishes
- Incorporating strategic designs for workspaces to deliver equipment efficiency and increased occupant connectivity with the natural environment
- Ongoing waste, water, paper and plastic reduction campaigns
- Building on-site organic gardens and bee apiaries.

As a company, the main contributors to greenhouse gas emissions are:

- Heating, cooling and operating of workspaces within office buildings
- Company-provided transportation for team members, where applicable
- Data centers.

This was a unique year for our company, like many others, in terms of environmental impact. While there were impact reductions as a result of team members working from home due to the continued pandemic, as team members returned to work at different times during the course of the year in different countries, office space needed to be operational again. As well, in order to protect team members, we offered significantly more frequent transportation to and from work for the over 35,000 team members located in El Salvador, Guatemala and the Philippines.

In 2021, we invested in new environmental tracking software to better identify and monitor our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, as well as total energy and water consumption.

We continued to see a decline in GHG emissions and water consumption when factoring in the increased year over year team size (including the former Competence Call Center (CCC) team and the nearly 12,000 net new team members added this year) and four new office openings in 2021.

GHG emissions (tCO₂e)*

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Scope 1	920	913	873	643
Scope 2	23,803	23,293	30,865	26,120
Total	24,723	24,206	31,738	26,763

Water consumption includes utilities and drinking water.

Water consumption (million liters)*

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total	146	176	243	153

Energy consumption (eMWh)*

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Scope 1	4,209	1,707	1,843	2,795
Scope 2	47,965	37,674	50,115	42,331
Total	52,175	39,381	51,958	45,126

*Data scope does not include acquisitions made that year or previous partial-year acquisitions data.

A young man and woman are shown from the waist up, tending to a dense garden of purple flowers. The woman, on the left, has long dark hair and is wearing an orange turtleneck sweater. The man, on the right, has curly brown hair and is wearing a red long-sleeved shirt. They are both looking down at the plants with focused expressions. The background shows the white, geometric structure of a greenhouse or conservatory, with various green plants and flowers visible. The overall scene is bright and natural, suggesting a connection to nature and environmental stewardship.

87%

of team member respondents say,
“TELUS International is
a socially and environmentally
responsible organization.”*

*Based on an annual survey of team members conducted by Kincentric

Adhering to principles of strong corporate governance

It starts at the top: A diverse and professional Board of Directors and senior management

TELUS International is governed by a 10 member Board of Directors, with each member representing unique backgrounds and diverse experiences spanning global business, technology, finance, people and culture and more. This year, four new independent members joined the Board. The Audit Committee consists entirely of independent directors, while two-thirds of the Human Resources Committee are independent. An independent director sits on the Governance and Nominating Committee.

Four of our 10 directors, representing 40 per cent of our board, self-identify as diverse. We have three women on the Board, representing 30 per cent. TELUS International has adopted a diversity policy for the Board of Directors to consider diversity criteria, such as gender, age, ethnicity/ Aboriginal status and geographic background in its searches. We believe the promotion of diversity is best served through careful consideration of all of the knowledge, experience, skills and backgrounds of each individual candidate without focusing on a single diversity characteristic. When assessing the composition of our Board, a principal focus is on ensuring the Board has the diverse experiences, skills and backgrounds needed to oversee TELUS International, and we take a balanced approach when considering the extent to which personal characteristics are taken into account.



When assessing the composition of our Board, a principal focus is on ensuring the Board has the diverse experiences, skills and backgrounds needed to oversee TELUS International.

In 2021, there were 13 meetings of our board of directors. There was nearly 100 per cent director attendance at each of these meetings, with one director missing one ad hoc meeting.

The TELUS International Senior Leadership Team is composed of eight senior leaders. Three women serve in executive officer positions, representing 38 per cent of our executive officer team. Collectively, members of the Senior Leadership Team represent over 150 years of experience.

Our Board of Directors



Josh Blair

Chair of the Board,
Chair of the HR Committee



Olin Anton

Director of the Board, Chair of
the Audit Committee



Kenneth Cheong

Director of the Board



Doug French

Director of the Board



Tony Geheran

Director of the Board, Chair of
the Governance and
Nominating Committee



Stephen Lewis

Director of the Board,
Governance and Nominating
Committee



Sue Paish

Director of the Board,
Governance and Nominating
Committee, HR Committee



Jeffrey Puritt

Director of the Board,
President & Chief Executive
Officer



Carolyn Slaski

Director of the Board, Audit
Committee, HR Committee



Sandra Stuart

Director of the Board,
Audit Committee

For complete bios of our Board members, please see telusinternational.com/investors/governance

Our Leadership Team



Jeffrey Puritt

Director of the Board,
President & Chief Executive
Officer



Michel Belec

Chief Legal Officer &
Corporate Secretary



Vanessa Kanu

Chief Financial Officer



Maria Pardee

Chief Commercial Officer



James Radzicki

Chief Technology Officer



Michael Ringman

Chief Information Officer



Marilyn Tyfting

Chief Corporate Officer

Chuck Koskovich, Chief
Operating Officer, resigned
from our company effective
January 31, 2022.

Please refer to our Annual
Report on Form 20-F,
beginning on page 83 for
compensation information.

For complete bios of our Leadership Team, please see telusinternational.com/investors/governance

Mandatory Ethical Workplace training for all team members

Further to the TELUS International Code of Ethics and Conduct, all team members are expected to exhibit conduct that reflects inclusion during work, at work functions on or off the work site and at all other company-sponsored events. All employees are also required to attend and complete respectful workplace and integrity training to enhance their knowledge to fulfill this responsibility.

We have an ethics reporting system available confidentially to all team members, which is operated by a third party provider. All Ethics Office incidents are investigated and corrective action is taken as required.

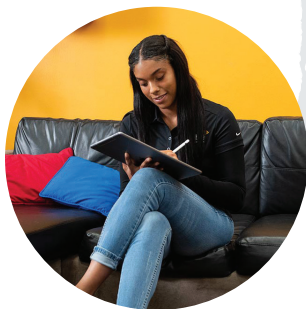
Supplier diversity and conduct

Our Supplier Diversity Program delivers an improved and innovative customer experience by taking proactive steps to provide equal access to suppliers, reflecting the diversity of where we live, work and serve. Our suppliers are encouraged to identify, adopt and integrate diverse suppliers into their processes, so their own supply base reflects the true make-up of society. The program encourages economic development and provides more opportunities for culturally diverse, Indigenous, LGBTQIA2S+, Veteran, Persons with Disabilities and/or women-owned organizations to bid for our business in competitive processes.

Additionally, TELUS International has adopted a Code of Ethics for suppliers.

TELUS International around the world

TELUS International has
53 delivery centers
and has team members in
28 countries



An abstract geometric pattern in the top right corner of the page. It consists of a network of thin, light gray lines forming a complex web of interconnected hexagons and other polygons. Some of the vertices and intersections are marked with small, solid gray dots. The pattern is more dense and intricate in the upper right and fades slightly towards the left.

Annual Report on Form 20-F

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

□ REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021

OR

□ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

OR

□ SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report:

For the transition period from

to

Commission File number: 001-39968

TELUS International (Cda) Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Not Applicable

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Province of British Columbia

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Floor 7, 510 West Georgia Street

Vancouver, BC V6B 0M3

(Address of principal executive offices)

Michel Belec

Chief Legal Officer

TELUS International (Cda) Inc.

Floor 7, 510 West Georgia Street

Vancouver, BC V6B 0M3

Tel: (604) 695-6400

(Name, telephone, e-mail and/or facsimile number and address of Company contact person)

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

Title of each class

Trading symbol

Name of each exchange on which registered

Subordinate voting share, no par value

TIXT

New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act. **None**

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act. **None**

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.

At February 10, 2022, 66,046,364 subordinate voting shares were issued and outstanding.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐
No ☒

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes ☐ No ☒

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 ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated Filer ☐ Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

The term new or revised financial accounting standard refers to any update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☐

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

☐ US GAAP ☒ International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ☐ Other

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow

☐ Item 17 ☐ Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

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INTRODUCTION

Unless otherwise indicated or where the context requires otherwise, all references in this annual report on Form 20-F (Annual Report) to the “Company”, “TELUS International”, “TI”, “we”, “us”, “our” or similar terms refer to TELUS International (Cda) Inc. and its subsidiaries. All references in this Annual Report to “TELUS” refer to TELUS Corporation and its subsidiaries other than TELUS International. All references in this Annual Report to “Baring” refer to Baring Private Equity Asia. All references in this Annual Report to “Competence Call Center” or “CCC” refer to the entirety of the assets and operations of Triple C Holding which was merged into TELUS International Germany GmbH on December 16, 2020 with TELUS International Germany GmbH as the surviving entity. All references in this Annual Report to “TI Northern Europe” or “TINE” refer to the entity comprised of substantially all the assets of CCC, which we acquired on January 31, 2020 and which was subsequently rebranded. All references to “TELUS International AI Data Solutions”, “TIAI Data Solutions”, “Lionbridge AI” or “TIAI” refer to the data annotation business of Lionbridge Technologies, Inc, which we acquired on December 31, 2020 and Playment, a Bangalore, India-based leader in computer vision tools and services specialized in 2D and 3D image, video and LiDAR (light detection and ranging), which we acquired on July 2, 2021.

We use various trademarks, trade names and service marks in our business, including TELUS, which is used under license from TELUS Corporation. For convenience, we may not include the ® or ™ symbols, but such omission is not meant to indicate that we would not protect our intellectual property rights to the fullest extent allowed by law. Any other trademarks, trade names or service marks referred to in this Annual Report are the property of their respective owners.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements concerning our business, operations and financial performance and condition, as well as our plans, objectives and expectations for our business operations and financial performance and condition. Any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical facts may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “aim”, “anticipate”, “assume”, “believe”, “contemplate”, “continue”, “could”, “due”, “estimate”, “expect”, “goal”, “intend”, “may”, “objective”, “plan”, “predict”, “potential”, “positioned”, “seek”, “should”, “target”, “will”, “would” and other similar expressions that are predictions of or indicate future events and future trends, or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology.

These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements about:

- our ability to execute our growth strategy, including by expanding services offered to existing clients and attracting new clients;
- our ability to maintain our corporate culture and competitiveness of our service offerings;
- our ability to attract and retain talent;
- our ability to integrate, and realize the benefits of, our acquisitions of CCC, Managed IT Services business (MITS) and TIAI;
- the relative growth rate and size of our target industry verticals;
- our projected operating and capital expenditure requirements; and
- the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, including the development and spread of new and existing variants, and related conditions, on our business, financial condition, financial performance and liquidity.

These factors should not be construed as exhaustive and should be read with the other cautionary statements in this Annual Report. These forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about our business and the industry in which we operate and management’s beliefs and assumptions, and are not guarantees of future performance or development and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that are in some cases beyond our control. As a result, any or all of our forward-looking statements in this Annual Report may turn out to be inaccurate. Factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations include, among other things, those listed under “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this Annual Report. Potential investors are urged to consider these factors carefully in evaluating the forward-looking statements. Comparisons of results for current and any prior periods are not intended to express any future trends or indications of future performance, unless specifically expressed as such, and should

only be viewed as historical data. These forward-looking statements speak only as at the date of this Annual Report. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements for any reason, even if new information becomes available in the future.

This Annual Report contains estimates, projections, market research and other information concerning our industry, our business, and the markets for our services. Information that is based on estimates, forecasts, projections, market research or similar methodologies is inherently subject to uncertainties, and actual events or circumstances may differ materially from events and circumstances that are assumed in this information. Unless otherwise expressly stated, we obtained this industry, business, market and other data from our own internal estimates and research as well as from reports, research surveys, studies and similar data prepared by market research firms and other third parties, industry and general publications, government data and similar sources.

In addition, assumptions and estimates of our and our industry's future performance are necessarily subject to a high degree of uncertainty and risk due to a variety of factors, including those described in "Risk Factors". These and other factors could cause our future performance to differ materially from our assumptions and estimates.

Any references to forward-looking statements in this Annual Report include forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

The financial statements of TELUS International included in this Annual Report are presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and consist of the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 and the consolidated statements of income and other comprehensive income, changes in owners' equity, and cash flows, for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2021.

In this Annual Report, unless otherwise specified, all monetary amounts are in U.S. dollars, all references to "US\$", "\$", "USD" and "dollars" mean U.S. dollars and all references to "C\$", "CDN\$" and "CAD\$", mean Canadian dollars, and all references to "euro" and "€" mean the currency of the European Union.

ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

We are incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada, with our principal place of business in Vancouver, Canada. Some of our directors and officers, and the auditor named in this Annual Report, are residents of Canada or otherwise reside outside of the United States, and all or a substantial portion of their assets, and all or a substantial portion of our assets, are located outside of the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for shareholders who reside in the United States to effect service within the United States upon those directors, officers and experts who are not residents of the United States. It may also be difficult for shareholders who reside in the United States to realize in the United States upon judgments of courts of the United States predicated upon our civil liability and the civil liability of our directors, officers and experts under the United States federal securities laws. There can be no assurance that U.S. investors will be able to enforce against us, members of our board of directors, officers or certain experts named herein who are residents of Canada or other countries outside the United States, any judgments in civil and commercial matters, including judgments under the federal securities laws.

PART I

ITEM 1 IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2 OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3 KEY INFORMATION

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

Risk Factors Summary

Investing in our subordinate voting shares involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described in this “Item 3D—Risk Factors” before making a decision to invest in our subordinate voting shares. If any of these risks actually occur, our business, financial condition and financial performance would likely be materially adversely affected. In such case, the trading price of our subordinate voting shares would likely decline and you may lose part or all of your investment. Below is a summary of some of the principal risks we face:

- We face intense competition from companies that offer services similar to ours.
- Our growth prospects are dependent upon attracting and retaining enough qualified team members to support our operations, as competition for talent is intense.
- Our ability to grow and maintain our profitability could be materially affected if changes in technology and client expectations outpace our service offerings and the development of our internal tools and processes or if we are not able to meet the expectations of our clients.
- If we cannot maintain our culture as we grow, our services, financial performance and business may be harmed.
- Our business and financial results could be adversely affected by economic and geopolitical conditions and the effects of these conditions on our clients’ businesses and demand for our services.
- Three clients account for a significant portion of our revenue and loss of or reduction in business from, or consolidation of, these or any other major clients could have a material adverse effect.
- Our business may not develop in ways that we currently anticipate due to negative public reaction to offshore outsourcing, proposed legislation or otherwise.
- Our business and financial results have been, and in the future may be, adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and related conditions.
- Our business would be adversely affected if individuals providing data annotation services through TIAI’s crowdsourcing solutions were classified as employees and not as independent contractors.
- We may be unable to successfully identify, complete, integrate and realize the benefits of acquisitions or manage the associated risks.

- The unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or confidential client and customer data, through cyberattacks or otherwise, could expose us to protracted and costly litigation, damage our reputation and cause us to lose clients.
- Our content moderation team members may suffer adverse effects in the course of performing their work. Although the wellness and resiliency programs we offer are designed to support the physical and mental well-being of our team members, there may be occasions where our wellness and resiliency programs do not sufficiently mitigate those effects, given the pace of change in the content to be moderated, changes in regulations, shifts in recommended approaches to address these effects and other influences on this type of work. Our failure to mitigate these effects could adversely affect our ability to attract and retain team members and could result in increased costs, including due to claims against us.
- The dual-class structure contained in our articles has the effect of concentrating voting control and the ability to influence corporate matters with TELUS.
- The market price of our subordinate voting shares may be affected by low trading volume and the market pricing for our subordinate voting shares may decline as a result of future sales, or the perception of the likelihood of future sales, by us or our shareholders in the public market.
- TELUS appointed directors will, for the foreseeable future, control the TELUS International Board of Directors.

Risks Related to Our Business

We face intense competition from companies that offer services similar to ours. If we are unable to differentiate to compete effectively, our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows could be materially adversely impacted.

The market for the services we offer is very competitive and we expect competition to intensify and increase from a number of our existing competitors, including professional services companies that offer consulting services, information technology companies with digital capabilities, and traditional contact center and business process outsourcing (BPO) companies that are expanding their capabilities to offer higher-margin and higher-growth services. In addition, the continued expansion of the services we offer and the markets we operate in will result in new and different competitors, many of which may have significantly greater market recognition than we do in the markets we are entering, as well as increased competition with existing competitors who are also expanding their services to cover digital capabilities.

Many of these existing and new competitors have greater financial, human and other resources, greater technological expertise, longer operating histories and more established relationships in the verticals that we currently serve or may expand to serve in the future. In addition, some of our competitors may enter into strategic or commercial relationships among themselves or with larger, more established companies in order to increase their ability to address client needs or enter into similar arrangements with potential clients. We also face competition from service providers that operate in countries where we do not have delivery locations because our clients may, to diversify geographic risk and for other reasons, seek to reduce their dependence on any one country by shifting work to another country in which we do not operate. All of these factors present challenges for us in retaining and growing our business.

From time to time, our clients who currently use our services may determine that they can provide these services in-house. As a result, we face the competitive pressure to continually offer our services in a manner that will be viewed by our clients as better and more cost-effective than what they could provide themselves.

Our inability to compete successfully against companies that offer services similar to ours and to offer our clients a compelling alternative to taking the services we provide in-house could result in increased client churn, revenue loss, pressures on recruitment and retention of team members, service price reductions and increased marketing and promotional expenses, or reduced operating margins which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

Our growth prospects are dependent upon attracting and retaining enough qualified team members to support our operations, as competition for talent is intense, and failure to do so may result in an adverse impact on our business and financial results.

Our business is highly competitive and its success is dependent on our ability to access and retain skilled labour. Our growth prospects, success and ability to meet our clients' expectations and our growth objectives depends on our ability to recruit and retain team members with the right technical skills and/or language capabilities at competitive cost levels. We need to continuously attract and seek new talent, and there is significant competition for professionals with skills necessary to perform the services we offer to our clients. In addition, in many of the geographies we operate there may be a limited pool of potential professionals with the skills we seek. The increased competition for these professionals increases our costs to recruit and retain team members and presents challenges for us in finding team members for our client programs. In particular, we depend on attracting and retaining key sales and account management talent. If we are unable to attract and retain key sales and account management talent, it may reduce our ability to gain new business and maintain existing client relationships.

Additionally, our failure to provide innovative benefits to our team members could decrease our competitiveness as an employer and adversely impact our ability to attract and retain a skilled workforce. To attract and retain highly skilled team members, we have had to offer, and believe we will need to continue to offer, differentiated compensation packages, specific to the geography and skill sets of the team members we are seeking to attract and hire. We have also had to incur costs to provide specialized services and amenities to our team members that impact the profitability of our business. We may need to make significant investments to attract and retain team members and we may not realize sufficient returns on these investments. An increase in the attrition rate among our team members, particularly among our higher-skilled workforce, would increase our recruiting and training costs and decrease our operating efficiency, productivity and profit margins. From time to time, and over the course of 2021 in some regions, we have also experienced higher levels of voluntary attrition, and, in those periods, we have been required to expend time and resources to recruit and retain talent, restructure parts of our organization, and train and integrate new team members. If we are not able to effectively attract and retain team members, we may see a decline in our ability to meet our clients' demands, which may impact the demand for our services and we may not be able to innovate or execute quickly on our strategy, and our ability to achieve our strategic objectives will be adversely impacted and our business will be harmed.

Additionally, evolving technologies, competition and/or client demands may entail high costs associated with retaining and retraining existing team members and/or attracting and training team members with new backgrounds and skills. Changing team member demographics, organizational changes, inadequate organizational structure and staffing, inadequate team member communication, changes in the effectiveness of our leadership, a lack of available career and development opportunities, changes in compensation and benefits, the unavailability of appropriate work processes and tools, client reductions and operational efficiency initiatives may also negatively affect team member morale and engagement, harm our ability to retain acquired talent from our acquisitions, increase team member turnover, increase the cost of talent acquisition and negatively impact service delivery and the customer experience. If we are unable to attract and retain sufficient numbers of highly skilled professionals, our ability to effectively lead our current projects and develop new business could be jeopardized, and our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

Our ability to grow and maintain our profitability could be materially affected if changes in technology and client expectations outpace our service offerings and the development of our internal tools and processes, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

Our growth, profitability and the diversity of our revenue sources will depend on our ability to develop and adopt new technologies to expand our existing offerings, proactively identify new revenue streams and improve cost efficiencies in our operations, all while meeting rapidly evolving client expectations. Although we are focused on maintaining and enhancing the range of our offerings, we may not be successful in anticipating or responding to our clients' expectations and interests in adopting evolving technology solutions and the integration of these technology solutions into our offerings may not achieve the intended enhancements or cost reductions in our operations. New services and technologies offered by our competitors may make our service offerings uncompetitive, which may reduce our clients' interest in our offerings and our ability to attract new clients. Our failure to innovate, maintain technological advantages or respond effectively and timely to changes in technology could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

If we fail to establish our digital brand and successfully market our digital service offerings, our growth prospects, anticipated business volumes and financial performance may be adversely affected.

Certain of our existing clients and potential new clients may only know us for our voice-based customer support services. Our ability to realize our digital first strategy and increase revenue across our core verticals, including Tech and Games, Communications and Media, eCommerce and FinTech, Travel and Hospitality and Healthcare, depends on our promotion of our ability to provide digital services in these areas to existing and potential clients. If we are not successful in establishing our digital brand and marketing our expanded service offerings to our existing and potential clients, our ability to shift our existing clients into more profitable digital services and attract new clients to these service offerings may be limited, which may adversely affect our growth prospects and anticipated business volumes and financial performance.

If we cannot maintain our culture as we grow, our services, financial performance and business may be harmed.

We believe that our unique customer-first and caring culture has led to our ability to attract and retain a highly skilled, diverse, engaged and motivated workforce. This has driven our strong client retention and the higher satisfaction scores we receive from our clients' customers, which has, in part, been responsible for our growth and differentiation in the marketplace. It may become more difficult for us to maintain an inclusive culture that supports our success if we continue to evolve our products and services, grow into new geographies, open new delivery locations, increase the number of team members and acquire new companies. If our unique culture is not maintained, our ability to attract and retain highly skilled team members and clients across our core verticals may be adversely impacted, and our operational and financial results may be negatively affected.

If we fail to maintain a consistently high level of service experience and communicate and implement impactful environmental, social, governance (ESG) initiatives, our ability to attract new and retain existing clients and team members could be adversely affected.

Our clients' loyalty, likelihood to expand the services that they use with us and likelihood to recommend us is dependent upon our ability to provide a service experience that meets or exceeds our clients' expectations and that is differentiated from our competitors. Our ability to attract new clients, retain our existing clients and attract and retain team members is highly dependent on the satisfaction ratings that our clients provide about us and the satisfaction ratings that our clients receive from their customers based on the services we provide, all of which affects our reputation. We believe our focus on client experience is critical to attracting new clients and retaining and growing our business with our existing clients. If we are unable to maintain a consistently high level of service, our clients could change service providers, our revenues and profitability could be negatively impacted, and our reputation could suffer.

TELUS International's reputation with team members, customers, investors and stakeholders is related to our commitment to a caring culture that prioritizes our ESG initiatives related to diversity, inclusion, equity, giving back to our communities, sustainability and good governance. As we expand our business, if we fail to live up to our commitments in this regard or fail to do so on a timely basis, it could result in adverse financial and operating results. Further, the corporate sustainability and social-purpose activities that we host assist us in attracting and retaining clients. These activities are important to us and our team members and are a part of our culture, and thus are becoming a differentiating factor for clients in selecting a service provider. More and more companies, including many of our clients, are demanding that their service providers embody corporate sustainability and social purpose goals that reflect their own brand image and are consistent with the ones their customers and other stakeholders have adopted. If we are unable to meet or exceed the evolving expectations of our clients in these areas or implement initiatives on a timely basis, and effectively communicate them to our clients, our reputation may suffer, which may negatively impact our ability to attract new and retain existing clients. Our ESG programs and initiatives are also important to our team members, and our failure to meet or exceed the evolving expectations of our team members in these areas could have adverse impacts on our ability to attract and retain talent upon which our service offerings depend. As a result, we have invested significant resources in developing and maintaining our corporate sustainability and social purpose activities, and the required levels of such investments may increase in the future as such activities become increasingly important to our clients and team members, which would increase our costs and may adversely affect our financial performance and cash flows.

Although we strive to implement a "customer-first" culture, any failure to maintain a consistently high level of customer service, or a market perception that we do not maintain high-quality customer service, or a failure to communicate effectively or meet our clients' and team members' expectations about our ESG initiatives, could adversely affect our ability to attract new clients and retain existing clients, and increase attrition and other costs associated with retaining talent, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

Our business and financial results could be adversely affected by economic and geopolitical conditions and these conditions could have an effect on our clients' businesses and levels of business activity, demand for our services, as well as our and our clients' liquidity and access to capital.

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused, and is likely to continue to cause, additional slowdown in the global economy, as is evidenced by the recent declines in investments, exports and industrial production. The global spread of COVID-19 has created, and is likely to continue to create, significant volatility, uncertainty and economic disruption. In addition, volatility in the domestic politics of major markets may lead to changes in the institutional framework of the international economy. For further information, see “—Our business and financial results have been, and in the future may be, adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic”.

The global economy may enter into a deep recessionary period as there continues to be signs of continued economic slowdown and weakness around the world. Globally, countries may require additional financial support, sovereign credit ratings may continue to decline and there may be default on sovereign debt obligations of certain countries. Any of these global economic conditions may increase the cost of borrowing and cause credit to become more limited, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, financial performance and cash flows.

Changes in the general level of economic activity, such as decreases in business and consumer spending, could result in a decrease in demand for the products and services that our clients provide to their customers, and consequently reduce our clients' demand for our services, which would reduce our revenue. Economic and political uncertainty could undermine business confidence and cause potential new clients to delay engaging us and our existing clients to reduce or defer their spending on our services or reduce or eliminate spending under existing contracts with us. These developments, or the perception that any of them could occur, have had and may continue to have a material adverse effect on global economic conditions and the stability of global financial markets. For example, the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union in January 2020, commonly referred to as “Brexit”, has created significant political and economic uncertainty regarding the future trading relationship between the United Kingdom and the European Union. These and other economic and geopolitical conditions may affect our business in a number of ways, as we have operations in 28 countries and we service clients across multiple geographic regions. If any of these conditions affect the countries in which our largest clients, including TELUS, are located or conduct their business, we may experience reduced demand for and pricing pressure on our services, which could lead to a reduction in business volumes and could adversely affect financial performance.

The cost and availability of credit has been and may continue to be adversely affected by illiquid credit markets and wider credit spreads. The current global economic slowdown and the possibility of continued turbulence or uncertainty in the European Union, United States, countries in Asia and international financial markets and economies, and the political climate in the United States, may adversely affect our liquidity and financial condition, and the liquidity and financial condition of our clients. If these market conditions continue or worsen, it may limit our ability to access financing or increase our cost of financing to meet liquidity needs, and affect the ability of our clients to use credit to purchase our services or to make timely payments to us, which could result in material adverse effects on our business, financial condition, financial performance and cash flows.

We cannot predict the timing or duration of an economic slowdown or the timing or strength of a subsequent economic recovery generally or in our targeted verticals. If macroeconomic conditions worsen or the current global economic conditions continue for a prolonged period of time, we are not able to predict the impact that such conditions will have on our business, financial condition, financial performance and cash flows.

If we are unable to accurately forecast our pricing models or optimize the mix of products and services we provide to meet changing client demands, or if we are unable to adapt to changing pricing and procurement demands of our clients, our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows may be adversely affected.

Our contracts generally use a pricing model that provides for per-productive-hour or per-transaction billing models and compensation for materials and licensing costs. Industry pricing models are evolving, and companies are increasingly requesting transaction- or outcome-based pricing or other alternative pricing models, which require us to accurately forecast the cost of performance of the contract against the compensation we expect to receive. These forecasts are based on a number of assumptions relating to existing and potential contracts with existing and potential clients, including assumptions related to the team members, other resources and time required to perform the services and our clients' ultimate use of the contracted service. If we make inaccurate assumptions in pricing our contracts, our profitability may be negatively affected. In addition, if the number of our clients that request alternative pricing models continues to increase in line with industry trends, we may be unable to maintain our historical levels of profitability under these evolving alternative pricing models and our financial performance may be adversely affected, or we may not be able to offer pricing that is attractive relative to our competitors.

Some of our clients' may continue to evolve their procurement methodology by increasing the use of alternative methods, such as reverse auctions. These methods may impact our ability to gain new business and maintain profit margins, and may require us to adapt our sales techniques, which we may be unsuccessful in doing in a timely manner or at all.

In addition, the revenue and income generated from the services we provide to our clients may decline or vary as the type and volume of services we provide under our contracts change over time, including as a result of a shift in the mix of products and services provided. For example, our lower-complexity interactions generate services with lower margins compared to our more complex, sensitive and localized content moderation and digital services, and a shift in the mix of these two types of services by a client could cause a meaningful change in our revenue from that client and the profitability of the services we provide. Furthermore, our clients, some of which have experienced significant and adverse changes in their business, substantial price competition and pressures on their profitability, have in the past and may in the future demand price reductions, decrease the volume of work or complexity of the services we are providing to them, automate some or all of their processes or change their customer experience strategy by moving more work in-house or to other providers, any of which could reduce our profitability. Any inability to accurately forecast the pricing that we use for our contracts, or any significant reduction in or the elimination of the use of the services we provide to any of our clients or any requirement to lower our prices that, in each case, we fail to anticipate, would harm our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

Three clients account for a significant portion of our revenue and loss of or reduction in business from, or consolidation of, these or any other major clients could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, financial performance and prospects.

We have derived and believe that, in the near term, we will continue to derive, a significant portion of our revenue from a limited number of large clients. Our largest client for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, a leading social media company, accounted for approximately 17.7% and 15.6% of our revenue for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. TELUS, our controlling shareholder, is our second largest client and accounted for approximately 16.1% and 19.6% of our revenue for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Our third largest client, Google Inc. (Google), accounted for approximately 11.0% and 7.5% of our revenue for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

One of our largest clients, based on our revenues earned from them, is TELUS, our controlling shareholder. We provide services to TELUS under the master services agreement (TELUS MSA), which expires in January 2031. The TELUS MSA provides for a minimum annual spend of \$200 million, subject to adjustment in accordance with its terms, although TELUS has the ability to delay or terminate specific services for certain specified reasons with limited notice. See "Item 7B—Related Party Transactions—Our Relationship with TELUS—Master Services Agreement". In addition, the master services agreements (MSAs) with all other clients do not have minimum annual spend and the terms of these master service agreements permit our clients to delay, postpone or even terminate contracted services at their discretion and with limited notice to us.

Additionally, the volume of work performed for specific clients or the revenue we generate can vary from year to year. For example, a client may demand price reductions, change its customer engagement strategy or move work in-house. Also, in many of the verticals in which we offer services, the continued consolidation activity could result in the loss of a client if, as a result of a merger or acquisition involving one or more of our clients, the surviving entity chooses to use one of our competitors for the services we currently provide or to provide the services we offer in-house. Our clients may also choose to consolidate their providers as they grow, as their business needs change, or as their leadership changes, and we could be removed from a client's vendor network. As a result of the foregoing, a major client in one year may not provide the same level of revenue in any subsequent year. Any significant reduction in or elimination of the use of the services we provide as a result of consolidation or our removal from a key client's vendor network would result in reduced revenue to us and could harm our business. In addition, such consolidation may encourage clients to apply increasing pressure on us to lower the prices we charge for our solutions. All the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, financial performance and prospects.

Our client contracts, which can be canceled at any time, are generally long-term, requiring us to estimate the resources and time required for the contracts upfront, and contain certain price benchmarking, compliance-related penalties and other provisions adverse to us, all of which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

Although the term of our client contracts typically ranges from three to five years, with the vast majority of contracts having a term of three years, such contracts may be terminated by our clients for convenience with limited notice and without payment of a penalty or termination fee. Additionally, our clients, other than TELUS, are not contractually committed to provide us with specific volumes under the contracts we enter into with them. Our clients may also delay, postpone, cancel or remove certain of

the services we provide without canceling the whole contract, which would adversely impact our revenue. Any failure to meet a client's expectations could result in a cancellation or non-renewal of a contract or a reduction in the services provided by us. We may not be able to replace any client that elects to terminate or not renew its contract with us, which would reduce our revenues. The loss of or financial difficulties at any of our clients could have an adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows. For example, we have had a limited number of clients who entered into insolvency proceedings and have defaulted on their obligations to us.

Additionally, our contracts require us to comply with, or facilitate, our clients' compliance with numerous and complex legal regimes on matters such as anti-corruption, internal and disclosure control obligations, data privacy and protection, wage-and-hour standards, and employment and labor relations. Many of our contracts contain provisions that would require us to pay penalties to our clients and/or provide our clients with the right to terminate the contract if we do not meet pre-agreed service level requirements. Failure to meet these requirements or accurately estimate the productivity benefits could result in the payment of significant penalties to our clients, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

A few of our contracts allow the client, in certain limited circumstances, to request a benchmark study comparing our pricing and performance with that of an agreed list of other service providers for comparable services. Based on the results of the study and depending on the reasons for any unfavorable variance, we may be required to make improvements in the services we provide, reduce the pricing for services on a prospective basis to be performed under the remaining term of the contract, or our clients could elect to terminate the contract, any of which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

Some of our contracts contain provisions which, to various degrees, restrict our ability to provide certain services to other of our clients or to companies who are in competition with our clients. Such terms may restrict the same team members from providing services for competing clients, require us to ensure a certain distance between the locations from where we serve competing clients or prevent us from serving a competing client from locations in the same country, all of which reduce our flexibility in deploying our team members and delivery locations in the most effective and efficient manner and may force us to forego opportunities to attract business from companies that compete with our existing clients, even if such opportunities are more profitable or otherwise attractive to us.

Additionally, a number of our service contracts provide for high or unlimited liability for the benefit of our clients related to damages resulting from breaches of privacy or data security in connection with provision of our services. Violations of the terms of these contracts could subject us to significant legal liability. See “—The unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or confidential client and customer data could expose us to protracted and costly litigation, damage our reputation and cause us to lose clients”.

Furthermore, in some of our customer experience management contracts we commit to long-term pricing structures under which we bear the risk of cost overruns, completion delays, resource requirements, wage inflation and adverse movements in exchange rates in connection with these contracts. If we fail to accurately estimate the team members, other resources and time required for these longer term contracts and their overall expected profitability, potential productivity benefits over time, future wage inflation rates or currency exchange rates (if we fail to effectively hedge our currency exchange rate exposure) or if we fail to complete our contractual obligations within the contracted timeframe, our financial performance, financial condition and cash flows may be negatively affected. See “—If we are unable to accurately forecast our pricing models or optimize the mix of products and services we provide to meet changing client demands, or if we are unable to adapt to changing pricing and procurement demands of our clients, our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows may be adversely affected”.

We may face difficulties in delivering complex projects for our clients that could cause clients to discontinue their work with us, which may have a material adverse impact on our financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

We have, over time, been expanding the nature, scope and complexity of our engagements. Our ability to offer a wider breadth of more complex services to our clients depends on our ability to attract new or existing clients to an expanded collection of service offerings. When seeking to obtain engagements for complex projects, we are more likely to compete with large, well-established international firms, many of which have greater resources and market reputation than we do. To compete for these projects, we will likely incur increased sales and marketing costs. Obtaining mandates for more complex projects will require us to establish closer relationships with our clients and develop a more thorough understanding of their operations. Our ability to establish such relationships will depend on a number of factors, including our ability to form a team with the necessary proficiency in these new services. We cannot be certain that we will effectively meet client needs at the necessary scale in the required timeframes in connection with these services. For example, if a new program requires us to hire a large number of

team members with specific skills in a specific geography, we could face challenges in implementing the program on a client's desired timetable or at all. Our failure to deliver services that meet the requirements specified by our clients could result in termination of client contracts, which could result in us being liable to our clients for significant penalties or damages and negatively impact our reputation. More complex projects may involve multiple engagements or stages, and there is a risk that a client may choose not to retain us for later stages or may cancel or delay additional planned engagements, which may be the more profitable portions of the overall planned engagement. Such cancellations or delays make it difficult to plan for project resource requirements and inaccuracies in such resource planning and allocation may have a material adverse impact on our financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

We often face a long selling cycle to secure a new client or a new program with an existing client. If we are not successful in obtaining and efficiently maintaining contractual commitments after the selling cycle our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows may be adversely affected.

We often face a long selling cycle to secure a new client contract or launch a new program for an existing client. When we are successful in obtaining a new engagement, which is generally followed by a long implementation period in which the services are planned in detail and we demonstrate to a client that we can successfully integrate our processes and resources with their operations. During this time a contract is also negotiated. Before or after entering into a definitive contract with a client, we may run a pilot program that may or may not be successful. There is then a long ramping up period in order to commence providing the services. We typically incur significant business development expenses during the selling cycle and may experience misalignment with the client on the magnitude of investment. Misalignment may occur when the client does not have prior experience with the type and scope of services that we are offering. At the end of this selling cycle, we may not succeed in winning a new client's business due to a variety of factors, including changes in the client's decision to move forward with our services, in which case we receive no revenues and may receive no reimbursement for such expenses. A potential client may choose a competitor or decide to perform the work in-house prior to the time a final contract is signed. Our clients may also experience delays in obtaining internal approvals or delays associated with technology or system implementations, thereby further lengthening the implementation cycle. If we enter into a contract with a client, we will typically receive no revenues until implementation actually begins. If we are not successful in obtaining contractual commitments after the selling cycle, in maintaining contractual commitments after the implementation cycle or in maintaining or reducing the duration of unprofitable initial periods in our contracts, our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows may be adversely affected.

The inelasticity of our labor costs relative to short-term movements in client demand could adversely affect our business, financial condition and financial performance.

Our business depends on maintaining large numbers of team members to service our clients' business needs and on being able to quickly respond to new client programs or new programs for existing clients. As a result, and consistent with our caring culture, we try where possible not to terminate team members in response to temporary declines in demand when existing projects end or when clients terminate services. Moreover, rehiring and retraining team members at a later date could force us to incur additional expenses and we may not be able to do so in a timely manner. Additionally, any termination of our team members could also have a negative impact on our hiring and recruitment efforts and the morale of the remaining team members and could involve the incurrence of significant additional costs in the form of severance payments to comply with labor regulations in the various jurisdictions in which we operate, all of which would have an adverse impact on our operating profit margins. Furthermore, we are subject to a variety of legal requirements related to the termination of team members in the countries and cities where we operate. These factors limit our ability to adjust our labor costs for unexpected changes in client demand, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and financial performance, particularly if demand for our services fails to meet the levels we anticipate. See “—Our growth prospects are dependent upon attracting and retaining enough qualified team members to support our operations, as competition for highly skilled personnel is intense, and failure to do so may result in an adverse impact on our business and financial results”.

Team member wage increases in certain geographies may prevent us from sustaining our competitive advantage and may reduce our profit margin.

Our most significant costs are the salaries and related benefits of our team members. Our wage costs in India, the Philippines, Romania, El Salvador, Guatemala and Bulgaria have historically been significantly lower than wage costs in the United States, Canada and other parts of Europe for comparably skilled professionals, which has been one of our competitive advantages. As economic growth increases in the countries where we benefit from lower wage costs, concurrent with increased demand by us and our competitors for skilled employees, wages for comparably skilled employees are increasing at a faster rate than in the United States, Canada and other parts of Europe, which may, over time, reduce this competitive advantage. Similarly, inflationary pressures could drive up wage costs in certain areas where we currently have team members, which may also

reduce this competitive advantage. In connection with potential future growth and inflation, we may need to increase the levels of team member compensation more rapidly than in the past to remain competitive in attracting and retaining the quality and number of team members that our business requires. To the extent that we are not able to control or share wage increases with our clients, wage increases may reduce our margins and cash flows. We may not be successful in our attempts to control such costs.

Our policies, procedures and programs to safeguard the health, safety and security of our team members and others may not be adequate.

We have undertaken to implement what we believe to be the best practices to safeguard the health, safety and security of our team members, independent contractors, clients and others at our worksites. If these policies, procedures and programs are not adequate, or team members do not receive related adequate training or do not follow these policies, procedures and programs for any reason, the consequences may be harmful to us, which could impair our operations and cause us to incur significant legal liability or fines as well as reputational damage and negatively impact the engagement of our team members. Our insurance may not cover, or may be insufficient to cover, any legal liability or fines that we incur for health, safety or security incidents.

Our senior management team is critical to our continued success and the loss of one or more members of our senior management team could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

Our future success substantially depends on the continued services and performance of the members of our senior management team, and other key team members possessing technical and business capabilities, including industry expertise, that are difficult to replace. Specifically, the loss of the services of one or more members our executive leadership team, without immediate and suitable successors, could seriously impair our ability to continue to manage and expand our business. There is intense competition for experienced senior management and personnel with technical and industry expertise in the industry in which we operate, and we may not be able to retain these members of our senior management team or other key team members. Although we have entered into employment and non-competition agreements with all of our executive officers, certain terms of those agreements may not be enforceable and, in any event, these agreements do not ensure the continued service of these executive officers. Further, although we have engaged in succession planning for our senior management team, we may not successfully implement those plans.

In addition, we currently do not maintain “key person” insurance covering any member of our management team. The loss of any of our key team members, particularly to competitors, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

If more stringent labor laws become applicable to us, if we are subject to more employment-related litigation, if our team members unionize, if our team members strike or cause other labor-related disruptions, or if more of our team members become part of workers councils, our business and financial results may be adversely affected.

Some of the geographies where we operate have stringent employee-friendly labor legislation, including legislation that sets forth detailed procedures for dispute resolution and employee separations that impose financial obligations on employers. Therefore, in some countries, it may be difficult for us to maintain flexible human resource policies and dismiss team members when there is a business need, and our compensation and/or legal expenses may increase significantly. Additionally, in certain of the states and regions in which we operate, we are subject to stringent wage and hour requirements, which has exposed us, and we expect will continue to expose us, to claims brought by individual team members and team member groups. Although these claims are not individually or in the aggregate material, we expect to be subject to more such claims in the future.

In addition, some of our team members may form unions, become part of workers councils, or may become subject to collective bargaining agreements. In certain countries, we are subject to laws that could require us to establish a co-determined supervisory board which could subject us to significant additional administrative requirements. As a result, we may be required to raise wage levels or grant other benefits that could result in an increase in our compensation expenses or lack of flexibility, or take on increased costs to address administrative requirements, in which case our financial performance and cash flows may be materially and adversely affected.

Furthermore, strikes by, or labor disputes with, our team members at our delivery locations and independent contractors that we retain may adversely affect our ability to conduct business. Work interruptions or stoppages could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

We are vulnerable to natural disasters, technical disruptions, pandemics, accidents and other events impacting our facilities that could severely disrupt the normal operation of our business and adversely affect our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

Our delivery locations and our data and voice communications, including in Central America, India, Europe and the Philippines, in particular, may be damaged or disrupted as a result of natural disasters or extreme weather events, including those resulting from or exacerbated by climate change, such as earthquakes, floods, volcano eruptions, heavy rains, winter storms, tsunamis and cyclones; epidemics or pandemics, including the COVID-19 pandemic; technical disruptions and infrastructure breakdowns including damage to, or interruption of, electrical grids, transportation systems, communication systems or telecommunication cables; issues with information technology systems and networks, including computer glitches, software vulnerabilities and electronic viruses or other malicious code; accidents and other events such as fires, floods, failures of fire suppression and detection, heating, ventilation or air conditioning systems or other events, such as protests, riots, labor unrest, security threats and terrorist attacks. Any of these events may lead to the disruption of information systems and telecommunication services for sustained periods and may create delays and inefficiencies in providing services to clients and potentially result in closure of our sites. They also may make it difficult or impossible for team members to reach or work in our business locations. Some locations may not be well-suited to work-from-home approaches to providing client services due to connectivity, infrastructure or other issues. Damage or destruction that interrupts our provision of services could adversely affect our reputation, our relationships with our clients, our leadership team's ability to administer and supervise our business or may cause us to incur substantial additional expenditures to repair or replace damaged equipment or sites. We also may be liable to our clients for disruption in service resulting from such damage or destruction. Our resiliency and disaster recovery plans may not be adequate to provide continuity and reliability of service during disruptions or reduce the duration and impact of service outages sufficiently or at all. While we currently have commercial liability insurance, our insurance coverage may be insufficient or may not provide coverage at all for certain events. Furthermore, we may be unable to secure such insurance coverage at premiums acceptable to us in the future, or such insurance may become unavailable. Prolonged disruption of our services could also entitle our clients to terminate their contracts with us or require us to pay penalties or damages to our clients. Any of the above factors may materially adversely affect our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

We may choose to expand our operations to additional countries, which carries significant risks, and we may not be successful in maintaining our current profit margins in, or repatriating cash from, our new locations due to factors beyond our control.

We have offices and operations in various countries around the world and provide services to clients globally. An important component of our growth strategy is our continuing international expansion, which depends in part on the availability of the resources we require in order to conduct business in new markets. We continuously evaluate additional locations outside of our current operating geographies in which to invest in delivery locations, in order to maintain an appropriate cost structure for our client programs. We cannot predict the availability of qualified workers, monetary and economic conditions or the existence or extent of government support in other countries. Additionally, we may expand into less developed countries that have less political, social or economic stability and more vulnerable infrastructure and legal systems. Although some of these factors will influence our decision to establish operations in another country, there are inherent risks beyond our knowledge and control, including exposure to currency fluctuations, political and economic instability, unexpected changes in regulatory regimes, foreign exchange restrictions and foreign regulatory restrictions. We may also face difficulties integrating new facilities in different countries into our existing operations. One or more of these factors, or other factors relating to expanded international operations, could affect our ability to repatriate cash, result in increased operating expenses and make it more difficult for us to manage our costs and operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

Our business may not develop in ways that we currently anticipate and demand for our services may be reduced due to negative reaction to offshore / nearshore outsourcing or automation.

We developed our strategy for future growth based on certain assumptions regarding our industry, future demand in the market for our services and the manner in which we would provide these services, including the assumption that a significant portion of the services we offer will continue to be delivered through offshore / nearshore facilities. The trend of transitioning key business processes to offshore / nearshore third parties may not continue and could reverse.

The issue of domestic companies outsourcing services to organizations operating in other countries is a topic of political discussion in the United States, as well as in Europe, countries in the Asia-Pacific region and other regions where we have clients. Some countries and special interest groups have expressed a perspective that associates offshore outsourcing with the loss of jobs in a domestic economy. This has resulted in increased political and media attention to offshore outsourcing,

especially in the United States. It is possible that there could be a change in the existing laws that would restrict or require disclosure of offshore outsourcing or impose new standards that have the effect of restricting the use of certain visas in the foreign outsourcing context. The measures that have been enacted to date are generally directed at restricting the ability of government agencies to outsource work to offshore business service providers. These measures have not had a significant effect on our business because governmental agencies are not currently a focus of our operations. Some legislative proposals, however, would, for example, require delivery locations to disclose their geographic locations, require notice to individuals whose personal information is disclosed to non-U.S. affiliates or subcontractors, require disclosures of companies' foreign outsourcing practices, or restrict U.S. private sector companies that have federal government contracts, federal grants or guaranteed loan programs from outsourcing their services to offshore service providers. In addition, changes in laws and regulations concerning the transfer of personal information to other jurisdictions could limit our ability to engage in work that requires us to transfer data in one jurisdiction to another. Potential changes in tax laws may also increase the overall costs of outsourcing or affect the balance of offshore and onshore business services. Such changes could have an adverse impact on the economics of outsourcing for private companies in the United States, which could, in turn, have an adverse impact on our business with U.S. clients.

Similar concerns have also led certain European Union jurisdictions to enact regulations which allow team members who are dismissed as a result of transfer of services, which may include outsourcing to non-European Union companies, to seek compensation either from the company from which they were dismissed or from the company to which the work was transferred. This could discourage European Union companies from outsourcing work offshore and/or could result in increased operating costs for us. In addition, there has been publicity about the negative experiences, such as theft and misappropriation of sensitive customer data of various companies that use offshore outsourcing.

Additionally, we may face negative public reaction to increased automation of or reduction in employment positions through the use of artificial intelligence or the other technologies we use to provide our services, which could reduce the demand for many of our service offerings. Increased negative public perception by public and private companies and related legislative efforts in economies around the world could have adverse impact on the demand for our services.

Terrorist attacks and other acts of violence, including those involving any of the countries in which we or our clients have operations, could lead to or exacerbate an economic recession and pose significant risks to our team members and facilities.

Terrorist attacks and other acts of violence or war may adversely affect worldwide financial markets and could potentially lead to, or exacerbate, an economic recession, which could adversely affect our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows. These events could adversely affect our clients' levels of business activity and precipitate sudden significant changes in regional and global economic conditions and cycles. These events also pose significant risks to our team members and to our delivery locations and operations around the world. We generally do not have insurance for losses and interruptions caused by terrorist attacks, military conflicts and wars. Any such event could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

If we are not able to manage our resource utilization levels or price our services appropriately, our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows may be adversely affected.

Our profitability is largely a function of the efficiency with which we use our resources, particularly our team members and our delivery locations and the pricing that we are able to obtain for our services. Our resource utilization levels are affected by a number of factors, including our ability to attract, train, and retain team members, transition team members from completed projects to new assignments, forecast demand for our services (including potential client reductions in required resources or terminations) and maintain an appropriate number of team members in each of our delivery locations, as well as our need to dedicate resources to team member training and development. The prices we are able to charge for our services are affected by a number of factors, including price competition, our ability to accurately estimate revenues from client engagements, our ability to estimate resources and other costs for long-term pricing, margins and cash flows for long-term contracts, our clients' perceptions of our ability to add value through our services, introduction of new services or products by us or our competitors, and general economic and political conditions. Therefore, if we are unable to appropriately price our services or manage our resource utilization levels, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

Our operating results may experience significant variability and, as a result, it may be difficult for us to make accurate financial forecasts and our actual operating results may experience variability, including falling short of our forecasts.

Our growth has not been, and in the future is not expected to be, linear as our period-to-period results have been in the past and may, in the future, fluctuate due to certain factors, including client demand, a long selling cycle, delays or failures by our clients to provide anticipated business, losses or wins of key clients, variations in team member utilization rates resulting from changes in our clients' operations, delays or difficulties in expanding our delivery locations and infrastructure (including hiring new team members or constructing new delivery locations), capital investment amounts that may be inappropriate if our financial forecasts are inaccurate, changes to our pricing structure or that of our competitors, currency fluctuations, seasonal changes in the operations of our clients, our ability to recruit team members with the right skill set, failure to meet service delivery requirements as a result of technological disruptions, the timing of acquisitions and other events identified in this Annual Report, all of which may significantly impact our results and the accuracy of our forecasts from period to period. For example, the volume of business with some of our clients in our Travel and Hospitality vertical is significantly affected by seasonality, with our revenue typically higher in the third and fourth quarters due to spending patterns of our clients with calendar fiscal years.

Our revenues are also affected by changes in pricing under our contracts at the time of renewal or by pricing under new contracts. In addition, while we seek to forecast the revenue we expect to receive with a client when we enter into a contract, most of our contracts do not commit our clients to provide us with a specific volume of business over a specific period and, therefore, the associated revenue from such a contract could decline, and such forecasts may not prove to be correct. See “—If we are unable to accurately forecast our pricing models or optimize the mix of products and services we provide to meet changing client demands, or if we are unable to adapt to changing pricing and procurement demands of our clients, our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows may be adversely affected”. In addition, our clients are generally able to delay or postpone services for which we have been contracted to provide and, in many cases, terminate existing service contracts with us with limited notice, all of which could adversely impact revenue we expect to generate in any period. The selling cycle for our services and the budget and approval processes of prospective clients make it difficult to predict the timing of for the services we provide to our clients, entering into definitive agreements with new clients. The completion of implementation varies significantly based upon the complexity of the processes being implemented.

As a result, it may be difficult for us to accurately make financial forecasts and our actual operating results may experience variability, including falling short of our forecasts.

Our inability to manage our rapid growth effectively could have an adverse effect on our business and financial results.

Since we were founded in 2005, we have experienced rapid growth and significantly expanded our operations. The number of our team members has increased significantly over the past several years. We expect to develop and improve our internal systems in the locations where we operate in order to address the anticipated continued growth of our business. We are also continuing to look for delivery locations outside of our current operating geographies to decrease the risks of operating from a limited number of countries. We may not, however, be able to effectively manage our infrastructure and team member expansion, open additional delivery locations or hire additional skilled team members as and when they are required to meet the ongoing needs of our clients and to meet our current growth trajectory, and we may not be able to develop and improve our internal systems. We also need to manage cultural differences between our team member populations and that may increase the risk for employment law claims. Our inability to execute our growth strategy, to ensure the continued adequacy of our current systems or to manage our expansion, capital and other resources effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

Our business and financial results have been, and in the future may be, adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The global outbreak of COVID-19 continues to evolve. The COVID-19 pandemic has spread to nearly all countries around the world, including each of the countries where our delivery locations are located, and has created significant uncertainty and disruption. Governmental measures and regulations, such as city or country-wide lockdowns, local, domestic and international travel restrictions, as well as closures of the enabling infrastructure necessary for our business to operate smoothly, have resulted, and may in the future result, in restrictions on our ability to fully deliver services to our clients. Such measures present concerns that may dramatically affect our ability to conduct our business effectively, including, but not limited to, adverse effects on our team members' health, a slowdown and often a stoppage of delivery, work, travel and other activities which are critical for maintaining on-going business activities. Our ability to continue operations effectively during the COVID-19 pandemic is dependent on a number of factors, such as the continued availability of high-quality internet bandwidth, an uninterrupted supply of electricity, the sustainability of social infrastructure to enable our team members who are working remotely to continue delivering services, and on otherwise adequate conditions for remote-working, all of which are outside of

our control. For example, some of the geographies in which our team members work remotely may not be well-suited to work-from-home approaches to providing client services due to connectivity or other issues with the local infrastructure. Additionally, new governmental or other requirements that mandate COVID-19 vaccination of our team members in the jurisdictions where we operate could result in labor disruptions, employee attrition and difficulty in satisfying future labor needs. Additionally, we may be faced with conflicting mandates related to vaccination protocols, which could expose us to sanction from governmental bodies.

The effects of the pandemic have caused our clients to defer decision making, delay planned work, reduce volumes or seek to terminate current agreements with us. Additionally, a number of our clients in our Travel and Hospitality vertical have been and may, in the future, be negatively impacted as a result of the pandemic and the corresponding reduction in demand for their services may negatively affect the revenue we will be generating from those clients. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, we have had to temporarily close a number of our sites in accordance with government ordinances applicable in the various jurisdictions in which we operate. Closures of sites for such extended periods of time may impact our ability to retain and attract talent, which may have negative impacts on our human resources costs and our profitability.

Given the uncertainty around the severity and duration of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our clients' businesses and the countries and communities in which we operate, including the effectiveness and availability of adequate supplies of vaccines, vaccination rates in the communities where we operate, possible resurgence of infection rates, the introduction of new variants, spread to communities previously not significantly affected and the changes in the mitigation and protective measures used to combat COVID-19, we cannot reasonably estimate its impact on our future business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

Following guidance from local public health authorities in the countries in which we operate, we have taken various measures to help reduce the spread of the virus and maintain the health and safety of our workforce, including, but not limited to, working with local governments and healthcare officials to supplement vaccination acquisition and roll-out for our team members and their families, maintaining remote-working arrangements and restricting access to sites and implementing other measures to help maintain the safety of our workforce, which allows us to carry out operations. We enabled over 95% of our team members to work from home. For team members who continue to work on TELUS International premises, we have introduced comprehensive safety practices, including, but not limited to, distributing masks and sanitizers, hourly site sanitization in high-traffic areas, thermal screening and daily health questionnaires, discontinued multiple use of workstations and equipment and imposed restrictions on access and movement within our sites to enhance social distancing. The effects of these policies may negatively impact productivity and the magnitude of any effect will depend, in part, on the length and severity of the restrictions and other limitations and on how such measures will affect our ability to conduct our business in the ordinary course. Some of these measures have required us to provide services and operate client processes in a remote environment that is not directly supervised, and while this has been acknowledged by our clients, such alternative operating models may affect the quality of service we are able to provide to our clients. Evolving interpretations of compliance and audit requirements may alter our profitability for clients that utilize flexible work models from home or remote environments.

International and domestic travel bans imposed as emergency measures by governments, our reduced ability to hire new team members, disruptions to our supply chain, lockdowns in geographies where clients are located and temporary closures of our delivery locations have impaired, and may continue to impair our ability to generate new business or expand our relationships with existing clients and, hence, may have a negative impact on our growth, financial condition, results and the future price of our shares.

The increase in remote working may also result in client confidentiality and privacy, IT security and fraud concerns as an at-home workforce introduces increased risks to satisfying our contractual obligations and maintaining the security and privacy of the data we process as the services are being delivered in a physically unsupervised environment and via computer systems and networks outside of our control and management. In addition, as a result of the acquisition of TIAI, we have become subject to the client privacy, IT security and fraud concerns associated with a workforce largely composed of independent contractors who use and rely on their own equipment. An increase in remote working increases our exposure to potential wage and hour claims and related issues.

To the extent the COVID-19 pandemic adversely affects our business, financial condition, financial performance and cash flows, it may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risks described in this "Risk Factors" section. Even after the COVID-19 pandemic has moderated and business conditions have eased, we may continue to experience similar adverse effects resulting from long-term changes to the behavior of our clients and a challenging economic environment that may persist.

We rely on computer hardware, purchased or leased, and software licensed from and services rendered by third parties in order to provide our solutions and run our business and any loss of the right to use, disruption of supply of, or failures of third-party hardware, software or services could have an adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

We rely on computer hardware, purchased or leased, and software licensed from, and services rendered by, third parties in order to provide our solutions and run our business, other than the independent contractors in our data annotation business who generally use their own equipment. Third-party hardware, software and services may not continue to be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Licenses for such third-party technologies may be terminated or not renewed, and we may be unable to license such third-party technologies in the future. Any loss of the right to use or any failures of third-party hardware, software or services could result in delays in our ability to provide our solutions or run our business until equivalent hardware, software or services are developed by us or, if available, identified, obtained and integrated, which could be costly and time-consuming and may not result in an equivalent solution, any of which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

We also rely on third-party suppliers to provide equipment and components necessary for our operations. Reliance on such third-party suppliers reduces our control over delivery schedules and quality of equipment and our international third-party suppliers may be subject to adverse economic conditions, all of which may ultimately impact our operations and our ability to effectively deliver services to our clients.

Further, clients could assert claims against us in connection with service disruption and/or cease conducting business with us altogether as a result of problems with the hardware we use to deliver services. Even if not successful, a claim brought against us by any of our clients would likely be time-consuming and costly to defend and could seriously damage our reputation and brand, making it harder for us to sell our solutions, any of which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

We rely upon third-party providers of “cloud” computing services to operate certain aspects of our services and any disruption of or interference with our use of these cloud providers or increase in cost of their services could adversely impact our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

We rely on a limited number of cloud computing providers for a distributed computing infrastructure platform for our business operations, or what is commonly referred to as a “cloud” computing service. We have architected our software and computer systems so as to utilize data processing, storage capabilities and other services provided by these providers. Degradation or disruption of, interference with, or loss of our use of such cloud services may adversely impact our provision of services, and consequently, such events may adversely affect our revenues, reputation, our relationships with our clients, our leadership team’s ability to administer and supervise our business or may cause us to incur substantial additional expenditure to repair or replace damaged equipment or sites. We may also be liable to our clients for such disruptions in services. Prolonged disruption of our services could also entitle our clients to terminate their contracts with us or require us to pay penalties or damages to our clients. As a result of our reliance on these providers, including the complexity that a switch from one cloud provider to another would involve, increases in costs for these services may significantly increase our costs of operations. Additionally, certain of these vendors provide services to us pursuant to such vendors’ contracts with TELUS, and as a result, such services may be subject to interruptions due to factors beyond our control, or may be renegotiated from time to time without our participation on terms we cannot control. Any disruption of or interference with our use of these cloud providers or material changes in the price for such services would adversely impact our operations and our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows may be adversely impacted.

We or our vendors may disrupt our clients’ operations as a result of telecommunications or technology downtime or interruptions, which would have a negative impact on our revenues or reputation and cause us to lose clients.

Our dependence on our offshore / nearshore delivery locations to deliver services requires us to maintain active voice and data communications and transmission among our delivery locations, our international technology hubs and our clients’ offices. Although we maintain redundant facilities and communications links and have business continuity plans in place, disruptions could result from, among other things, technical breakdowns, faulty systems or software, computer glitches, viruses and other malicious software, weather conditions, global pandemics and geopolitical instability. Further, our business continuity plans may not be entirely successful in mitigating the effects of such events. A prolonged interruption, or frequent or persistent interruptions, in the availability of our services could disrupt our clients’ operations and materially harm our reputation and business, especially if we are not able to rapidly transition to an alternative service delivery model using a different delivery location or a different client service team. We also depend on certain significant vendors for facility storage and related maintenance of our main technology equipment and data at those technology hubs, as well as for some of the third-party

technology and platforms we sometimes use to deliver our services. Any failure by these vendors to perform those services, any temporary or permanent loss of our equipment or systems, or any disruptions to basic infrastructure like power and telecommunications could impede our ability to provide services to our clients, have a negative impact on our revenues or reputation and cause us to lose clients, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

Our business would be adversely affected if the individuals providing data annotation services through TIAI's crowdsourcing solutions were classified as employees and not as independent contractors.

We generally believe that most individuals who provide their data annotation services through TIAI's crowdsourcing solution are independent contractors because, among other things, they can choose whether, when, and where to provide services, are free to provide services on competitors' platforms, and use their own equipment. However, the classification of certain individuals who provide their services through third-party platforms as independent contractors, like TIAI's independent contractors, is currently being challenged in courts, by legislators and by government agencies in the United States and other countries where our TIAI business uses the services of independent contractors. TIAI has been involved in, and we may continue to be involved in, litigation related to this classification. We may not be successful in defending the independent contractor classification in the jurisdictions where we operate or where such classification is challenged. The costs associated with defending, settling, or resolving any future lawsuits (including demands for arbitration) relating to the independent contractor classification could be material to our business.

Changes to foreign, state, and local laws governing the definition or classification of independent contractors, or judicial decisions regarding independent contractor classification, could require classification of our independent contractors as employees (or workers, quasi-employees or other statuses in jurisdictions where those statuses exist) and/or representation of our crowd members by labor unions. If, as a result of legislation or judicial decisions, we are required to classify all or most of our independent contractors as employees (or as workers, quasi-employees or other statuses in jurisdictions where those statuses exist), we could incur significant additional expenses for compensating independent contractors, potentially including expenses associated with the application of wage and hour laws (including minimum wage, overtime, and meal and rest period requirements), employee benefits, social security contributions, taxes (direct and indirect), and penalties. Further, any such reclassification could require us to change our business model for these services, which could consequently have an adverse effect on our business and financial condition. If any of the foregoing were to occur on a widespread basis, we may not be able to realize the expected value of the acquisition of TIAI and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We may be unable to successfully identify, complete, integrate and realize the benefits of acquisitions or manage the associated risks, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

A key part of our business strategy is to continue to selectively consider acquisitions or investments, some of which may be material. Through the acquisitions we pursue, we may seek opportunities to expand the scope of our existing services, add new clients or enter new geographic markets. There can be no assurance that we will successfully identify suitable candidates in the future for strategic transactions at acceptable prices or at all, have sufficient capital resources to finance potential acquisitions or be able to consummate any desired transactions. Our failure to complete potential acquisitions in which we have invested or may invest significant time and resources could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

Acquisitions, including completed acquisitions, involve a number of risks, including diversion of management's attention from operating our business, developing our relationships with key clients and seeking new revenue opportunities, failure to retain key personnel of acquired companies, legal risks and liabilities relating to the acquisition or the acquired entity's historic operations which may be unknown or undisclosed and for which we may not be indemnified fully or at all. We have made significant acquisitions, including our acquisitions of Lionbridge AI, which forms the majority of our TIAI business, and CCC, which forms part of our TINE business. Our failure to integrate these acquisitions and any future acquisitions that we may complete in a timely manner, and, in the case of our potential acquisitions, our ability to finance the acquisitions on attractive terms or at all, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows. Future acquisitions may also result in the incurrence of indebtedness or the issuance of additional equity securities.

We could also experience financial or other setbacks if transactions encounter unanticipated problems, including problems related to execution, integration or underperformance relative to prior expectations and completion of post-acquisition activities. Post-acquisition activities include the review and alignment of employee cultures, accounting policies, treasury

policies, corporate policies such as ethics and privacy policies, employee transfers and moves, information systems integration, optimization of service offerings and the establishment of control over new operations. Such activities may not be conducted efficiently and effectively. Our management may not be able to successfully integrate any future acquired business into our operations and culture on our anticipated timeline or at all, or maintain our standards, controls and policies, which could negatively impact the experience of our clients, optimization of our service offerings and control over operations and otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows. Consequently, any acquisition we complete may not result in anticipated or long-term benefits or synergies to us or we may not be able to further develop the acquired business in the manner we anticipated.

Following the completion of acquisitions, we may be required to rely on the seller to provide administrative and other support, including financial reporting and internal controls over financial reporting, and other transition services to the acquired business for a period of time. We may not have experience in working with the sellers of the business we have acquired to obtain the necessary support to operate a newly acquired business. There can be no assurance that the seller will do so in a manner that is acceptable to us.

If we are unable to attract or maintain a critical mass of qualified independent contractors, whether as a result of competition or other factors, the crowdsourcing solution of the TIAI business will become less appealing to our clients, and our financial results would be adversely impacted.

The success of the TIAI business depends significantly on its ability to attract and retain a large number of individuals to serve as annotators in various geographic markets. If individuals choose not to offer their services through the TIAI crowdsourcing solution, or elect to offer them through a competitor's solution, we may lack a sufficient supply of qualified individuals to service the entirety of our clients' demand with sufficient speed, scale and quality or at all. To the extent that we are unable to onboard a sufficient number of individuals to provide data annotation services, we may need to increase the incentives that we offer to individuals providing those services in order to maintain sufficient capacity to service our clients, which will increase costs and make our services less competitive or less profitable. In addition, if TIAI's top clients reduce the volume of services they receive from the TIAI business or otherwise limit, modify or terminate their relationships with us, including as a result of the change of control in TIAI in connection with the acquisition, we may lack sufficient opportunities for our independent contractors to provide annotation services, which may reduce the perceived utility of our solution.

The number of independent contractors on TIAI's crowdsourcing solution could decline or fluctuate as a result of a number of factors, including individuals ceasing to provide their services through the solution, low switching costs between competitor solutions or services, pricing models (including our inability to maintain or increase certain incentives), or other aspects of our business.

If we were to experience the foregoing supply constraints with respect to recruiting or retaining individuals on our solution, we may not be able to realize the expected value of the acquisition of TIAI and our business, financial condition and results of operations would be adversely affected.

We may need to raise additional funds to pursue our growth strategy or continue our operations, and we may be unable to raise capital when needed or on acceptable terms, which could lead us to be unable to expand our business.

From time to time, we may seek additional financing to fund our growth, enhance our technology, respond to competitive pressures or make acquisitions or other investments. We cannot predict the timing or amount of any such capital requirements at this time. General economic, financial or political conditions in our markets may deteriorate or other circumstances may arise, which, in each case, may have a material adverse effect on our cash flows and our business, leading us to seek additional capital. We may be unable to obtain financing on satisfactory terms, or at all. In this case, we may be unable to expand our business at the rate desired, or at all, and our financial performance may suffer. Financing through issuances of equity securities would be dilutive to holders of our shares.

If we are unable to collect our receivables from, or bill our unbilled services to, our clients, our financial performance, financial condition and cash flows could be adversely affected.

Our business depends on our ability to successfully obtain payment from our clients for work performed and to bill and collect on what are usually relatively short cycles. We evaluate the financial condition of our clients and maintain allowances against receivables. We might not accurately assess the creditworthiness of our clients. Actual losses on client balances could differ from those that we currently anticipate and, as a result, we might need to adjust our allowances. Macroeconomic conditions, such as any domestic or global credit crisis or disruption of the global financial system, could also result in financial difficulties for our clients, up to and including insolvency or bankruptcy, as well as limit their access to the credit markets and, as a result,

could cause clients to delay payments to us, request modifications to their payment arrangements that could increase our receivables balance, or default on their payment obligations to us. We have had clients in the past who have entered into insolvency proceedings and have defaulted on their obligations to us. Timely collection of client balances also depends on our ability to complete our contractual commitments, including delivering on the service level our clients expect, and bill and collect our contracted revenues. If our client is not satisfied with our services or we are otherwise unable to meet our contractual requirements, we might experience delays in the collection of and/or be unable to collect our client balances, and if this occurs, our financial performance, financial condition and cash flows could be adversely affected. In addition, if we experience an increase in the time to bill and collect for our services, our cash flows could be adversely affected.

As a result of becoming a public company in the United States, we are subject to additional regulatory compliance requirements, including Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We have identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting.

Effective internal control over financial reporting is necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports. Effective internal controls, together with adequate disclosure controls and procedures, are designed to prevent or detect material misstatement due to fraud or error and to provide reasonable assurance as to the reliability of financial reporting. Deficiencies in our internal controls may adversely affect our management's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data on a timely basis. As a public company, we are required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Sarbanes-Oxley Act) and applicable Canadian securities laws, including National Instrument 52-109—*Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*, to include a report of management's assessment on our internal control over financial reporting and, beginning with our annual report for the year ending December 31, 2021, an independent auditor's attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting in our annual reports on Form 20-F or Form 40-F, subject to certain exceptions. If we fail to comply with the applicable requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in the required timeframe, we may be subject to sanctions, investigations or other enforcement actions by regulatory authorities, including the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

As of December 31, 2021, we have identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. Specifically, the Company did not fully design and implement effective controls in response to the risks of material misstatement related to the ongoing integration into our internal control framework of entities acquired by the Company during fiscal year 2020, in particular Lionbridge AI, which was acquired on December 31, 2020, resulting in ineffective control in the financial reporting processes of these recent acquisitions. In response, we have implemented, and continue to implement, measures designed to ensure that the control deficiencies in the newly acquired entities are remediated, such that these controls are designed, implemented, and operating effectively over a sustained period. Management will implement these remediation actions during the fiscal year ending December 31, 2022. We believe that these actions will remediate the material weaknesses described above. The control deficiency will not be considered remediated, however, until the applicable controls operate for a sufficient period of time and management has concluded, through testing, that these controls are operating effectively. In addition, as we implement these remediation efforts, we may determine that additional steps may be necessary to remediate the material weaknesses, or we may identify other material weaknesses or control deficiencies. We cannot provide assurance that these remediation efforts will be successful, that we will not identify new material weaknesses or that our internal control over financial reporting will be effective in accomplishing all control objectives all of the time. If we fail to remediate the material weaknesses or maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting in the future, we may not be able to accurately and timely report on our operating results or financial condition, which could adversely affect investor confidence in our company and the market price of our subordinate voting shares.

We may not be able to realize the entire book value of goodwill and other intangible assets from acquisitions.

We anticipate recording a significant amount of goodwill and intangible assets in connection with our acquisition strategy. For example, the acquisitions of CCC and TIAI have increased our goodwill and intangible assets balances significantly. Our carrying value of goodwill and intangible assets is periodically tested for impairment on an annual basis. We assess our goodwill and intangible assets by comparing the recoverable amounts of our cash generating unit to its carrying value. To the extent that the carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount, the excess amount would be recorded as a reduction in the carrying value of the asset and any remainder would be recorded as a reduction in the carrying value of the assets on a pro-rated basis. In the event that the carrying amount of goodwill or the intangible assets are impaired, any such impairment would be charged to earnings in the period of impairment. Since this involves the use of critical accounting policies and estimates, we cannot assure that future impairment of goodwill or intangible assets will not have a material adverse effect on our financial performance.

We may incur liabilities for which we are not insured, and may suffer reputational damage in connection with certain claims against us.

We could be sued directly for claims that could be significant, such as claims related to breaches of privacy or network security, infringement of intellectual property rights, violation of wage and hour laws, or systemic discrimination, and our contracts may not fully limit or insulate us from those liabilities. Additionally, in our contracts with our clients, we indemnify our clients for losses they may incur for our failure to deliver services pursuant to the terms of service set forth in such service contracts, and a limited number of our service contracts provide for high or unlimited liability for the benefit of our clients related to damages resulting from breaches of privacy or data security in connection with the provision of our services. Although we have various insurance coverage plans in place, including coverage for general liability, errors or omissions, property damage or loss and information security and privacy liability, that coverage may not continue to be available on reasonable terms or in sufficient amounts to cover one or more claims. The policies may also have exclusions which would limit our ability to recover under them, the limits under the policy may be insufficient, or our insurers may deny coverage following their investigation of a claim. Currently we do not have insurance in place for certain types of claims, such as patent infringement, violation of wage and hour laws, failure to provide equal pay in the United States and our indemnification obligations to our clients based on employment law, because it is either not available or is not economically feasible. The successful assertion of one or more large claims against us that are excluded from our insurance coverage or exceed available insurance coverage, or changes in our insurance policies (including premium increases, the imposition of large deductible or co-insurance requirements, changes in terms and conditions or outright cancellation or non-renewal of coverage), could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows. Furthermore, the assertion of such claims, whether or not successful, could cause us to incur reputational damage, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

We may not be able to comply with the covenants in our credit agreement, service our debt or obtain additional financing on competitive terms, which could result in a default of our credit agreement.

Our credit agreement contains various restrictive covenants. Our ability to comply with the restrictive covenants in our credit agreement, including the net debt to EBITDA ratio covenant will depend upon our future performance and various other factors, including but not limited to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows, any prolonged recessionary economic environment that may develop and competitive factors, many of which are beyond our control. The credit agreement also contains covenants related to our relationship with TELUS, which are not in our control. We may not be able to maintain compliance with all of these covenants. In that event, we may not be able to access the borrowing availability under our credit agreement and we may need to seek an amendment to our credit agreement or may need to refinance our indebtedness. There can be no assurance that we can obtain future amendments of or waivers under our existing and any future credit agreements and instruments, or refinance borrowings under our credit agreement, and, even if we were able to obtain an amendment or waiver in the future, such relief may only last for a limited period. Any noncompliance by us with the covenants under our credit agreement could result in an event of default thereunder, which may allow the lenders to accelerate payment of the related debt and may result in the acceleration of any other debt to which a cross-acceleration or cross-default provision applies. In the event our creditors accelerate the repayment of our indebtedness, we cannot assure you that we would have sufficient assets to make such repayment.

Our cash flow from operating activities will provide the primary source of funds for our debt service payments. If our cash flow from operating activities declines, we may not be able to service or refinance our current debt, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition. Our credit facility exposes us to changes in interest rates. We currently hedge a portion of our variable rate interest exposure but such hedging activities may not be successful in mitigating the risk of increasing interest rates, which may increase our debt service payments.

In preparing our financial statements, we make certain assumptions, judgments and estimates that affect amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements, which, if not accurate, may significantly impact our financial results.

In preparing our financial statements, we make certain assumptions, judgments and estimates that affect amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements, which, if not accurate, may significantly impact our financial results. We make assumptions, judgments and estimates for a number of items, including those listed in “Item 11—Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk”. These assumptions, judgments and estimates are drawn from historical experience and various other factors that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances as at the date of the consolidated financial statements. Actual results could differ materially from our estimates, and such differences could significantly impact our financial results.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could harm our financial performance.

Our primary operating currency is the U.S. dollar, but we also generate revenue and incur expenses in other currencies, including the euro, the Philippine peso and the Canadian dollar. As we expand our operations to new countries, our exposure to fluctuations in these currencies may increase and we may incur expenses in other currencies. There may be fluctuations in currency exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and other currencies we transact in which may adversely impact our financial results.

Our financial performance could be adversely affected over time by certain movements in exchange rates, particularly if currencies in which we incur expenses appreciate against the U.S. dollar or if the currencies in which we receive revenues depreciate against the U.S. dollar. Although we take steps to hedge a portion of our foreign currency exposures, there is no assurance that our hedging strategy will be successful or that the hedging markets will have sufficient liquidity or depth for us to implement our strategy in a cost-effective manner. In addition, in some countries such as India and China, we are subject to legal restrictions on hedging activities, as well as convertibility of currencies, which could limit our ability to use cash generated in one country to invest in another and could limit our ability to hedge our exposures. Finally, our hedging policies only provide near term protection from exchange rate fluctuations. If currencies in which we incur expenses appreciate against the U.S. dollar, we may have to consider additional means of maintaining profitability, including by increasing pricing or reducing costs, which may or may not be achievable.

Our financial condition could be negatively affected if countries reduce or withdraw tax benefits and other incentives currently provided to companies within our industry or if we are no longer eligible for these benefits.

TELUS International operates in various jurisdictions including Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, the Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States, which increases our exposures to multiple forms of taxation. Our tax expense and cash tax liability in the future could be adversely affected by various factors, including, but not limited to, changes in tax laws (including tax rates and the potential introduction of global minimum taxes), regulations, accounting principles or interpretations, the potential adverse outcome of tax examinations and international tax complexity and compliance. Changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, which may result from a decline in our profitability or changes in tax rates or legislation, could have a material adverse effect on our tax expense.

Our subsidiaries file tax returns and pay taxes in the various jurisdictions in which they are resident and carry on their business activities. Our tax expense and cash tax liability (including interest and penalties) could be adversely affected if a country were to successfully argue that any of our subsidiaries is resident in, or carries on business in, a country that is different from any jurisdiction in which it files its tax returns and pays taxes.

Certain cross-border payments may be subject to withholding taxes in the jurisdiction of the payer. Our tax expense and cash tax liability (including interest and penalties) could be adversely affected if a country were to successfully argue that any cross-border payments by our subsidiaries are subject to withholding tax in a manner or at a rate that differs from any amounts actually withheld in respect of any applicable withholding taxes. In addition, our tax expense and cash tax liability (including interest and penalties) could be adversely affected if a country were to successfully dispute the quantum and timing of any deduction related to any cross-border payment.

Certain of our delivery locations in India, which were established in Special Economic Zones (SEZ), are eligible for tax incentives that are expected to be phased out commencing 2024 through 2034. These delivery locations are eligible for a 100% income tax exemption for the first five years of operation and a 50% exemption for a period of up to ten years thereafter if certain conditions are met. Minimum tax is paid on income subject to the SEZ incentives which generates credits that can be carried forward for 15 years to be applied against taxes payable on regular income taxed at regular rates.

As our SEZ legislation benefits are being phased out, our Indian tax expense may materially increase and our after-tax profitability may be materially reduced, unless we can obtain comparable benefits under new legislation or otherwise reduce our tax liability. Minimum taxes imposed on the exempt income may increase our tax expense in future years if the minimum tax credits cannot be fully utilized during the carryover period.

We also benefit from corporate tax incentives for our Philippine delivery locations. These incentives are administered by the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) and initially provide a four-year tax exemption for each PEZA registered location, followed by a preferential tax rate of 5% of gross profit. The PEZA incentive regime yields an average effective tax rate of less than 10% of pre-tax income with the rate determined by how many of the PEZA registered locations were in the

exemption period during the year. The Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Act, signed into law in March 2021, grandfathers existing incentives but limits the 5% tax on gross profit period to 10 years. CREATE established a new incentive program with similar benefits including an income tax exemption period followed by either the 5% preferential tax on gross profit or the proposed regular corporate tax rate of 25% but with enhanced tax deductions.

Our operations in El Salvador benefit from a favorable tax exemption. Failure to qualify for the favorable tax regime in El Salvador (including as a result of its repeal) could result in income generated from centers in El Salvador being taxed at the prevailing annual tax rate of 30%.

Beginning in 2021, our US subsidiaries are subject to the base erosion and anti-abuse tax (BEAT) which was enacted in 2017 as a part of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The BEAT is a minimum tax that applies to the extent that a taxpayer's BEAT liability exceeds the regular tax liability. BEAT liability is calculated as modified taxable income (MTI) which is essentially regular taxable income calculated without the deduction for base erosion payments, multiplied by the BEAT rate (10% for taxable years before 2026 and 12.5% thereafter). Base erosion payments principally consist of any amount paid or accrued by the taxpayer to a "foreign related party" and for which a tax deduction is allowed. Our US subsidiaries make substantial service payments to their non-U.S. affiliates (most of which are characterized as "base erosion payments") and as such incur a significant BEAT liability. However, the United States Internal Revenue Service (IRS) could disagree with our calculation of the BEAT liability or the interpretations on which those calculations are based including which payments are treated as base erosion payments and assess additional taxes, interest and penalties.

Canada, together with approximately 140 other countries comprising the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS), approved in principle in 2021 model Global Anti-Base Erosion Rules. These proposals introduced a form of 15% global minimum tax which is intended to be effective in 2023. Similar proposals were introduced by the European Commission in December 2021. These proposals, together with related changes to domestic laws and tax treaties, may result in an increase to our effective tax rate in certain jurisdictions.

As a result of the foregoing, our overall effective tax rate may increase in future years and such increase may be material and may have an adverse impact on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

If tax authorities were to successfully challenge the transfer pricing of our cross-border intercompany transactions, our tax liability may be different.

We have cross-border transactions among our subsidiaries in relation to various aspects of our business, including operations, financing, marketing, sales and delivery functions. Canadian transfer pricing regulations, as well as regulations applicable in other countries in which we operate, require that any cross-border transaction involving associated enterprises be on arm's-length terms and conditions. We view the cross-border transactions entered into by our subsidiaries to be in accordance with the relevant transfer pricing laws and regulations. If, however, a tax authority in any jurisdiction successfully challenges our position and asserts that the terms and conditions of such cross-border transactions are not on arm's-length terms and conditions, or that other income of our affiliates should be taxed in that jurisdiction, our tax liability, including accrued interest and penalties, may be different, which could cause our tax expense to be different, possibly materially, thereby changing our profitability and cash flows, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our financial performance, effective tax rate and financial condition.

Tax legislation and the results of actions by taxing authorities may have an adverse effect on our operations and our overall tax rate.

The Government of Canada or governing bodies in other jurisdictions where we have a presence could enact new tax legislation which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows. In addition, our ability to repatriate surplus earnings from our delivery locations in a tax-efficient manner is dependent upon interpretations of local laws, possible changes in such laws and the renegotiation of existing bilateral tax treaties. Changes to any of these may adversely affect our overall tax rate, or the cost of our services to our clients, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

Certain income of our non-Canadian subsidiaries may be taxable in Canada, and if the Canadian tax authorities were to successfully dispute the quantum of such income, our tax expense and tax liability may increase.

Certain income of our non-Canadian subsidiaries that is passive in nature or that has a particular connection to Canada may be taxable in Canada under the “foreign affiliate property income” (FAPI) regime in the *Income Tax Act* (Canada). Our tax expense and cash tax liability (including interest and penalties) could be adversely affected if the Canadian tax authorities were to successfully dispute the quantum of any FAPI earned by our non-Canadian subsidiaries, thereby adversely affecting our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

We and our clients are subject to laws and regulations globally, which increases the difficulty of compliance and may involve significant costs and risks. Any failure to comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

The jurisdictions where we operate, as well as our contracts, require us to comply with or facilitate our clients’ compliance with numerous, complex and sometimes conflicting legal regimes, both domestically and internationally. These laws and regulations relate to a number of aspects of our business, including anti-corruption, internal and disclosure control obligations, data privacy and protection, wage-and-hour standards, employment and labor relations, trade protections and restrictions, import and export control, tariffs, taxation, sanctions, data and transaction processing security, payment card industry data security standards, records management, user-generated content hosted on websites we operate, privacy practices, data residency, corporate governance, anti-trust and competition, team member and third-party complaints, telemarketing regulations, telephone consumer regulations, government affairs and other regulatory requirements affecting trade and investment. Our clients are located around the world, and the laws and regulations that apply include, among others, U.S. federal laws and regulations such as the Fair Credit Reporting Act, Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act, Telephone Consumer Protection Act, Telemarketing Sales Rule, state laws on third-party administration services, utilization review services, data privacy and protection telemarketing services or state laws on debt collection in the U.S., collectively enforced by numerous federal and state government agencies and attorneys general, as well as similar consumer protection laws in other countries in which our clients’ customers are based. Failure to perform our services in a manner that complies with any such requirements could result in breaches of contracts with our clients. The application of these laws and regulations to our clients is often unclear and may at times conflict. The global nature of our operations increases the difficulty of compliance. For example, in many foreign countries, particularly in those with developing economies, it is common to engage in business practices that are prohibited by regulations applicable to us or our clients, including Canada’s Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act and the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. We cannot provide assurance that our clients will not take actions in violation of our internal policies or Canadian or United States laws. For example, payment card industry and HIPAA guidance is evolving in light of the increase in remote-working conditions globally, and thus there exists uncertainty over the additional cost and ability to comply with such evolving standards. Compliance with these laws and regulations may involve significant costs, consume significant time and resources or require changes in our business practices that result in reduced revenue and profitability. We may also face burdensome and expensive governmental investigations or enforcement actions regarding our compliance, including being subject to significant fines. Non-compliance could also result in fines, damages, criminal sanctions against us, our officers or our team members, prohibitions on the conduct of our business, and damage to our reputation, restrictions on our ability to process information, allegations by our clients that we have not performed our contractual obligations or other unintended consequences. In addition, we are required under various laws to obtain and maintain accreditations, permits and/or licenses for the conduct of our business in all jurisdictions in which we have operations and, in some cases, where our clients receive our services, including the United States, Canada and Europe. If we do not maintain our accreditations, licenses or other qualifications to provide our services or if we do not adapt to changes in legislation or regulation, we may have to cease operations in the relevant jurisdictions and may not be able to provide services to existing clients or be able to attract new clients. Our failure to comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

We are subject to economic, political and other risks of doing business globally and in emerging markets.

We are a global business with a substantial majority of our assets and operations located outside Canada and the United States. In addition, our business strategies may involve expanding or developing our business in emerging market regions, including Europe and Asia-Pacific. Due to the international nature of our business, we are exposed to various risks of international operations, including:

- adverse trade policies or trade barriers;
- inflation, hyperinflation and adverse economic effects resulting from governmental attempts to control inflation, such as the imposition of wage and price controls and higher interest rates;
- difficulties in enforcing agreements or judgments and collecting receivables in foreign jurisdictions;
- exchange controls or other currency restrictions and limitations on the movement of funds, such as on the remittance of dividends by subsidiaries;
- inadequate infrastructure and logistics challenges;
- sovereign risk and the risk of government intervention, including through expropriation, or regulation of the economy;
- challenges in maintaining an effective internal control environment with operations in multiple international locations, including language and cultural differences, expertise in international locations and multiple financial information systems;
- concerns relating to the protection and security of our personnel and assets; and
- labor disruptions, civil unrest, significant political instability, wars or other armed conflict.

These risks may impede our strategy by limiting the countries and regions in which we are able to expand. The impacts of these risks may also only materialize after we have begun preparations and made investments to provide services in this new country or region. The exposure to these risks may require us to incur additional costs to mitigate the impact of these risks on our business.

Additionally, there continues to be a great deal of uncertainty regarding U.S. and global trade policies for companies with multinational operations like ours, and trade policies may change in a manner that disrupts our operations or otherwise negatively affects our business, financial condition and results of operations. In recent years, there has been an increase in populism and nationalism in various countries around the world and, consequently, historical free trade principles are being challenged. For example, the U.S. government has at times indicated its intent to adopt a new approach to trade policy and, in some cases, to renegotiate, or potentially terminate, certain existing bilateral or multi-lateral trade agreements. As we continue to operate our business globally, our success will depend, in part, on the nature and extent of any such changes and how well we are able to anticipate, respond to and effectively manage any such changes.

Finally, international trade and political disputes can adversely affect the operations of multinational corporations like ours by limiting or disrupting trade and business activity between countries or regions. For example, we may be required to limit or halt operations, terminate client relationships or forego profitable client opportunities in countries which may, in the future, be subject to sanctions or other restrictions on business activity by corporations such as ours, by U.S. or Canadian legislation, executive order or otherwise. Some of our clients have been targeted by and may, in the future, be subject to such sanctions. Additionally, failure to resolve the trade dispute between the countries may also lead to unexpected operating difficulties in certain countries, including enhanced regulatory scrutiny, greater difficulty transferring funds or negative currency impacts.

All the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and prospects.

Some of our contractual arrangements with our clients require us to deliver a minimum quality of service, and our failure to meet those quality standards could adversely impact our business or subject us to liability or penalties.

Most of our agreements with clients contain service level and performance requirements, including requirements relating to the quality of our services. The services we provide are often critical to our clients' businesses, and any failure to consistently provide those services in accordance with contractual specifications, whether as a result of errors made by our team members or otherwise, could disrupt the client's business and result in harm to our reputation, reduction of the likelihood that our clients recommend us to others, an obligation for us to pay penalties to the client under the contract, a reduction in revenues or a claim for substantial damages against us, regardless of whether we are responsible for that failure. If we fail to meet our contractual obligations or otherwise breach obligations to our clients or vendors, we could be subject to legal liability.

We may enter into non-standard agreements because we perceive an important economic opportunity by doing so or because our personnel did not adequately adhere to our guidelines for the entry into contracts with new or existing clients. In addition, with respect to our client contracts, the contracting practices of our competitors may cause contract terms and conditions that are unfavorable to us to become standard in the marketplace. If we cannot or do not perform our obligations with clients or vendors, we could face legal liability and our contracts might not always protect us adequately through limitations on the scope and/or amount of our potential liability. If we cannot, or do not, meet our contractual obligations to provide solutions and services to clients, and if our exposure is not adequately limited through the enforceable terms of our agreements, we might face significant legal liability and our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected. Similarly, if we cannot, or do not, meet our contractual obligations with vendors, such as licensors, the vendors may have the right to terminate the contract, in which case we may not be able to provide clients solutions and services dependent on the products or services provided to us by such contracts.

The unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or confidential client and customer data, through cyberattacks or otherwise, could expose us to protracted and costly litigation, damage our reputation and cause us to lose clients.

We are typically required to process, and sometimes collect and/or store sensitive data, including, but not limited to, personal data regulated by the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), The Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act, California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), the California Invasion of Privacy Act, Personal Data Protection Bill of 2018, and the Data Privacy Act of 2012, of our clients' end customers in connection with our services, including names, addresses, social security numbers, personal health information, credit card account numbers, checking and savings account numbers and payment history records, such as account closures and returned checks. In addition, we collect and store data regarding our team members. As a result, we are subject to various data protection laws and regulations (as described above), and other industry-specific regulations and privacy laws and standards in the countries in which we operate, including the GDPR, the CCPA, the HIPAA, the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act and the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard, and the failure to comply with such laws could result in significant fines and penalties. The legislative and regulatory frameworks for privacy issues is constantly evolving in many countries where we operate and are likely to remain uncertain and dynamic for the foreseeable future. Legislators and regulators in numerous jurisdictions are increasingly adopting new privacy, information security and data protection guidance, laws and regulations, and compliance with current or future privacy, information security and data protection laws and regulations could result in higher compliance, technology or operating costs. The interpretation and application of such laws is often unclear or unsettled, and such laws may be interpreted and applied in a manner inconsistent with our current policies and practices, which may require changes to the features of our company's platform or prohibit certain of our operations in certain jurisdictions. In addition, certain jurisdictions have adopted laws and regulations that restrict the transfer of data belonging to residents outside of their country. These laws and regulations could limit our ability to transfer such data to the locations in which we conduct operations, which would place limitations on our ability to operate our business.

Many jurisdictions, including all U.S. states, have enacted laws requiring companies to notify individuals and authorities of security breaches involving certain types of personal information. In addition, our agreements with our clients may obligate us to investigate and notify our clients of, and provide cooperation to our clients with respect to, such breaches. Many of our agreements with our clients do not include any limitation on our liability to them with respect to breaches of our obligation to keep the information we receive from them confidential. A failure to comply with these notification requirements could expose us to liability.

In the European Union, the GDPR went into effect in May 2018. The GDPR supersedes European Union member states' national protection laws and imposes privacy and data security compliance obligations and increased penalties for noncompliance. In particular, the GDPR has introduced numerous privacy-related changes for companies operating within and outside the European Union, including greater control for, and rights granted to, data subjects, increased data portability for European Union consumers, data breach notification requirements, restrictions on automated decision-making and increased

finer. GDPR enforcement has begun, and companies have faced fines for violations of certain provisions. Fines can reach as high as 4% of a company's annual total revenue, potentially including the revenue of a company's international affiliates. Additionally, foreign governments outside of the European Union are also taking steps to fortify their data privacy laws and regulations. For example, Brazil, India, the Philippines as well as some countries in Central America and Asia-Pacific and some U.S. states, have implemented or are considering GDPR-like data protection laws which could impact our engagements with clients (existing and potential), vendors and team members in those countries. The GDPR and the introduction of similar legislation in other jurisdictions increases the cost of regulatory compliance and increases the risk of non-compliance therewith, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

Although our network security and the authentication of our customer credentials are designed to protect against unauthorized disclosure, alteration and destruction of, and access to, data on our networks, it is impossible for such security measures to be perfectly effective. There can be no assurance that such measures will function as expected or will be sufficient to protect our network infrastructure against certain attacks, and there can be no assurance that such measures will successfully prevent or mitigate service interruptions or further security incidents. All network infrastructure is vulnerable to rapidly evolving cyber-attacks, and our user data and corporate systems and security measures may be breached due to the actions of outside parties (including malicious cyberattacks), team member error, malfeasance, internal bad actors, a combination of these, or otherwise. A breach may allow an unauthorized party to obtain access to or exfiltrate our data or our users' or clients' data. Additionally, outside parties may attempt to fraudulently induce team members, users or clients to install malicious software, disclose sensitive information or access credentials, or take other actions that may provide access to our data or our users' or clients' data. Because modern networking and computing environments are increasing in complexity and techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, disable or degrade service or sabotage systems change frequently, increase in sophistication over time or may be designed to remain dormant until a predetermined event and often are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or implement adequate preventative measures. If an actual or perceived breach of our security occurs (or a breach of a client's security that can be attributed to our fault or is perceived to be our fault), the market perception of the effectiveness of our security measures could be harmed and we could lose users and clients. Security breaches also expose us to a risk of loss of this information, class action or other litigation brought both by clients and by individuals whose information was compromised, remediation costs, increased costs for security measures, loss of revenue, damage to our reputation, and potential liability.

While we believe our team members undergo appropriate training, if any person, including any of our team members, negligently disregards or intentionally breaches controls or procedures with which we are responsible for complying with respect to such data or otherwise mismanages or misappropriates that data, or if unauthorized access to or disclosure of data in our possession or control occurs, we could be subject to significant liability to our clients or our clients' customers for breaching contractual confidentiality and security provisions or for permitting access to personal information subject to privacy laws, as well as liability and penalties in connection with any violation of applicable privacy laws or criminal prosecution. Unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or confidential client or team member data, whether through breach of computer systems, systems failure, team member negligence, fraud or misappropriation, or otherwise, could damage our reputation and cause us to lose clients and result in liability to individuals whose information was compromised. Similarly, unauthorized access to or through our information systems and networks or those we develop or manage for our clients, whether by our team members or third parties, could result in negative publicity, damage to our reputation, loss of clients or business, class action or other litigation, costly regulatory investigations and other potential liability.

In addition, certain third parties to whom we outsource certain of our services or functions, or with whom we interface, store our information assets or our clients' confidential information, as well as those third parties' providers, are also subject to the risks outlined above. Although we generally require our vendors to hold sufficient liability insurance and provide indemnification for any liability resulting from the vendor's breach of the services agreement, a breach or attack affecting these third parties, any delays in our awareness of the occurrence of such breach or attack, and our or third parties' inability to promptly remedy such a breach or attack, could also harm our reputation, business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows, and could subject us to liability for damages to our clients and their customers. Failure to select third parties that have robust cybersecurity and privacy capabilities may also jeopardize our ability to attract new clients, who may factor their assessment of risks associated with such third parties in their decision.

Cyber-attacks penetrating the network security of our data centers or any unauthorized disclosure or access to confidential information and data of our clients or their end customers could also have a negative impact on our reputation and client confidence, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

Our team members, contractors, consultants or other associated parties may behave in contravention of our internal policies or laws and regulations applicable to us, or otherwise act unethically or illegally, which could harm our reputation or subject us to liability.

We have implemented and expect to implement a number of internal policies, including a code of ethics and conduct and policies related to security, privacy, respectful behavior in the workplace, anti-bribery and anti-corruption, security, localized labor and employment regulations, health and safety and securities trading in order to promote and enforce ethical conduct and compliance with laws and regulations applicable to us. Compliance with these policies requires awareness and understanding of the policies and any changes therein by the parties to whom they apply. We may fail to effectively or timely communicate internal policies or changes therein to our team members, contractors, consultants or other associates, and such persons may otherwise fail to follow our policies for reasons beyond our control. We are exposed to the risk that our team members, independent contractors, consultants or other associates may engage in activity that is unethical, illegal or otherwise contravenes our internal policies or the laws and regulations applicable to us, whether intentionally, recklessly or negligently. It may not always be possible to identify and deter misconduct, and the precautions we take to detect and prevent this activity may be ineffective in controlling unknown or unmanaged risks or losses or in protecting us from governmental investigations or other actions or lawsuits stemming from a failure to comply with these laws or regulations. If any such actions are instituted against us, and we are not successful in defending ourselves or asserting our rights, those actions could have a significant impact on our business, including harm to our reputation and the imposition of significant fines or other sanctions, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our client relationships, business, financial condition and financial performance.

Our content moderation team members may suffer adverse effects in the course of performing their work. Although the wellness and resiliency programs we offer are designed to support the physical and mental well-being of our team members, there may be occasions where our wellness and resiliency programs do not sufficiently mitigate these effects, given the pace of change in the content to be moderated, changes in regulations, shifts in recommended approaches to address these effects and other influences on this type of work. Our failure to mitigate these effects could adversely affect our ability to attract and retain team members and could result in increased costs.

Our content moderation team members are tasked with reviewing discriminatory, threatening, offensive, illegal or otherwise inappropriate multimedia content. Reviewing this content is emotionally and cognitively challenging for many of our team members, which may result in our team members suffering adverse psychological or emotional consequences. In addition, the wellness and resiliency programs that we provide to support our content moderators may not keep pace with the rapidly changing content required to be moderated or may otherwise be ineffective in mitigating any effects of content moderation on our team members. These impacts could lead to higher expenses to support our team members, higher levels of voluntary attrition and increased difficulty retaining and attracting team members. If we are not able to effectively attract and retain content moderation team members, we may experience a decline in our ability to meet our clients' expectations, which may adversely impact the demand for our services.

Additionally, we may be required under applicable law to provide accommodations for team members who experience or who assert they are experiencing mental health consequences. These accommodations could result in increased costs and reductions in the availability of team members who can perform these tasks, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial results. Our content moderation team members may also make claims under workers' compensation programs or other public or private insurance programs in connection with negative mental health consequences experienced in connection with their employment, which could result in increased costs. We may also be exposed to claims by team members under applicable labor and other laws. Such litigation, whether or not ultimately successful, could involve significant legal fees and result in costly remediation, including payments for psychological treatment and ongoing monitoring, preventative intervention and treatment costs, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial results. While we have taken meaningful measures to ensure the well-being of our team members, these measures may not be sufficient to mitigate the effects on team members or our potential liability under applicable law.

Our business could be materially and adversely affected if we do not protect our intellectual property or if our services are found to infringe on the intellectual property of others.

Our success depends in part on certain methodologies, practices, tools and technical expertise we utilize in providing our services. We engage in designing, developing, implementing and maintaining applications and other proprietary materials. In order to protect our rights in these various materials, we may seek protection under trade secret, patent, copyright and trademark laws. We also generally enter into confidentiality and nondisclosure agreements with our clients and potential clients, and third-party vendors, and seek to limit access to and distribution of our proprietary information. For our team members and

independent contractors, we require confidentiality and proprietary information agreements. These measures may not prevent misappropriation or infringement of our intellectual property or proprietary information and a resulting loss of competitive advantage. Additionally, we may not be successful in obtaining or maintaining trademarks for which we have applied.

We may be unable to protect our intellectual property and proprietary technology or brand effectively, which may allow competitors to duplicate our technology and products and may adversely affect our ability to compete with them. Given our international operations, the laws, rules, regulations and treaties in effect in the jurisdictions in which we operate, the contractual and other protective measures we take may not be adequate to protect us from misappropriation or unauthorized use of our intellectual property, or from the risk that such laws could change. To the extent that we do not protect our intellectual property effectively, other parties, including former team members, with knowledge of our intellectual property may leave and seek to exploit our intellectual property for their own or others' advantage. We may not be able to detect unauthorized use and take appropriate steps to enforce our rights, and any such steps may not be successful. Infringement by others of our intellectual property, including the costs of enforcing our intellectual property rights, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

In addition, competitors or others may allege that our systems, processes, marketing, data usage or technologies infringe on their intellectual property rights. Non-practicing entities may also bring baseless, but nonetheless costly to defend, infringement claims. We could be required to indemnify our clients if they are sued by a third party for intellectual property infringement arising from materials that we have provided to the clients in connection with our services and deliverables. We may not be successful in defending against such intellectual property claims or in obtaining licenses or an agreement to resolve any intellectual property disputes. Given the complex, rapidly changing and competitive technological and business environment in which we operate, and the potential risks and uncertainties of intellectual property-related litigation, we cannot provide assurances that a future assertion of an infringement claim against us or our clients will not cause us to alter our business practices, lose significant revenues, incur significant license, royalty or technology development expenses, or pay significant monetary damages or legal fees and costs. Any such claim for intellectual property infringement may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

We may be subject to litigation and other disputes, which could result in significant liabilities and adversely impact our financial results.

From time to time, we are subject to lawsuits, arbitration proceedings, and other claims brought or threatened against us in the ordinary course of business. These actions and proceedings may involve claims for, among other things, compensation for personal injury, workers' compensation, employment discrimination, wage and hour and other employment-related damages, damages related to breaches of privacy or data security, breach of contract, property damage, liquidated damages, consequential damages, punitive damages and civil penalties or other losses, or injunctive or declaratory relief. In addition, we may also be subject to actions by state governments, class action lawsuits, including those alleging violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, state and municipal wage and hour laws, or the laws applicable to the classification of independent contractors.

Due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation and other dispute resolution proceedings, we cannot accurately predict their ultimate outcome. The outcome of litigation, particularly class action lawsuits, is difficult to assess or quantify. Class action lawsuits may seek recovery of very large or indeterminate amounts. Accordingly, the magnitude of the potential loss may remain unknown for substantial periods of time. These proceedings could result in substantial cost and may require us to devote substantial resources to defend ourselves. The ultimate resolution of any litigation or proceeding through settlement, mediation, or a judgment could have a material impact on our reputation and adversely affect our financial performance and financial position.

Risks Related to Our Relationship with TELUS

TELUS and its directors and officers have limited liability to us and could engage in business activities that could be adverse to our interests and negatively affect our business.

TELUS and its directors and officers have no legal obligation to refrain from engaging in the same or similar business activities or lines of business as we do or from doing business with any of our clients. Any such activities could be adverse to our interests and could negatively affect our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

Potential indemnification liabilities to TELUS pursuant to various intercompany agreements could materially and adversely affect our businesses, financial condition, financial performance and cash flows.

The agreements between us and TELUS, among other things, provide for indemnification obligations designed to make us financially responsible for substantially all liabilities that may exist relating to our business activities. If we are required to indemnify TELUS under the circumstances set forth in the agreements we enter into with TELUS, we may be subject to substantial liabilities. Please refer to “Item 7B—Related Party Transactions—Our Relationship with TELUS”.

Certain of our executive officers and directors may have actual or potential conflicts of interest.

Certain of our executive officers and directors may have relationships with third parties that could create, or appear to create, potential conflicts of interest. Our executive officers and directors who are executive officers and directors of our significant shareholders could have, or could appear to have, conflicts of interests such as where our significant shareholders are required to make decisions that could have implications for both them and us. See “Management”.

We may have received better terms from unaffiliated third parties than the terms we will receive in our agreements with TELUS.

We entered into a number of agreements with TELUS, including the TELUS MSA, the transition and shared services agreement and the master reseller agreement. These agreements were negotiated by us with TELUS and may not reflect terms that would have been agreed to in an arm’s-length negotiation between unaffiliated third parties. For more information on the agreements we have entered into, or will enter into, please refer to the section entitled “Item 7B—Related Party Transactions”.

Risks Related to Our Subordinate Voting Shares

The dual-class structure contained in our articles has the effect of concentrating voting control with TELUS, which impacts our ability to influence corporate matters that are subject to a shareholder vote.

We have two classes of shares outstanding: multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares. Our multiple voting shares have ten votes per share and our subordinate voting shares have one vote per share. TELUS and Baring are the only shareholders who hold the multiple voting shares. As of the date hereof, TELUS has approximately 70.9% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares and Baring has approximately 25.9% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares.

As a result of the dual-class share structure, TELUS controls a majority of the combined voting power of our shares and therefore is able to control all matters submitted to our shareholders for approval until such date that TELUS sells its multiple voting shares, chooses to voluntarily convert them into subordinate voting shares or it retains less than 10% of our outstanding shares on a combined basis, which would result in the automatic conversion of its remaining multiple voting shares into subordinate voting shares. This concentrated control limits or precludes your ability to influence corporate matters for the foreseeable future, including the election of directors, amendments of our organizational documents and any merger, consolidation, sale of all or substantially all of our assets or other major corporate transaction requiring shareholder approval. The voting control may also prevent or discourage unsolicited acquisition proposals that you may feel are in your best interest as one of our shareholders. Future transfers by holders of multiple voting shares, other than permitted transfers to such holders' respective affiliates or to other permitted transferees, will result in those shares automatically converting to subordinate voting shares, which will have the effect, over time, of increasing the relative voting power of those holders of multiple voting shares who retain their multiple voting shares. For additional information, see "Item 10B—Memorandum and Articles of Association".

In addition, because of the ten to one voting ratio between our multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares, the holders of our multiple voting shares will continue to control a majority of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares even where the multiple voting shares represent a substantially reduced percentage of our total outstanding shares. The concentrated voting control of holders of our multiple voting shares will limit the ability of our subordinate voting shareholders to influence corporate matters for the foreseeable future, including the election of directors as well as with respect to decisions regarding amending of our share capital, creating and issuing additional classes of shares, making significant acquisitions, selling significant assets or parts of our business, merging with other companies and undertaking other significant transactions. As a result, holders of multiple voting shares will have the ability to influence or control many matters affecting us and actions may be taken that our subordinate voting shareholders may not view as beneficial. The market price of our subordinate voting shares could be adversely affected due to the significant influence and voting power of the holders of multiple voting shares. Additionally, the significant voting interest of holders of multiple voting shares may discourage transactions involving a change of control, including transactions in which an investor, as a holder of the subordinate voting shares, might otherwise receive a premium for the subordinate voting shares over the then-current market price, or discourage competing proposals if a going private transaction is proposed by one or more holders of multiple voting shares.

Even if TELUS were to control less than a majority of the voting power of our outstanding shares, it may be able to influence the outcome of such corporate actions due to the director appointment rights and special shareholder rights we granted to TELUS in our shareholders' agreement. See "—TELUS will, for the foreseeable future, control the direction of our business, and the concentrated ownership of our outstanding shares and our entry into a shareholders' agreement with TELUS will prevent you and other shareholders from influencing significant decisions".

TELUS will, for the foreseeable future, have the ability to control the direction of our business, and the concentrated ownership of our outstanding shares and our shareholders' agreement with TELUS will prevent you and other shareholders from influencing significant decisions.

We entered into a shareholders' agreement with TELUS and Baring providing for certain director nomination rights for TELUS and Baring and providing for a number of special shareholder rights for TELUS. Under the terms of the shareholders' agreement, we agreed to nominate individuals designated by TELUS as directors representing a majority of the board for as long as TELUS continues to beneficially own at least 50% of the combined voting power of our outstanding multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares. Should TELUS cease to own at least 50% of the combined voting power of our outstanding multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares, we have agreed to nominate to our board such number of individuals designated by TELUS in proportion to its combined voting power, for so long as TELUS continues to beneficially own at least 5% of combined voting power of our outstanding multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares, subject to a minimum of at least one director. The shareholders' agreement also provides for appointment and observer rights for Baring. In addition, the shareholders' agreement provides that: (1) for so long as TELUS continues to beneficially own at least 50% of the

combined voting power of our multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares, TELUS will be entitled, but not obligated, to select the chair of the board and the chairs of the human resources and governance and nominating committees; and (2) for so long as TELUS has the right to designate a nominee to our board of directors, it will also be entitled, but not obligated, to designate at least one nominee to the human resources and governance and nominating committees and one nominee for our appointment to our audit committee; provided that such audit committee nominee will be independent), subject to compliance with the independence requirements of applicable securities laws and listing requirements of the NYSE and the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX). The shareholders' agreement also provides for committee appointment rights for Baring. For more information on these director nomination rights, see "Item 7B—Related Party Transactions—Our Relationship with TELUS and Baring—Shareholders' Agreement".

As of the date hereof, TELUS has approximately 70.9% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares. Pursuant to the shareholders' agreement, Baring has agreed not to, directly or indirectly, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any multiple voting shares or subordinate voting shares without first discussing in good faith any such sale transaction with TELUS and providing TELUS with a right to purchase such shares. Should such right of first offer be provided and exercised, the combined voting power of our outstanding shares held by TELUS may increase further. As long as TELUS controls at least 50% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares, it will generally be able to determine the outcome of all corporate actions requiring shareholder approval, including the election and removal of directors. Even if TELUS were to control less than 50% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares, it will be able to influence the outcome of such corporate actions due to the director appointment rights and special shareholder rights we have granted to TELUS as part of the shareholders' agreement.

In addition, pursuant to the shareholders' agreement, until TELUS ceases to hold at least 50% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares, TELUS will have special shareholder rights related to certain matters including, among others, approving the selection, and the ability to direct the removal, of our CEO, approving the increase or decrease of the size of our board, approving the issuance of multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares, approving amendments to our articles and authorizing entering into a change of control transaction, disposing of all or substantially all of our assets, and commencing liquidation, dissolution or voluntary bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings. As a result, certain actions that our board would customarily decide will require consideration and approval by TELUS and our ability to take such actions may be delayed or prevented, including actions that our other shareholders, including you, may consider favorable. We will not be able to terminate or amend the shareholders' agreement, except in accordance with its terms. See "Item 7B—Related Party Transactions—Our Relationship with TELUS and Baring—Shareholders' Agreement". We also entered into a Collaboration and Financial Reporting Agreement with TELUS that, among other things, specifies that certain matters or actions we take require advance review and consultation with TELUS. The agreement also stipulates certain actions that require TELUS International board approval. See "Item 7B—Related Party Transactions—Collaboration and Financial Reporting Agreement".

TELUS' interests may not be the same as, or may conflict with, the interests of our other shareholders. Holders of our subordinate voting shares will not be able to affect the outcome of any shareholder vote while TELUS controls the majority of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares and TELUS will also be able to exert significant influence over our board through its director nomination rights.

As TELUS' interests may differ from ours or from those of our other shareholders, actions that TELUS takes with respect to us, as our controlling shareholder and pursuant to its rights under the shareholders' agreement, may not be favorable to us or our other shareholders. TELUS has indicated that it intends to remain our controlling shareholder for the foreseeable future.

Our dual-class structure may render our subordinate voting shares ineligible for inclusion in certain stock market indices, and thus adversely affect the trading price and liquidity of our subordinate voting shares.

We cannot predict whether our dual-class structure will result in a lower or more volatile market price of our subordinate voting shares, in negative publicity or other adverse consequences. Certain index providers have announced restrictions on including companies with multi-class share structures in certain of their indices. For example, S&P Dow Jones has changed its eligibility criteria for inclusion of shares of public companies on the S&P 500, S&P MidCap 400 and S&P SmallCap 600, which together make up the S&P Composite 1500, to exclude companies with multiple classes of shares. As a result, our dual-class structure may prevent the inclusion of our subordinate voting shares in such indices, and mutual funds, exchange-traded funds and other investment vehicles that attempt to passively track these indices will not be able to invest in our subordinate voting shares, each of which could adversely affect the trading price and liquidity of our subordinate voting shares. In addition, several shareholder advisory firms have announced their opposition to the use of multiple class structure and our dual-class structure may cause shareholder advisory firms to publish negative commentary about our corporate governance, in which case the market price and liquidity of the subordinate voting shares could be adversely affected.

We are a controlled company within the meaning of the listing requirements of the NYSE and, as a result, we rely on exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements; you will not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to such requirements.

TELUS controls a majority of the combined voting power in our company, which means we qualify as a controlled company within the meaning of the corporate governance standards of the NYSE. We have elected to be treated as a controlled company. Under these rules, we have elected not to comply with certain corporate governance requirements, including the requirements that:

- our board of directors is composed of a majority of independent directors, as defined under the NYSE listing requirements;
- our human resources committee is composed entirely of independent directors; and
- our nominating and governance committee is composed entirely of independent directors.

As a result, our board of directors is not composed of a majority of independent directors. Although our audit committee is composed entirely of independent directors, we do not expect that our human resources and governance and nominating committees will be composed entirely of independent directors for the foreseeable future.

If TELUS sells a controlling interest in us to a third party in a private transaction, we may become subject to the control of a presently unknown third party.

TELUS owns a controlling interest in our company. TELUS has the ability, should it choose to do so, to sell its controlling interest in us in a privately negotiated transaction, which, if sufficient in size, could result in a change of control of our company. Such a transaction could occur without triggering the rights under the Coattail Agreement (as defined in “Item 10B—Memorandum and Articles of Association—Certain Important Provisions of our Articles and the BCBCA—Take-Over Bid Protection”) and may occur even if the multiple voting shares are converted into subordinate voting shares.

If TELUS privately sells its controlling interest in our company, we may become subject to the control of a presently unknown third party. Such third party may have conflicts of interest with those of other shareholders. In addition, if TELUS sells a controlling interest in our Company to a third party, our future indebtedness may be subject to acceleration and our other commercial agreements and relationships could be impacted, all of which may adversely affect our ability to run our business as described herein and may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

As a foreign private issuer, we are not subject to certain U.S. securities law disclosure requirements that apply to a domestic U.S. issuer, which may limit the information publicly available to our shareholders.

As a foreign private issuer we are not required to comply with all of the periodic disclosure and current reporting requirements of the Exchange Act and therefore there may be less publicly available information about us than if we were a U.S. domestic issuer. For example, we are not subject to the proxy rules in the United States and disclosure with respect to our annual meetings is governed by Canadian requirements. In addition, our officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions of Section 16 of the Exchange Act and the rules thereunder. Therefore, our shareholders may not know on a timely basis when our officers, directors and principal shareholders purchase or sell our securities.

We are exempt from Regulation FD, which prohibits issuers from making selective disclosures of material non-public information. While we comply with the corresponding requirements relating to proxy statements and disclosure of material non-public information under Canadian securities laws, these requirements differ from those under the Exchange Act and Regulation FD, and holders of our subordinate voting shares should not expect to receive the same information at the same time as such information is provided by U.S. domestic companies. Additionally, we have four months after the end of each fiscal year to file our annual report with the SEC and are not required under the Exchange Act to file or furnish quarterly reports with the SEC as promptly as U.S. domestic companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act.

Additionally, as a foreign private issuer, we are not required to file or furnish quarterly and current reports with respect to our business and financial performance. We intend to continue to submit, on a quarterly basis, interim financial data to the SEC under cover of the SEC’s Form 6-K. Furthermore, as a foreign private issuer, we intend to continue to take advantage of

certain provisions in the NYSE listing requirements that allow us to follow Canadian law for certain governance matters. See “Item 16G—Corporate Governance”.

Our operating results and share price may be volatile, and the market price of our subordinate voting shares may drop below the price you pay.

Our quarterly operating results are likely to fluctuate in the future in response to numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control, including each of the risks set forth in this section. In addition, securities markets worldwide have experienced, and are likely to continue to experience, significant price and volume fluctuations. This market volatility, as well as general natural, economic, market or political conditions, could subject the market price of our subordinate voting shares to price fluctuations regardless of our operating performance. Our operating results and the trading price of our subordinate voting shares may fluctuate in response to various factors, including the risks described above.

These and other factors, many of which are beyond our control, may cause our operating results and the market price and demand for our subordinate voting shares to fluctuate substantially. Fluctuations in our quarterly operating results could limit or prevent investors from readily selling their subordinate voting shares and may otherwise negatively affect the market price and liquidity of subordinate voting shares. In addition, in the past, when the market price of a stock has been volatile, holders of that stock have sometimes instituted securities class action litigation against the company that issued the shares. If any of our shareholders brought a lawsuit against us, we could incur substantial costs defending the lawsuit. Such a lawsuit could also divert the time and attention of our management from our business, which could significantly harm our profitability and reputation. We may also decide to settle lawsuits on unfavorable terms. Furthermore, during the course of litigation, there could be negative public announcements of the results of hearings, motions or other interim proceedings or developments, which could have a negative effect on the market price of our subordinate voting shares.

The market price of our subordinate voting shares may be affected by low trading volume.

The relatively low trading volume of our subordinate voting shares may limit your ability to sell your shares. Although our subordinate voting shares are listed for trading on the NYSE and the TSX, the trading volume has not been significant. Additionally, a large percentage of our share capital currently consists of multiple voting shares, which are not listed for trading on an exchange. Reported average daily trading volume in our subordinate voting shares in 2021 has been approximately 69,132 subordinate voting shares on the NYSE and 112,896 subordinate voting shares on the TSX. Limited trading volume subjects our subordinate voting shares to greater price volatility in response to news in the market and may make it difficult for you to sell your subordinate voting shares at a price that is attractive to you. Low volume can also reduce liquidity, which could adversely affect the market price of our subordinate voting shares. In addition, in the past, when the market price of a security has been volatile, holders of that security have instituted securities class action litigation against the company that issued the security. If our shareholders brought a lawsuit against us, we could incur substantial costs defending the lawsuit. Such a lawsuit could also divert the time and attention of our management from our business, which could adversely affect our profitability and reputation.

Future sales, or the perception of future sales, by us or our shareholders in the public market could cause the market price for our subordinate voting shares to decline.

Sales of a substantial number of our subordinate voting shares in the public market could occur at any time. These sales, or the perception in the market that the holders of a large number of subordinate voting shares, including TELUS or Baring as holders of our multiple voting shares that are convertible into subordinate voting shares, intend to sell, could reduce the market price of our subordinate voting shares.

We have no current plans to pay regular cash dividends on our shares and, as a result, you may not receive any return on investment unless you sell your shares for a price greater than that which you paid for it.

We do not anticipate paying any regular cash dividends on our shares for the foreseeable future. Any decision to declare and pay dividends in the future will be made at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on, among other things, our financial performance, financial condition, cash requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant. In addition, our ability to pay dividends is, and may be, limited by covenants of existing and any future outstanding indebtedness we or our subsidiaries incur. Therefore, any return on investment in our shares is solely dependent upon the appreciation of the price of our shares on the open market, which may not occur. See “Item 8A—Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information—Dividend Policy” for more detail.

Our articles, and certain Canadian legislation contain provisions that may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control, limit attempts by our shareholders to replace or remove our current directors and affect the market price of our subordinate voting shares.

Certain provisions of our articles, together or separately, could discourage potential acquisition proposals, delay or prevent a change in control and limit the price that certain investors may be willing to pay for our subordinate voting shares. For instance, our articles contain provisions that establish certain advance notice procedures for nomination of candidates for election as directors at shareholders' meetings. A non-Canadian must file an application for review with the minister responsible for the *Investment Canada Act* and obtain approval of the Minister prior to acquiring control of a "Canadian business" within the meaning of the *Investment Canada Act*, where prescribed financial thresholds are exceeded. Furthermore, limitations on the ability to acquire and hold our subordinate voting shares and multiple voting shares may be imposed by the *Competition Act* (Canada). This legislation permits the Commissioner of Competition to review any acquisition or establishment, directly or indirectly, including through the acquisition of shares, of control over or of a significant interest in us. Otherwise, there are no limitations either under the laws of Canada or British Columbia, or in our articles on the rights of non-Canadians to hold or vote our subordinate voting shares and multiple voting shares. Any of these provisions may discourage a potential acquirer from proposing or completing a transaction that may have otherwise presented a premium to our shareholders. See "Item 10B—Memorandum and Articles of Association—Certain Important Provisions of Our Articles and the BCBCA".

Because we are a corporation incorporated in British Columbia and some of our directors and officers are residents of Canada, it may be difficult for investors in the United States to enforce civil liabilities against us based solely upon the federal securities laws of the United States. Similarly, it may be difficult for Canadian investors to enforce civil liabilities against our directors and officers residing outside of Canada.

We are a corporation incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia with our principal place of business in Vancouver, Canada. Some of our directors and officers and the auditors named herein are residents of Canada and all or a substantial portion of our assets and those of such persons are located outside the United States. Consequently, it may be difficult for U.S. investors to effect service of process within the United States upon us or our directors or officers or such auditors who are not residents of the United States, or to realize in the United States upon judgments of courts of the United States predicated upon civil liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Securities Act). Investors should not assume that Canadian courts: (1) would enforce judgments of U.S. courts obtained in actions against us or such persons predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws or the securities or blue sky laws of any state within the United States or (2) would enforce, in original actions, liabilities against us or such persons predicated upon the U.S. federal securities laws or any such state securities or blue sky laws.

Similarly, some of our directors and officers are residents of countries other than Canada and the assets of such persons may be located outside of Canada. As a result, it may be difficult for Canadian investors to initiate a lawsuit within Canada against these non-Canadian residents, and it may be difficult to realize upon or enforce in Canada any judgment of a court of Canada against these non-Canadian residents since a substantial portion of the assets of such persons may be located outside of Canada. In addition, it may not be possible for Canadian investors to collect from these non-Canadian residents on judgments obtained in courts in Canada predicated on the civil liability provisions of securities legislation of certain of the provinces and territories of Canada. It may also be difficult for Canadian investors to succeed in a lawsuit in the United States, based solely on violations of Canadian securities laws.

There could be adverse tax consequences for our shareholders in the United States if we are a passive foreign investment company.

Based on the Company's income, assets and business activities, the Company does not believe that it was a "passive foreign investment company" (a "PFIC") for its 2021 taxable year and the Company expects that it will not be classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for its current taxable year or in the near future. The determination of PFIC status is made annually at the end of each taxable year and is dependent upon a number of factors, some of which are beyond the Company's control, including the relative values of the Company's assets and its subsidiaries, and the amount and type of their income. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Company will not be a PFIC in 2022 or any subsequent year or that the IRS will agree with the Company's conclusion regarding its PFIC status and would not successfully challenge our position. If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. person holds our subordinate voting shares, such U.S. person may suffer certain adverse federal income tax consequences, including the treatment of gains realized on the sale of subordinate voting shares as ordinary income, rather than as capital gain, the loss of the preferential rate applicable to dividends received on subordinate voting shares by individuals who are U.S. persons, the addition of interest charges to the tax on such gains and certain distributions and increased U.S. federal income tax reporting requirements. If, contrary to current expectations, we were a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, certain elections (such as a mark-to-market election or qualified electing fund election)

may be available to U.S. shareholders that may mitigate some of these adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences. United States purchasers of our subordinate voting shares are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning United States federal income tax consequences of holding our subordinate voting shares if we are considered to be a PFIC. See the discussion under “Item 10E—U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations for U.S. Persons—PFIC Rules”.

Our articles provide that any derivative actions, actions relating to breach of fiduciary duties and other matters relating to our internal affairs will be required to be litigated in Canada or the United States, as the case may be, which could limit your ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us

Our articles include a forum selection provision that provides that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Supreme Court of British Columbia, Canada and the appellate courts therefrom, will be the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf; (ii) any action or proceeding asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our directors, officers, or other employees to us; (iii) any action or proceeding asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (BCBCA) or our articles; or (iv) any action or proceeding asserting a claim otherwise related to the relationships among us, our affiliates and their respective shareholders, directors and/or officers, but excluding claims related to our business or such affiliates. The forum selection provision also provides that our security holders are deemed to have consented to personal jurisdiction in the Province of British Columbia and to service of process on their counsel in any foreign action initiated in violation of the foregoing provisions. This forum selection provision does not apply to any causes of action arising under the Securities Act, or the Exchange Act. The Securities Act provides that both federal and state courts have concurrent jurisdiction over suits brought to enforce any duty or liability under the Securities Act or the rules and regulations thereunder, and the Exchange Act provides that federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction over suits brought to enforce any duty or liability under the Exchange Act or the rules and regulations thereunder. Unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (or, if the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York lacks subject matter jurisdiction over a particular dispute, the state courts in New York County, New York) shall be the sole and exclusive forum for resolving any complaint filed in the United States asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act. Investors cannot waive, and accepting or consenting to this forum selection provision does not represent a waiver of compliance with U.S. federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. See “Item 10B—Memorandum and Articles of Association—Certain Important Provisions of our Articles and the BCBCA—Forum Selection”.

The enforceability of similar forum selection provisions in other companies’ organizational documents, however, has been challenged in legal proceedings in the United States, and it is possible that a court could find this type of provision to be inapplicable, unenforceable, or inconsistent with other documents that are relevant to the filing of such lawsuits. If a court were to find the forum selection provision in our articles to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions. If upheld, the forum selection provision may impose additional litigation costs on shareholders in pursuing any such claims. Additionally, the forum selection provision, if upheld, may limit our shareholders’ ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that they find favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers or employees, which may discourage the filing of lawsuits against us and our directors, officers and employees, even though an action, if successful, might benefit our shareholders. The courts of the Province of British Columbia and the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York may also reach different judgments or results than would other courts, including courts where a shareholder considering an action may be located or would otherwise choose to bring the action, and such judgments may be more or less favorable to us than to our shareholders.

TELUS International (Cda) Inc. is a holding company and, as such, it depends on its subsidiaries for cash to fund its operations and expenses, including future dividend payments, if any.

As a holding company, our principal source of cash flow is distributions from our operating subsidiaries. Therefore, our ability to fund and conduct our business, service our debt and pay dividends, if any, in the future will principally depend on the ability of our subsidiaries to generate sufficient cash flow to make upstream cash distributions to us. Our subsidiaries are separate legal entities, and although they are wholly-owned and controlled by us, they have no obligation to make any funds available to us, whether in the form of loans, dividends or otherwise. Claims of any creditors of our subsidiaries generally will have priority as to the assets of such subsidiary over our claims and claims of our creditors and shareholders. To the extent the ability of our subsidiaries to distribute dividends or other payments to us is limited in any way, our ability to fund and conduct our business, service our debt and pay dividends, if any, could be harmed.

If securities or industry analysts cease publishing research or reports about us, our business or our market, or if they change their recommendations regarding our subordinate voting shares, the price and trading volume of our subordinate voting shares could decline.

The trading market for our subordinate voting shares is influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts publish about us, our business, our market and our competitors. If any of the analysts who cover us or may cover us in the future change their recommendation regarding our subordinate voting shares adversely, or provide more favorable relative recommendations about our competitors, the price of our subordinate voting shares could decline. If any analyst who covers us or may cover us in the future were to cease coverage of our company, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause the price or trading volume of our subordinate voting shares to decline.

Our organizational documents permit us to issue an unlimited number of subordinate voting shares, multiple voting shares and preferred shares without seeking approval of the holders of subordinate voting shares.

Our articles permit us to issue an unlimited number of subordinate voting shares, multiple voting shares and preferred shares. We anticipate that we may, from time to time, issue additional subordinate voting shares in the future in connection with acquisitions or to raise capital for general corporate or other purposes.

We may, from time to time, issue subordinate voting shares in the future to fund acquisitions to grow our business. Subject to the requirements of the NYSE and the TSX, we are not required to obtain the approval of the holders of subordinate voting shares for the issuance of additional subordinate voting shares. Although the rules of the TSX generally prohibit us from issuing additional multiple voting shares, there may be, with the approval of TELUS, certain circumstances where additional multiple voting shares may be issued, including with applicable regulatory, stock exchange and shareholder approval. Any further issuances of subordinate voting shares or multiple voting shares will result in immediate dilution to existing shareholders and may have an adverse effect on the value of their shareholdings. Additionally, any further issuances of multiple voting shares will significantly lessen the combined voting power of our subordinate voting shares due to the ten-to-one (10-to-1) voting ratio between our multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares. TELUS and Baring, as holders of our multiple voting shares, may also elect at any time or, in certain circumstances be required to convert their multiple voting shares into subordinate voting shares, which would increase the number of subordinate voting shares. See “Item 7B—Related Party Transactions”.

Our articles also permit us to issue an unlimited number of preferred shares, issuable in series and, subject to the requirements of the BCBCA, having such designations, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions, including dividend and voting rights, as our board of directors may determine and which may be superior to those of the subordinate voting shares. The issuance of preferred shares could, among other things, have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of the Company and might adversely affect the market price of our subordinate shares. We have no current or immediate plans to issue any preferred shares. Subject to the provisions of the BCBCA and the applicable requirements of the NYSE and the TSX, we are not required to obtain the approval of the holders of subordinate voting shares for the issuance of preferred shares or to determine the maximum number of shares of each series, create an identifying name for each series and attach such special rights or restrictions as our board of directors may determine. See “Item 10B—Memorandum and Articles of Association”.

ITEM 4 INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and Development of the Company

TELUS International (Cda) Inc. was incorporated under the BCBCA on January 2, 2016. We directly or indirectly own 100% of all of our operating subsidiaries. Our delivery locations, from where team members serve our clients, are operated from subsidiaries located in the relevant jurisdiction. Our subordinate voting shares began trading on the NYSE and the TSX on February 3, 2021, under the symbol “TIXT”.

Our headquarters and principal executive offices are located at Floor 7, 510 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6B 0M3 and our telephone number is (604) 695 3455. Our website address is www.telusinternational.com. The information on or accessible through our website is not part of and is not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report, and the inclusion of our website address in this Annual Report is an inactive textual reference only.

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Exchange Act and are required to file or furnish, as applicable, reports and other information with the SEC. The SEC maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding registrants that make electronic filings with the SEC using its EDGAR system.

B. Business Overview

We are a leading customer experience innovator that designs, builds and delivers high-tech, high-touch next-generation solutions, including artificial intelligence (AI) and content moderation, for global and disruptive brands. Our services support the full lifecycle of our clients' digital transformation journeys and enable them to more quickly embrace next-generation technologies to deliver better business outcomes. We work with our clients to shape their vision and strategies, design scalable processes and identify opportunities for innovation and growth. We bring to bear expertise in advanced technologies and processes, as well as a deep understanding of the challenges faced by all of our clients, including some of the largest global brands, when engaging with their customers. Our customer-centric approach underpins everything we do. We believe customer experience delivered by empathetic, highly skilled and engaged teams is key to providing a high-quality brand experience to customers. Over the last 17 years, we have built extensive, end-to-end capabilities with a mix of industry and technology expertise to support our clients in their customer experience and digital-enablement transformations.

Technology is rapidly transforming the way businesses interact with their customers. The proliferation of mobile devices, social media platforms and other methods of digital interaction has enabled customers to access information 24/7 and engage with companies through multiple channels. These technologies have simultaneously empowered customers and raised their expectations. To meet modern customer expectations, companies must provide an experience that is not only personalized and empathetic, but also consistent and integrated across omnichannel touchpoints. To quickly capture, evaluate and adapt to customer feedback on a global scale, companies need people with expertise in advanced analytics, artificial intelligence, machine learning and data analysis, together with leading technologies to deliver optimal omnichannel customer experiences. We believe few service providers have the combination of people, capabilities and technology to help companies address the entire spectrum of designing, building and delivering integrated end-to-end customer experience systems that we do.

Our solutions and services are relevant across multiple markets, including IT services for digital transformation of customer experience systems (DX), digital customer experience management (DCXM), AI data solutions and content moderation. We believe our extensive and integrated capabilities across DX, DCXM and AI data solutions position us to uniquely address our clients' needs and objectives. We lead our clients through a consultative approach that accelerates their adoption of advanced technologies to deploy and deliver innovative solutions. We have the right combination of people, capabilities and technology to help companies address a broad spectrum of designing, building and delivering integrated end-to-end customer experience systems. Our service lines of customer experience management (CXM), content moderation, AI data solutions and digital IT services include services and solutions that span the design, build and deliver framework.

We have built an agile delivery model with global scale to support next-generation, digitally-led customer experiences. Substantially all of our delivery locations are connected through a carrier-grade infrastructure backed by cloud technologies, enabling globally distributed and virtualized teams. The interconnectedness of our teams and ability to seamlessly shift interactions between physical and digital channels enables us to tailor our delivery strategy to clients' evolving needs. As at December 31, 2021, we have over 62,000 team members, located in 53 delivery locations across 28 countries. Our delivery locations are strategically selected based on a number of factors, including access to diverse, skilled talent, proximity to clients and ability to deliver our services over multiple time zones and in multiple languages. Through the COVID-19 pandemic, we enabled over 95% of our team members to work from home, while continuing to meet our clients' quality and security expectations and providing even more flexibility to enable our customer needs. We have established a presence in key global markets, which supply us with qualified, cutting-edge technology talent and have been recognized as an employer of choice in many of these markets.

Our clients include companies that believe customer experience is critical to their success. We seek to work with disruptive companies and leaders in their respective sectors. We have built long-tenured relationships with these companies within our core targeted industry verticals, including Tech and Games, eCommerce and FinTech, Communications and Media, Healthcare and Travel and Hospitality.

Our relationship with TELUS, our second largest client and controlling shareholder, has been instrumental to our success. TELUS provides significant revenue visibility, stability and growth, as well as strategic partnership with respect to co-innovation within the communications vertical, customer service excellence focus and an internationally recognized social purpose impact. Our TELUS MSA provides for a term of ten years beginning in January 2021 and a minimum annual volume of service of \$200 million, subject to adjustment in accordance with its terms. For more information, see "Item 7B—Related

Party Transactions—Our Relationship with TELUS—Master Services Agreement”. In fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019, revenue from TELUS represented approximately 16.1%, 19.6% and 26.2% of our revenue, respectively. Our largest client for the fiscal years 2021, a leading social media company, accounted for approximately 17.7% and 15.6% of our revenue for fiscal years 2021 and 2020, respectively. Our third largest client, Google, accounted for approximately 11.0%, 7.5% and 12.2% of our revenue for the fiscal years 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. In fiscal 2021, our top ten clients represented approximately 61% of our revenue, as compared to 62% in 2020 and 67% in 2019.

We have a unique and differentiated culture that places people and a shared set of values at the forefront of everything we do. We have carefully cultivated our caring culture over the last 17 years by ensuring full cultural alignment with the individuals we choose to join our team, the clients we choose to work with and the manner in which we have built and run our business. We have a unique approach to attracting, developing and retaining team members, which underpins a framework that we refer to as our Culture Value Chain (CVC). Our CVC establishes a direct link between a strong corporate culture and the ability to drive higher team member engagement and retention, ultimately leading to superior services and better outcomes for our clients and their customers. We are committed to diversity and inclusion across our entire organization, which supports our vision, values, culture and strategy.

For the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, our revenues were \$2,194 million, \$1,582 million and \$1,020 million, respectively, reflecting a compound annual growth rate of 47% over this period; net income was \$78 million, \$103 million and \$69 million, respectively; Adjusted Net Income was \$267 million, \$160 million and \$82 million, respectively. and Adjusted EBITDA was \$540 million, \$391 million and \$226 million. We believe we have a strong financial profile and execution track record. Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted EBITDA are non-GAAP financial measures and are not standardized financial measures under GAAP and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See “Item 5—Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Non-GAAP Ratios” for a reconciliation of these measures to net income, the most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP.

Our Company

Our Unique Heritage. TELUS International was born out of an intense focus on customer service excellence, continuous improvement and a values-driven culture under the ownership of TELUS. TELUS is a leading communications and information technology company in Canada, with over 17 million customer connections spanning wireless, data, IP, voice, television, entertainment, video and security. They provide a wide range of products, healthcare and agriculture software and technology solutions and digitally-led customer experiences, as well as related equipment. TELUS’ long-standing commitment to putting customers first fuels every aspect of its business, including its focus on customer service excellence and customer loyalty as supported by TELUS International. This is evidenced by a postpaid wireless churn rate that was below 1% for the seventh consecutive year in 2020 and among the lowest compared to its global peers. Embedded in TELUS’ culture is a customer-first mindset, a world-class approach to corporate governance and operating discipline and a social purpose focused on leveraging technology to enable remarkable human outcomes. TELUS has been recognized for its excellence in customer satisfaction, workplace best practices and community volunteerism.

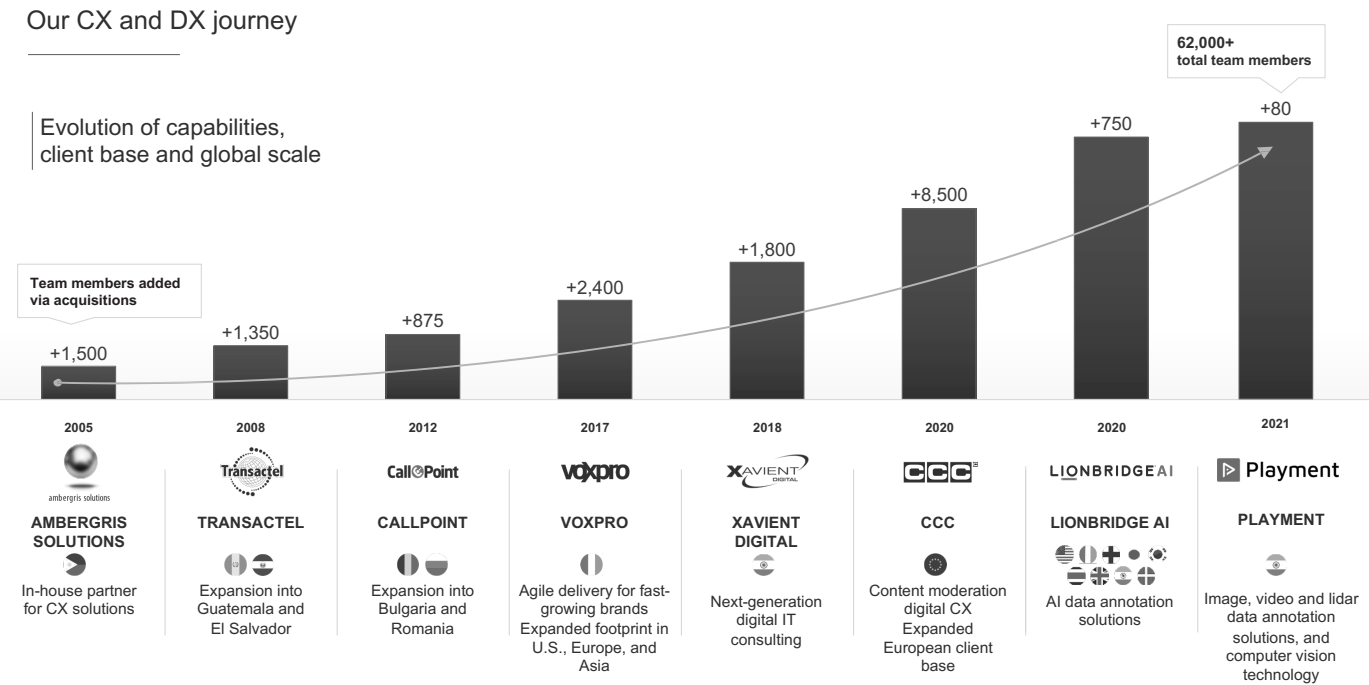
At the forefront of everything we do at TELUS International is, similarly, a customer-first commitment and a relentless pursuit of optimal business outcomes for our clients. We believe that better outcomes begin with the talented team members that are dedicated to supporting our clients. We make significant investments to attract, retain and develop talent across our service offerings. This is the cornerstone of what we refer to as our “caring culture”.

We care deeply about devoting the optimal mix of talent and capabilities to our clients and ensuring continuous performance improvement through data-driven decision-making. We have also cultivated process intelligence proficiencies across our organization, from human resources and talent management to our dedicated implementation and service delivery teams. We have developed our own methods of performance measurement for quality and efficiency that complement client-specific performance measures. Ultimately, we believe it is our differentiated caring culture, which drives an 80% (in 2021) team member engagement score that contributes to margin enhancement and fuels success in every aspect of our business.

Our History and Evolution. Since our founding, we have evolved and grown our business from an in-house customer care provider for TELUS to a CX innovator that designs, builds and delivers next-generation solutions, including AI and content moderation, for global and disruptive brands. Today, we believe we have a category-defining value proposition with a unique approach to combining both digital transformation and CX capabilities. In 2005, seeking a strategic in-house partner for CX solutions, TELUS acquired a controlling interest in Ambergris Solutions, a boutique CX provider in the Philippines catering to traditional U.S.-based enterprise clients. Ambergris was subsequently re-branded as TELUS International, and, from 2008 to 2014, we made a number of additional significant organic investments, as well as acquisitions, with the goal of better serving

our growing portfolio of global clients. We expanded our delivery platform to access highly qualified talent in multiple geographies, including in Asia, Central America, Europe and North America, and developed a broader set of complex, digital-centric capabilities. It was clear to us that digital enablement would become increasingly vital for our clients, and as a result we focused our expansion strategy on developing this expertise organically and, in some cases, accelerating our growth through strategic acquisitions.

During this time, we also made a series of investments in our people and our culture predicated upon the core philosophy that our caring culture drives sustainable team member engagement, team member retention and customer satisfaction. We invested in our ability to attract and retain exceptional people across several competitive, global talent pools and built what we believe are inspiring, state-of-the-art, service delivery locations designed to optimize team member engagement, productivity and well-being. We invested in our global training and talent management teams to enhance our custom curricula and career-pathing opportunities. Additionally, over the last 14 years we built a robust corporate social responsibility program focused on community development, local philanthropic giving, education and social equality. For example, we have implemented community giving events in each of the countries in which we operate and, in the Philippines, Guatemala, El Salvador, Bulgaria and Romania, we have established “Community Boards”, which have distributed approximately \$4.6 million to local charities since 2011. We have frequently been recognized by industry analysts, such as Frost & Sullivan, for our best practices with respect to corporate social responsibility. The following illustrates our journey from 2005 to present:



In 2018, we acquired Xavient Digital, a next-generation IT consulting company with expertise in AI-powered digital transformation services, UI and UX design, open source platform services, cloud, IoT, big data and other IT lifecycle services. This acquisition significantly enhanced our IT expertise and expanded the breadth of our IT solutions and services.

At the beginning of 2020, we acquired CCC, a leading provider of high-value-added business services with a focus on trust and safety, including content moderation. This transaction significantly increased the scale and diversity of our business, adding approximately 8,500 team members and delivery capabilities in 10 additional countries at the time of acquisition. It also expanded and diversified our client base in our Tech and Games industry vertical in Europe. In 2021, we rebranded substantially all of the assets of CCC as TI Northern Europe.

On December 31, 2020, we completed the acquisition of Lionbridge AI, the data annotation business of Lionbridge Technologies, Inc. On July 2, 2021, we built upon the company's existing deep domain expertise and experience in data annotation with the acquisition of Bangalore, India-based Playment, a leader in data annotation and computer vision tools and services specialized in 2D and 3D image, video and LiDAR (light detection and ranging) - a remote sensing method that uses laser pulses to measure variable distances - uniquely positioning us to support technology and large enterprise clients developing AI-powered solutions across a variety of vertical markets, including in automotive, retail, Internet of Things (IoT), financial services, healthcare and agriculture. In 2021, we rebranded Lionbridge AI and Playment as TIAI.

Through the addition of Voxpro, Xavient Digital, CCC, Lionbridge AI and Playment, we significantly bolstered the digital offerings that we provide and grew our digital-focused team.

Today, we are a CX innovator that designs, builds and delivers next-generation solutions for global and disruptive brands. Our team members are supplemented by a crowdsourced community of more than one million data annotators using TIAI Data Solution's proprietary data annotation solutions.

Our journey has been highly successful as evidenced by our 47% compound annual revenue growth rate from 2019 to 2021 and third-party recognition for business excellence and social purpose. We are proud to continue to be recognized by the Everest Group for our leadership in customer experience management services and have been ranked among the best employers in many of the markets in which we operate.

Industry Background

Technology, Innovation and Digital Enablement. Technology is transforming the way businesses interact with their customers at an accelerating pace and scale. Our clients and their customers have more information and more choices than ever before and their expectations surrounding brand experiences and the speed at which companies must process and respond to customer interactions are changing rapidly. The proliferation of mobile devices, social media platforms and other methods of digital interaction has enabled customers to access information 24/7 and engage with companies through multiple digital channels. The COVID-19 pandemic has further accelerated the use of digital channels as the first, and sometimes only, points of customer interaction. Customers value a consistent and personalized experience across channels when interacting with the companies that serve them. Businesses face pressure to engage with their customers across digital and human channels, and seek to do so by combining technology with authentic human experience that is capable of demonstrating a sincere commitment to customer satisfaction.

Across industries, customer experience has become a critically important competitive differentiator. Next-generation technologies such as advanced analytics, AI, robotic process automation (RPA), and augmented and virtual reality (AR/VR) allow digitally-native companies to streamline customer interactions, without removing the human element, through the entire customer journey from creation of product awareness through facilitating product research, purchase, fulfillment and then customer retention and advocacy of products. Adoption of these next-generation technologies like AI, in turn increases the demand for the high-quality data required to power product and analytics platforms, to make them relevant and contextual for consumers around the world. Businesses need highly discerning human operators, empowered by cutting-edge technology and processes, to deliver next-generation customer experiences.

Empowered and Engaged Customers. The pervasiveness of next-generation technologies, which enables always-on connections, access to information 24/7 and greater variety of choice, has encouraged customer empowerment and raised their expectations. Customers are choosing how and when to interact with businesses, very often dictating the terms and frequency of such interactions. Accordingly, customer-centric companies have shifted from products and solutions-first, to customer experience-first. Customer-centricity is no longer an option—it has become an absolute necessity.

Competition for differentiation is now focused on customer experience. Customers prefer simplicity, personalization and consistency across all channels and high levels of service. Customers are increasingly choosing experience over product and price, and are willing to pay more for positive customer service experiences. While positive experiences can help build customer loyalty, negative ones can severely undermine loyalty and retention. Customers today share their experiences through various digital channels with a rapid and global feedback loop. These immediate reactions are pressuring businesses to have in place the right customer experience systems and processes that get engagement right on the first try. Companies wishing to operate across digital channels need to be more cognizant of and responsive to how customers engage with them and make buying decisions. Customer experience has become a key competitive advantage, and it is critical for companies to manage it by partnering with customer service experts to represent their valued brands.

Evolution of Customer Experience. Customer experiences have evolved from single-point, voice-based, interactions to omnichannel points of engagement. Companies increasingly view these omnichannel points of engagement as opportunities to build customer loyalty and increase wallet share. Today, companies across all industries are focused on customer experience, which is in contrast to past decades, when handling customer service, sales generation and collections was primarily the domain of the technology, telecom, hospitality and banking and financial services industries. People were the primary touch points between companies and customers. Customer care has greatly evolved from agent-driven interactions to a more holistic approach of managing customer experience across both digital and human channels, with human channels used primarily for complex interactions and exception handling. Such exceptions typically include more complex issues that require a human interaction and/or culturally nuanced expertise as well as empathy. As humans are being used primarily for complex interactions and exception handling, the quality of these interactions matters even more today as companies need engaged, experienced, empathetic and technology-savvy employees representing their brands in their customer interactions.

Importance of Building Trust and Security. Companies and brands operating in the global marketplace need to engender trust in their online offerings in order to provide a feeling of safety that encourages customers to communicate and transact more. Accurate and rapid identification of content that violates the criteria of these offerings is of critical importance as user-generated content continues to grow. Social media platforms need to moderate content on their platforms not only to ensure the safety of users, but also to ensure the accuracy and reliability of information and, ultimately, to protect their brand and credibility in the marketplace. Increasingly, this need is driven by customers and regulators. Despite significant advances in technologies, such as AI and automation, expert human intervention is still needed to handle content and customer concerns with the highest complexity. Additional concerns regarding data privacy further drive the demand for a complete customer experience-oriented security solution at a time of significant scale and growth for these platforms. Companies across all industries are also faced with the challenge of knowing who they are interacting with in the global marketplace. Additionally, fraud, identity theft and asset appropriation have become more pervasive. Companies are also faced with increasingly onerous “know your customer” and anti-money laundering requirements that demand the collection of sensitive information. Companies are looking for solutions to assist in responding to these challenges with customer experience, confidentiality and compliance in mind.

Challenges for Companies. To meet modern customer expectations, companies must provide an experience that is not only personalized and empathetic, but consistent and integrated across omnichannel touchpoints, whether human or digital. Companies not only need a customer-centric mindset, but they also need to re-design and re-engineer their customer engagement processes. They need to invest in software platforms that will help them gather all available customer information, integrate with middle- and back-office systems and harness the data to provide a personalized experience. To enable this, companies need people with expertise in advanced analytics, AI and machine learning (ML) techniques capable of analyzing data to anticipate customer needs and use the results to empower customer interactions. We believe that such complex re-design and re-engineering of processes are best executed by experts in customer experience strategy and design consulting, IT services and process expertise, as such abilities are often not readily available in-house. Disruptive technology companies may be experts in the use of next-generation technologies but they often do not have expertise in overall customer experience or use of human channels. Other companies often lack digital channels and do not have integrated design, technology and operational talent to develop a strategy, re-engineer processes, deploy next-generation technologies and provide a personalized customer experience integrated across digital and human channels. This re-design and re-engineering process requires talent with expertise in both customer experience processes and related next-generation technologies.

Limitations of Incumbent Services Providers. Delivering best-in-class omnichannel customer experiences requires highly trained professionals working in concert with leading technologies. We believe few service providers have the people, capabilities and technology to help clients address the entire spectrum of designing, building and delivering integrated end-to-end customer experience systems. IT services providers can build and integrate next-generation technology platforms but often lack the ability to provide highly trained specialists to deliver the necessary complex human interactions. Customer care and BPO service providers generally lack specialized skilled labor, the ability to design solutions and the expertise in next-

generation technologies, including AI and content moderation, to build customer experience platforms. Consulting service providers often can neither design nor build the solutions that they propose for their clients, let alone run them with the necessary talent to reliably deliver high-complexity, high-value service.

Our Market Opportunity

Our solutions and services are relevant across multiple markets including IT services for DX and DCXM.

Digital Transformation (DX). Companies are increasingly partnering with third-party providers to meet their digital transformation challenges, which include designing solutions that facilitate an omnichannel experience, building scalable infrastructure and delivering new digital channels. To keep systems scalable, an increasing number of companies are opting for cloud-based solutions and seeking to automate processes where possible.

Digital Customer Experience Management (DCXM). DCXM represents the next evolution of customer experience management. In recent years, digital customer experience has become increasingly important to companies, as highly engaged users dictate the nature and frequency of interactions. Customers ascribe value to seamless interactions and are willing to reward positive experiences with loyalty and repeat business. As customers have shifted toward digital channels, leveraging next-generation technologies to deliver a unified and satisfying customer experience has become paramount.

We believe we are uniquely well-positioned to serve these markets and, as a result, we have a significant market opportunity due to the overall industry growth rate, low penetration to date and strong exposure to the comparatively higher-growth DCXM sector of the market.

New Economy Services. To complement our DCXM capabilities, we provide several adjacent new economy services such as content moderation and data annotation, which are two markets that have experienced high growth in recent years. Content moderation includes review and compliance services of user-generated content on social media and other platforms. The necessity of moderating content on digital platforms has prompted enterprises to seek specialized services to accommodate changes in the uncertain, highly regulated environment. To support our clients' development of AI-powered solutions, we offer fully-managed data annotation services that include AI strategy consulting, and the collection, annotation and validation of training data to support a broad range of use cases, ranging from computer vision and data categorization to search relevance for advanced AI applications such as facial recognition, autonomous vehicles, medical imaging and more. We anticipate continued growth in these services in the future. AI data solutions is another market we serve that is also experiencing high demand. Along with the volume of content continuing to increase, equally important is the need for constant dynamic changes and need for improvement.

Our Approach

We are a leading customer experience innovator with a unique team culture and deep expertise in next-generation technologies and processes. We serve clients at both ends of and throughout the maturity spectrum, each with different customer experience requirements, approaches and near-term and longer-term transformation objectives. We believe that our comprehensive capabilities and go-to-market strategy enable us to address our clients' varied needs in a flexible way that aligns with their objectives.

Our focus on customer experience informs our approach to designing, building and delivering customer engagement and digital enablement solutions for our clients. We believe that customer experience delivered by empathetic, highly skilled and engaged teams is key to providing a high-quality brand experience to customers. Our team members work with our clients to identify obstacles and opportunities and to craft their visions, design scalable processes and build and deploy solutions to enable growth. We lead our clients through a consultative approach that accelerates their adoption of advanced technologies to deploy and deliver innovative solutions. By leading with digital enablement, we create the opportunity to service the entire customer experience journey and leverage the robust skill sets of our teams to build an effective set of solutions that powers exceptional outcomes. Our approach combines our highly skilled teams with next-generation technology capabilities to provide a packaged solution for our clients that is integrated, contextual and consistent across all channels.

Our Competitive Strengths

We have distinguished ourselves as a next-generation, leading customer experience innovator by leveraging the following competitive strengths:

Cultural Differentiation. We have a unique and differentiated culture that places people and a shared set of values at the forefront of everything we do. We have carefully cultivated our caring culture over the last 17 years by ensuring alignment with the individuals who choose to join our team, the clients we choose to work with and the manner in which we have built and run our business. We have a unique approach to attracting, developing and retaining team members, which underpins a framework that we refer to as our Culture Value Chain (CVC). Our CVC establishes a direct link between a strong culture and the ability to drive higher team member engagement and retention, ultimately leading to superior services and better outcomes for our clients and their customers.

We continuously invest in maintaining and improving our culture in a number of ways, including through our approach to attracting and retaining talent. For example, we identify highly skilled, enthusiastic and driven candidates who want to make a positive impact for our clients and the communities in which we live and work. We support our team members' development with customized coaching and training resources in specific technologies and tools vital in today's economy and our business. We reward our people for being dedicated brand ambassadors and thought leaders with deep industry acumen. Recognizing the importance of the workplace environment, we believe we have built inspiring, world-class physical workspaces. We seek out clients that share our corporate values. We apply a strict code of ethics toward client selection and have declined noteworthy projects for clients whose values are not aligned with ours.

Diverse Client Base Across Sectors. Our diverse client base differentiates us from peers and contributes to our growth. We partner with a diverse set of disruptive and established clients across our core industry verticals, including Tech and Games, Communications and Media, eCommerce and FinTech, Healthcare and Travel and Hospitality. Within some of these industry verticals, we serve clients across several sub-sectors. For example, within Tech and Games, we serve some of the leading social networks and search engines, as well as high-growth online games, ride sharing and real estate technology companies. Additionally, we partner with leading providers of digital assistants, search engines and advertising networks in the delivery of our TIAI solutions. Within eCommerce and FinTech we serve both traditional and next-generation payments and point of sale providers, business-to-business and business-to-consumer software-as-a-service companies, online marketplaces and large financial services institutions.

Our clients trust us to support their brands and reputations, which we believe to be among the most respected names in their industries. We are able to execute on emerging customer experience challenges leading to high client referenceability that strengthens our credibility with clients in existing and new verticals and helps drive growth.

Deep Domain Expertise. We have developed expertise serving clients in fast-growing industry verticals and sub-sectors, many of which are leading broader technology disruption. By serving clients in these sectors over the course of many years, we have built an understanding of their unique, industry-specific challenges and digital transformation journeys, as well as the solutions and services to address them. We leverage this domain expertise to inform how we continue to build out our capabilities and serve additional clients.

Within our Tech and Games industry vertical, we believe we have been at the forefront of helping social networks manage the rapidly expanding volume of user-generated content on their platforms. We use AI/ML-assisted solutions to help clients monitor content for compliance with local policies and regulations. With TIAI Data Solutions, we also provide data annotation services to generate the critical high-quality data required to support our clients as they refine the AI models used in their search engines, social media networks and other cutting-edge products, among other applications. Additionally, we have leveraged our deep understanding of "gamer culture" to partner with several leading Games clients to support the high player growth they have seen over the past several years by deploying player support solutions.

In our Communications and Media industry vertical, we partner with leading telecom, cable and satellite operators, including wireless/wireline, over-the-top and streaming providers. Our client engagements support the digital transformation initiatives of our clients, innovation across their digital stack, operations support system and business support system modernization and testing and engineering of 5G networks for services such as IoT. Our solutions help our clients save operating costs and improve overall customer loyalty and churn. We have invested in creating custom testing systems and leveraged our expertise to develop custom set-top box user interfaces.

In our eCommerce and FinTech industry vertical, we have supported leading global eCommerce platforms since 2007, deploying specialized teams who can quickly scale on vertical-specific tasks such as premium marketplace support, content

moderation, dispute mediation and identity and fraud protection. We also design, build and deliver chargeback transactions solutions for global online payments providers looking to maximize cross-border selling. The solution centralizes infrastructure and accelerates processing, rapidly enabling customer service teams to support multiple new countries.

Comprehensive, Integrated Capabilities to Enable Digital-First Experiences. We have proactively built a set of integrated capabilities to deliver innovative customer experience solutions for our clients' customers. Our services span design, build and deliver, so that we are able to offer clients a complete, transformative, digitally enabled solution, or a discrete solution to address or complement specific aspects of their existing customer experience strategy. Furthermore, our ability to design, build and deliver integrated solutions that combine both process and technology enables us to holistically address our clients' most complex and pressing challenges and needs. For example, we combine expertise in IT lifecycle services, including applications development, cloud implementation and advanced analytics and automation with customer experience delivery capabilities around omnichannel customer support, Contact Center-as-a-Service (CCaaS), and work-from-anywhere solutions.

We believe that our end-to-end solutions address client needs at all stages of their digital journeys and position us best to address their evolving priorities while expanding wallet share with them over time. Many of our key client relationships began as programs with a single solution and have evolved over time into multi-solution, multi-program strategies. As we expand the scope of work with clients, we become more embedded in their businesses, and are thus better positioned to identify new opportunities for continued improvement.

Best-in-Class Technology and Processes. We rely on best-in-class technology to power everything we do. By virtue of our TELUS pedigree, we have built our business with a deep understanding of the importance of technological reliability and availability, fueling our "always-on" carrier-grade network infrastructure. This infrastructure is augmented by our next-generation private and public cloud-based architecture, which enables our complete suite of integrated services. We believe that, unlike most of our peers, we are not encumbered with legacy technology infrastructure. This enables us to be agile, efficient and scalable, which we believe is a competitive advantage. Additionally, the next-generation tools we deploy internally across our over 62,000 team members enable them to more efficiently and effectively carry out their roles on behalf of our clients. For example, our platform is capable of self-learning through advanced machine learning algorithms and employs natural language understanding (NLU) and natural language generation (NLG) to simulate complex human-like dialogue.

We leverage cloud-based data warehouse solutions that provide us with a flexible and scalable architecture. We use application programming interfaces (APIs) that connect into some of our clients' enterprise resource planning, workforce management and other customer data sources that enable us to capture and analyze data and ultimately react more quickly to changing client needs. In addition, with data visualization tools we can look at data quickly from several perspectives. Finally, with our data in the cloud, we are able to run AI models across multiple data sources available to us to drive unique customer results.

Our deep technology expertise also enables us to leverage our proficiency in AI and automation for the benefit of our clients to help them manage their information, derive valuable insights and implement a comprehensive data strategy. At scale, we deliver end-to-end solutions and data engineering capabilities to drive vision and value for our clients. For example, our proprietary AI-powered chatbot platform that we call intelligent TELUS International Assistant (iTIA) not only supports all forms of customer interactions but also provides advanced features, such as sentiment analysis, to provide team members with critical contextual information. iTIA enables faster resolution of customer queries through automation, saving high-value human talent for high-complexity interactions. iTIA can be programmed to access data directly from our clients' back-end systems and to execute authorized transactions on behalf of their customers, for example changing payment methods or account plans.

Globally Scaled and Agile Delivery Model. Over several years we have built a differentiated global delivery model enabled by next-generation technology with the scale and agility needed to best serve our clients. Our over 62,000 team members are strategically located in 53 delivery locations across Asia-Pacific, Central America, Europe and North America. Substantially all of our delivery locations are connected through a carrier-grade infrastructure with correspondingly high resiliency and security. Our fully virtualized, cloud-based infrastructure enables seamless collaboration and enhances our ability to pivot client solutions across multiple regions, time zones and channels.

The sophistication, agility and scale of our delivery capabilities enable us to tailor our delivery strategy in order to respond quickly to shifting client demand as well as idiosyncratic events. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, we were able to continuously serve our clients' needs despite the mandatory closure of many facilities. We shifted work toward digital channels, re-deployed teams across different client accounts and geographies and enabled over 95% of our worldwide team members to work from home. Through our TIAI Data Solutions offering, we have a crowdsourced community of data annotation professionals forming a global community of contributors that also maximizes business availability and business

resiliency. During the COVID-19 pandemic, TIAI Data Solutions' crowdsourced community, which has already been working from home and on flexible schedules, enabled TIAI Data Solutions to continue to seamlessly support its clients.

Proven Leadership Team. We have a proven leadership team with a successful track record of executing our strategic vision, driving growth across our business, integrating acquisitions both operationally and culturally and maintaining our unique culture. Our leaders not only possess significant and diverse skills and experience, but are committed to leading by example and living our corporate values. Our senior leadership team has over 150 years of combined experience, including extensive industry experience within IT and customer experience management, as well as public company experience.

Our Growth Strategy

We are dedicated to building on our current capabilities in digital transformation and customer experience management by deploying the following growth strategies:

Expand Our Current and Potential Services with Existing Clients. We seek to deepen existing client relationships by providing our clients with more of our existing services, as well as developing new adjacent services to address their evolving digital enablement and customer experience needs. We believe we have a significant opportunity to grow within our existing client base by deploying more of our existing solutions, such as cloud migration and content moderation. We have successfully expanded the number of services we offer our top ten clients and plan to similarly expand with the balance of our portfolio. For example, all of our top ten clients use multiple TELUS International services.

Furthermore, we believe that we have visibility into areas of fast-growing and high-value adjacent service offerings that are relevant to our clients by virtue of several factors, including our domain expertise, our strength in both customer experience, IT, AI data annotation services and our ability to understand and anticipate our clients' challenges. We seek to continue to leverage these strengths to identify new opportunities and capitalize on emerging trends to deliver greater value and to further grow within our client base. For example, our relationship with a global eCommerce client started with the provision of customer care services and later expanded to IT services due to the high quality of our work and strength of our technology. Additionally, our ability to hire, onboard and manage a large community of qualified annotators, and further develop our proprietary crowdsourcing platform and tools, positions us to expand our existing relationships with technology and large enterprise clients.

Establish Relationships with New Clients. We believe there are significant untapped opportunities to win new clients across all of our targeted industry verticals. We target potential clients that value customer experience as a brand differentiator. Within this opportunity, we prioritize potential clients that are experiencing significant growth and require a partner capable of evolving with them. We have historically won new clients based upon the strength of our position in the marketplace as well as references from existing clients.

The capabilities and solutions we have developed can be adapted and easily used to meet the needs of clients in additional industry verticals and sub-sectors that are increasingly pressured to transform. We will continue to leverage current processes, services and solutions to design and build new offerings to address new clients' needs for better customer experience management.

Leverage Technology and Process to Drive Continuous Improvement. We strive to continuously iterate and improve upon our operations to optimize the overall efficiency of our organization, enhance operating leverage and margins and better serve our clients. Our organization has over 6,300 "Six Sigma" certified team members that help us better leverage our technologies, processes, policies and practices to improve operational excellence and drive productivity at scale. These capabilities create the opportunity to reinvest in key initiatives and implement best-in-class technologies across functional areas, which we believe will further expand our competitive and operational advantages.

Our approach to innovation includes applying methodologies and technologies internally to evaluate viability and scalability before deploying our solutions to clients. We aim to continue growing both organically and inorganically, and we believe that the returns generated by our focus on technology-enabled efficiency across the organization will increase.

Enhance Core Capabilities with Strategic Acquisitions. We intend to continue to enhance our core capabilities and solutions through acquisitions that support our strategy to design, build and deliver exceptional customer experiences for our clients. We seek out acquisition opportunities that expand the breadth of our service offerings, enhance the depth of our IT capabilities and accelerate our presence in attractive client industry verticals. We seek to acquire companies that have the potential to enhance our capabilities and which we believe will contribute positively to our financial profile and that are culturally aligned with our values. For example, our recent acquisition of Playment further augments the data annotation

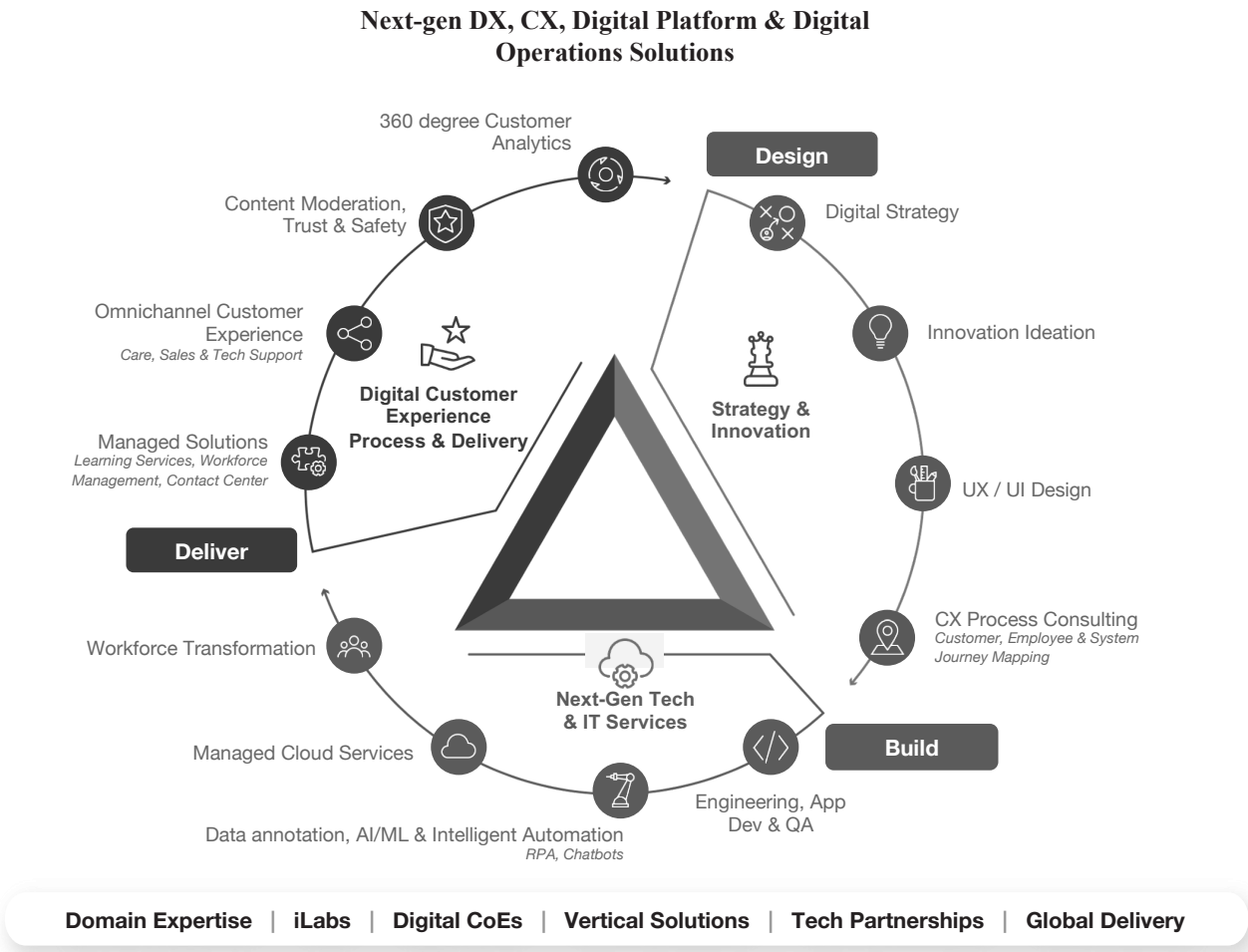
capabilities forming part of TIAI Data Solutions with 2D and 3D image and video annotation, including for computer vision, powering innovations such as autonomous driving, expanding our total addressable market and the set of solutions we are able to offer to our key clients, particularly in our Tech and Games industry vertical.

Solutions and Services

We have built comprehensive, end-to-end capabilities with a mix of industry and technology expertise to support our clients in their customer experience and digital enablement journey. Clients have different requirements, approaches and near- and long-term objectives that need to be balanced effectively to develop deep and enduring relationships. Our go-to-market strategy addresses our client’s needs, in the order of priority that best suits their objectives and with the flexibility to evolve with them as their needs develop.

Our highly skilled and empathetic team together with our deep expertise in customer experience processes, next-generation technologies and expertise within our industry verticals is core to our success. We combine these with our ability to discover, analyze and develop new technologies in our centers of excellence to continuously evolve and expand our solutions and services.

Our services support the full lifecycle of our clients’ digital transformation journeys and enable clients to more quickly embrace next-generation technologies to deliver better business outcomes. We fuel the various stages of our clients’ growth, from their strategic and innovative beginnings to their next-generation tech and IT service needs and to their realization of a vision for CX process and delivery.



Strategy and Innovation—Understand and Define Client Needs to Innovate and Develop Plans

Customer experience is at the heart of any digital transformation; however, implementing a successful CX-centric digital transformation can be a complex undertaking for any organization. With our intuitive design approach, we help our clients design next-generation business practices based not only on transforming technology, but also on transforming processes and culture. We partner with our clients to define their needs, identify their ideal future state and develop strategies that are focused on enabling customer-centric experiences. We advise clients on the best way to re-engineer and re-architect technology systems and our teams of experts develop custom technology solutions to meet those objectives.

Next-Generation Digital Strategy. Our teams advise clients on crafting their long-term strategy roadmap and design scalable processes to help clients achieve their digital enablement goals. We strive for enhanced business outcomes for our clients by focusing on the needs of their end-customers while developing effective strategies together. We help our clients formulate actionable strategies to transform their business model by taking advantage of the new ecosystems, infusing product development with new technologies and building platforms that deliver high-quality customer experiences.

Ideation on Innovation. We help our clients innovate their approach to interactions with customers by collaborating with them in the ideation process. Our approach to ideation leverages not only our strong process and technology expertise but also our experience of delivering empathetic and caring human experiences. Our experts use our centers of excellence and innovation labs to help our clients ideate and innovate. In addition, organic innovation by our team members is encouraged which has resulted in Global Innovation Centers (GIC). For example, our talent acquisition team established a GIC to focus on recruiting practices resulting in deployment of knowledge base bots for onboarding new team members.

UX/UI Design. As online and mobile environments have become increasingly important, our team of experts build human-centered, data-driven experiences that enhance customer loyalty for our clients. Leveraging our design thinking process and skills in visual and experience design, we create intuitive products to deliver meaningful customer experiences. We help clients in various industry verticals to build innovative products customized specifically to their industry and customer needs. We offer comparative and explorative usability tests along with usability evaluation to ensure that the experiences we design and ultimately build and support are both client-centric and technically effective.

CX Process Consulting—including Customer, Employee and System Journey Mapping. Our CX process experts help evaluate customer experience processes for our clients by leveraging their deep understanding of customer experience and related business processes as well as technologies within our clients' particular industry verticals. We leverage our agile methodology to obtain relevant information, perform a value analysis to identify efficiencies and automation opportunities and facilitate process redesign. This creates a comprehensive picture of how our clients engage with their customers and how they can redesign the customer experience processes to deliver improvements in cost, revenue and customer satisfaction.

Next-Gen Tech and IT Services—Building Digital Customer Systems using Next-Gen Technologies

Our clients often need to re-engineer their customer experience systems to provide a seamless, contextual, consistent and personalized customer experience across all channels—digital or human. To do this, they need to modernize their core systems and applications, while at the same time build new solutions that leverage technologies like cloud, mobile, AI, automation, IoT, analytics and more. Combining our expertise in various industry verticals and our deep understanding of applications development, infrastructure and technologies like AI, automation, cloud, mobile and others, we strive to develop solutions that help our clients to deliver the best possible experience to their customers.

Our expertise in delivery of a range of next-generation technologies enables us to build, test, deploy and continually enhance custom applications and integrate and implement customer experience software-as-a-service solutions with other client applications. We help clients re-architect their systems to take advantage of cloud and mobile computing. We use our advanced analytics and AI/ML capabilities to analyze data from internal and external customer databases for our clients. We also work with our clients to improve the efficiency of their IT processes by automating testing and deployment of software. Our experts identify processes within the customer experience journey that could benefit from automation and, where appropriate, implement tools such as chatbots and RPA. We also deploy technologies and productivity tools, real-time natural language processing and data visualization to better equip our team members to run the customer experience processes that are outsourced and entrusted to us by our clients. The key services underlying our Next-Gen Tech and IT Services solution are:

Engineering, Application Development and Quality Assurance (QA). Our end-to-end application development services are designed to transform our clients' customer experience-related application portfolios by supporting the entire application lifecycle. This includes application strategy, application development and modernization, testing, QA, deployment and

continual updates or enhancements. We help our clients develop applications with a cloud and mobile-first approach. This allows clients to leverage cloud delivery for enhanced scalability and flexibility, a critical component for digital enablement. Mobile-first strategies allow clients to take advantage of the customer shift to mobile devices. In addition to supporting web and mobile interfaces, we empower customer engagement across all touchpoints such as progressive web apps, chatbots, voice apps, AR/VR experiences, wearables and others.

We use agile methodology, microservices and APIs to build custom applications. We have capabilities using a range of software engineering technologies and tools to build high-quality software for our clients. We also implement Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) customer applications and integrate them with customized customer experience-related applications or other business applications of clients. We continually enhance custom applications we have developed using DevOps practices and tools.

Our QA and software testing teams work collaboratively with agile development teams to make improvements to the software on an ongoing basis. While our testing teams identify and fix defects and vulnerabilities in software, our QA teams identify and fix software usability issues, such as end-user experience with software, slow load times, and poor navigation. Our QA teams serve as an integral part of clients' software development teams and are embedded within their scrum teams. Test automation is a core component of our QA services which enables our clients to automate manual tasks to minimize dependency on manual testing while at the same time achieving process efficiency, improving software quality and lowering time and costs.

Data Annotation, AI/ML and Intelligent Automation—including RPA and Chatbots. We have expertise in AI technologies and ML to assist our clients to improve customer experience. We provide data annotation in domains such as search relevance, image/video labelling for smart cities, audio transcription and facial recognition to our clients who utilize AI technologies. We also use AI-based conversation bots in customer engagement situations to augment or simulate human interactions enabling 24/7 personalized responses to customers. We use a combination of internally developed and market-available tools to create advanced ML algorithms, as well as NLU and NLG to simulate complex human-like dialogues in our self-learning, enterprise-grade CX platform. We offer flexible deployment models for this technology through adaptive pricing models, and also provide managed services to maintain quality, moderate responses and deliver actionable insights through analytics. Through TIAI Data Solutions, we collect, annotate and validate data in text, images, videos and audio in more than 500 languages and dialects, including for computer vision, for technology companies in social media, search, retail and mobile. With these new capabilities, we can provide our clients with data annotation through various service offerings and the use of a proprietary annotation solutions used in the development of AI algorithms used to power machine learning. These services and solutions help improve functionality and deliver secure, compliant, scalable and high-quality solutions for our clients.

We also use advanced analytics and AI techniques to analyze structured and unstructured consumer datasets to provide a unified data view of end customers' entire transaction history with the client, and derive real-time insights from it to provide a personalized customer experience.

iTIA is our proprietary bot platform, which helps with all forms of customer interactions, from simple to complex. For example, from automating frequently asked questions, routing conversations, collecting feedback, paying bills and booking appointments, our cognitive solution combines the best of innovative technology with enhanced customer experiences and business process intelligence to set the stage for meaningful conversations. Features include sentiment-based routing which recognizes customer sentiment and intuitively directs chats to human support if required, voice-enabled multilingual capabilities, and built-in language translation capabilities to enable users to converse with the bot in their own language.

Our intelligent platform works hand in hand with human agents to enhance the overall customer experience. Moreover, we understand the challenges businesses face in this regard, and as a developer and user of the platform, we can partner with clients to implement to improve business outcomes.

RPA Intelligent Insights is a diagnostic platform tool that aligns human and digital workforce to manage the end-to-end lifecycle of digital co-workers. It measures and tracks performance of each co-worker and enables businesses to make better strategic decisions. RPA Intelligent Insights is open source and can be integrated with market leading RPA platforms.

We work with our clients to identify processes that could benefit from automation. We create a roadmap and combine human and machine intelligence to automate these processes. Through RPA, we are able to leverage technology to efficiently handle the "low-hanging fruit" so that we can keep team members dedicated to the more complex "high-touch" areas of our clients' business.

Managed Cloud Services. We provide migration, implementation and managed services for public cloud, private cloud and multi-cloud hybrid environments to help clients modernize their applications and move their workloads to the appropriate cloud for their business. We assess the current state of our client’s cloud computing strategies and create and implement a customized plan based on their unique business objectives. We integrate these strategies with legacy systems where needed and provide managed services to provide 24/7 support, monitoring, operations management and ensure information safety. We have expertise in all major hyperscale public cloud platforms, such as Google Cloud, Amazon Web Services and Microsoft Azure, and can provide multi-cloud services. We are also able to provide TELUS-hosted services for clients that may prefer private cloud or a hybrid cloud strategy. Leveraging our expertise in cloud-enabled and cloud-native technologies, we can help our clients accelerate their digital innovation and application delivery by rapidly adopting technologies like Containers, Microservices, Serverless and DevOps.

Workforce Transformation. Our clients need specialized, efficient, effective customer experience eco-systems that support their overall vision for their customer’s journey. The output of our CX process consulting creates an executable strategy for our clients to make a thorough and dramatic change to their customer experience teams and resource utilization. With our domain expertise, we build best practice workforce solutions using innovative people and digital solution combinations.

CX Process and Delivery—Delivering exceptional customer experience

We use our customer experience process expertise as well as our highly skilled, empathetic and engaged teams to provide exceptional, integrated customer experiences. As the environments in which our clients operate are dynamic and constantly changing, we analyze customer behavior using advanced analytics techniques to understand what our client’s customers prioritize, and recommend the most appropriate service models. Our global delivery platform enables us to service clients across geographies and customize the delivery strategy according to their evolving needs.

Managed Solutions—including Learning Services, Workforce Management, Contact Center. We believe our managed solutions expertise is not easy to replicate and, as our clients experience the benefit of these solutions, they seek to leverage our solutions for their internal teams.

Learning Excellence Solutions. Working in partnership with our clients, we combine strategy, curriculum and learning technology to deliver an optimized customer experience. For quick and proven team member on-boarding, our “new hire toolkit” can be fully customized to support our client’s brand, culture and learning objectives. Likewise, our customized knowledge bases provide their team members with the tools and knowledge they need to support customers.

Workforce Management Services. A balance of people, processes and technology to continuously optimize supply and demand. When it comes to workforce management, also referred to as workforce optimization, constant optimization is a key priority. For our clients, our consultative approach and global standardization delivers workforce efficiencies across vendor and captive sites. From planning and forecasting, to scheduling and real-time analysis, to reporting and optimization, we focus on driving significant value in our clients’ operations.

Contact Center-as-a-Service. Our cloud-based CCaaS application platform delivers a wide array of customer engagement tools designed to empower team members with omnichannel capabilities, enhanced processes and data-backed, real-time intelligence. Our CCaaS technology is the foundation to our “work-at-home” or “work anywhere” solution. It also integrates with remote virtual desktops, as well as a full suite of customer service solutions including remote and digital talent acquisition, remote training and remote workforce management.

Omnichannel Customer Experience—including Care, Sales and Tech Support. We operate CX processes for our clients to provide a seamless, consistent, and personalized customer experience to customers across all channels and devices they use while engaging with our clients. We support customer experience processes, including customer care, sales growth and client retention, and technical support, using omnichannel capabilities across voice, email, chat, social media, and video.

We empower our clients to use every customer touchpoint as a brand-building opportunity and to create meaningful human connections with their customers. We support our clients in customer acquisition, customer onboarding, welcome and win-back programs, loyalty and retention programs, cross-sell and up-sell opportunities. We also provide tech support with a focus on not only automating it wherever relevant but also “humanizing” it. We provide services using self-serve options and employ team members for more complex issues or exception handling. For example, we are also increasingly using our expertise in CX processes to improve patient interactions and deliver better outcomes for healthcare providers, payers and pharmaceuticals service providers.

Content Moderation, Trust and Safety. Our approach to content moderation enables clients to keep their users safe and manage their online reputation. Our clients understand that using trusted platforms promotes improved user experiences, thereby driving user growth and revenue. We combine digital tools with human support to provide a robust trust and safety framework to monitor our clients’ businesses. Our customizable and scalable content management solutions can also help clients boost their social media presence, increase their user base and attract more customers through social and e-commerce channels. We offer dynamic hyper-localized moderation, covering client policies that incorporate local regulatory standards where applicable. Spanning 28 countries and covering over 50 languages, our global team is sensitive to, and understands the importance of, considering the cultural, regional and sociopolitical nuances of local markets in their reviews. In addition, our moderation services also extend to verifying advertisements for compliance and protecting online marketplaces, as well as peer-to-peer group monitoring that is prevalent in today’s gaming platforms.





We develop highly trained and well-supported resilient team members who we refer to as “digital first responders” and who are supported by advanced, automated AI and digital moderation tools specifically designed to help brands safeguard their user communities by actively screening and removing threatening, offensive, illegal or otherwise inappropriate content or actions that contravene our clients’ policies and community guidelines.

Core to our solution is a specialized talent acquisition and hiring process. The short- and long-term well-being of our team members is considered from the beginning of the relationship. We remain keenly aware of the potential concerns that may arise as team members review raw user-generated content, which is why trying to hire team members with the right character, skills and experience contributes to creating a resilient team. In addition, we establish realistic expectations of our moderators. Beginning with the interview process and extending to the new hire training, we set very specific program expectations that outline the type of content to anticipate, including details of the types of extreme content they may be exposed to and how to handle the unexpected.

We believe our program is different because we focus on well-being management through a variety of programs, including workflow rotation that is based on volume and severity of content screened and mental health counselor input. We also conduct relevant training for different work options, tools and knowledge built in other industries to help manage stress and build resilience. We have developed and continue to evolve our psychosocial risk approach, which was developed by psychology experts.

Our digital first responders are typically direct team members. We are prudent in our use of part-time employees as this approach generally does not fit the objectives of our content moderation programs.

Adjacent to content moderation and part of our broader Trust and Safety program, fraud prevention has become more critical across all industries with businesses struggling to keep up. Our service offering is focused on promoting ethical conduct, identification verification, and profile validations combating asset misappropriation, managing fraudulent statements and preventing corruption or any other unlawful activity such as account takeovers. We provide effective trust and safety solutions tailored to the needs of our industry verticals, as further detailed in the chart below.

 Games	 eCommerce & FinTech	 Social Media	 Travel Tech
<p>Client Need</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize content infractions to preserve player base Enforce rules of conduct to maintain player safety Protect players from self-harm Monitor leaderboards and prevent fraud <p>Scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Player chat moderation Player safety Forum/community moderation Spam regulation Esports monitoring 	<p>Client Need</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor merchant accounts and transactions Identify and remove fake reviews and products <p>Scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unauthorized transactions, stolen cards, chargebacks Phishing Identify verification Product/User review moderation Compliance screening 	<p>Client Need</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand moderation scope to new languages Maximize moderation accuracy and speed Standardize moderation workflows <p>Scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> User generated content moderation (text, image, video) Ad moderation 	<p>Client Need</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster safe guest experiences Protect platform integrity – brand and user community <p>Scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guest & Host safety Fraud prevention & Claims assessment Guest review moderation Identity verification

360-Degree Customer Analytics. We offer customer journey analytics services that provide clients with a 360-degree view of the relationships and contacts their customers have across all points of interaction along their journey with the client. We integrate data from various points of interaction customers have with the client across multiple channels into an insightful

timeline. We use advanced analytics techniques to analyze millions of events in order to produce predictive interactions for customers. This includes analysis such as journey mapping, speech analytics, automated quality management, predictive recommendations, user experience intelligence, and event-based notifications.

Our Delivery Model

We use an agile global delivery model to provide next-generation customer experiences to clients. Substantially all of our delivery locations are connected through a carrier-grade infrastructure backed by cloud technologies, enabling globally distributed and virtualized teams and high resiliency and security. We are unencumbered by legacy infrastructure, which we believe is a competitive advantage. Our agile delivery model enables us to augment or seamlessly redeploy teams across different geographic locations and client accounts. The interconnectedness of our teams and ability to seamlessly shift interactions between physical and digital channels enables us to tailor our delivery strategy to clients' evolving needs. It also allows us to respond to changes in demand or adapt to idiosyncratic events with agility. We also deployed solutions like bots, web-chats and emails as customers of our clients migrated to digital channels. The speed and quality with which we are able to respond is in large part due to the agile nature of our global delivery model and the investments we have made in the technology infrastructure to run the delivery network.

Our delivery locations, from where our team members serve our clients, are strategically selected based on a number of factors, including access to diverse, skilled talent, proximity to clients and an ability to deliver our services over multiple time zones and in multiple languages. The global reach of our delivery locations enables us to deliver our full suite of solutions across geographies and customize the delivery strategy for our clients according to their evolving needs. We have established a presence in key global markets, which supply us with qualified, cutting-edge technology talent and have been recognized as an employer of choice in many of these markets. We believe that our global and diverse team members have the nuanced cultural knowledge and empathy to deliver all of our services.

Within TIAI Data Solutions, we use a crowdsourcing model, which allows us to access talent that is global, flexible and scales to meet the geographic, demographic or cultural data needs of our clients across different parts of the world. Annotators are provided with purpose-built educational materials and tools, and through our proprietary platform, we have the ability to track each annotators' efficiency, virtually oversee quality management protocols, and process payments to our annotators across more than 88 countries. This AI community is organized through a framework that provides for annotator sourcing, education and management that is supported by team members around the world.

In Asia-Pacific, we have 12 delivery locations. Our talent acquisition in Asia-Pacific benefits from a local emphasis on education creating a highly qualified workforce with extensive language capabilities. In India and the Philippines, for example, we are able to attract skilled team members with expertise in next-generation technology with substantial language capabilities. Through our caring culture, we are able to engage and develop these team members which leads to higher tenure and proficiency.

In Central America, we have eight delivery locations in close proximity to our large North America client base. Our team members in Central America are drawn from a large population of fluent English and Spanish speakers. In our delivery locations in Central America, we benefit from developed telecom and energy infrastructure. In Guatemala, we benefit from an engaged workforce and regionally competitive labor costs. In El Salvador, we gain access to a young and educated population.

In Europe, we have 29 delivery locations, with a number of these locations being in close proximity to client locations. Our multi-lingual team members are selected from a skilled talent pool in a centrally located geographic location. For example, in Bulgaria, we are able to employ an educated and skilled team; in Romania, there is a large talent pool with technology skills; and in Ireland, talent converges from many global origination points, creating a diversified talent pool. We also have extensive coverage in Germany, where we can focus on meeting the high demand for German-language support but also benefit from the availability of many skilled workers, who are drawn to Germany as one of the largest global and European Union economies. In Turkey, as a transcontinental country that sits between Europe and Asia, we benefit from multilingual resources who speak Turkish, Kurdish and Arabic.

In North America, we have four delivery locations and recruit from a skilled talent pool with geographic proximity to many of our largest clients. Additionally, North America is where the majority of our sales, marketing, operational support and services team members work from a virtual office environment, which facilitates collaboration, and in some cases collocation, with our clients. A flexible work environment enables us to attract and retain talent, improve agility, operational efficiency and productivity of our organization, as well as enable robust business continuity planning.

The workspaces in our delivery locations are designed to inspire and promote productivity. We leverage virtual and in-person site visits to both prospective team members and clients to showcase the strength of our engaged workforce and modern delivery locations. We have technology partnerships with Appian, Automation Anywhere, Blue Prism, Cisco, Google Cloud, iTopia, Salesforce, Thrio, UiPath, Upstreamworks, Verint and Workvivo to support our delivery model.

Clients

We work with global and disruptive brands across industry verticals in which exceptional customer experience is critical. Global industry leaders expect long-term partnerships and are focused on digital transformation, while disruptive brands seek agile and culturally aligned partners that can reliably scale operations to support their business and geographical expansion aspirations. We respond to their needs by delivering on our promise of globally scalable customer experience and innovation while demonstrating cultural affinity. By engaging them across the design-build-deliver lifecycle, we forge long-term relationships where we are regarded as the partner of choice for their digital transformation journey. As a customer-first organization, we focus on driving global service excellence and sustaining long-term relationships with our clients, often expanding our relationship through multiple lines of business and driving year-over-year revenue growth.

Today, our clients include companies across the following high-growth verticals: Tech and Games, Communications and Media, eCommerce and FinTech, Healthcare and Travel and Hospitality. In 2021, Tech and Games, Communications and Media, and eCommerce and FinTech represented approximately 46%, 24% and 12%, respectively, of our revenue. We have several key client relationships. Our relationship with TELUS, our second largest client, part of our Communications and Media vertical, and our controlling shareholder, in particular, has been instrumental to our success. TELUS provides significant revenue visibility, stability and growth. In fiscal 2021, 2020 and 2019, revenue from TELUS represented approximately 16.1%, 19.6% and 26.2% of our revenues, respectively. Our largest client for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, a leading social media company and part of our Tech and Games vertical, accounted for approximately 17.7% and 15.6% of our revenue for fiscal 2021 and 2020, respectively. Our third largest client, Google, also part of our Tech and Games vertical, accounted for approximately 11.0%, 7.5% and 12.2% of our revenue for the fiscal years ended 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. In fiscal 2021, our top ten clients represented approximately 61% of our revenue, as compared to 62% in 2020 and 67% in 2019.

Our clients include some of the leading social networks and search engines, as well as high 2017 to 2021-growth online games, ride sharing and real estate technology companies. These companies place a premium on high-quality brand experience and entrust us to represent their brands because of our quality, differentiated approach to delivering innovative, end-to-end CX solutions and carrier-grade technology infrastructure.

As evidenced by the length, size and diversity of programs from our top ten clients, our focus on service excellence consistently places us in a position to win new business. Our clients assess us against a variety of quality metrics that they define to evaluate the operational performance of their service providers, such as net promoter score, customer satisfaction, likelihood to recommend, and customer effort. We have often exceeded the targets that our clients set for us, which is part of our commitment to delivering superior customer experiences.

Sales

We have a robust sales strategy focused on profitably increasing revenues from existing clients and generating sales from new clients within our targeted verticals. Our holistic sales approach involves our “hunters”, “farmers” (also referred to as “client relationship managers”), sales engineers, digital experts, digital services solutions teams and senior leaders. We run a highly coordinated sales and marketing organization that comprises strategy, solution design and bid management, marketing, lead generation, sales and account teams. We organize and track our sales and marketing activity by our industry verticals: Tech and Games, Communications and Media, eCommerce and FinTech, Healthcare and Travel and Hospitality. Our industry vertical-focused approach enables us to scale at speed and provide comprehensive solutions. We currently have over 200 team members in our sales, sales support, customer relationship management, and marketing teams located across our four geographic regions. As a client-centric organization, every one of our over 62,000 team members is part of our sales effort by either directly leading our sales pursuits or by supporting sales activities. This mindset demonstrates our intense focus on exceptional service for our clients.

We have well-defined criteria for targeting sales opportunities with new and existing clients. Our target clients are companies that are looking to strengthen and maintain their brands based on innovation, quality and a customer-centric approach, companies whose values are similar to ours and companies that prioritize digital disruption and automation. Prospects are typically disruptive players in technology-focused sectors where buyer preference aligns with our core strengths. For new clients, this criteria includes: potential for significant scale; unique needs not easily solved by traditional outsourcing; accelerated decision making; the need for a provider to help lead it through its digital transformation; interesting and engaging

opportunities for our team members; and targeted geographic clusters. For existing clients, we target additional growth opportunities by assigning dedicated senior relationship owners, investing in research and solutions and leveraging marketing support for our strategic and growth clients. We do this by developing deep relationships with several key decision makers at each of our clients, including customer experience officers and other senior members responsible for CX. These connections provide invaluable insight into our clients' needs.

Our overall market and account-specific strategies help guide our lead generation efforts. We market our services to both existing and potential clients through our business development team and our customer relationship managers. Our sales governance process is established to provide thorough oversight over every deal by the core elements of our business, including operations, sales, finance, human relations and other relevant functions to achieve the right coordination across the business.

We actively and routinely evaluate the performance of our sales team against established quotas and by tracking total contract value and current in-year revenue of our "sales funnel". These potential revenues are probability-weighted, organized by vertical and separated into four stages, each representing varying degrees of likelihood that potential service contracts will be converted to sales. We have rigorous management and reporting procedures focused on maintaining the accuracy, integrity and quality of our sales funnel. Our teams bring years of industry-specific expertise to sales engagements and they understand the unique requirements and challenges of our disruptive technology clients and how to build a relationship that can scale and adapt with their changing needs.

We have a disciplined proposal management process that has been designed to deliver an accurate assessment of the opportunities we identify. Throughout the process, we carefully evaluate opportunities not only for projected profitability, but also for cultural alignment. Once an opportunity has been identified, our proposal management process starts with opportunity evaluation by working closely with the sales and CRM teams. This is followed by solution design which includes design and pricing input from various teams, including senior leaders, strategists, human resources, workforce management and IT. After this stage, pricing is generated by thoroughly reviewing various pricing components, followed by a systematic and documented proposal governance process that includes credit approval and legal, regulatory and tax reviews. Finally, a proposal is drafted and the proposed solution and deal structure are reviewed by senior leaders. Once approved, the final step involves creation of sales contracts and other legal documents based on the approved proposal.

Existing Clients. We strive to deeply entrench ourselves with our clients, adding value and delivering exceptional performance over time, which enables us to grow with them into the future. In our initial engagement with a client, which usually relates to a program in one or two lines of business, we seek to achieve operational excellence, after which we aim to expand the scope of our engagement into multiple lines of business, service offerings and geographies, and become more embedded in our clients' businesses. We then benefit from being better positioned to help our clients identify new partnership opportunities.

We are increasingly using a co-innovation model through which we seek to continuously improve and innovate our solutions together with our clients in a manner tailored to their requirements. We use the experience and knowledge we gain from each service we provide to a client to learn about its business and processes to identify additional opportunities for value creation and service delivery. We build strong relationships with our clients' key senior executives involved in designing and implementing the customer experience and digital journey. We use these connections to ensure client service levels are maintained, share technology and industry developments, and to seek out new, high complexity, profitable opportunities with high-quality delivery.

New Clients. We seek to create relationships with new clients that see CX/DX as a brand differentiator and value our solutions and services. Our sales and engineering teams are trained to seek out deals and opportunities within their business divisions by continuously identifying trends. We use our delivery locations to refine our capabilities, discover and analyze the latest technology trends and leverage horizontal capabilities across industry verticals. Opportunities are identified in both traditional and digitally focused areas of the Company. Once potential clients are identified, we seek to engage with the management and IT personnel of the prospective client, by assigning a team of specialists, solutions and sales and engineering teams who work in a structured and disciplined way to design and propose offerings. Our framework enables us to gain a thorough understanding of the prospective client's business model along with their technology architecture and infrastructure to arrive at bespoke and holistic solutions that span design, build and deliver.

We also acquire new clients outside of our traditional framework. We have gained, and expect to continue to gain, new clients through referenceable relationships and through acquisitions. Client lists and prospects gained through acquisitions are reviewed to identify revenue expansion opportunities due to our geographic coverage, language capabilities and cross-selling potential. In our experience, our existing clients often provide references based upon our track record of excellent performance, which has led to new sales. Furthermore, we gain new clients as the decision makers from existing clients move to new

companies. We believe the deep and strong relationships we build with these decision makers are enduring and often lead to opportunities at their new companies.

Our approach to client engagement has enabled us to steadily grow our client base and build long-term relationships, which we have leveraged to expand revenue from our clients over time. We have experienced steady growth in our client base, consistently gaining new clients annually.

Marketing

We believe we have a unique brand appeal that is recognized and appreciated globally. We seek to be the provider of choice for global brands who value premium CX/DX and we are widely recognized for our caring culture. We focus on driving demand and brand awareness through a combination of thought leadership content on the overall industry and vertical and horizontal solutions, web marketing, industry recognition in the form of awards and rankings and customer events, which appeal to both clients and team members.

Thought Leadership. We leverage our content to enhance awareness of our brand and expertise and have partnered with industry experts, such as SuperData, and analyst research firms, such as IDC, Frost & Sullivan, and Everest Group, to create white papers. We continue to research emerging CX and DX trends, challenges, and focus areas in the industries we serve and periodically publish our findings through blog articles and brochures. We also use these findings to serve our clients with thought leadership to identify opportunities for growth and innovation.

Digital Marketing. Our strong media presence and engagement through our website and social media presence drive lead generation, brand awareness and sales each year. Through the launch of TELUS International Studios, a dedicated podcast channel, we share CX/DX success and insights by partnering with leading brands and industry experts. Our global marketing teams leverage state-of-the-art marketing automation tools to capture and nurture leads from across channels and integrate them with our global sales operations. Our ability to amplify our content through various search engine optimization and management initiatives, including ad campaigns, has helped drive an increase in web traffic, which enables prospective clients to more easily find us.

Recognition. We have earned numerous industry recognition and awards by participating in industry evaluation reports conducted by research firms such as Gartner, Everest Group, Frost & Sullivan, NelsonHall, IDC MarketScape and HfS Research. Recent awards include:

- Everest Group's *CXM Services PEAK Matrix 2021—Leader*, which we earned for the third consecutive year;
- the IAOP Global Outsourcing 100, to which we were named for the fifth consecutive year;
- the IDC's MarketScape - Worldwide Digital Customer Care Services - Leader; and
- HfS's Top 10 Digital Contact Center Services, top 3 placement.

We are frequently recognized by various global and regional professional bodies as a desirable place to work among top employers globally for our engaging culture and our commitment to corporate social responsibility. We leverage this recognition to showcase the strength and success of our abilities to clients who seek industry-leading digital transformation partners.

Public Relations. Our marketing strategy includes brand positioning through targeted news coverage in business publications such as Forbes, Fast Company, Fortune, Inc. and CEO Today. We also manage a structured pipeline of upcoming press releases covering analyst relations, business updates, product launches and management and team member updates.

Competition

The sectors in which we compete are global, fragmented, and rapidly evolving. We face competition primarily from:

- in-house technology and customer experience management teams;
- digital transformation services providers such as Endava, EPAM and Globant;
- globally diversified IT and BPO service providers such as Accenture, Cognizant, Genpact and WNS;

- customer experience providers such as 24-7 Intouch, TaskUs, Teleperformance S.A. and Webhelp; and
- single-threaded data annotation providers such as Appen.

We believe that the main competitive factors in our business include digital capabilities, comprehensiveness of offerings, vertical and process expertise, global delivery capabilities, team member engagement and retention, reputation, track record and financial stability. We believe that we compete favorably with respect to each of these factors.

Oversight of ESG

Our board of directors and senior leaders believe that taking ESG matters into account in decision-making is important to the long-term sustainability and viability of the company. As we embark on launching our ESG program, our board applies an ESG lens to corporate strategy development and decision-making. In 2021, our board tasked the governance and nominating committee with overseeing our progress towards our ESG priorities. Our governance and nominating committee meets at least once each quarter and otherwise as necessary. This committee has identified our chief legal officer (CLO) as point-person on governance and the chief corporate officer (CCO) as point-person on all ESG-related matters. The CLO and CCO report directly to our president and CEO. Moving forward, the CCO and members of the management team will provide updates to the governance and nominating committee and to our board on goal-setting, challenges and progress related to our ESG priorities.

Our board-approved ESG priorities are:

- hiring, motivating and promoting diverse and talented team members who exceed customer expectations, including through impact sourcing programs;
- giving back to the communities where we live, work and serve by creating meaningful, lasting impact through the efforts of our team members;
- supporting a sustainable planet for all by supporting the principles of refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle, repurpose; and
- adhering to principles of strong corporate governance.

Corporate Social Responsibility

At TELUS International, corporate social responsibility (CSR) and giving back to the communities in which we operate is an integral part of our culture, and we believe a key factor in the success of our company. We believe that the focus of operating as a socially responsible company serves to motivate and deepen the engagement of our team members, builds stronger relationships with our clients and team members and positively impacts the communities in which we operate.

We understand the relationship between the success of our Company and the well-being of the communities in which we live, work and serve. Many of our team members and clients take great pride in bringing meaningful change to their own communities. Our “TELUS Days of Giving” are annual volunteer events that unite thousands of our global team members around a common cause. Since 2007, almost 225,000 TELUS International volunteers have impacted the lives of more than 250,000 people across the globe. These projects have helped support a wide range of causes such as education, healthcare, housing, the environment, children’s safety, community development, employment, entrepreneurship, diversity and inclusion in several countries, including Bulgaria, El Salvador, Guatemala, India, Ireland, the Philippines, Romania and the United States. TELUS Days of Giving events have entailed building schools in Central America, refurbishing centers for young children in Eastern Europe, constructing entire villages for the homeless in the Philippines and planting trees. In 2021, we also hosted virtual running challenges around the world to raise funds for a number of our charitable organizations, distributed hygiene kits and school supplies to students in need, delivered care packages to healthcare workers, among other initiatives. We are dedicated to creating ongoing, lasting partnerships with both our CSR partners and clients, who share our sense of social purpose. Some examples of our initiatives include:

Community Boards. We encourage our team members across the globe to stay active in their communities, including through our TELUS International Community Boards in the Philippines, Guatemala, El Salvador, Bulgaria and Romania. Since 2011, our Community Boards have distributed approximately \$4.6 million to local charities impacting more than 1.2 million people. Community Boards bring together local community leaders, as well as our own local tenured team leaders, to support multiple grassroots charities in communities that may otherwise lack access to the resources they need to accomplish their social missions.

HOPE (Helping Our People through Education). HOPE is an eight- to ten-month program that teaches English and various job skills to students in Central America; upon completion, they are provided with an opportunity to secure long-term employment at TELUS International, with the goal of enabling them to support themselves and their families.

The “Give” After-School Program. For eleven years, our volunteers in El Salvador have been actively involved in improving the education of young children. In partnership with Glasswing International, our volunteers lead after-school programs, sharing their skills in arts, sports and academics.

Team Member Resource Groups. We support affinity groups for our team members. Spectrum, our resource group for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, two-spirited, queer and allied team members, helps create a more diverse and inclusive work environment at TELUS International through social activism, education and community events. Connections is a women’s network at TELUS International that seeks to create an inclusive community and connect women in the Company through mentorship, speaker events, panels, workshops and other career development opportunities.

Our prioritization of CSR is intended to provide all of our stakeholders with a shared sense of social purpose. Many of our clients join us to take part in our TELUS Day of Giving events around the globe each year, enabling us to work hand-in-hand with them to make a difference in improving the lives of children, enhancing education and alleviating extreme poverty. It is this kind of partnership that we aspire to create and that we believe is important to our current and future success.

Intellectual Property

We rely on a combination of copyright, trademark, service mark and trade secret laws in North America, Europe, and various countries in Asia-Pacific and Central America, along with contractual restrictions, monitoring programs and service providers, to establish and protect our intellectual property and proprietary rights. We also license third-party software, open source software and other technologies that are used in the provision of or incorporated into some elements of our services. Many parts of our business are reliant on proprietary technology and/or licensed technology, including open source software. See “Item 3D—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—We rely upon third-party providers of “cloud” computing services to operate certain aspects of our services and any disruption of or interference with our use of these cloud providers or increase in cost of their services could adversely impact our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows”. We have also entered into a trademark licensing agreement with TELUS that allows us to use the “TELUS” brand in our business. See “Item 7B—Related Party Transactions—Our Relationship with TELUS—Trademark License Agreement” for a description of this agreement. Pursuant to the terms of that agreement we support TELUS in registering, monitoring, opposing and taking appropriate steps to protect TELUS and TELUS International’s right to use the TELUS brand wherever we operate.

We control access to and use of our proprietary technology and other confidential information through the use of internal and external controls, policies and contractual protections with team members, contractors and clients. We control and monitor access to our software, documentation, proprietary technology and other confidential information and confirm ownership of our intellectual property wherever appropriate. Our policy is to require all team members and independent contractors to assign to us any inventions, trade secrets, works of authorship, developments, processes and other intellectual property generated by them on our behalf. In the case of senior team members, we place these obligations in employment agreements. We also require all team members to agree to protect our confidential information and provide annual training reminding them of the importance of these obligations. In addition, the service agreements we enter into with our clients include protections of our intellectual property rights and include appropriate confidentiality provisions.

See “Item 3D—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Our business could be materially and adversely affected if we do not protect our intellectual property or if our services are found to infringe on the intellectual property of others” for a more comprehensive description of risks related to our intellectual property, proprietary rights and agreements with third parties.

Regulation

We are subject to a number of national, state, provincial and local laws and regulations in Canada, the United States and in each of the countries where we provide our services and where we operate our delivery locations. These laws and regulations cover a wide range of areas including anti-corruption, internal and disclosure control obligations, data privacy and protection, wage-and-hour standards, employment and labor relations, trade protections and restrictions, import and export control, tariffs, taxation, sanctions, data and transaction processing security, payment card industry data security standards, records management, user-generated content hosted on websites we operate, privacy practices, data residency, corporate governance, anti-trust and competition, team member and third-party complaints, telemarketing regulations, telephone consumer regulations, government affairs and other regulatory requirements affecting trade and investment. Some of the laws and

regulations to which we are subject, and the interpretations of those laws and regulations, are still evolving and being tested in courts and could be applied or interpreted in unanticipated ways that could harm our business. See “Item 3D—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—We and our clients are subject to laws and regulations globally, which increases the difficulty of compliance and may involve significant costs and risks. Any failure to comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, financial condition and cash flows”.

The terms of our service contracts typically require that we comply with applicable laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which we provide the services or in the jurisdictions where our clients are located. In certain cases, we are contractually required to comply with laws and regulations that apply to our clients, but not to us, and sometimes our clients require us to take specific steps intended to make it easier for them to comply with their applicable laws. In certain of our service contracts, our clients undertake to inform us about laws and regulations that may apply to us in jurisdictions in which they are located.

Labor and Employment. We are subject to laws and regulations governing our relationships with our team members in all countries where our team members reside. These laws and regulations include wage and hour requirements, work and safety conditions, benefits, citizenship requirements, work permits and travel restrictions, human and civil rights legislation and privacy laws.

Data Protection. We are typically required to process, and sometimes collect and/or store sensitive data of our clients and their customers, including, but not limited to, personal data regulated by the GDPR in the European Union, The Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act and equivalent provincial statutes in Canada, the California Consumer Privacy Act and the California Invasion of Privacy Act in California, the Personal Data Protection Bill of 2018 in India, the Data Privacy Act of 2012 in the Philippines, and similar laws and regulations in each of the countries in which we operate and where we provide services. This data may include personally identifiable information such as names, addresses, social security numbers, personal health information, credit card account numbers, checking and savings account numbers and payment history records, such as account closures and returned checks. In addition, we collect and store data regarding our team members. The laws and regulations we are subject to impose various data protection requirements and other industry-specific regulations. The GDPR, for example, imposes privacy and data security compliance obligations and penalties for noncompliance. In particular, the GDPR has introduced numerous privacy-related changes for companies operating within and outside the European Union, including greater control for, and rights granted to, data subjects, increased data portability for European Union consumers, data breach notification requirements, restrictions on automated decision-making and increased fines. Additionally, foreign governments outside of the European Union are also taking steps to fortify their data privacy laws and regulations. For example, Brazil, India, the Philippines, certain countries in Central America and Asia and certain U.S. states where we operate and in some of the other countries where our client’s customers reside have implemented or are considering GDPR-like data protection laws which could impact our engagements with clients (existing and potential), vendors and team members in those countries. We actively monitor data and privacy regulations in the countries in which we operate and in the countries where our clients’ customers reside to ensure we develop policies and processes responsive to new regulations. See “Item 3D—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—The unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or confidential client and customer data could expose us to protracted and costly litigation, damage our reputation and cause us to lose clients”.

Consumer Protection. As many of the services we provide involve our team engaging directly with the customers of our clients in a wide variety of interactions, we are subject to consumer protection laws and regulations related to these interactions in Canada, the United States and in the other countries in which we operate, including those related to telemarketing services, debt collection, credit reporting, healthcare-related data and in some cases the removal of prescribed content from social media sites.

Taxation. Several of our facilities, primarily located in the Philippines and India, benefit from tax incentives designed to encourage foreign investment. In the Philippines, these incentives are administered by the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) and initially provide a four-year tax exemption for each PEZA registered location, followed by a preferential tax rate of 5% of gross profit. The CREATE Act, signed into law in March 2021, grandfathers existing incentives but limits the 5% tax on gross profit period to 10 years. CREATE established a new incentive program with similar benefits including an income tax exemption period followed by either the 5% preferential tax on gross profit or the proposed regular corporate tax rate of 25% but with enhanced tax deductions. Certain of our delivery locations in India, which were established in Special Economic Zones, are eligible for tax incentives that are expected to be phased out commencing 2024 through 2034. These delivery locations were eligible for a 100% income tax exemption for the first five years of operation and a 50% exemption for a period of up to 10 years thereafter if certain conditions are met. Additionally, there were new delivery locations established during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, which are eligible for tax incentives until 2034. See “Item 3D Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Our financial condition could be negatively affected if countries reduce or withdraw tax

benefits and other incentives currently provided to companies within our industry or if we are no longer eligible for these benefits”, “Item 3D—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Our business may not develop in ways that we currently anticipate and demand for our services may be reduced due to negative reaction to offshore / nearshore outsourcing or automation from the public”, “Item 3D—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Tax legislation and the results of actions by taxing authorities may have an adverse effect on our operations and our overall tax rate”, “Item 3D—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Certain income of our non-Canadian subsidiaries may be taxable in Canada, and if the Canadian tax authorities were to successfully dispute the quantum of such income, our tax expense and tax liability may increase”, “Item 3D—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Subordinate Voting Shares—There could be adverse tax consequence for our shareholders in the United States if we are a passive foreign investment company”.

C. Organizational Structure

TELUS is our controlling shareholder. See “Item 7A—Major Shareholders”. As at December 31, 2021, we have the following “significant subsidiaries”, as such term is defined in Rule 1-02 of Regulation S-X under the Securities Act, all of which are directly or indirectly wholly-owned:

- TELUS International Philippines, Inc. (Philippines)
- TELUS International Services Limited - Transactel International Services Limited merged with TELUS International Services Limited effective as of December 31, 2021 with the merged entity being called TELUS International Services Limited (Ireland)
- TELUS International AI Inc. (Delaware)

D. Property, Plant And Equipment

At December 31, 2021, we had 53 delivery locations and global operations in 28 countries. We also have two corporate offices located in Toronto and Vancouver. All of our facilities are leased, with a total leased area of approximately 360,000 square meters (approximately 3,875,000 square feet).

ITEM 4A UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 5 OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

A. Operating Results

Overview

We are a leading digital customer experience (CX) innovator that designs, builds and delivers next-generation solutions, including AI and content moderation, for global and disruptive brands. Our services support the full lifecycle of our clients’ digital transformation journeys and enable them to more quickly embrace next-generation digital technologies to deliver better business outcomes. We work with our clients to shape their digital vision and strategies, design scalable processes and identify opportunities for innovation and growth. We bring to bear expertise in advanced technologies and processes, as well as a deep understanding of the challenges faced by all of our clients, including some of the largest global brands, when engaging with their customers. Over the last 17 years, we have built comprehensive, end-to-end capabilities with a mix of industry and digital technology expertise to support our clients in their customer experience and digital enablement transformations.

TELUS International was born out of an intense focus on customer service excellence, continuous improvement and a values-driven culture under the ownership of TELUS Corporation, a leading communications and information technology company in Canada. Since our founding, we have made a number of significant organic investments and acquisitions, with the goal of better serving our growing portfolio of global clients. We have expanded our agile delivery model to access highly qualified talent in multiple geographies, including Asia-Pacific, Central America, Europe and North America, and developed a broader set of complex, digital-centric capabilities.

We believe our ability to help clients realize better business outcomes begins with the talented team members we dedicate to supporting our clients because customer experience delivered by empathetic, highly skilled and engaged teams is key to providing a high-quality brand experience. We have a unique and differentiated culture that places people and a shared

set of values at the forefront of everything we do. Over the past decade, we have made a series of investments in our people predicated upon the core philosophy that our “caring culture” drives sustainable team member engagement, retention and customer satisfaction.

We have expanded our focus across multiple industry verticals, targeting clients who believe exceptional customer experience is critical to their success. Higher growth technology companies, in particular, have embraced our service offerings and quickly become our largest and most important industry vertical. We believe we have a category-defining value proposition with a unique approach to combining both digital transformation and CX capabilities.

We have built comprehensive, end-to-end capabilities with a mix of industry and digital technology expertise to support our clients in their customer experience and digital enablement journeys. Our services support the full scope of our clients’ digital transformations and enable clients to more quickly embrace next-generation digital technologies to deliver better business outcomes. We provide strategy and innovation, next-generation technology and IT services, and CX process and delivery solutions to fuel our clients’ growth. Our highly skilled and empathetic team members together with our deep expertise in customer experience processes, next-generation technologies and expertise within our industry verticals are core to our success. We combine these with our ability to discover, analyze and innovate with new digital technologies in our centres of excellence to continuously evolve and expand our solutions and services.

We have built an agile delivery model with global scale to support next-generation, digitally-led customer experiences. Substantially all of our delivery locations are connected through a carrier-grade infrastructure backed by cloud technologies, enabling globally distributed and virtualized teams. The interconnectedness of our teams and ability to seamlessly shift interactions between physical and digital channels enables us to tailor our delivery strategy to clients’ evolving needs. We have over 62,000 team members in 53 delivery locations and global operations across 28 countries. Our delivery locations are strategically selected based on a number of factors, including access to diverse, skilled talent, proximity to clients and ability to deliver our services over multiple time zones and in multiple languages. We have established a presence in key global markets, which supply us with qualified, cutting-edge technology talent and have been recognized as an employer of choice in many of these markets. In addition, TELUS International AI Data Solutions (which was formed with the data annotation business we acquired from Lionbridge Technologies Inc. at the end of 2020, and the 2D, 3D and computer vision data annotation capabilities we obtained through our acquisition of Playment in 2021) utilizes the services of crowdsourced contractors that are geographically dispersed across the globe.

Today, our clients include companies across high-growth verticals, including Tech and Games, eCommerce and FinTech, Communications and Media, Travel and Hospitality and Healthcare. Our relationship with TELUS Corporation, one of our largest clients and controlling shareholder, has been instrumental to our success. TELUS Corporation provides significant revenue visibility, stability and growth, as well as strategic partnership for co-innovation within our Communications and Media industry vertical. Our master services agreement with TELUS Corporation (TELUS MSA) provides for a term of ten years beginning in January 2021 and a minimum annual spend of \$200 million, subject to adjustment in accordance with its terms. For more information, see “Item 7B—Related Party Transactions—Our Relationship with TELUS—Master Services Agreement”.

Business Acquisitions

We continue to enhance our service offerings and delivery platform through both organic growth and strategic acquisitions that support our strategy to design, build and deliver customized solutions for our clients. We typically account for these acquisitions as business combinations and record the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at fair value. Our results are impacted by the effects of purchase accounting, which typically includes the recognition of material intangible assets which result in costs related to amortization expense, in future periods. Our results are also impacted by additional interest expense when an acquisition is financed with incremental borrowings. As a result of our acquisitions, and the impacts described above, our results year-over-year may not be comparable.

In January 2020, we acquired 100% of Competence Call Center (CCC), a leading provider of higher-value-added business services with a focus on trust and safety, including content moderation, for cash consideration of \$873 million. The investment was made with a view to enhancing our service offerings and strategic relationships and building a strong presence in Europe. In 2021, we rebranded the entity comprised of substantially all of the assets of CCC to TI Northern Europe (TINE).

In April 2020, we acquired MITS, a leading provider of managed IT services in Canada, offering a mix of cloud technologies, IT sourcing and managed hosting, from TELUS Corporation, our controlling shareholder, in exchange for share consideration with a value of \$49 million. This investment was made with a view to enhancing our managed digital services portfolio.

On December 31, 2020, we completed the acquisition of Lionbridge AI, the data annotation business of Lionbridge Technologies, Inc. for cash consideration of \$940 million.

On July 2, 2021, we completed the acquisition of Playment, a Bangalore, India-based leader in computer vision tools and services specialized in 2D and 3D image, video and LiDAR (light detection and ranging). The acquisition builds upon our existing domain expertise and experience in data annotation, positioning us to support technology and large enterprise clients developing AI-powered solutions across a variety of markets. In 2021, we rebranded the Lionbridge AI business to TELUS International AI Data Solutions (TIAI) and added the capabilities of the Playment acquisition. TIAI is one of only two globally-scaled, managed AI training data and data annotation services and platform providers in the world.

Results of Operations

	Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
(\$ in millions, except per share amounts and percentages)			
Revenue	2,194	1,582	1,020
Operating Expenses			
Salaries and benefits	1,222	947	617
Goods and services purchased	432	244	177
Share-based compensation	75	29	13
Acquisition, integration and other	23	59	7
Depreciation	115	99	73
Amortization of intangible assets	142	83	19
	2,009	1,461	906
Operating Income	185	121	114
Changes in business combination-related provisions	—	(74)	(14)
Interest expense	44	46	36
Foreign exchange	(1)	(2)	(3)
Income before Income Taxes	142	151	95
Income taxes	64	48	26
Net Income	\$ 78	\$ 103	\$ 69
Earnings per Share			
Basic Earnings per Share	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.36
Diluted Earnings per Share	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.36
Other financial information			
Net Income Margin	3.6 %	6.5 %	6.8 %
Adjusted Net Income ¹	\$ 267	\$ 160	\$ 82
Adjusted Basic Earnings per Share ¹	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.43
Adjusted Diluted Earnings per Share ¹	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.43
Adjusted EBITDA ¹	\$ 540	\$ 391	\$ 226
Adjusted EBITDA Margin ¹	24.6 %	24.7 %	22.1 %
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 282	\$ 263	\$ 142
Free Cash Flow ¹	\$ 181	\$ 189	\$ 79
Gross Profit ¹	\$ 634	\$ 503	\$ 339
Gross Profit Margin ¹	28.9 %	31.8 %	33.2 %
Adjusted Gross Profit ¹	\$ 891	\$ 685	\$ 431
Adjusted Gross Profit Margin (%) ¹	40.6 %	43.3 %	42.3 %

- (1) Adjusted Net Income, Gross Profit, Adjusted Gross Profit, Adjusted EBITDA, and Free Cash Flow are non-GAAP financial measures. Adjusted Basic Earnings per Share, Adjusted Diluted Earnings per Share, Adjusted EBITDA Margin, Gross Profit Margin and Adjusted Gross Profit Margin are non-GAAP ratios. These non-GAAP financial measures and ratios do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and may not be comparable with similar measures presented by other issuers. See “—Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Non-GAAP Ratios” for a reconciliation to the nearest comparable GAAP measure.

Revenue

We earn revenue pursuant to contracts with our clients that generally take the form of a master services agreement (MSA), or other service contracts. MSAs, which are framework agreements with terms generally ranging from three to five years, with the vast majority having a term of three years, are supplemented by statements of work (SOWs) that identify the specific services to be provided and the related pricing for each service. There are a number of factors that impact the pricing of the services identified in each SOW or service contract, including, but not limited to, the nature and scope of services being provided, service levels and, under certain of our MSAs, we are able to share the inflation and foreign exchange risk arising from currency fluctuations. The substantial majority of our revenue is earned based on a time and materials billing model.

Most of our contracts, other than with TELUS Corporation, do not commit our clients to a minimum annual spend or to specific volumes of services. Although the contracts we enter into with our clients provide for terms that range from three to five years, the arrangements may be terminated by our clients for convenience with limited notice and without payment of a penalty or termination fee. Additionally, our clients may also delay, postpone, cancel or remove certain of the services we provide without canceling the whole contract. Many of our contracts contain provisions that would require us to pay penalties to our clients and/or provide our clients with the right to terminate the contract if we do not meet pre-agreed service level requirements.

From period to period, the fluctuation in our revenue is primarily a function of changes to existing SOWs, new SOWs with existing clients, MSAs signed with new clients, and the impact of foreign exchange on non-U.S. dollar-denominated contracts. While we provide a discussion and analysis of our results of operations below, we are unable to quantify the effects of changes in price or volume in relation to our revenue growth. We do not track standard measures of a per-unit rate or volume, since our measures of price and volume are extremely complex. Each of our customers is unique, with varying needs and requirements that span our diverse services offerings, which is reflected in a customized services contract and pricing model that does not fit into standard comparability measurements. Revenue for our services is a function of the nature of each specific service to be provided as specified by each client, the geographical region where the service is to be performed, the skills required and/or the outcome sought, estimated costs to perform, contract terms and other factors.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, three clients each accounted for more than 10% of our revenues, while in fiscal 2020 and fiscal 2019, two clients each accounted for more than 10% of our revenues. Our largest client for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 was a leading social media company. This client accounted for approximately 17.7% and 15.6% of our revenue during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. TELUS Corporation, our controlling shareholder, was our second largest client for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, accounting for approximately 16.1% of our revenue, and was our largest client for fiscal years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 accounting for 19.6% and 26.2% of our revenue, respectively. Our third largest client, Google, accounted for approximately 11.0%, 7.5% and 12.2% of our revenue for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

We deliver tailored solutions to a diverse set of clients active in various verticals from our delivery locations around the world. However, these services are marketed, sold and delivered to clients in an integrated manner in order to provide a unified, seamless sales and delivery experience. Our chief operating decision maker reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis for the purposes of evaluating financial performance and making resource allocation decisions. Accordingly, we report our results and manage our business as a single operating and reporting segment.

The following table sets forth our revenues from our top five industry verticals and other industries based on a percentage of revenue for the periods presented:

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Revenue by Industry Vertical			
Tech and Games	\$ 999	\$ 617	\$ 321
Communications and Media	537	481	390
eCommerce and FinTech	259	171	108
Travel and Hospitality	62	54	40
Healthcare	47	36	43
Other ⁽¹⁾	290	223	118
Total	\$ 2,194	\$ 1,582	\$ 1,020

- (1) Includes among others, retail and other financial services; none of the verticals included in this category are individually more than 3% of revenue.

Our revenue has grown in each industry vertical from 2019 to 2021. During the year ended December 31, 2021, revenue for our Tech and Games, eCommerce and FinTech and Communications and Media industry verticals increased 62%, 51%, and 12%, respectively, compared to the year ended December 31, 2020. During the year ended December 31, 2020, revenue for our Tech and Games, eCommerce and FinTech and Communications and Media industry verticals increased 92%, 58%, and 23%, respectively, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2019. During these periods, the revenue growth in our Tech and Games industry vertical was driven by the acquisition of Lionbridge AI in December 2020 and CCC in January 2020, both of which have clients that are largely categorized to this industry vertical, and continued growth within our existing clients and the addition of new clients through organic channels. The revenue growth in our eCommerce and FinTech industry vertical was primarily attributable to new clients and growth within our existing client base, while the revenue growth in the Communications and Media industry vertical was predominantly driven by higher revenue from TELUS Corporation.

We serve our clients, who are primarily domiciled in North America, from multiple delivery locations across four geographic regions. In addition, our TIAI clients are largely supported by crowdsourced contractors that are globally dispersed and not limited to the physical locations of our delivery centres. The table below presents the revenue generated in each geographic region, based on the location of our delivery centres or where the services were provided from, for the periods presented.

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Geographic Region			
Europe	\$ 921	\$ 636	\$ 221
North America	502	346	261
Asia-Pacific	455	337	329
Central America	316	263	209
Total	\$ 2,194	\$ 1,582	\$ 1,020

The number of team members by delivery location is as follows:

Team Members by Geographic Region	Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Asia-Pacific ⁽¹⁾	24,812	19,952	19,238
Europe ⁽²⁾	19,311	15,305	6,449
Central America ⁽³⁾	14,124	12,219	9,923
North America ⁽⁴⁾	3,894	3,142	2,492
Total	62,141	50,618	38,102

- (1) Comprises China, India, Japan, Philippines, Singapore, and South Korea.
- (2) Comprises Austria, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.
- (3) Comprises Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala.
- (4) Comprises Canada and the United States.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Our revenue increased \$612 million, or 39%, to \$2,194 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. Organic revenue growth was \$268 million or 17%, which was driven by growth in services provided to existing clients as well as new clients added since the prior year end, while revenue growth from prior year acquisitions was \$344 million or 22%, which was largely attributable to our acquisitions of the businesses forming TIAI. Organic revenue growth included a favorable foreign currency impact of approximately 2%, predominantly driven by the higher average EUR:USD exchange rate for the current fiscal year, as compared to the average rate in 2020. Revenue from our top 10 clients for the year ended December 31, 2021 was 61%, compared to 62% in the comparative year. We are unable to quantify the impact of COVID-19 on our revenue.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. Our revenue increased \$562 million, or 55%, to \$1,582 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the year ended December 31, 2019. The revenue growth was largely due to the acquisitions of CCC and MITS during fiscal 2020, which, together, increased our revenue by \$472 million or 46%, while organic revenue grew \$90 million or 9%, which was driven by new client acquisitions and growth in existing clients, particularly in the Tech and Games vertical. Organic growth included an increase of \$38 million in revenues from TELUS Corporation. We are unable to quantify with precision the impact COVID-19 on our revenue.

Salaries and benefits

Salaries and benefits include all compensation and benefits, excluding share-based compensation, paid to our front-line and administrative employees, including salaries, benefits and other fringe benefits.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Salaries and benefits increased \$275 million, or 29%, to \$1,222 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, due to higher team member count to support business growth and higher average employee salaries and wages. Salaries and benefits as a percentage of revenue decreased to 56% in the year ended December 31, 2021, compared to 60% in the comparative year. The decrease was primarily due to TIAI, which is largely supported by crowdsourced contractors, the costs of which are included in goods and services purchased. Total team member count was 62,141 at December 31, 2021 compared to 50,618 at December 31, 2020.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. Salaries and benefits increased \$330 million, or 53%, to \$947 million for the year ended December 31, 2020, which was consistent with the growth in revenue over the comparative year.

Goods and services purchased

Goods and services purchased include items such as software licensing costs that are required to support our operations, contracted labor costs, sales and marketing expenses associated with promoting and selling our services, compliance expenses such as legal and audit fees and business taxes, other IT expenditures, bad debt expenses and facility expenses.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Goods and services purchased increased \$188 million, or 77%, to \$432 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020. This increase was largely driven by our acquisitions, in particular TIAI's crowdsourced contractors, which are recognized in goods and services purchased, and higher software, recruitment and other administrative costs to support the organic growth in our business.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. Goods and services purchased increased \$67 million, or 38%, to \$244 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the year ended December 31, 2019. The increase was driven primarily by higher goods and services purchased expenses attributable to CCC and MITS, which were acquired during 2020.

Share-based compensation

Share-based compensation relates to restricted share unit awards and share option awards granted to employees. These awards include both liability-accounted awards, which requires a mark-to-market revaluation against our share price, and equity-accounted awards.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Share-based compensation increased \$46 million to \$75 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. The increase was primarily due to higher share-based compensation expense on the equity-accounted awards granted in 2021, which are expensed under the graded-vesting method, resulting in more expense recognized in the earlier years of the vesting period, in comparison to previous awards that were measured using the cliff-vesting method, and mark-to-market adjustments on liability-accounted awards due to the increase in our share price. Equity-accounted awards granted in 2021 are not subject to mark-to-market adjustments.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. Share-based compensation increased \$16 million to \$29 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. The increase was primarily due to mark-to-market adjustments on liability-accounted share-based compensation awards.

Acquisition, integration and other

Acquisition, integration and other is comprised primarily of costs related to our business acquisitions, including transaction costs and integration activities, which could vary from year to year depending on the volume, nature and complexity of the transactions completed in each fiscal year. We also, from time to time, incur costs associated with streamlining our operations, including ongoing and incremental efficiency initiatives, which may include personnel-related costs and rationalization of real estate. Other costs may also include external costs that are unusual in their nature or significance, such as incremental costs incurred in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, adverse litigation judgments or regulatory decisions, and other costs that do not contribute normally to the earning of revenues.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Acquisition, integration and other decreased \$36 million to \$23 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. The decrease was due primarily to lower costs for integration in the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to transaction and integration costs incurred in the prior year which were related to the acquisition of CCC and Lionbridge AI, partially offset by costs associated with the secondary offering of subordinate voting shares in the third quarter of 2021.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. Acquisition, integration and other increased \$52 million to \$59 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. The higher costs were incurred in connection with transaction costs related to the acquisition of CCC and Lionbridge AI, integration costs associated with CCC, and incremental costs arising as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization includes depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use leased assets as well as amortization expense for software and intangible assets recognized in connection with acquisitions.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$75 million, or 41%, to \$257 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. The increase was primarily due to the incremental amortization recognized on the intangible assets acquired as part of the TIAI business.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$90 million to \$182 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. The increase was largely due to the incremental amortization recognized on the intangible assets acquired as part of CCC acquisition, as well as an increase in the depreciable asset base in connection with organic investments in facilities and capital expenditures.

Changes in Business Combination-related Provisions

Changes in business combination-related provisions reflects non-cash accounting gains recognized on the revaluation or settlement of assets and liabilities during the period.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Changes in business combination-related provisions was \$nil for the year ended December 31, 2021, compared to a gain of \$74 million in the prior comparative year. The gain recorded in fiscal 2020 was on the settlement of the provision for written put options to acquire the remaining controlling interest in Xavient, which were settled on April 30, 2020.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. During the year ended December 31, 2020, a \$74 million gain was recorded on the settlement of the Xavient put options, compared to a \$14 million gain in the comparative prior year.

Interest Expense

Interest expense includes interest on our short- and long-term borrowings, lease liabilities and provisions.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Interest expense decreased \$2 million, or 4%, to \$44 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, compared to \$46 million in the comparative prior year. The decrease was due to debt repayments combined with a lower interest rate triggered by our improved Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA Leverage ratio (as defined in our credit agreement) throughout the year.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. Interest expense increased \$10 million, or 28%, to \$46 million for the year ended December 31, 2020, compared to \$36 million in the comparative prior year. The increase was due to an increase in the average debt balance outstanding, partially offset by a lower interest rate.

Foreign Exchange

Foreign exchange is comprised of gains and losses recognized on certain derivatives, as well as foreign exchange gains and losses recognized on the revaluation and settlement of foreign currency transactions. Please refer to “Item 11—Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Foreign Currency Risk” for a discussion of our hedging programs.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Foreign exchange gain of \$1 million during the year ended December 31, 2021, compared to a gain of \$2 million in the comparative prior year. These reflect changes in foreign exchange rates in the currencies in which we transact.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. Foreign exchange gain of \$2 million during the year ended December 31, 2020, compared to a gain of \$3 million in the comparative prior year. These reflect changes in foreign exchange rates in the currencies in which we transact.

Income tax expense

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Income tax expense	\$ 64	\$ 48	\$ 26
Income taxes computed at applicable statutory rates	22.6 %	24.2 %	28.2 %
Effective tax rate (%) ¹	45.1 %	31.6 %	27.3 %

(1) Effective tax rate is calculated by dividing income tax expense by income before income taxes.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Income tax expense increased \$16 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 and the effective tax rate increased from 31.6% to 45.1%. The increase in the effective tax rate is primarily due to an increase in withholding and other taxes and an increase in non-deductible items. A portion of the non-deductible items are a result of our IPO in February 2021 and are expected to be non-recurring. The change in income mix amongst the jurisdictions resulted in a lower weighted average statutory income tax rate.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. Income tax expense increased \$22 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 and the effective tax rate increased from 27.3% to 31.6%. The increase in the effective tax rate was primarily due to a decrease in the foreign tax differential due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and an increase in non-tax deductible items. The change in income mix amongst the jurisdictions resulted in a lower weighted average statutory income tax rate.

Net income

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Net income decreased \$25 million, or 24%, to \$78 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, compared to \$103 million in the comparative prior year. The decrease was primarily due to a prior year non-recurring gain of \$74 million on the settlement of a business combination-related provision which was not present in the current year. Excluding this gain in the prior year, our operating performance contributed to positive growth in net income, as higher revenues from organic and inorganic growth were partially offset by higher operating costs to support business growth, increase in amortization from acquired TIAI intangible assets, and higher share-based compensation. Net income margin decreased to 3.6% for the year ended December 31, 2021, compared to 6.5% in the comparative prior year.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. Net income increased \$34 million, or 49%, to \$103 million for the year ended December 31, 2020, compared to \$69 million in the comparative prior year. The increase was due to a non-recurring gain on the settlement of a business combination-related provision, along with revenue growth from both organic and inorganic contribution, partially offset by higher operating costs to support business growth, increase in amortization of acquired intangible assets, and higher acquisition, integration and other costs. Net income margin decreased slightly to 6.5% for the year ended December 31, 2020, compared to 6.8% in the comparative prior year.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Non-GAAP Ratios

We regularly review the non-GAAP financial measures and non-GAAP ratios presented below to evaluate our operating performance and analyze underlying business results and trends. We use these non-GAAP financial measures and non-GAAP ratios to manage our business by establishing budgets and operational goals against these measures. We also use these non-GAAP financial measures to monitor compliance with debt covenants, which are based on the same or similar financial metrics, and manage our capital structure. We believe these non-GAAP financial measures and non-GAAP ratios provide investors with a more consistent basis on which to evaluate our operating performance with our comparative period results, and additionally provide supplemental information to the financial measures and ratios that are calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. A reconciliation for each non-GAAP financial measure to the nearest GAAP measure is provided below. These non-GAAP financial measures or non-GAAP ratios may not be comparable to GAAP measures or ratios and may not be comparable to similarly titled non-GAAP financial measures or non-GAAP ratios reported by other companies, including those within our industry and TELUS Corporation, our controlling shareholder. Consequently, our non-GAAP measures and ratios should not be evaluated in isolation, but rather, should be considered together with the most directly comparable GAAP measure or ratio and our consolidated financial statements for the periods presented. The non-GAAP financial measures and non-GAAP ratios we present in this discussion should not be considered a substitute for, or superior to, financial measures or ratios determined or calculated in accordance with GAAP.

Adjusted Net Income, Adjusted Basic Earnings per Share and Adjusted Diluted Earnings per Share.

Adjusted Net Income is a non-GAAP financial measure, and Adjusted Basic Earnings per Share and Adjusted Diluted Earnings per Share (EPS) are non-GAAP ratios. We regularly monitor Adjusted Net Income, Adjusted Basic EPS and Adjusted Diluted EPS as they provide a more consistent measure for management and investors to evaluate our period-over-period operating performance, to better understand our ability to manage operating costs and to generate profits. The following items are excluded from Adjusted Net Income as we believe they are driven by factors that are not indicative of our ongoing operating performance, including changes in business combination-related provisions, acquisition, integration and other, share-based compensation, foreign exchange gains or losses and amortization of purchased intangible assets, and the related tax effect of these adjustments. Adjusted Basic EPS is calculated by dividing Adjusted Net Income by the basic total weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Adjusted Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing Adjusted Net Income by the diluted total weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Adjusted Basic EPS and Adjusted Diluted EPS are non-GAAP ratios used by management to assess the profitability of our business operations on a per share basis.

(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)	Years Ended December 31			Three Months Ended December 31	
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020
Net income	\$ 78	\$ 103	\$ 69	\$ 36	\$ 21
Add back (deduct):					
Changes in business combination-related provisions ⁽¹⁾	—	(74)	(14)	—	—
Acquisition, integration and other ⁽²⁾	23	59	7	5	25
Share-based compensation ⁽³⁾	75	29	13	9	12
Foreign exchange gain ⁽⁴⁾	(1)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(4)
Amortization of purchased intangible assets ⁽⁵⁾	132	75	15	33	22
Tax effect of the adjustments above	(40)	(30)	(5)	(6)	(10)
Adjusted Net Income	267	\$ 160	\$ 82	\$ 75	\$ 66
Adjusted Basic Earnings Per Share	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28
Adjusted Diluted Earnings Per Share	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28

- (1) Changes in business combination-related provisions relate to the revaluation of a written put option liability to acquire the remaining non-controlling interests in a subsidiary that was settled in the second quarter of 2020. This item is excluded as the underlying financial instrument was settled, and changes in the fair value of this financial instrument were non-cash and did not impact the operating performance of the business.
- (2) Acquisition, integration and other is comprised primarily of business acquisition transaction costs and integration expenses associated with these acquisitions and other restructuring activities. These costs do not form part of the costs to operate our ongoing operations, and may significantly fluctuate period-over-period depending on the size and timing of related acquisitions, and are not indicative of such costs in the future.
- (3) Share-based compensation relates to the expense of our share-based payment transactions. These include awards that are settled through shares issued from treasury and generally do not require any cash outlay by the Company, and awards that are subject to mark-to-market revaluation based on changes in our share price over periods spanning several fiscal years before eventual settlements. The mix of award types as well as the associated amounts and timing of share-based compensation expense could vary significantly between reporting periods, and the variety of award types could be different from our industry peers. Accordingly, excluding this expense provides management and investors with greater visibility to the underlying performance of our business operations, facilitates a comparison of our results with other periods, and provides a relative measure of operating results as compared to our industry peers.
- (4) Foreign exchange gains or losses arise from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates of the currencies we transact in, which are driven by macro-economic conditions that are generally not reflective of our underlying business operations.
- (5) Amortization of purchased intangible assets primarily relate to the amortization of acquired customer relationships, brand and crowdsource assets. Amortization of these intangible assets are excluded as it is a non-cash expense derived from purchase price allocations that incorporate significant and subjective valuation assumptions and estimates that are not comparable to the timing and investment had these assets been developed internally. We do not exclude the revenue generated by such purchased intangible assets from our revenues and, as a result, Adjusted Net Income includes revenue generated, in part, by such purchased intangible assets.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Adjusted net income increased \$107 million, or 67%, to \$267 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. The increase was due to increase in revenue from organic growth and our acquisitions, partially offset by higher salaries and benefits and goods and services purchased to support overall growth in the business.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. Adjusted net income increased \$78 million, or 95%, to \$160 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. The increase was due to an increase in revenue from organic growth and our acquisitions, partially offset by higher salaries and benefits and goods and services purchased to support business growth.

Gross Profit, Adjusted Gross Profit, Gross Profit Margin, and Adjusted Gross Profit Margin.

Gross Profit and Adjusted Gross Profit are non-GAAP financial measures, and Gross Profit Margin and Adjusted Gross Profit Margin are non-GAAP ratios. We regularly monitor these financial measures to assess how efficiently we are servicing our clients and to monitor the growth in our direct costs in comparison to growth in revenue. We calculate Gross Profit by deducting operating expenses net of indirect and administrative expenses from revenue. Indirect and administrative expenses is comprised of indirect salaries and benefits and goods and services purchased associated with our administrative and corporate employees, share-based compensation, and acquisition, integration and other. We calculate Adjusted Gross Profit by excluding depreciation and amortization charges from Gross Profit, because the timing of the underlying capital expenditures and other investing activities do not correlate directly with the revenue earned in a given reporting period. We calculate Gross Profit Margin by taking Gross Profit divided by revenue, and we calculate Adjusted Gross Profit Margin by taking Adjusted Gross Profit divided by revenue.

(\$ in millions, except percentages)	Years Ended December 31			Three Months Ended December 31	
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020
Revenue	\$ 2,194	\$ 1,582	\$ 1,020	\$ 600	\$ 442
Less: Operating expenses	(2,009)	(1,461)	(906)	(537)	(401)
Add back: Indirect and administrative expenses	449	382	225	108	105
Gross profit	\$ 634	\$ 503	\$ 339	\$ 171	\$ 146
Add back: Depreciation and amortization	257	182	92	66	50
Adjusted Gross Profit	\$ 891	\$ 685	\$ 431	\$ 237	\$ 196
Gross Profit Margin	28.9 %	31.8 %	33.2 %	28.5 %	33.0 %
Adjusted Gross Profit Margin	40.6 %	43.3 %	42.3 %	39.5 %	44.3 %

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Gross profit margin decreased to 28.9% for the year ended December 31, 2021, compared to 31.8% in the comparative prior year. The decrease was due to higher amortization from the intangible assets acquired for the TIAI business and the crowdsourced labor included in our costs of revenue. Adjusted gross profit margin, which excluded the effect of depreciation and amortization, decreased to 40.6% for the year ended December 31, 2021, compared to 43.3% in the comparative prior year, primarily due to the costs of crowdsourced labor.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. Gross profit margin decreased to 31.8% for the year ended December 31, 2020, compared to 33.2% in the comparative prior year. The decrease was primarily due to higher amortization from the intangible assets acquired for CCC and MITS. Adjusted gross profit margin, which excluded the effect of depreciation and amortization, increased to 43.3% for the year ended December 31, 2020, compared to 42.3% in the comparative prior year, reflecting the contribution from the acquisition of CCC.

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Margin.

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. Adjusted EBITDA Margin is a non-GAAP ratio. We regularly monitor Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Margin to evaluate our operating performance compared to established budgets, operational goals and the performance of industry peers. Adjusted EBITDA is commonly used by our industry peers and provides a measure for investors to compare and evaluate our relative operating performance. We use it to assess our ability to service existing and new debt facilities, and to fund accretive growth opportunities and acquisition targets. In addition, certain financial debt covenants associated with our credit facility are based on Adjusted EBITDA, which requires us to monitor this non-GAAP financial measure in connection with our financial covenants. Certain items are adjusted for the same reasons described above in Adjusted Net Income. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to net income in measuring our financial performance, and it should not be used as a replacement measure of current and future operating cash flows. However, we believe a financial measure that presents net income adjusted for these items would enable an investor to better evaluate our underlying business trends, our operational performance and overall business strategy. Adjusted EBITDA Margin is calculated by dividing Adjusted EBITDA by consolidated revenue.

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31			Three Months Ended December 31	
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020
Net income	\$ 78	\$ 103	\$ 69	\$ 36	\$ 21
Add back (deduct):					
Changes in business combination-related provisions ⁽¹⁾	—	(74)	(14)	—	—
Interest expense	44	46	36	8	11
Foreign exchange gain ⁽²⁾	(1)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(4)
Income taxes	64	48	26	21	13
Depreciation and amortization	257	182	92	66	50
Share-based compensation ⁽³⁾	75	29	13	9	12
Acquisition, integration and other ⁽⁴⁾	23	59	7	5	25
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 540	\$ 391	\$ 226	\$ 143	\$ 128
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	24.6 %	24.7 %	22.1 %	23.8 %	29.0 %

- (1) Changes in business combination-related provisions relate to the revaluation of a written put option liability to acquire the remaining non-controlling interests in a subsidiary that was settled in the second quarter of 2020. This item is excluded as the underlying financial instrument was settled, and changes in the fair value of this financial instrument were non-cash and did not impact the operating performance of the business.
- (2) Foreign exchange gains or losses arise from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates of the currencies we transact in, which are driven by macro-economic conditions that are generally not reflective of our underlying business operations.
- (3) Share-based compensation relates to the expense of our share-based payment transactions. These include awards that are settled through shares issued from treasury and generally do not require any cash outlay by the Company, and awards that are subject to mark-to-market revaluation based on changes in our share price over periods spanning several fiscal years before eventual settlements. The mix of award types as well as the associated amounts and timing of share-based compensation expense could vary significantly between reporting periods, and the variety of award types could be different from our industry peers. Accordingly, excluding this expense provides management and investors with greater visibility to the underlying performance of our business operations, facilitates a comparison of our results with other periods, and provides a relative measure of operating results as compared to our industry peers.
- (4) Acquisition, integration and other is comprised primarily of business acquisition transaction costs and integration expenses associated with these acquisitions and other restructuring activities. These costs do not form part of the costs to operate our ongoing operations, and may significantly fluctuate period-over-period depending on the size and timing of related acquisitions, and are not indicative of such costs in the future.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Adjusted EBITDA increased \$149 million, or 38%, to \$540 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, compared to \$391 million in the comparative prior year. The increase was due to increase in revenue from organic growth and our acquisitions, partially offset by higher salaries and benefits and goods and services purchased to support overall growth in the business.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. Adjusted EBITDA increased \$165 million, or 73%, to \$391 million for the year ended December 31, 2020, compared to \$226 million in the comparative prior year. The increase was due to an increase in revenue from organic growth and our acquisitions, partially offset by higher salaries and benefits and goods and services purchased to support business growth.

Free Cash Flow.

Free Cash Flow is a non-GAAP financial measure. We calculate Free Cash Flow by deducting capital expenditures from our cash provided by operating activities, as we believe capital expenditures are a necessary ongoing cost to maintain our existing productive capital assets and support our organic business operations. We use Free Cash Flow to evaluate the cash flows generated from our ongoing business operations that can be used to meet our financial obligations, service debt facilities, reinvest in our business, and to fund, in part, potential future acquisitions.

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31			Three Months Ended December 31	
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 282	\$ 263	\$ 142	\$ 64	\$ 95
Less: capital expenditures	(101)	(74)	(63)	(35)	(25)
Free Cash Flow	\$ 181	\$ 189	\$ 79	\$ 29	\$ 70

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. During the year ended December 31, 2021, Cash provided by operating activities increased \$19 million, or 7%, to \$282 million, and Free cash flow decreased \$8 million, or 4%, to \$181 million. The increased operating profits generated from organic growth and our recent acquisitions was partially offset by higher income tax and share-based compensation payments, and higher outflows from working capital. Free cash flow was also reduced by an increase in capital expenditures to support continued business growth.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. During the year ended December 31, 2020, Cash provided by operating activities increased \$121 million, or 85%, to \$263 million, and Free cash flow increased \$110 million, or 139%, to \$189 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. The increase was due to increased profits from organic and inorganic

growth, partially offset by higher interest and income tax payments. Free cash flow was also reduced by an increase in capital expenditures to support continued business growth.

Summary of consolidated quarterly results and trends

The following table sets forth our unaudited quarterly statements of operations data for each of the last eight quarters ended December 31, 2021. The information for each of these quarters has been prepared on the same basis as the audited annual financial statements included herein our 2021 Annual Report and, in the opinion of management, includes all adjustments, which include only normal recurring adjustments, necessary for the fair statement of the results of operations for these periods. This data should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included herein our 2021 Annual Report. These quarterly results of operations are not necessarily indicative of our future results of operations that may be expected for any future period.

(millions except per share amounts)	2021 Q4	2021 Q3	2021 Q2	2021 Q1	2020 Q4	2020 Q3	2020 Q2	2020 Q1
REVENUE	\$ 600	\$ 556	\$ 533	\$ 505	\$ 442	\$ 427	\$ 391	\$ 322
OPERATING EXPENSES								
Salaries and benefits	332	309	299	282	259	249	233	206
Goods and services purchased	125	110	103	94	55	67	74	48
Share-based compensation	9	21	19	26	12	5	10	2
Acquisition, integration and other	5	6	7	5	25	8	7	19
Depreciation	30	29	29	27	27	25	26	21
Amortization of intangible assets	36	34	36	36	23	23	24	13
	537	509	493	470	401	377	374	309
OPERATING INCOME	63	47	40	35	41	50	17	13
OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSES								
Changes in business combination-related provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	(51)	(23)
Interest expense	8	10	12	14	11	10	12	13
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(2)	(1)	(1)	3	(4)	(1)	3	—
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	57	38	29	18	34	41	53	23
Income taxes	21	15	13	15	13	13	10	12
NET INCOME	\$ 36	\$ 23	\$ 16	\$ 3	\$ 21	\$ 28	\$ 43	\$ 11
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.05
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.05

The trend of quarter-over-quarter increase in consolidated revenue reflects the growth in both our organic customer base, as well as successful scale-up of new service programs provided to existing clients. Increased revenue also includes revenues from business acquisitions, including our acquisition of CCC which closed on January 31, 2020, MITS which closed on April 1, 2020, and Lionbridge AI which closed on December 31, 2020.

The trend of quarter-over-quarter increases in salaries and benefits expense reflects increases in our team member base as required to service growing volumes from both our existing and new customers, the expansion of our service offerings and increased wages over time.

The trend of quarter-over-quarter increases in goods and services purchased reflects increases in contracted labor to support the growth in our business, increases in our software licensing costs associated with our growing team member base and increase in administrative expenses to support growth in the overall business and business acquisitions.

The trend of quarter-over-quarter increases in share-based compensation reflects increases in the value of our equity, and the mark-to-market revaluation of liability-accounted awards. As we shift our share-based compensation grants to equity-accounted awards, we expect less volatility in this expense as these awards are not subject to the mark-to-market revaluation impact of liability-accounted awards.

The trend of quarter-over-quarter changes in acquisition, integration and other costs is dependent on a number of factors and are generally inconsistent in amount and frequency, as well as significantly impacted by the timing and size of business acquisitions.

The trend of quarter-over-quarter increases in depreciation and amortization reflects increases due to growth in capital assets, which is supporting the expansion of our business as we service customer demand and growth in intangible assets recognized in connection with business acquisitions.

The trend of changes in business combination-related provisions primarily reflects non-cash accounting adjustments recognized on the revaluation or settlement of provisions in connection with a prior acquisition.

The trend of quarter-over-quarter increases in interest expense reflects changes in our long-term debt balance, mainly associated with our acquisitions, and increase in lease liabilities for leased assets. Subsequent to the IPO, we repaid a portion of our outstanding credit facility balance.

The trend in net income reflects the items noted above, as well as the relative mix of income among the geographic areas and the associated tax rates for the countries within those areas and varying amounts of foreign exchange gains or losses. Historically, the trend in basic earnings per share has been impacted by the same trends as net income and the issuance of new shares.

Related Party Transactions

During the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, we entered into related party transactions with our controlling shareholder, TELUS and its subsidiaries and our minority shareholder, Baring.

Recurring Transactions with TELUS Corporation

In 2021, we entered into an amended and restated TELUS MSA, which provides for a ten-year master services agreement and we also entered into a ten-year transition and shared services agreement with TELUS. Revenues earned pursuant to the TELUS MSA are recorded as revenue. Fees incurred in connection with the shared services agreement for certain shared services provided to us by TELUS or its subsidiaries are recorded as goods and services purchased.

The following table summarizes the transactions with TELUS and its subsidiaries, for each of the periods presented:

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Revenue	\$ 353	\$ 310	\$ 268
Management Fees	\$ (30)	\$ (29)	\$ (5)
Total	\$ 323	\$ 281	\$ 263
Amounts Received from TELUS Corporation	\$ 339	\$ 284	\$ 251
Amounts Paid to TELUS Corporation	\$ 20	\$ 38	\$ 27

Amounts receivable from TELUS Corporation were \$53 million and \$49 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and amounts payable to TELUS Corporation were \$71 million and \$31 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Other Transactions with TELUS Corporation

Effective January 31, 2020 and until December 18, 2020, TELUS Corporation participated as a 12.5% lender in the credit facility syndicate disclosed in *Note 17* of our annual consolidated financial statements. As of the date of this Annual Report, TELUS Corporation participates as an 8.9% lender under our credit agreement at an aggregate level based on the total size of the credit facilities. See “Item 7B—Related Party Transactions—Our Relationship with TELUS—Credit Agreement” for a description of our credit agreement.

On January 29, 2020, in connection with the acquisition of CCC, we issued 14,672,610 Class A common shares and 225,000 Class C common shares to TELUS Corporation for \$126 million. The proceeds from these share issuances were used to finance the acquisition.

On April 1, 2020, we issued 3,535,470 Class C common shares for proceeds of \$49 million to TELUS Corporation as consideration for the acquisition of MITS from TELUS Corporation. We also issued 5,434,780 Class A common shares to TELUS Corporation for proceeds of \$75 million to finance the buy-out of the non-controlling interest in Xavient Digital in April 2020.

On December 29, 2020, in connection with the acquisition of Lionbridge AI, we issued 7,552,089 Class A common shares to TELUS Corporation for \$150 million. The proceeds from these share issuances were used to finance the acquisition.

Immediately prior to the Company’s IPO on February 3, 2021, all Class A, Class C, and Class D common shares held by TELUS Corporation were exchanged for Class B common shares, and these Class B common shares were then redesignated as multiple voting shares. Subsequent to such redesignations, we effected a 4.5-for-1 split of each of our outstanding multiple voting shares. On a post-split basis, TELUS Corporation held 152,988,315 multiple voting shares of TELUS International. On February 3, 2021, and in connection with the Company’s IPO, TELUS Corporation converted 6,484,296 of our multiple voting shares to subordinate voting shares that were sold to new investors in the initial public offering.

Transactions with Baring Private Equity Asia

On January 29, 2020, in connection with the acquisition of CCC, we issued 8,021,790 Class B common shares to Baring Private Equity Asia, for \$68 million. The proceeds from these share issuances were used to finance the acquisition.

On September 29, 2020, Baring has elected to exercise its option to purchase 4,816,138 Class B common shares for aggregate consideration of \$67 million.

On December 29, 2020, in connection with the acquisition of Lionbridge AI, we issued 4,054,954 Class B common shares to Baring Private Equity Asia for \$80 million. The proceeds from these share issuances were used to finance the acquisition.

Immediately prior to the Company’s IPO on February 3, 2021, all Class B common shares held by Baring were redesignated as multiple voting shares. Subsequent to such redesignations, we effected a 4.5-for-1 split of each of our outstanding multiple voting shares. On a post-split basis, Baring held 82,144,186 multiple voting shares of TELUS International. In connection with the Company’s IPO, Baring converted 15,068,329 of our multiple voting shares to subordinate voting shares that were sold to new investors in the initial public offering. On September 28, 2021, Baring converted 13,648,000 of our multiple voting shares to subordinate voting shares that were sold to new investors in a secondary public offering.

As at December 31, 2021, there were no amounts receivable or payable to Baring Private Equity Asia.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Capital resources

As at December 31, 2021, we had approximately \$831 million (December 31, 2020 - \$285 million) of available liquidity, comprised of cash and cash equivalents of \$115 million (December 31, 2020 - \$153 million), and available borrowings under a revolving credit facility of \$716 million (December 31, 2020 - \$132 million). Our objective when managing capital is to maintain a flexible capital structure that optimizes the cost and availability of capital at acceptable risk levels.

In the management of capital and in its definition, we include owners' equity (excluding accumulated other comprehensive income), long-term debt (including long-term credit facilities and any hedging assets or liabilities associated with long-term debt items, net of amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income) and cash and cash equivalents. We manage capital by monitoring the financial covenants prescribed in our credit facility.

We manage our capital structure and make adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of our business. In order to maintain or adjust our capital structure, we may issue new shares, issue new debt with different terms or characteristics which may be used to replace existing debt, or pay down our debt balance with cash flows from operations. We believe that our financial objectives are supportive of our long-term strategy.

We monitor capital utilizing the financial covenants prescribed in our credit facility. As at December 31, 2021, we were in compliance with all of our covenants including maintaining net debt to EBITDA ratio as calculated in accordance with the credit facility of less than 5.25:1.00.

The following table presents a summary of our cash flows and ending cash balances for the years ended December 31, December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019:

	Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
	(\$ in millions)		
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 282	\$ 263	\$ 142
Cash used in investing activities	(110)	(1,872)	(104)
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(206)	1,691	(24)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(4)	(9)	—
(Decrease) increase in cash position during the year	\$ (38)	\$ 73	\$ 14
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	\$ 153	\$ 80	\$ 66
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 115	\$ 153	\$ 80

Operating activities

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. We generated cash from operating activities of \$282 million during the year ended December 31, 2021, an increase of \$19 million from the comparative period. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in net income adjusted for non-cash items due to growth in our organic business, as well as the positive cash flows generated from our recent acquisitions, which was offset in part by higher income tax and share-based compensation payments, and an increase in net working capital.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. We generated cash from operating activities of \$263 million during the year ended December 31, 2020, an increase of \$121 million from the comparative period. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in net income adjusted for non-cash items, partially offset by an increase in interest paid due to an increase in the average debt balance outstanding, and higher income taxes paid.

Investing activities

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. We used cash from investing activities of \$110 million during the year ended December 31, 2021, a decrease of \$1,762 million from the comparative period. The decrease was primarily due to \$1,742 million used to acquire CCC and Lionbridge AI in 2020, net of cash acquired.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. We used cash from investing activities of \$1,872 million during the year ended December 31, 2020, an increase of \$1,768 million from the comparative period, primarily due to \$1,762 million used in connection with the acquisitions of CCC and Lionbridge AI, net of cash acquired.

Financing activities

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. We used cash from financing activities of \$206 million during the year ended December 31, 2021, compared to cash generated from financing activities of \$1,691 million during the year ended December 31, 2020, a net decrease of \$1,897 million. The decrease was primarily due to the issuance of shares and incremental debt in 2020 to finance the acquisition of CCC and Lionbridge AI, whereas in 2021, we used the net proceeds from our IPO and available cash to repay our long-term debt under our credit facility.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. For the year ended December 31, 2020, we generated cash from financing activities of \$1,691 million compared to using \$24 million in the comparative period. The increase in cash generated from financing activities is largely due to the issuance of shares and incremental debt in 2020 to finance the acquisition of CCC and Lionbridge AI.

Future Capital Requirements

We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents combined with our expected cash flow from operations and liquidity available under our credit facilities will be sufficient to meet our projected operating and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next 12 months and we possess the financial flexibility to execute our strategic objectives, including the ability to make acquisitions and strategic investments in the foreseeable future. Our ability to generate cash, however, is subject to our performance, general economic conditions, industry trends and other factors. To the extent that existing cash and cash equivalents and operating cash flow are insufficient to fund our future activities and requirements, we may need to raise additional funds through equity or debt financing. If we raise funds through the issuance of additional debt, we may be subject to additional contractual restrictions on our business. There is no assurance that we would be able to raise additional funds on favorable terms or at all. See “Item 3B—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business”. We may need to raise additional funds to pursue our growth strategy or continue our operations, and we may be unable to raise capital when needed or on acceptable terms, which could lead us to be unable to expand our business.

Net Debt and Adjusted EBITDA, both as per our credit agreement, are used to calculate our leverage ratio debt covenant (Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA Leverage Ratio), as presented below. We seek to maintain a targeted Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA Leverage Ratio in the steady state range of 2-3x. As at December 31, 2021, our Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA Leverage Ratio was 2.1x. We may deviate from our target Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA Leverage Ratio to pursue acquisitions and other strategic opportunities that may require us to borrow additional funds and, additionally, our ability to maintain this targeted ratio depends on our ability to continue to grow our business, general economic conditions, industry trends and other factors.

The following table presents a calculation of our Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA Leverage Ratio as at December 31, 2021, compared to December 31, 2020.

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Outstanding credit facility	941	1,568
Contingent facility utilization	7	7
Net derivative	19	56
Cash balance ¹	(100)	(100)
Net Debt as per credit agreement	\$ 867	\$ 1,531
Adjusted EBITDA² (trailing 12 months)	\$ 540	\$ 391
Adjustments required as per credit agreement	(118)	(20)
Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA Leverage Ratio as per credit agreement	2.1	4.1

(1) A cash balance of \$100 million is used in accordance with the maximum permitted under the credit agreement; actual cash balance as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 was \$115 million and \$153 million, respectively.

(2) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure, see section “—Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Non-GAAP Ratios” for more information.

Capital Expenditures

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Capital expenditures	\$ 101	\$ 74	\$ 63

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Capital expenditures increased \$27 million, or 36%, to \$101 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020. The increase was primarily attributable to additional investment in our Asia Pacific, Central America and Europe regions to service growth in business volumes.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. Capital expenditures increased \$11 million, or 17%, to \$74 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. The increase was primarily due to the upgrade of existing infrastructure of the businesses we acquired from CCC and MITS, with the balance of the increase due to additional capital expenditures in Central America and the Philippines to service new client growth.

Contractual Obligations

Our principal sources of liquidity are cash generated from operations, our available credit facility, and to a lesser extent, our cash and cash equivalents. For the year ended December 31, 2021, our cash provided by operating activities was \$282 million and as at December 31, 2021, we had \$716 million of available borrowing under our credit facility and cash and cash equivalents of \$115 million.

Our primary uses of liquidity are cash used in our normal business operations such as employee compensation expense, goods and services purchases, and working capital requirements. In addition, we are required to meet the payment obligations under our credit facility and lease agreements. We expect that our cash flow from operations and our available cash and cash equivalents (including the revolving component of our credit facility) will be sufficient to meet our ongoing cash flow needs and operating requirements. The expected maturities of our undiscounted financial liabilities, excluding long-term debt, do not differ significantly from the contractual maturities, other than as noted below. With respect to long-term debt maturities, we repaid a portion of our credit facility on February 5, 2021, using the net proceeds from our IPO. The contractual maturities of our undiscounted financial liabilities, as at December 31, 2021 including interest thereon (where applicable), are as set out in the following table:

Year (millions)	Non-derivative				Derivative			
	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Due to affiliated companies	Composite long-term debt		Currency swap agreement amounts to be exchanged			Total
			Long-term debt, excluding leases	Leases	(Receive)	Pay	Interest rate swap agreement	
2022	\$ 329	\$ 71	\$ 292	\$ 61	\$ (27)	\$ 24	\$ 2	\$ 752
2023	22	—	42	57	(30)	24	—	115
2024	—	—	41	39	(30)	24	—	74
2025	—	—	607	29	(321)	333	—	648
2026	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	26
Thereafter	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	44
Total	\$ 351	\$ 71	\$ 982	\$ 256	\$ (408)	\$ 405	\$ 2	\$ 1,659

We do not have any material obligations under guarantee contracts or other contractual arrangements other than as disclosed in *Note 19 Contingent liabilities* in the notes to our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. We have not entered into any transactions with unconsolidated entities where we have financial guarantees, subordinated retained interests, derivative instruments, or other contingent arrangements that expose us to material continuing risks, contingent liabilities, or any other obligation under a variable interest in an unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk, or credit risk support to us, or engages in leasing, hedging, or research and development services with us.

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.

See “Item 4B—Business Overview” and “Item 5A—Operating Results”.

D. Trend Information

Factors Affecting Our Performance and Related Trends

We believe that the key factors affecting our performance and financial performance include:

Our Ability to Expand and Retain Existing Client Relationships and Attract New Clients

We have a diverse base of clients, including leaders and disruptors across the industry verticals we serve. Through our commitment to customer experience and innovation, we have been able to sustain long-term partnerships with many clients, often expanding our relationship through multiple service offerings that we provide through a number of delivery locations.

To grow our revenue, we seek to continue to increase the number and scope of service offerings we provide to our existing clients. In addition, our continued revenue growth will depend on our ability to win new clients. We seek to partner with prospective clients that value premium digital IT and customer experience solutions and services, including AI and content moderation.

Our ability to maintain and expand relationships with our clients, as well as to attract new clients, will depend on a number of factors, including our ability to maintain: a “customers-first” culture across our organization; our level of innovation, expertise and retention of team member talent; a consistently high level of service experience, as evidenced by, among others measures, the satisfaction ratings that our clients receive from their customers based on the services we provide; the technological advantages we offer; and our positive reputation, as a result of our corporate social responsibility initiatives and otherwise.

Our Ability to Attract and Retain Talent

Ensuring that our team members feel valued and engaged is integral to our performance, as our team members enable us to provide our unique, “customer-first” and caring culture to our clients’ customers, which has driven our strong client retention, higher satisfaction scores and overall better experience for our clients’ customers. This has, in part, been responsible for our growth and differentiation in the marketplace, enabling us to enhance our existing client relationships and build new ones. As a result, we make significant investments to attract, select, retain and develop talent across our product and service offerings. We have devoted, and will continue to devote, substantial resources to creating engaging, inspiring, world-class physical workplaces; recruiting; cultivating talent selection proficiencies and proprietary methods of performance measurement; growing employee engagement including rewards and development; supporting our corporate sustainability initiatives; and acquiring new talent and capabilities to meet our clients’ evolving needs. Our ability to attract and retain team member talent will depend on a number of factors, including our ability to: compete for talent with competitive service providers in the geographies we operate; provide innovative compensation packages and benefits to our team members; retain and integrate talent from our acquisitions; and meet or exceed evolving expectations related to corporate sustainability.

Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to evolve and have a pervasive global impact, including in each of the countries where our delivery locations are located, and has created significant uncertainty and disruption. This impacts our estimates regarding the economic environment, including economic growth and industry growth rates, which also form an important part of the assumptions on which we set our expectations. Our persistent focus to date has been on keeping all of our team members safe and healthy, while continuing to serve our clients and support our communities in this critical period. As of the date of this report, the majority of our team members continue to work remotely, as they have since the onset of the pandemic, and in some cases we have thoughtfully and strategically returned team members to site. We are closely tracking vaccine deployment in all of our regions and, in countries where permitted, we are working with local governments and healthcare officials to supplement vaccination acquisition and roll-out for our team members and their families.

Impact to our financial condition, financial performance and liquidity: We believe the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition will be primarily driven by the severity and duration of the pandemic in the geographic regions where we and our clients operate, the pandemic’s impact on the global economy and the markets where we operate, the vaccination progress in the countries where we operate, the introduction of

new variants or the possible resurgence of infection rates, the spread to communities previously not significantly affected, and the timing, scope and impact of stimulus legislation as well as other international, regional and local governmental responses to the pandemic. Those primary drivers are beyond our knowledge and control. As a result, the full impact the COVID-19 pandemic will have on our business, operating results, cash flows and/or financial condition is unknown. Through the date of this discussion, the impact on our financial condition and financial performance was more significant in the second quarter of 2020 as a result of the temporary site closures enforced across our delivery sites, and as we migrated our team members to a remote workforce. During 2021, although both revenue and net income were negatively affected by the pandemic, we were able to largely mitigate the negative impact on cash flow by taking steps to strategically contain costs. We are unable to reasonably estimate or quantify with precision the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic has had or will have on our financial results.

We do not believe our access to capital has not been materially impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In February 2021, we completed our IPO and used the net proceeds to repay a portion of our long-term debt. In September 2021, we completed a secondary offering for the sale of subordinate voting shares by certain of our non-controlling shareholders. Although we did not receive proceeds from this offering, the offering reflects the ability to access funding in the capital markets. We have not provided additional collateral, guarantees or equity to our lenders and we have not had material changes to our cost of capital due to the COVID-19 pandemic. There is no material uncertainty about our ongoing ability to meet the covenants in our credit agreement and we also do not expect to incur material COVID-19-related contingencies.

Material impairments: There has not been a material unfavorable change to our cash flow projections or key assumptions as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and there are no other indicators of impairment. We did not recognize any impairment charge for the year ended December 31, 2021 based on our recoverability analysis.

Impacts to demand of our products and services: The COVID-19 pandemic has presented both challenges and opportunities in maintaining and expanding revenue. We also expect that the pandemic will create opportunities for a new delivery model such as our “Work Anywhere” offering, as our clients look to refine their in-house business continuity practices and adopt a permanent new operating model. The challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic have also accelerated the digital transformation initiatives of many of our clients, giving us the opportunity to deepen client relationships by providing more of our services to address their evolving digital enablement and customer experience needs. We cannot precisely quantify the impact of such acceleration of digital transformation initiatives on our financial results.

Industry Trends

The industry trends affecting us and that may have an impact on our future performance and financial performance include the trends described in “Item 4B—Business Overview—Industry Background”.

Seasonality

Our financial results may vary from period to period during any year. The seasonality in our business, and consequently, our financial performance, generally mirrors that of our clients. Our revenues are typically higher in the third and fourth quarters than in other quarters.

Foreign Currency Fluctuations

While our primary operating currency is the U.S. dollar, we are also party to revenue contracts denominated in the euro and other currencies and a significant portion of our operating expenses are incurred in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Movements in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and these other currencies have an impact on our financial results. The tables below outline revenue and expenses by currency and the percentage of each of the total revenue and expenses for each period. In January 2021, we amended the TELUS MSA to stipulate that amounts to be paid by TELUS Corporation are denominated in U.S. dollars, as compared to the previous agreement which required amounts to be paid in Canadian dollars, thus reducing our overall exposure to Canadian dollars and the related foreign exchange effects when compared against the previous year.

Years Ended December 31						
(millions except percentages)	2021		2020		2019	
			(\$ in millions)			
	Revenue	% of total	Revenue	% of total	Revenue	% of total
U.S. dollar	\$ 1,289	59 %	\$ 549	35 %	\$ 512	50 %
European euro	801	36 %	635	40 %	240	24 %
Canadian dollar	104	5 %	398	25 %	268	26 %
Total	\$ 2,194	100 %	\$ 1,582	100 %	\$ 1,020	100 %

Years Ended December 31						
(millions except percentages)	2021		2020		2019	
			(\$ in millions)			
	Expenses	% of total	Expenses	% of total	Expenses	% of total
U.S. dollar	\$ 881	44 %	\$ 573	39 %	\$ 476	53 %
European euro	380	19 %	332	23 %	37	4 %
Philippine peso	215	11 %	187	13 %	183	20 %
Canadian dollar	196	10 %	130	9 %	44	5 %
Other ⁽¹⁾	337	16 %	239	16 %	166	18 %
Total	\$ 2,009	100 %	\$ 1,461	100 %	\$ 906	100 %

(1) This includes other currencies such as the Guatemalan quetzal, Bulgarian lev, Romanian leu and Indian rupee.

The following table presents information on the average exchange rates between the U.S. dollars and the key currencies to which we have exposure over the last three years:

Foreign Exchange Rates	Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
European euro to U.S. dollar	1.1826	1.1405	1.1201
Philippine peso to U.S. dollar	0.0203	0.0202	0.0193
Canadian dollar to U.S. dollar	0.7978	0.7454	0.7538

E. Critical Accounting Estimates

Not applicable.

ITEM 6 DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

A. Directors and Senior Management

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our directors and executive officers as at the date of this Annual Report. Non-management directors are subject to term limits of 15 years. The business address for our directors and executive officers is Floor 7, 510 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 0M3.

Name	Province/State and Country of Residence	Age	Position
Jeffrey Puritt	Nevada, United States	58	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Marilyn Tyfting	British Columbia, Canada	51	Chief Corporate Officer
Vanessa Kanu	Ontario, Canada	44	Chief Financial Officer
Michael Ringman	Colorado, United States	50	Chief Information Officer
Charles Koskovich ⁽¹⁾	Texas, Colorado	54	Chief Operating Officer ⁽¹⁾
Michel Belec	British Columbia, Canada	59	Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary
James Radzicki	California, United States	51	Chief Technology Officer
Maria Pardee	Colorado, United States	59	Chief Commercial Officer
Josh Blair	British Columbia, Canada	48	Chair and Director
Olin Anton	British Columbia, Canada	68	Director
Kenneth Cheong	Singapore	53	Director
Doug French	Ontario, Canada	56	Director
Tony Geheran	British Columbia, Canada	59	Director
Stephen Lewis	British Columbia, Canada	57	Director
Sue Paish	British Columbia, Canada	63	Director
Carolyn Slaski	Florida, United States	59	Director
Sandra Stuart	British Columbia, Canada	58	Director

⁽¹⁾ Mr. Koskovich resigned from our Company effective January 31, 2022.

Our Executive Officers

Jeffrey Puritt has served as our President and Chief Executive Officer since 2016, when he also became a member of our board of directors and was appointed to serve as an Executive Vice-President of TELUS Communications Inc. Mr. Puritt joined TELUS in 2001, in progressively senior leadership positions across Finance and Administration, IP Applications Business Development, New Product and Service Development, Ventures and Mergers and Acquisitions. Mr. Puritt has led TELUS International since 2008. Mr. Puritt was named “Executive of the Year” at International Business Awards (Stevie Awards) for 2016. Mr. Puritt was raised in Tanzania, where he spoke Swahili before learning English. His upbringing influenced his worldview and commitment to greater social justice, and he is proud to lead and participate in TELUS International’s global corporate social responsibility efforts. Mr. Puritt serves on the board of directors for AGS Health, a private, analytics driven, technology-enabled revenue cycle management company that provides medical billing, medical coding and business analytics services to healthcare providers in the United States. He also served as the honorary chair for a not-for-profit organization that has pioneered the integration of youth with disabilities into the mainstream of society, from 2011 to 2016. Mr. Puritt holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from York University and a Bachelor of Laws degree from Osgoode Hall Law School.

Marilyn Tyfting has served as our Chief Corporate Officer since 2015 and, from 2007 to 2015, she was the Vice President of Human Resources for TELUS and TELUS International. She served as Vice President, Human Resources of Rogers Communications Inc. from 2003 to 2007, and held a variety of human resources leadership roles within Rogers from 1997 to 2003. She is currently the Vice-Chair of TELUS Vancouver Community Board and a member of the Presidents Group for accessible employment. Ms. Tyfting holds a Bachelor of Commerce and Masters of Science in Business Administration degrees from the University of British Columbia.

Vanessa Kanu has served as our Chief Financial Officer since September 2020. Prior to joining TELUS International, Ms. Kanu spent 16 years at Mitel Networks Corporation in increasingly senior leadership roles, including as Chief Financial Officer from 2019 to 2020. Prior to that she was at PricewaterhouseCoopers. Ms. Kanu currently serves on the Board of Directors of The Ottawa Hospital Foundation, where she is a member of the Finance and Audit Committee. She also serves on the Board of Directors of Thorn, including as the Chair of the Finance and Audit Committee, a not for profit organization with a mission to eliminate child sexual abuse materials from the internet. She holds a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Hull, England. Ms. Kanu is a Chartered Professional Accountant in Canada, a Certified Public Accountant in the United States (Illinois State) and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales.

Michael Ringman has served as our Chief Information Officer since 2012. Prior to joining us, he served as Vice President of Global Infrastructure of TeleTech Holdings Inc. from 2004 to 2012 and as its Director Converged Communications from 2002 to 2004. Prior to his time at TeleTech Holdings Inc., he was a Network Consultant at IBM Global Services from 1996 to 2000. Mr. Ringman holds a Bachelor's degree in Science and a Masters of Sciences in Telecommunications degree from the University of Colorado Boulder.

Michel Belec has served as our Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary since 2017. He also supports our Governance Office and is principally responsible for our privacy functions worldwide. Prior to joining us, he served as Senior Vice President, Legal Services of TELUS and prior to 1996 worked with Rogers Communications, Inc. Mr. Belec began his career as an associate at Fasken Martineau. He holds a Bachelor's degree from Simon Fraser University and a Bachelor of Laws degree from Osgoode Hall Law School. Mr. Belec has completed various executive training programs and hosted numerous induction and learning programs both in and outside of TELUS International.

James Radzicki has served as our Chief Technology Officer since 2020. Prior to joining us, he served as Consulting Chief Information Officer for Spotlight Inc. from 2016 to 2017, Chief Information Officer for Alorica from 2014 to 2016, Executive Vice President and Chief Technology Officer for Stream Global Services from 2010 to 2013 and Vice President of Technology, Strategy and Governance for Network Solutions from 2008 to 2010. Prior to this, Mr. Radzicki held leadership positions at TeleTech Holdings Inc., including as Chief Information Officer from 2006 to 2008 and various IT positions including Vice President of Technology from 1996 to 2008. Mr. Radzicki holds a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, Marketing and an Associate's Degree in Computer Information Science and Network Administration from Denver Technical College. He is a Certified Information Systems Security Professional.

Maria Pardee has served as our Chief Commercial Officer since February 2021. Prior to joining TELUS International, Ms. Pardee spent eight years at DXC Technology as Senior Vice-President and General Manager leading the Digital Workplace and Mobility business with a focus on the transformation of employee and customer experience through innovation. Additionally, Ms. Pardee was a partner at KPMG, a CIO at BT (British Telecom) and a Vice-President at AMS/CGI. Ms. Pardee is committed to women in STEM as well as community initiatives supporting education, inclusion and political activism. She holds a Master of Science degree in Telecommunications and a Bachelor of Arts degree in International Affairs, both from the University of Colorado Boulder.

Charles (Chuck) Koskovich served as our Chief Operating Officer since January 2017. Prior to joining us, he was the Divisional President and Senior Vice President, Global Customer Care at Xerox Holdings Corporation from 2015 to 2017. Mr. Koskovich also spent time as Senior Vice President, Operations at Concentrix from 2012 to 2015, Vice President, Customer Support Operations at Blackberry Limited from 2009 to 2012, Senior Vice President, Operations for TeleTech Holdings Inc. from 2005 to 2009 and Vice President, DISH Network Customer Care Operations for EchoStar Corporation from 2003 to 2005. He holds a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from the Metropolitan State University of Denver, a Master of Organizational Management, Organizational Leadership degree from the University of Phoenix in 1990 and completed Executive Education with Harvard School of Business in 2017. Mr. Koskovich currently serves as a director of the Carroll Education Foundation and as Chairperson of Friends of Wewak and the Denver Workforce Development Board. Mr. Koskovich resigned from our Company effective as of January 31, 2022.

Our Directors

Josh Blair was elected to the board of directors on June 1, 2016 and serves as Chair of both the Board and of the Human Resources Committee. Mr. Blair is a Co-Founder and the CEO of Impro.AI, a high-tech company that is enabling the benefits of executive coaching to be brought to employees at all levels of organizations on an affordable, effective and global basis. He also serves as the Nominating, Governance and Compensation Chair for Neighbourly Pharmacies (TSX: NBLV). Additionally, Mr. Blair is a Partner at Esplanade Ventures, a venture capital firm focused on the health technology market. From 1995 through 2019, Mr. Blair served in increasingly senior leadership roles at TELUS Corporation, including as Group President from 2014 to 2019 overseeing TELUS International, TELUS Health, TELUS Business, TELUS Agriculture and TELUS Ventures. Mr. Blair holds a Bachelor Degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Victoria and also completed the

Executive Program at the Smith School of Business at Queen's University. In 2021, the University of Victoria awarded Mr. Blair an honorary doctorate degree in recognition of his career achievements as well as his community contributions.

Olin Anton joined the board of directors on January 19, 2021 and serves as Chair of the Audit Committee. Mr. Anton spent his career in professional practice as a Chartered Accountant and laterally as a Chartered Professional Accountant, CA. He was previously a partner at Deloitte LLP from 2002 to 2016, where he served as head of the British Columbia audit practice starting in 2013, managing partner of the Vancouver office from 2012 to 2013 and head of the Vancouver audit function from 2004 to 2012. Mr. Anton retired from Deloitte LLP in 2016. Mr. Anton began his career at Arthur Andersen LLP, where he joined in 1976, became a partner in 1988 and served as head of its audit practice until 2002 when he joined Deloitte LLP. Mr. Anton holds Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Commerce degrees from the University of Saskatchewan. He is a Fellow Chartered Professional Accountant and a U.S. Certified Public Accountant.

Kenneth Cheong was elected to the board of directors on June 1, 2016. Mr. Cheong is currently a Managing Director of Baring Private Equity Asia, where he joined in 1998. Prior to his time at Baring Private Equity Asia, Mr. Cheong served as Manager at Barclays de Zoete Wedd, where he joined in 1995 and remained until 1998, and Assistant Treasurer at DBS Bank, where he joined in 1992 and remained until 1995. Mr. Cheong holds a Bachelor of Science degree from the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Doug French was elected to the board of directors on September 23, 2020 and served as a member of the Audit Committee in 2021. Since 1996, Mr. French has held increasingly senior roles at TELUS, culminating in his appointment as Executive Vice-president and Chief Financial Officer in May 2016. He has influenced every recent transformational event at TELUS, including its evolution from a regional to national telecommunications carrier, the deployment of advanced wireless networks, its generational investments in fiber and establishing healthcare and agriculture portfolios. Today, he leads a team of more than 1,200 professionals responsible for financial operations, reporting and analysis, treasury, investor relations, risk management, revenue assurance, taxation, pension investment management, corporate development, corporate governance and law, real estate and sustainability and procurement. Doug is also a proud member and the Global Executive Sponsor of Spectrum, TELUS' resource group for LGBTQ+ team members. Mr. French began his career as a Chartered Professional Accountant at Ernst and Young, before joining Clearnet, a predecessor company to TELUS. He holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honours), Commerce and Economics from the University of Toronto. Mr. French was appointed Fellow of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario in 2017, and is a member of the International Accounting Standards Board's Global Preparers Advisory Forum and the Prince's Accounting for Sustainability Project.

Tony Geheran was elected to the board of directors on May 13, 2020 and serves as the Chair of the Governance and Nominating Committee. He is currently Executive Vice-president and Chief Operations Officer of TELUS, a position he has held since 2021. He previously held increasingly senior leadership roles at TELUS beginning in 2001, including Senior Vice President from 2013 to 2015, Executive Vice-president and President of Broadband Networks at TELUS from 2015 to 2018, and Executive Vice-president and Chief Customer Officer from 2018 to 2021. Prior to joining TELUS, Mr. Geheran worked at Cable and Wireless Ireland and Cable and Wireless Communications. He holds a Diploma in Professional Marketing from the Cranfield School of Management, a Certificate in Business Administration from The Open University and received his Professional Qualifications in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering while serving in the Royal Navy.

Stephen Lewis was elected to the board of directors on June 1, 2016 and is a member of the Governance and Nominating Committee. He joined TELUS in 1997, serving in a variety of roles including Vice President of Corporate Strategy and Business Development. Since July 2016 he has served as Senior Vice President and Treasurer of TELUS, responsible also for Corporate Development, Pension Investments and Investor Relations. Mr. Lewis formerly served as a consultant at Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited from 1994 to 1997 and an account manager at the Royal Bank of Canada from 1988 to 1992. He holds a Business Degree from Ivey Business School and a Master of Business Administration from INSEAD. He is a Chartered Financial Analyst charter holder.

Sue Paish was elected to the board of directors on May 2, 2021 and is a member of both the Governance and Nominating and the Human Resources Committees. Ms. Paish is a Corporate Director and is currently Chief Executive Officer of Digital Technology Supercluster, a position she has held since 2018. She is Chair of the Board of the CORIX Group of Companies and serves on the Boards of Canexia Health and Own the Podium. She is the past Chair of the Board of the Business Council of British Columbia and the Vancouver Board of Trade. Ms. Paish served as Corporate Director and then as President and CEO of LifeLabs Medical Laboratory Services from 2008 to 2017 and also as Corporate Director and CEO of Pharmasave Drugs (National) Ltd. from 2004 until 2012. She has previously also served as Managing Partner of the law firm, Fasken, from 2000 - 2006 and practiced law at the firm from 1983 to 2006. She holds a Bachelor of Commerce and a Bachelor of Laws from The University of British Columbia.

Sandra Stuart was elected to the board of directors on September 25, 2021 and is a member of the Audit Committee. She currently also serves as a Corporate Director at HSBC Germany, Canfor Corporation and as a Trustee and Chair of the Audit Committee for DRI Healthcare Trust. Ms. Stuart previously served in increasingly senior leadership roles at HSBC

Canada beginning in 2010, including as Chief Executive Officer from 2015-2020 and as Chief Operating Officer from 2010 to 2015. Ms. Stuart holds a Bachelor of Business and Economics degree from Simon Fraser University and has completed numerous executive management courses through Harvard Business School and IMD International Business School.

Carolyn Slaski was elected to the board of directors on July 2, 2021 and is a member of both the Audit and Human Resources Committees. Prior to her retirement from EY LLP, Carolyn served as the Americas and US Vice-Chair of Talent from 2015 to 2021. Previously, Ms. Slaski was a Senior Audit Partner from 1984-2021 and, during that time, also served as the East Region Assurance Managing Partner from 2013 to 2015, New Jersey Office Managing Partner and Market Segment Leader from 2010-2013 and European Client Service Partner and Capital Markets Leader from 2002 to 2005. Ms Slaski holds a Bachelor of Arts in Economics (Honors) from Rutgers University, a Certified Public Accountant certification and has completed EY's Strategic Leadership Program by Harvard University.

B. Compensation

Overview

The following discussion of our executive compensation program includes information relating to our philosophy and approach to executive compensation, the methodologies and market research we use in determining compensation and the actual compensation earned by our named executive officers (NEOs) for their 2021 performance.

For 2021, our NEOs are:

- Jeff Puritt, President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO);
- Vanessa Kanu, Chief Financial Officer (CFO);
- Charles (Chuck) Koskovich, Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer (COO);⁽¹⁾
- Marilyn Tyfting, Senior Vice President and CCO; and
- Michael Ringman, Chief Information Officer (CIO).

⁽¹⁾ Mr. Koskovich resigned from the Company, effective January 31, 2022.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Key Compensation Principles

We pay for performance. We establish a clear and direct link between compensation and the achievement of business objectives—in both the short-term and long-term—by providing an appropriate mix of fixed versus at-risk compensation and immediate versus future income linked to the share price performance of the Company. We also drive continued levels of high performance by setting ambitious targets.

The human resources committee of the Company's board of directors takes an approach to compensation that is both market-based and performance-based. The primary focus of the human resources committee is to maintain an executive compensation program that supports the achievement of three objectives:

- to advance our business strategy;
- to enhance our growth and profitability; and
- to attract and retain the key talent necessary to achieve our business objectives.

1. *We pay for performance*

An NEO's compensation is based on the NEO's personal performance, together with corporate performance and position within a range determined with reference to market compensation data. Linking executive pay to actual performance ensures that executive compensation is aligned with the creation of shareholder value.

2. *We promote sound risk-taking*

Our executive compensation program incorporates elements that are intended to ensure our compensation practices do not encourage excessive or inappropriate risk-taking. Below are some of the governance practices, policies and inherent design elements of our executive compensation program that help manage and mitigate risk in executive compensation.

WHAT WE DO

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation consultant—We use an external executive compensation consultant to assess our executive compensation program to ensure alignment with shareholder and corporate objectives, best practices and governance principles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance between short-term and long-term incentives—Reasonable balance between compensation elements that focus on short-term financial performance and longer-term Company share price appreciation |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay for performance—Our performance metrics are well communicated and regularly monitored through the corporate scorecard, see “—TELUS International Performance Bonus Program—Methodology—Step 1”, and include short- and long-term performance measures to align performance with business objectives. Additionally, 70% of the TELUS International Performance Bonus Program payments are based on corporate performance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlapping performance periods—Within our long-term incentive (LTI) program, the overlap in performance periods ensures that executives remain exposed to the risks of their decision-making and risk-taking through their unvested equity awards and the shares that they are required to own. See “—At-Risk Pay: Long-Term Incentives” for a summary of the treatment of the final grant of LTI awards under the MIP in light of our initial public offering |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust share ownership requirements—In place for our executives with respect to Company shares granted under the Omnibus Long-Term Incentive Plan (7x base salary for the CEO and 3x base salary for the other NEOs), and for our non-employee directors (at 5x the annual cash retainer portion of each director’s annual compensation within five years of their initial election), and the additional holding periods applicable to certain awards granted to our CEO, as described in “— Summary of NEO Employment and Separation Agreements.” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caps on payouts—Equity incentive awards are generally capped at 200% to avoid excessive payouts and are in line with market practices |

WHAT WE DO NOT DO

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain or reduce performance target levels for incentive plans. Instead, steadily increasing performance levels must be achieved to realize payouts year after year | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantee annual base salary increases or bonus payments |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow any director, executive or employee to monetize or hedge our shares or equity-based compensation to undermine the risk alignment in our equity ownership requirements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer excessive perquisites |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-emphasize any single performance metric | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantee a minimum level of vesting for our long-term incentives |

3. *We balance the short-term and long-term*

Our program features a well-balanced mix of fixed and variable pay elements, with the layering of payout timing, annual awards and overlapping vesting of equity incentives and various incentive vehicles.

In connection with our initial public offering, our board of directors adopted the 2021 Omnibus Long-Term Incentive Plan (2021 LTIP), under which it granted equity awards to our NEOs at the initial public offering. The 2021 LTIP is also used to grant annual long-term incentive awards, or LTIs. LTIs for performance year 2021, granted in the form of restricted share units (RSUs) and performance share units (PSUs), as well as grants of RSUs and options (Options) that were granted in connection with and prior to our initial public offering, result in a ladder vesting schedule for each award, rather than one-time vesting of all outstanding awards on a specified date that generally results in larger, sporadic settlements. The LTI awards are 100% equity-settled. For information about the 2021 LTIP and equity compensation programs that we implemented in connection with our initial public offering, please see “—Company Equity-Based Compensation Plans at a Glance”.

4. *We reward contribution*

Our approach to executive compensation is both market-based and performance-based. Our compensation structure and philosophy generally track the compensation structure of TELUS, our controlling shareholder. LTI grant levels have historically been performance-differentiated and are based on an executive's in-year performance and future potential.

We consider this performance-based approach to granting LTIs to be a best practice, instead of granting LTIs based on market benchmarks only.

5. *We align compensation with corporate strategy*

To align executive compensation with our corporate strategy, we make a direct link between an executive's pay and the executive's performance against the achievement of our corporate objectives.

The CEO and the other NEO's annual performance bonuses are evaluated through assessing the Company's performance, which is based on a combination of corporate scorecards, and individual performance. 50% of our 2021 LTIs are in the form of PSUs to align management with shareholders' interests while incentivizing management to achieve performance targets based on corporate performance objectives tied to earnings per share and revenue growth. Performance bonus metrics are part of a multi-year business plan and are aligned with our longer-term goals.

6. *We align our pay practices across the organization*

Our pay practices are aligned across the organization. We also use the following methodologies in considering equitable compensation:

- bonus calculations include a mix of Company and individual performance metrics for executives, as well as all team members;
- overall annual increases to base salary for the executives are relatively aligned with increases to base salary for positions below the executive level;
- materially or significantly increased responsibility in any team member's role and/or a subsequent promotion is accompanied by a change in pay, as appropriate; and
- compensation data, along with other relevant factors, such as internal equity and strategic significance of the role, are considered to develop a base salary range and a total compensation target for all positions across the organization.

Board Oversight and Compensation Governance

Our executive compensation governance protects the peer relationships among the members of our board of directors and TELUS, our controlling shareholder. Under our revised Board Policy Manual, which describes the terms of reference for various Company governance functions, the human resources committee has the authority to develop the Company's philosophy and guidelines on executive compensation, oversee succession-planning and review and approve certain compensation and performance-rating decisions.

In 2021, the revised Board Policy Manual set forth our governance policies around executive compensation as follows:

Our board of directors had the following responsibilities:

- appoint and replace the CEO (subject to the shareholder agreement among the Company, TELUS and Baring), which responsibility the board of directors has delegated to the TELUS CEO;
- satisfy itself about the integrity of our CEO and the senior leadership team; and
- oversee succession planning for the CEO, with the advice and recommendation of the board of directors.

The CEO had the following responsibilities:

- create, maintain and review with the human resources committee an annual plan for the appointment, performance management, leadership development and succession of the senior leadership team; and
- support the Governance and Nominating Committee in respect of recruiting new directors to the board of directors.

The human resources committee had the following responsibilities:

- upon the advice of the CEO, review and approve the proposed appointment of any person to the senior leadership team;
- review and approve all agreements, including those dealing with retirement, termination of employment or other special circumstances, between the Company and the CEO and the Company and any member of the senior leadership team;
- review and approve the succession plans for the CEO and other members of the senior leadership team;
- develop and recommend to the board of directors for its approval the Company's compensation philosophy and guidelines for the senior leadership team and recommend any material changes to the board of directors for its approval;
- review and approve the design of and bonus pool guidelines for the annual performance bonus plan;
- review and approve any proposed establishment of, and material changes to, incentive compensation plans and employee benefit plans for the senior leadership team and all equity-based incentive plans of the Company or its subsidiaries;
- review management's recommendations for and approve the granting of options or other securities under the Company's or its subsidiaries' equity-based incentive plans;
- review and approve the levels and types of benefits, including perquisites and vehicles, that may be granted to the CEO and the senior leadership team, subject to the terms of any applicable employee benefit plans and guidelines established by the board of directors;
- approve the share ownership guidelines for the CEO and the senior leadership team and review compliance with those guidelines;
- review and approve the corporate scorecard, individual goals and objectives relevant to CEO compensation;
- review and approve the CEO's performance evaluation and the CEO's compensation;
- upon the recommendation of the CEO, review and approve the performance evaluations and the compensation of the senior leadership team;
- consider and determine all matters concerning incentive awards, perquisites and other remuneration matters with respect to the CEO and senior leadership team; and
- approve the list of companies in the comparator group against which the Company benchmarks its compensation program and review the compensation ranges for the Company's senior management against the compensation of the companies in this comparator group.

Human Resources Committee Experience

Members of the human resources committee have a range of complementary skills in areas such as human resources, corporate governance, risk assessment, public company leadership and board experience, which enable them to make effective decisions on our compensation practices. Some of the human resources committee members have served in executive capacities or on compensation committees with other public issuers and, through those roles, have acquired direct experience relevant to their

responsibilities for reviewing and considering executive compensation. The diverse experience of the human resources committee members also includes an extensive understanding of accounting considerations in the context of executive compensation and practices for attracting, developing and retaining talent.

As of December 31, 2021, the members of the human resources committee were Josh Blair, Sue Paish and Carolyn Slaski. Kenneth Cheong and Olin Anton each served on the human resources committee during a portion of 2021. Further information about the human resources committee members can be found in “Item 6A—Directors and Senior Management—Our Directors,” and information about the current composition and responsibilities of the human resources committee can be found in “Item 6C—Board Practices—Human Resources Committee”.

Compensation Consultant

In advance of our initial public offering, the human resources committee engaged the compensation consultant (Compensation Consultant) as a compensation consultant and advisor to the board of directors and management. During 2021, the Compensation Consultant performed a variety of tasks for the human resources committee, including reviewing the competitiveness of our executive and director compensation program and annual incentive and LTI program design.

Compensation Elements for the CEO and the Other NEOs in 2021

The key components of total direct compensation for the CEO and the other NEOs are fixed-base salary, short-term performance bonuses (paid in cash to reward annual performance) and LTIs (paid in the form of equity awards consisting of RSUs and PSUs (all of which settle in equity) to promote retention and reward performance over the long term).

Benefits and perquisites, including retirement benefits, are also considered as part of the Company’s total compensation for the CEO and the other NEOs. See “—Benefits and Perquisites” for more details.

Total Compensation at a Glance

This table describes the components of total compensation that our NEOs have received for fiscal year 2021.

Component	Description	Objective
Fixed-base salary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ranges are established for each position based on market practice, with the mid-point of the range being set at the median of the comparator group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizes varying levels of responsibility, prior experience, breadth of knowledge, overall individual performance and internal equity, as well as the pay practices of companies in the comparator group
Annual performance bonus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 60% of base salary for NEOs and target of 150% base salary for the CEO TELUS International Performance Bonus Program (PBP) tied to the performance of the NEO and the Company's overall corporate performance, with corporate performance given 70% weighting and individual performance given 30% weighting PBP metrics can lead to payouts ranging from zero (for substandard performance) to a maximum of 150% of target (for exceptional performance) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an annual performance bonus paid in cash based on corporate and individual performance of the applicable year
Equity compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links a significant portion of the at-risk compensation to Company shareholder return and helps to promote retention of executives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helps to promote retention of executives
Benefits and perquisites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A competitive executive benefits program Vehicle allowance for the CEO and CCO and annual allowance for the CEO, and limited perquisites including contributions to the defined contribution plan and telecom benefits 	
Retirement benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefits under TELUS' Amended and Restated Pension Plan for Management and Professional Employees of TELUS Corporation (the DB Plan), a contributory, Canadian-registered defined benefit plan for our CEO and CCO, benefits under the Supplemental Retirement Arrangement for Designated Executives of TELUS Corporation (SRA) consistent with market practice for Canadian executives for our CEO, benefits under TELUS' Supplementary Employee Retirement Plan for Vice Presidents and Certain Other Designated Employees (SERP 2020) for our CCO and benefits under TELUS' Defined Contribution Pension Plan for Provincially Regulated Employees (Defined Contribution Plan) (a registered defined contribution plan) for our CFO. Our CEO and CCO also have retirement benefits in the TELUS Supplementary Savings Plan (Savings Plan) (a nonqualified after-tax account), but no longer contribute to the Savings Plan. These retirement programs are further described in "—TELUS Retirement Plan Benefits". Competitive 401(k) plan with Company match for US executives 	

2021 Approach to Compensation

Base Salary Methodology

During 2021, the human resources committee considered and approved the CEO’s annual base salary. Josh Blair, the chair of our board of directors and the chair of our human resources committee, has been delegated the authority by our board of directors to approve any changes in base salary for members of the senior leadership team.

We set our base salary range midpoints at the 50th percentile of a comparator group. As part of its annual pay assessment for 2021, the human resources committee reviewed competitive pay data prepared by the Compensation Consultant. We then made adjustments to individual base salaries that we consider appropriate to recognize the executives’ varying levels of responsibility, prior experience, breadth of knowledge, overall individual performance and internal equity, as well as the pay practices of companies in a comparator group.

As required pursuant to the revised Board Policy Manual, the human resources committee has reviewed and approved the CEO’s compensation based on the human resources committee’s assessment of the CEO’s performance.

At-Risk Incentive Pay Components

At-risk incentive pay consists of:

- annual performance bonus (paid in cash); and
- long-term incentives (in the form of RSUs and PSUs).

The following outlines our approach in determining and delivering these at-risk incentive pay components.

At-Risk Pay: Annual Performance Bonus

The annual performance bonus for NEOs is determined pursuant to the PBP. A summary of the terms of the PBP follows.

TELUS International Performance Bonus Program

Methodology

The PBP is designed to reward the achievement of business objectives in the short-term by providing immediate income in cash. For 2021, this component of at-risk pay was calculated based on individual (30%) and corporate (70%) performance to better reflect affordability and our continued focus on funding strategic investments.

For 2021, each executive’s annual target performance bonus under the PBP was set using the following formula. Each element in the formula is explained in the steps outlined below:

Eligible Earnings	X	Individual Target	X	TI Corporate Multiplier	X	TI Corporate Weighting (70%)	=	Corporate Component
								+
Eligible Earnings	X	Individual Target	X	Individual Multiplier	X	Individual Weighting (30%)	=	Individual Component
								=
								Annual Performance Bonus

To determine the annual performance bonus for each executive, we follow a three-step process:

Step 1: Assess Company corporate performance as measured by the corporate scorecard results;

Step 2: Assess an executive's individual performance; and

Step 3: Calculate the annual performance bonus based on the above payout formula.

The three-step process is described in further detail below.

Step 1: Assess Company corporate performance as measured by the corporate scorecard results;

The Company's corporate performance is measured through the results of our corporate scorecard, which is determined after the end of a performance year by rating the extent to which we have met or exceeded our targets for each metric set at the start of the year. Our 2021 metrics measured achievements in the following areas: Team, Customers First, and Profitable Growth & Efficiency. See below table on the 2021 corporate scorecard metrics.

Scorecard Metrics	
Team (10%)	• Consolidated Engagement
	• Agent Attrition Index
Customers First (40%)	
• Service Excellence Promise	
Profitable Growth & Efficiency (50%)	• Revenue
	• Gross Margin
	• Adjusted EBITDA
	• Free Cash Flow

The objectives in the Company's corporate scorecard are set annually and collectively approved by the CEO, CFO, CCO and COO at the beginning of the year. Financial metrics in the objectives are largely based on targets that meet or exceed the annual budget approved by the board of directors.

The key aspects of the target-setting process include:

- selecting measurable and auditable performance metrics;
- ensuring that, as a general principle, the threshold target for any metric (yielding a 0.5x multiplier) exceeds the actual result on that metric in the previous year. The target (yielding a 1.0x multiplier) for any budget-related metric is generally set at or above the corresponding number in the corporate budget approved by the board of directors;
- stress-testing the current year's targets against the prior year's scorecard to determine year-over-year continuous improvement;
- ensuring that the targets and stretch targets that are used to determine whether these objectives have been met or exceeded are clearly set out in the Company's corporate scorecard; and
- ensuring that all performance metrics are tied to the Company's achievement of our corporate objectives.

During the year, results and/or targets may be adjusted to normalize for one-time events or other unique circumstances. In accordance with the adjustment process, the CEO, CFO, CCO and COO collectively review and approve all adjustments proposed by management.

Step 2: Assess an executive's individual performance

The individual performance of each NEO is initially assessed by the CEO and is reviewed and approved by the human resources committee. The individual performance of the CEO is reviewed and approved by the human resources committee.

The chair of the human resources committee invites board of directors' members to provide their feedback regarding the CEO's performance.

Step 3: Calculate the annual performance bonus based on the above payout formula

Based on an assessment and recommendation from the CEO, the human resources committee reviews each NEO's performance and determines an individual multiplier, and along with the related multiplier in the Company corporate balanced scorecard, approves of the annual performance bonus under the PBP for each NEO using the formula in this section. The human resources committee, with input from the chair of the board of directors due to the peer relationships between our Company and TELUS, our controlling shareholder, assesses the personal performance of the CEO and his leadership. Based on this assessment, the human resources committee determines an individual multiplier and, along with the related multiplier in the Company corporate balanced scorecard, approves of the board of directors for approval of the annual performance bonus under the PBP for the CEO, based on the formula in this section.

The relative weight that corporate, business unit and individual performance has in determining a team member's annual performance bonus under the PBP depends on the individual's organizational level and ability to influence the Company's overall performance. For each of our NEOs, Company corporate performance is weighted at 70% and individual performance is weighted at 30%. In addition to Company corporate and individual performance, the board of directors has the discretion to adjust bonus payouts for any extraordinary circumstances or other factors, as it deems appropriate.

At-Risk Pay: Long-Term Incentives

2020 Management Incentive Plan Awards

In 2016, the human resources committee approved the Omnibus Long-Term Incentive Plan (MIP) under which cash and equity-settled LTI awards were granted to our senior leaders, including our NEOs. Beginning in 2016, a portion of the shares under the MIP were reserved for grants of LTI awards over a five-year period. From 2016 through 2019, each annual allocation was granted in the form of Options (for 2016) and otherwise was granted in TI phantom options (Phantom Options), TI phantom restricted share units (TI Phantom RSUs) and TELUS phantom restricted share units (TELUS Phantom RSUs). Each NEO Annual Allocation (as defined below) was comprised of 50% Phantom Options, 30% TI Phantom RSUs; and 20% TELUS Phantom RSUs, and each grant vested subject to continued service through the vesting date (generally 2.5 years following the grant for TI Phantom RSUs and TELUS Phantom RSUs and the third anniversary of the grant date for cash-settled Phantom Options), and a performance multiplier that was based 60% on the Company's EBITDA and 40% on the quality of service for the Company's customers.

Due to the timing of our initial public offering and the original timing of the final MIP grant occurring shortly following the Lionbridge AI acquisition and prior to the approval of the 2021 LTIP, our human resources committee decided, upon the recommendation of our Compensation Consultant, to grant the final tranche of the 2020 MIP (2020 MIP Awards) in respect of 2020 performance on the effective date of the initial public offering, on February 2, 2021. Despite the delay, the 2020 MIP Awards approximated the annual grant each executive otherwise would have received in December 2020 under the MIP, after taking into account the timing of the initial public offering. As such, the aggregate value of the 2020 MIP Awards approximated the remainder of the MIP pool. The 2020 MIP Awards were allocated among the NEOs in the same manner as annual grants were historically allocated under the MIP: 30% for Mr. Puritt, 12% for Ms. Kanu, 12% for Mr. Koskovich, 12% for Ms. Tyfting and 8% for Mr. Ringman (each, a NEO Annual Allocation), and the remaining 26% allocated to select other members of management. The 2020 MIP Awards were granted using the initial public offering price of \$25.00.

The awards were generally granted as 50% Options and 50% equity-settled RSUs (40% Options and 60% RSUs for Mr. Puritt), with the portion of the MIP that had been historically granted as TELUS Phantom RSUs instead being granted in the form of RSUs. The Options and RSUs generally vest in four equal annual instalments, in each case, subject to continued employment through each applicable vesting date, consistent with standard time-based vesting under the MIP and under the 2021 LTIP. The individual grant values for each of our NEOs is set forth in the "Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table", below.

2021 Long-Term Incentives

Following our initial public offering, we worked with the human resources committee and Compensation Consultant to design and implement an ongoing compensation program for our CEO and the other NEOs as a public company. For 2021, our human resources committee designed an executive compensation program to achieve the objectives described above under "Key

Compensation Principles”. As was the case prior to our initial public offering, equity awards were granted to encourage an ownership culture and align management with stockholders’ interests.

Our 2021 LTIP consisted of RSU and PSU grants to our CEO and the other NEOs. We believe the use of RSUs and PSUs align the compensation of these senior leaders with stockholders’ interests. The value recognized by individuals with respect to these awards will depend on the Company’s stock price performance and, in the case of the PSUs, if certain performance targets are met within the performance period, as described below.

On May 20, 2021, our human resources committee approved long-term performance incentive awards for our senior leaders, including our NEOs. 50% of the equity granted to our senior leaders was in the form of RSUs and 50% of the equity granted to our senior leaders was in the form of PSUs. The number of RSUs and PSUs granted were calculated based on the closing price per TI share on May 19, 2021 of \$29.17. The RSUs generally vest 25% on each of the first four anniversaries of the grant date, subject to continued employment through each applicable vesting date. The PSUs will cliff vest on the third anniversary of the grant date, subject to achievement of the following performance targets:

- 60% of the PSUs will be earned based on the Company’s earnings per share compound annual growth rate during the performance period, which we refer to as EPS Growth CAGR; and
- 40% of the PSUs will be earned based on the Company’s organic revenue compound annual growth rate during the performance period, calculated pursuant to IFRS, which we refer to as Organic Revenue Growth CAGR.

The RSUs and PSUs are subject to forfeiture if the applicable holder is terminated with cause (as defined in the award agreement). In the event of death, the RSUs and PSUs will vest (in the case of PSUs, assuming target performance). In the event of disability or the holder’s retirement, the RSUs and PSUs will continue to vest in accordance with their original vesting schedule. In the event of a termination without cause, the holder will be entitled to a prorated portion of the award, calculated based on the amount of service provided during the applicable performance period assuming target performance.

The individual grant values for each of our NEOs, including the threshold, target and maximum payout of PSUs, is set forth in the “Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table”, below.

Sign-On Grant for Vanessa Kanu

Pursuant to Ms. Kanu’s employment agreement, she was entitled to receive an equity grant with a grant date fair value of \$750,000 for services in 2020. Due to the timing of our initial public offering, our human resources committee, with Ms. Kanu’s consent, decided to delay the grant until the effective date of the initial public offering. Ms. Kanu received a grant of 30,000 RSUs under our 2021 LTIP on February 2, 2021 that will generally vest in four equal annual instalments.

Benchmarking

When making compensation decisions, the human resources committee takes into consideration the value of total direct compensation (TDC), which consists of base salary, annual performance bonus and long-term equity incentive compensation provided to executives. The human resources committee generally looks to position the value of target TDC to be competitive with the 50th percentile of comparable companies, with exceptions made based on the human resources committee’s analysis of key factors.

In assessing competitive compensation levels and practices, the human resources committee reviewed and compared compensation to executives at a peer group of companies. In connection with selecting companies for the peer group, the human resources committee considered the following criteria: annual revenues, profitability, market capitalization, and the comparator groups used by proxy advisory firms.

The human resources committee selected the following list of companies that would comprise our peer group for 2021 compensation decisions:

- Conduent Inc.
- Genpact Ltd.
- Unisys Corp.
- EPAM Systems, Inc.
- Jack Henry & Associates Inc.
- Sykes Enterprises, Inc.

- WEX Inc.
- Sabre Corporation
- Black Knight, Inc.
- Verint Systems
- Virtusa Corporation

The human resources committee reviewed a report on the Company's compensation programs for its senior leadership team, which incorporated data provided by the Compensation Consultant. The Compensation Consultant collected compensation data from the companies in our competitor peer group (the most recent peer compensation data available at the time) and compared the information to the senior leadership team's target total direct compensation and the elements that target total direct compensation is comprised of.

2021 Actual Compensation Mix (Percentage of Total Direct Compensation)⁽²⁾

Compensation element	Provided as	CEO		Other NEOs	
		Target	2021 actual	Target	2021 Actual
Base salary (fixed)	Cash	10%	9%	28%	29%
Allowances (fixed)	Cash	1%	1%	—%	—%
Annual Performance bonus (at-risk)	Cash	15%	15%	17%	11%
Long-term incentive (at-risk)	RSUs ⁽¹⁾	37%	37%	28%	30%
Long-term incentive (at-risk)	PSUs	37%	37%	28%	30%

(1) The 2020 MIP Awards and the sign-on grant to Ms. Kanu made in February 2021 are excluded from this table as such grants were in respect of 2020 performance.

(2) Sum of percentage may not total 100% due to rounding.

2021 Actual Compensation

Base Salary Compensation

The annual base salaries that our NEOs were entitled to receive in respect of calendar year 2021, were as follows:

Name	2021 Annual Base Salary ⁽¹⁾ (\$)
Jeff Puritt	850,000
Vanessa Kanu	395,000 ⁽²⁾
Charles (Chuck) Koskovich	390,000
Marilyn Tyfting	321,530 ⁽³⁾
Michael Ringman	315,000

(1) Base salary amounts reflected in the "Summary Compensation Table" differ from the amounts above since annual merit increases for 2021 took effect on July 1, 2021. Annual merit increases typically take effect in April but this increase was delayed due to the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

(2) Base salary value converted from CAD \$500,000 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.

(3) Base salary value converted from CAD \$407,000 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.

For more details about the actual amount of base salary paid to our NEOs in 2021, see "—Summary Compensation Table".

2021 PBP Payouts

Each NEO's annual performance bonus was determined by applying the formulas outlined under the headings "—TELUS International Performance Bonus Program". Specifically, the human resources committee assessed the Company's corporate performance against the corresponding targets, as measured by the corporate scorecards for the Company and each NEO's individual performance, which included evaluations of the NEO's effective personal performance and leadership. In 2021, the annual performance targets for the NEOs and the CEO were 60% of base salary and 150% of base salary, respectively.

Based on the above, each of the NEOs received the following amounts under the PBP for fiscal 2021.

Named Executive Officer	2021 PBP Payout
Jeff Puritt	\$ 1,239,934
Vanessa Kanu	\$ 225,112 (1)
Charles (Chuck) Koskovich	\$ — (2)
Marilyn Tyfting	\$ 156,678 (1)
Michael Ringman	\$ 156,193

(1) This value is converted from CAD \$284,952 to USD for Ms. Kanu and from CAD \$198,326 for Ms. Tyfting using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.

(2) Mr. Koskovich resigned from the Company effective January 31, 2022.

Long-Term Incentives

The individual grant values for each of our NEOs granted in February 2021 under the 2020 MIP and the 2021 long-term incentive grants to our NEOs granted in May 2021, including the threshold, target and maximum payout of PSUs, is set forth in the "Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table", below.

Benefits and Perquisites

We provide our NEOs with a competitive benefits program that includes health and dental coverage, life, accident and critical illness insurance coverage, short-term and long-term disability coverage and health spending accounts as we do for all our employees. In addition, we offer our NEOs and all our employees the opportunity to purchase TI shares at a 15% discount, through regular payroll deductions up to a maximum of \$25,000 per year under the Company employee share purchase plan. We also offer Canadian executives who were participating in the TELUS employee share purchase plan before May 1, 2021 the opportunity to continue to participate in the TELUS employee share purchase plan and purchase TELUS shares through regular payroll deductions, with a match of 35% for Canadian executives to a maximum of 6% of base salary under the TELUS employee share purchase plan.

The use of perquisites is limited for our NEOs. Some of the perquisites we provide to our NEOs include (1) an executive health plan for Canadian executives; (2) a \$25,000 annual allowance intended to cover financial and retirement counseling and other items, for our CEO; (3) a vehicle allowance for our CEO and CCO; (4) telecom benefits for the home (for work and personal use) of our Canadian executives, including our CFO and CCO and (5) a telephone concession. For information regarding the value of perquisites paid to our NEOs in 2021, see "—Summary Compensation Table".

Our CEO is entitled to benefits under the DB Plan and SRA pension plans consistent with market practice for TELUS Canadian executives, our CFO is entitled to participate in the Defined Contribution Plan (a registered defined contribution plan) and our CCO is entitled to participate in the DB Plan and SERP 2020. Our NEOs in the United States are eligible to participate in the Company's 401(k) plan and are entitled to receive an employer matching contribution. For information regarding the value of retirement benefits paid to our NEOs in 2021, see "—Summary Compensation Table," "—Pension Benefits" and "—TELUS Nonqualified After-Tax Account".

Employment Agreements

We have entered into employment agreements with our CEO and CFO, respectively, and offer letters with our other NEOs. Details on NEO severance arrangements can be found below under “—Summary of NEO Employment and Separation Agreements”.

Clawback Policy for Mr. Puritt

Mr. Puritt’s employment agreement provides that the TELUS clawback policy will apply to his compensation. The TELUS clawback policy allows TELUS to recover or cancel certain incentives to executive officers in circumstances where (1) there has been a material misrepresentation or material error resulting in the restatement of TELUS’ financial statements; (2) an executive would have received less incentive compensation based on the restated financials; and (3) the executive’s misconduct (such as an act of fraud, dishonesty or willful negligence or material non-compliance with legal requirements) contributed to the obligation to restate the TELUS financial statements.

In the circumstances described above, the board of directors of TELUS may cancel, or require the executive to repay to TELUS, all or part of the following compensation paid or awarded to the executive in respect of the financial year for which restated financial statements are required:

- the annual performance bonus;
- unvested Phantom Options, TI Phantom RSUs and TELUS Phantom RSUs;
- vested but unexercised options; and
- any monetary payments and shares received from the exercise or settlement of LTI awards.

The board of directors of TELUS may seek recoupment if the restatement of the financial statement(s) occurs within 36 months of the original date the audited financial statements were filed with the requisite securities commissions or similar regulatory authorities in each of the provinces and territories of Canada.

Tax and Accounting Considerations

In making compensation decisions, the impact of accounting implications and tax treatment of significant compensation decisions are considered. We account for equity-based payments with respect to our long-term equity incentive award programs in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 2.

Conclusion

The human resources committee believes that the overall executive compensation program is effective in attracting and retaining executives, as well as in providing direction and motivation for the executives to make a significant contribution to the Company’s success, thereby enhancing the value of the Company for its shareholders. We also believe that the design of our executive compensation program does not encourage inappropriate risk-taking.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table summarizes the compensation earned by our NEOs for the years ending December 31, 2021, December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾	Option Awards (\$) ⁽³⁾	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total Compensation (\$)
Jeff Puritt	2021	770,385	—	11,257,700	893,466	1,239,934	1,199,220 ⁽⁴⁾	124,857 ⁽⁵⁾	15,485,561
President and Chief Executive Officer	2020	611,809	—	—	—	686,449	2,004,072	103,909	3,406,239
	2019	565,965	—	1,443,461	157,434	636,145	2,942,170	97,835	5,843,010
Vanessa Kanu	2021	393,690 ⁽⁶⁾	—	3,173,932	446,745	225,112 ⁽¹⁾ ₅₎	—	42,803 ⁽⁹⁾	4,282,282
Chief Financial Officer	2020	121,135 ⁽⁷⁾	395,000 ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	255,960 ⁽¹⁾ ₀₎	—	8,951	781,046
	2019	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charles (Chuck) Koskovich	2021	384,692	—	2,413,956	446,745	—	—	38,462 ⁽¹¹⁾	3,283,855
Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	2020	361,613	—	—	—	204,742	—	48,189	614,544
	2019	349,835	—	577,385	62,972	189,785	—	37,472	1,217,449
Marilyn Tyfting	2021	296,869 ⁽¹²⁾	—	2,283,974	446,745	156,678 ⁽¹⁾ ₆₎	165,979 ⁽¹³⁾	47,699 ⁽¹⁴⁾	3,397,943
Senior Vice President and Chief Corporate Counsel	2020	268,920	—	—	—	153,284	134,458	46,746	603,408
	2019	266,014	—	577,385	62,972	148,303	—	70,325	1,124,999
Michael Ringman	2021	307,039	—	1,719,239	297,830	156,193	—	30,501 ⁽¹¹⁾	2,510,802
Chief Information Officer	2020	272,158	50,000	—	—	146,965	—	28,826	497,949
	2019	261,753	—	384,923	41,981	142,001	—	33,374	864,032

- (1) Actual base salary paid in 2021 differs from our NEO's mid-year base salary because annual merit increases for 2021 took effect on July 1, 2021.
- (2) The values set forth in the Stock Awards column for 2021 represent the aggregate grant date fair market value of RSUs granted to the NEOs on February 2 and May 20, 2021, and PSUs (at target) granted to the NEOs on May 20, 2021, computed in accordance with IFRS 2. The RSUs granted on February 2, 2021 were part of the 2020 MIP Awards that were made in respect of 2020 performance. In order to reflect the pricing of the initial public offering, the grant of the 2020 MIP Awards was delayed to February 2021. For total direct compensation of our NEOs exclusively in respect of services provided in 2021, see "2021 Alternative Summary Compensation Table."
- (3) The values set forth in the Option Awards column for 2021 represent the grant date fair market value of Options granted to the NEOs on February 2, 2021. The Company estimates the fair value of option-based awards using the Black-Scholes valuation model. These Options were part of the 2020 MIP Awards that were made in respect of 2020 performance. In order to reflect the pricing of the initial public offering, the grant of the 2020 MIP Awards was delayed to February 2021. For total direct compensation of our NEOs exclusively in respect of services provided in 2021, see "2021 Alternative Summary Compensation Table."
- (4) This value is converted from CAD \$1,518,000 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021 of \$0.79 and reflects the actuarial increase in the present value of Mr. Puritt's benefits under the DB Plan (CAD \$65,600) and the SRA (CAD \$1,452,400). See "—TELUS Retirement Plan Benefits" for more information on the pension plan benefits and how such amounts are calculated.
- (5) All Other Compensation for fiscal 2021 consisted of \$17,400 car allowance, \$25,000 other annual allowance, \$189 gift card, \$22,140 for telecom benefits for the home and CAD \$76,111 in dividends on TELUS Phantom RSUs, calculated by multiplying the value of TELUS dividends issued in 2021 by the number of TELUS Phantom RSUs held by Mr. Puritt each time dividends were issued and converted from CAD to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.
- (6) The value is converted from CAD \$498,342 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021 of \$0.79.
- (7) This value is converted from CAD \$153,336 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2020, of \$0.79.

- (8) In connection with her employment agreement, Ms. Kanu received a signing bonus of CAD \$500,000 converted to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2020, of \$0.79.
- (9) All Other Compensation for fiscal 2021 consisted of \$34,735 for the employer matching contributions to the Company's defined contribution pension plan, CAD \$1,393 for telecom benefits for the home, CAD \$783 taxable benefit for telephone concession, and CAD \$17,269 to TELUS' employee share purchase plan, converted from CAD to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.
- (10) The previously reported amount has been revised to reflect the actual amounts paid to Ms. Kanu in respect of 2020, with associated changes to amounts noted in the Total Compensation column. The value is converted from CAD \$324,000 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2020, of \$0.79.
- (11) All Other Compensation for fiscal 2021 consisted of \$14,500 for the employer matching contributions to the Company's 401(k) plan for Mr. Koskovich and \$14,500 for Mr. Ringman, and TELUS Phantom RSU dividends of CAD \$30,331 for Mr. Koskovich and CAD \$20,255 for Mr. Ringman, in each case, calculated by multiplying the value of TELUS dividends issued in 2021 by the number of TELUS Phantom RSUs held by Mr. Koskovich and Mr. Ringman, respectively, each time dividends were issued and converted from CAD to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.
- (12) This value is converted from CAD \$375,783 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.
- (13) This value is converted from CAD \$210,100 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021 of \$0.79 and reflects the actuarial increase in the present value of Ms. Tyfting's benefits under the DB Plan (CAD \$61,500) and the SERP 2020 (CAD \$148,600). See "—TELUS Retirement Plan Benefits" for more information on the pension plan benefits and how such amounts are calculated.
- (14) All Other Compensation for fiscal 2021 consisted of CAD \$15,000 car allowance, CAD \$222 taxable benefit for telephone concession, CAD \$63 recognition award, CAD \$2,905 for telecom benefits for the home, CAD \$11,966 to TELUS' employee share purchase plan, and TELUS Phantom RSU dividends of CAD \$30,222, calculated by multiplying the value of TELUS dividends issued in 2021 by the number of TELUS Phantom RSUs held by Ms. Tyfting each time dividends were issued and converted from CAD to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.
- (15) This value is converted from CAD \$284,952 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.
- (16) This value is converted from CAD \$198,326 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.

2021 Alternative Compensation

As described in more detail above, the total direct compensation of our NEOs consists of a combination of base salary, annual cash bonuses pursuant to our PBP, participation in our LTI program, and certain benefits and perquisites. Due to the timing of our initial public offering, we postponed the final MIP grant from its original timing in December 2020 to the effective date of our initial public offering in February 2021. Additionally, Ms. Kanu's one-time sign-on grant in respect of her onboarding in 2020 was made at the time of our initial public offering in February 2021. Applicable disclosure rules require that the Summary Compensation Table reflect the grant date value of all equity compensation awards made in the relevant disclosure year, irrespective of the performance period for which the grant was made.

The following 2021 Alternative Summary Compensation Table reflects the total direct compensation of our NEOs exclusively in respect of services provided in 2021. For information on the compensation of our NEOs for 2021, 2020 and 2019, as disclosed pursuant to the Summary Compensation Table, see "—Summary Compensation Table".

2021 Alternative Summary Compensation Table

Name	2021 Salary (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Non-Equity Incentive Compensation (PBP) for 2021 (\$) ⁽²⁾	Stock Awards for 2021 (\$) ⁽³⁾	All Other Compensation (\$) ⁽⁴⁾	Total Compensation for 2021 (\$) ⁽⁵⁾
Jeff Puritt	850,000	1,239,934	6,125,000	124,857	8,339,791
Vanessa Kanu	395,000	225,112	789,982	42,803	1,452,897
Charles (Chuck) Koskovich	390,000	—	780,006	38,462	1,208,468
Marilyn Tyfting	321,530	156,678	650,024	47,699	1,175,931
Michael Ringman	315,000	156,193	630,014	30,501	1,131,708

- (1) Reflects annual base salaries that our NEOs were entitled to receive in 2021 following annual merit increases that took effect on July 1, 2021. Refer to the Summary Compensation Table for actual base salaries paid in 2021 and refer to footnotes 6 and 12 of the Summary Compensation Table for additional information on applicable conversion rates from CAD to USD for certain of our NEOs.
- (2) The values set forth in the Stock Awards column for 2021 represent the aggregate grant date fair market value of RSUs and PSUs (at target) granted to the NEOs on May 20, 2021, computed in accordance with IFRS 2.
- (3) Refer to footnotes 15 and 16 of the Summary Compensation Table for additional information on applicable conversion rates from CAD to USD for certain of our NEOs. As noted above, amount for Ms. Kanu excludes her \$750,000 sign-on award granted in February 2021 in respect of 2020.
- (4) Refer to footnotes 5, 9, 11 and 14 of the Summary Compensation Table for additional information on perquisites and benefits attributed to the NEOs in 2021 and applicable conversion rates from CAD to USD for certain of our NEOs.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards

The table below presents information regarding awards granted in 2021 to each NEO in respect of the 2021 PBP, the last tranche of the 2020 MIP and the 2021 LTIP.

Name	Grant date		Estimated future payouts under non-equity incentive plan awards			Estimated future payouts under equity incentive plan awards			All other stock awards: Number of stock or units	All other option awards: Number of securities underlying options	Exercise or base price of option awards	Grant date fair value of stock and option awards
			Threshold	Target	Maximum	Threshold	Target	Maximum				
			(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(\$/Sh)	
Jeff Puritt	Annual Incentive	(1)	0	1,275,000	1,912,500							
	02/02/21	(2)							205,308	167,693	25.00	6,026,166
	05/20/21	(2)							104,988			3,062,500
	05/20/21	(3)				52,494	104,988	209,976				
Vanessa Kanu	Annual Incentive	(1)	0	237,000 ⁽⁴⁾	355,500 ⁽⁴⁾							
	02/02/21	(2)							95,358	83,849	25.00	2,830,695
	05/20/21	(2)							13,541			394,991
	05/20/21	(3)				6,771	13,541	27,082				
Charles (Chuck) Koskovich	Annual Incentive	(1)	0	234,000	351,000							
	02/02/21	(2)							65,358	83,849	25.00	2,080,695
	05/20/21	(2)							13,370			390,003
	05/20/21	(3)				6,685	13,370	26,740				
Marilyn Tyfting	Annual Incentive	(1)	0	192,918 ⁽⁴⁾	289,377 ⁽⁴⁾							
	02/02/21	(2)							65,358	83,849	25.00	2,080,695
	05/20/21	(2)							11,142			325,012
	05/20/21	(3)				5,571	11,142	22,284				
Michael Ringman	Annual Incentive	(1)	0	189,000	283,500							
	02/02/21	(2)							43,569	55,899	25.00	1,387,055
	05/20/21	(2)							10,799			315,007
	05/20/21	(3)				5,400	10,799	21,598				

- (1) This row reflects the possible payouts with respect to grants of annual incentive awards under the Performance Bonus Program for performance in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. The amounts shown indicate the dollar value of the potential payment upon attainment of the annual performance bonus performance criteria at threshold (0%), target (150% of base salary for Mr. Puritt; 60% of base salary for Ms. Kanu, Mr. Koskovich, Ms. Tyfting and Mr. Ringman) and maximum (150% of target). Actual payments based on the Company's performance are shown in the Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation column of the Summary Compensation Table.
- (2) This row reflects the number of equity-settled RSUs and equity-settled Options awarded in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, which were granted under the 2021 LTIP.
- (3) This row reflects the threshold, target and maximum payout of PSUs that were awarded under the 2021 LTIP.
- (4) Annual incentive amounts converted from CAD to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79 as follows: target of CAD \$300,000 and a maximum of CAD \$450,000 for Ms. Kanu, and target of CAD \$244,200 and a maximum of CAD \$366,300 for Ms. Tyfting.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The table below summarizes all option-based and share-based awards granted by the Company that are outstanding as of December 31, 2021, which includes RSUs, PSUs, Options, Phantom Options, TI Phantom RSUs and TELUS Phantom RSUs.

Name	Option Awards ⁽¹⁾				Stock Awards ⁽²⁾	
	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#) exercisable	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#) unexercisable	Option exercise price (\$)	Option expiration date	Equity incentive plan awards: number of unearned shares, units or other rights that have not vested (#)	Equity incentive plan awards: market or payout value of unearned shares, units or other rights that have not vested (\$) ⁽³⁾
Jeff Puritt	296,942 ⁽⁴⁾		4.87	12/23/2026		
	539,892 ⁽⁵⁾		4.87	12/23/2026		
	1,259,748 ⁽⁵⁾		8.94	12/23/2026		
		170,712 ⁽⁶⁾	8.46	12/27/2029		
		167,693 ⁽⁷⁾	25.00	02/02/2031		
					517,713 ⁽⁸⁾	17,162,186
Vanessa Kanu					32,500 ⁽⁹⁾	764,725
		83,849 ⁽⁷⁾	25.00	2/2/2031	122,440 ⁽¹⁰⁾	4,058,886
Charles (Chuck) Koskovich		68,284 ⁽⁶⁾	8.46	12/27/2029		
		83,849 ⁽⁷⁾	25.00	02/02/2031	133,071 ⁽¹¹⁾	4,411,304
					12,912 ⁽¹²⁾	303,819
Marilyn Tyfting		68,284 ⁽⁶⁾	8.46	12/27/2029		
		83,849 ⁽⁷⁾	25.00	02/02/2031	128,615 ⁽¹³⁾	4,263,587
					12,827 ⁽¹⁴⁾	301,819
Michael Ringman		45,522 ⁽⁶⁾	8.46	12/27/2029		
		55,899 ⁽⁷⁾	25.00	02/02/2031	92,482 ⁽¹⁵⁾	3,065,778
					8,633 ⁽¹⁶⁾	203,134

- (1) All Phantom Options and Options have a term of ten years. Cash-settled Phantom Options generally vest in approximately three years and equity-settled Phantom Options vested upon the effective date of our initial public offering. Equity-settled Options vest equally over four years.
- (2) Does not include unvested dividends or dividend equivalents for the TELUS Phantom RSUs.
- (3) The value is based on a closing TI share price of \$33.15 on December 30, 2021, and on a closing TELUS share price of CAD \$29.79 on December 31, 2021 converted to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.
- (4) Represents an Option award granted on December 23, 2016 to Mr. Puritt. These Options vested on December 23, 2020 and became exercisable upon the effective date of the initial public offering.
- (5) Represents a special Option award granted on December 23, 2016 to Mr. Puritt. These Options vested on December 23, 2020 and became exercisable upon the effective date of the initial public offering.
- (6) Represents a grant of Phantom Options that will vest on June 27, 2022, 50% of which is cash-settled, and 50% of which is equity-settled. These Phantom Options will be exercisable upon vesting.
- (7) Represents equity-settled Options that will vest equally over four years on February 28, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025.

- (8) Includes 102,429 TI Phantom RSUs that will vest on June 27, 2022; 205,308 RSUs that will vest equally over four years on February 28, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025; 104,988 RSUs that will vest equally over four years on May 20, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025; and 104,988 PSUs that will vest on May 20, 2024.
- (9) Includes 31,536 TELUS Phantom RSUs that will vest on June 27, 2022 and 964 TELUS Phantom RSUs that will vest on June 27, 2022. The 964 TELUS Phantom RSUs were granted as a portion of Mr. Puritt's 2018 annual performance bonus.
- (10) Represents 95,358 share-settled RSUs that will vest equally over four years on February 28, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025; 13,541 equity-settled RSUs that will vest equally over four years on May 20, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025; and 13,541 equity-settled PSUs that will vest on May 20, 2024.
- (11) Includes 40,973 TI Phantom RSUs that will vest on June 27, 2022; 65,358 RSUs that will vest equally over four years on February 28, 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025; 13,370 RSUs that will vest equally over four years on May 20, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025; and 13,370 PSUs that will vest on May 20, 2024.
- (12) Includes 12,615 TELUS Phantom RSUs that will vest on June 27, 2022 and 297 TELUS Phantom RSUs that will vest on June 27, 2022. The 297 TELUS Phantom RSUs were granted as a portion of Mr. Koskovich's 2018 annual performance bonus.
- (13) Includes 40,973 TI Phantom RSUs that will vest on June 27, 2022; 65,358 RSUs that will vest equally over four years on February 28, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025; 11,142 RSUs that will vest equally over four years on May 20, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025; and 11,142 PSUs that will vest on May 20, 2024.
- (14) Includes 12,615 TELUS Phantom RSUs that will vest on June 27, 2022 and 212 TELUS Phantom RSUs that will vest on June 27, 2022. The 212 TELUS Phantom RSUs were granted as a portion of Ms. Tyfting's 2018 annual performance bonus.
- (15) Includes 27,315 TI Phantom RSUs that will vest on June 27, 2022; 43,569 RSUs that will vest equally over four years on February 28, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025; 10,799 RSUs that will vest equally over four years on May 20, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025; and 10,799 PSUs that will vest on May 20, 2024.
- (16) Includes 8,409 TELUS Phantom RSUs that will vest on June 27, 2022 and 224 TELUS Phantom RSUs that will vest on June 27, 2022. The 224 TELUS Phantom RSUs were granted as a portion of Mr. Ringman's 2018 annual performance bonus.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested

The following table summarizes the value of all share-based awards exercised, vested or earned for each NEO during the 2021 fiscal year.

Name	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Number of shares acquired or exercised (#)	Value realized on exercise (\$)	Number of shares acquired on vesting (#) ⁽¹⁾	Value realized on vesting (\$) ⁽²⁾
Jeff Puritt	467,685	12,072,974	181,523	5,338,929
Vanessa Kanu	—	—	—	—
Charles (Chuck) Koskovich	241,088	6,026,797	56,058	1,618,082
Marilyn Tyfting	305,856	7,926,255	56,058	1,609,761 ⁽³⁾
Michael Ringman	203,895	5,283,916	37,374	1,078,758

(1) The values in this column represent vested TI Phantom RSUs, adjusted to reflect the 4.5-for-1 share split, and TELUS Phantom RSUs, including reinvested dividends or dividend equivalents for the TELUS Phantom RSUs.

(2) The value realized on vesting for the TELUS RSU component is converted from CAD to USD upon payment.

- (3) Represents the TI share value realized on vesting of USD \$1,281,099, plus the TELUS share value realized on vesting, converted from CAD \$416,028 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.

TELUS Retirement Plan Benefits

Defined Benefit Pension and Supplemental Retirement Arrangement—Jeff Puritt

Mr. Puritt participates in the TELUS executive retirement program. The retirement program consists of the DB Plan, which is a contributory Canadian-registered defined benefit pension plan, and the SRA, which is a supplemental pension benefit plan that provides benefits to retired executives in addition to the pension income provided under the DB Plan. The SRA supplements the pension benefits of the DB Plan by providing a total benefit at retirement determined as 2% of a participant's highest consecutive three years average pensionable remuneration multiplied by the total number of years of credited service, up to a maximum of 35 years. This results in a maximum cap on total benefits of 70% of the average pensionable remuneration.

Pensionable remuneration for Mr. Puritt under the SRA is equal to his base salary plus the actual annual performance bonus paid to him in cash, up to 100% of his base salary. As is common with non-registered plans of this nature, the SRA is unfunded. The pension benefits under the registered DB Plan and the SRA are payable for a participant's lifetime, with a 60% benefit payable to the surviving spouse.

The normal retirement age is 65. Early retirement is permitted as early as age 55 if the participant has at least ten years of credited service. Retirement benefits are not reduced if the participant retires on or after age 60 with at least 15 years of service, or on or after age 55 with a combination of age and years of service equal to at least 80 (in each case, excluding any extra years of credited service granted). Otherwise, the annual benefit is reduced by 0.5% per month from the earlier of age 60 and the age at which the participant would have qualified for the full benefit amount, and further reduced by the lesser of 0.25% for each month that the participant's service (excluding any extra years of credited service granted) is less than 15 years, and 0.25% for each month that the participant's age is less than 65. The SRA permits TELUS to grant additional years of credited service.

Effective January 1, 2016, Mr. Puritt ceased participation in the Defined Contribution Plan and Savings Plan and commenced participation in the DB Plan and the SRA. Pursuant to his employment agreement with the Company, Mr. Puritt's prior years of service with TELUS, from July 26, 2001 to December 31, 2015, will be recognized under the SRA in three equal installments on each Of January 1, 2018, January 1, 2020, and January 1, 2022.

Defined Benefit Pension and Supplemental Pension Plan—Marilyn Tyfting

As of January 1, 2020, Ms. Tyfting participates in the TELUS retirement program for vice presidents and senior vice presidents. The retirement program consists of the DB Plan, which is a contributory Canadian-registered defined benefit pension plan, and the SERP 2020, which is a supplemental pension benefit plan that provides benefits to retired vice presidents and senior vice presidents in addition to the pension income provided under the DB Plan. The SERP 2020 supplements the pension benefits of the DB Plan by providing a total benefit at retirement determined as 2% of a participant's highest consecutive three years average pensionable remuneration multiplied by the total number of years of credited service, up to a maximum of 35 years. This results in a maximum cap on total benefits of 70% of the average pensionable remuneration.

Pensionable remuneration for Ms. Tyfting under the SERP 2020 is equal to her base salary plus the actual annual performance bonus paid to her in cash. As is common with non-registered plans of this nature, the SERP 2020 is unfunded. The pension benefits under the registered DB Plan and the SERP 2020 are payable for a participant's lifetime, with a 60% benefit payable to the surviving spouse.

The normal retirement age is 65. Early retirement is permitted as early as age 45 if the participant has at least 25 years of continuous service. Retirement benefits are not reduced if the participant retires on or after age 55 with at least 25 years of credited service, or on or after age 60 with at least 20 years of credited service. Otherwise, the annual benefit is reduced so that the early retirement benefits are actuarially equivalent to the unreduced pension at the earliest unreduced retirement age.

Effective January 1, 2020, Ms. Tyfting ceased participation in the Defined Contribution Plan and Savings Plan and commenced participation in the DB Plan and the SERP 2020.

Pension Benefits

The following table sets out information regarding Mr. Puritt's DB Plan and SRA and Ms. Tyfting's DB Plan and SERP 2020 retirement benefits as of December 31, 2021.

Name	Plan Name	Number of Years Credited Service (#)	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Payments During Last Fiscal Year (\$)
Jeff Puritt	DB Plan	6	299,647 ⁽²⁾	—
	SRA	15,667	7,564,724 ⁽³⁾	—
Marilyn Tyfting	DB Plan	2	99,777 ⁽⁴⁾	—
	SERP 2020	2	200,660 ⁽⁵⁾	—

(1) The present value of the accumulated benefit is calculated using a valuation method and assumptions consistent with the most recent financial statements and is based on a projection of both pensionable earnings and credited service. Key economic assumptions include a discount rate of 2.95% per annum. Mortality rates are assumed to follow the 80% of the Canadian Pensioners' Monthly CPM-2014 Private Sector Mortality Table with generational projection using the CPM-B improvement scale. Certain other assumptions have been made with respect to retirements and withdrawals.

(2) This value is converted from CAD \$379,300 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.

(3) This value is converted from CAD \$9,575,600 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.

(4) This value is converted from CAD \$126,300 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.

(5) This value is converted from CAD \$254,000 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.

TELUS Nonqualified After-Tax Account

Mr. Puritt and Ms. Tyfting have retirement benefits in the Savings Plan. The Savings Plan is a "top-up" program that works in conjunction with the Defined Contribution Plan. The Savings Plan allows participants to contribute toward their retirement in excess of what the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) permits participants to contribute annually under the Defined Contribution Plan.

Participants can elect to contribute between 3% and 10% of their income, and based on their election, TELUS will make a matching contribution that ranges between 3% and 5.8%. Contributions up to the CRA maximum annual contribution limit are deposited in the participant's Defined Contribution Plan. Once the CRA maximum annual contribution limit is reached, participants may continue to make contributions and receive the employer contributions in the Savings Plan. Unlike participant contributions in the Defined Contribution Plan, which are made on a pre-tax basis, participant and employer contributions in the Savings Plan are made on an after-tax basis. A participant is always fully vested in the participant's own contributions; a participant vests in the Company contributions after the participant's termination of employment. A participant pays taxes on any investment gains and losses in the Savings Plan annually.

Prior to 2016, Mr. Puritt participated in the Savings Plan, but effective January 1, 2016, Mr. Puritt ceased participation in the Savings Plan and commenced participation in the registered defined benefit plan and the SRA. Ms. Tyfting ceased participation in the Savings Plan effective January 1, 2020.

The following table provides information regarding Mr. Puritt's and Ms. Tyfting's benefits under the Savings Plan as of December 31, 2021, disclosed pursuant to Item 402(i) of Regulation S-K of the Securities Act.

Name	Executive Contributions in Last Fiscal Year (\$)	Registrant Contributions in Last Fiscal Year \$(1)	Aggregate Earnings in Last Fiscal Year \$(2)	Aggregate Withdrawals/Distributions (\$)	Aggregate Balance at Last Fiscal Year-End (\$)
Jeff Puritt	—	—	33,474 (3)	—	378,339 (4)
Marilyn Tyfting	—	—	17,371 (5)	—	170,146 (6)

(1) Represents TELUS contributions under the Savings Plan.

(2) Represents aggregate earnings based on investment performance.

(3) This value is converted from CAD \$42,372 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.

(4) This value is converted from CAD \$478,910 respectively to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.

(5) This value is converted from CAD \$21,988 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.

(6) This value is converted from CAD \$215,374 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.

Summary of NEO Employment and Separation Agreements

We have entered into employment agreements with Mr. Puritt and Ms. Kanu, respectively, and offers of employment with each of our other NEOs. Each employment agreement has an indefinite term. The material terms of each of our NEO employment agreements follow:

Jeff Puritt

On May 1, 2018, we entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Puritt setting forth the terms and conditions of his employment as our President and Chief Executive Officer, which was amended on June 18, 2019. Mr. Puritt's employment agreement provides for (1) a base salary (currently \$850,000); (2) an annual incentive bonus target of 100% of his annual base salary in 2018, and thereafter, an annual incentive bonus target as determined by the chair of the board of directors, in consultation with shareholders (currently 150%); (3) participation in the MIP; (4) opportunity to earn an additional annual allowance of \$25,000; (5) certain perquisites, including reimbursement of moving and legal expenses related to his employment agreement up to \$250,000, and annual membership fees for professional associations, other business-related expenses and a vehicle allowance; (6) participation in other benefit plans of the Company; and (7) continued participation in the DB Plan and SRA.

In the event that Mr. Puritt's employment is terminated by the Company without just cause, he will be entitled to a lump-sum severance payment equal to 18 months of his then-current base salary, as well as continued benefits, COBRA premium coverage and continued participation in the TELUS pension plans for such period of time. If at any time during the 18 months following the termination date, Mr. Puritt's age plus years of service equals at least 80, then all of Mr. Puritt's equity in the MIP will continue to vest and be paid out according to the original schedule set forth in the employment agreement and subject to the criteria established in the MIP. Applying this formula, if Mr. Puritt's employment is terminated without just cause, then his age plus years of service will be equal to 80 and his pension will be deemed fully vested. Mr. Puritt is also entitled to certain severance benefits upon termination due to disability. Mr. Puritt's employment agreement includes certain non-competition and non-solicitation restrictive covenants during employment and one-year post-termination of employment, as well as perpetual confidentiality covenants. All severance benefits are subject to the execution and non-revocation of a general release.

Following the initial public offering, Mr. Puritt and TELUS agreed that Mr. Puritt would hold for specified periods up to a maximum of 2,721,295 of our subordinate voting shares issuable to Mr. Puritt in connection with equity awards granted to him between 2016 through our initial public offering, less the number of subordinate voting shares withheld to cover the exercise price, taxes or fees due upon the exercise or vesting of such awards. The holding periods will expire with respect to 20% of the subordinate voting shares received upon exercise of long-term incentive awards (including Options), equity-settled Phantom Options or otherwise held as of the second anniversary of our initial public offering, 60% on the third anniversary of our initial public offering, and 100% on the fourth anniversary of our initial public offering, provided that, in each case, the sale of subordinate voting shares following the expiration of the applicable holding periods is subject to our share ownership

guidelines and our Insider Trading Policy. The arrangement provides Mr. Puritt with certain rights to participate in registered offerings we undertake and a put right to cause TELUS to acquire at fair market value subordinate voting shares following the expiration of the applicable holding period, to the extent not previously sold. In the event that Mr. Puritt's employment is terminated by the Company without cause or due to death or disability, all holding requirements will lapse, and Mr. Puritt may exercise a put right for TELUS within 12 months of such termination. In the event of Mr. Puritt's resignation, retirement or termination of employment by the Company with cause, all holding requirements, offering rights and put rights will lapse.

Vanessa Kanu

We entered into an employment agreement with Ms. Kanu setting forth the terms and conditions of her employment as our Chief Financial Officer, effective September 7, 2020. Ms. Kanu's employment agreement provides for (1) a base salary (currently CAD \$500,000); (2) an annual incentive bonus target of 60% of her annual base salary, and for 2020 only, the annual incentive compensation award will be no less than CAD \$210,000 (70% of the target award); (3) participation in the MIP and 2021 LTIP; (4) a signing bonus of CAD \$500,000 (subject to repayment by Ms. Kanu if she breaches her employment agreement or the restrictive covenants to which she is bound or engages in conduct constituting just cause); (5) certain perquisites, including reimbursement of annual membership fees for professional associations and other business-related expenses; and (6) participation in other benefit plans of the Company, including the Defined Contribution Plan. Under her employment agreement, Ms. Kanu is also entitled to receive a grant of long-term incentive compensation with a grant value of \$1,200,000 and a grant of phantom restricted share units with a grant value of \$750,000.

In the event that Ms. Kanu's employment is terminated by the Company without just cause, she will be entitled to a lump-sum severance payment equal to 12 months of her then-current base salary, as well as continued health benefits and continued employer contributions to the Defined Contribution Plan for 12 months. Ms. Kanu is also entitled to exercise any rights with respect to equity awards arising as a result of her termination of employment pursuant to the express terms of the applicable equity plan. Ms. Kanu's employment agreement includes certain non-competition and non-solicitation restrictive covenants during employment and one-year post-termination of employment, as well as perpetual confidentiality covenants. All severance benefits are subject to the execution and non-revocation of a general release.

Charles (Chuck) Koskovich

On November 14, 2016, we entered into an offer of employment with Mr. Koskovich setting forth the terms and conditions of his employment as our Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Koskovich's offer letter provides for (1) a base salary (currently \$390,000); (2) an annual incentive bonus target (currently 60%) of his annual base salary; (3) participation in the MIP; (4) participation in other benefit plans of the Company; and (5) a signing bonus of \$100,000.

In the event that Mr. Koskovich's employment is terminated by the Company without just cause (and not in response to a notice of resignation), he will be entitled to a gross lump-sum severance payment equal to six months of his then-current base salary, plus one additional month of base salary for each complete calendar year of service performed by Mr. Koskovich, up to a maximum termination payment equal to a period of 18 months, as well as a lump-sum payment equal to the Company's contributions to his health benefits for such period of time. The base salary calculation includes Mr. Koskovich's base salary at the time of termination and his monthly average performance bonus earnings based upon the previous four performance bonus cash payments as of the date of termination. All severance benefits are subject to the execution and non-revocation of a general release.

Marilyn Tyfting

On August 18, 2015, we entered into an offer of employment with Ms. Tyfting setting forth the terms and conditions of her employment as our Senior Vice President and Chief Corporate Officer. Ms. Tyfting's offer letter provides for (1) a base salary (currently CAD \$407,000); (2) an annual incentive bonus target (currently 60%) of her annual base salary; (3) participation in the MIP; (4) participation in other benefit plans of the Company; (5) an initial grant of CAD \$250,000 under the MIP; (6) eligibility to participate in a TELUS management performance share unit plan; and (7) certain perquisites, including a Company leased vehicle with a capital cost allowance of CAD \$40,000 or a vehicle allowance (currently CAD \$1,250) per month, paid parking, executive home office equipment, a telecommunications products and services discount and participation in the health assessment program.

In the event that Ms. Tyfting's employment is terminated by the Company without just cause, she will be entitled to a lump-sum severance payment equal to 18 months of her then-current base salary, as well as continued health benefits for such period of time. Ms. Tyfting is also entitled to exercise any rights arising as a result of her termination of employment pursuant to the express terms of the MIP and the TELUS management performance share unit plan and any applicable award agreement

thereunder. Ms. Tyfing's employment agreement includes certain non-competition and non-solicitation restrictive covenants during employment and one-year post-termination of employment, as well as confidentiality covenants. All severance benefits are subject to the execution and non-revocation of a general release.

Michael Ringman

On May 17, 2012, we entered into an offer of employment with Mr. Ringman setting forth the terms and conditions of his employment as our Vice President Information Technology. Mr. Ringman's offer letter provides for (1) an initial base salary (currently \$315,000); (2) an annual incentive bonus target (currently 60%) of his annual base salary; (3) participation in the MIP; (4) participation in other benefit plans of the Company; and (5) an initial grant of \$40,000 under the MIP upon the completion of six months of employment.

In the event that Mr. Ringman's employment is terminated by the Company without just cause (and not in response to a notice of resignation), he will be entitled to a gross lump-sum payment equal to six months of base salary, plus one additional month of base salary for each complete calendar year of service performed by Mr. Ringman, up to a maximum termination payment equal to a period of 18 months, as well as a lump-sum payment equal to the Company's contributions to his health benefits for such period of time. The base salary calculation includes Mr. Ringman's base salary at the time of termination and his monthly average performance bonus earnings based upon the previous four performance bonus cash payments as of the date of termination. All severance benefits are subject to the execution of a general release.

Severance on Termination of Employment

Employment of an NEO may be terminated by any of the following means: resignation by the executive, termination by the Company for just cause, termination by the Company without just cause, the retirement of the executive or disability or death of the executive. Severance entitlements are set out in individual NEO employment agreements and the LTIP. See "—Summary of NEO Employment and Separation Agreements," "—Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control" and "—Omnibus Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP)" for more information regarding NEO severance entitlements.

Change of Control

The LTIP contains change of control provisions (as defined in the LTIP and below in "—Omnibus Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP)—Change of Control"). Upon a change of control of the Company, the board of directors may take one or more of the following actions: (1) arrange for the Options to be assumed by, or similar options to be substituted by, the bidder or a continuing entity, subject to satisfying certain stated criteria; (2) accelerate the vesting of the Options; (3) make a determination as to the market price for the purpose of further actions with respect to the Options; (4) arrange for cash or other compensation in exchange for a surrender of any Options; or (5) make any other determinations as appropriate. If the board of directors does not accelerate unvested awards upon a change of control of the Company, then for any participant whose employment is terminated without just cause within 12 months of the change of control, all unvested Options and RSUs will vest on the termination date and be exercisable for 90 days following termination. For more information on the change of control provisions see "—Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control" and "—Omnibus Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP)—Change of Control".

Confidentiality, Non-Compete and Non-Solicit

Each NEO is subject to a prohibition on the improper disclosure and use of confidential information and a one-year non-solicitation restriction following termination. Certain NEOs are also subject to a one-year non-compete restriction following termination.

The payments and benefits described in the table in "—Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control" are subject to each NEO's compliance with the post-employment obligations in each of their executive employment agreements, including compliance with the confidentiality provisions, which are not limited in time. A breach of these contractual provisions will result in the immediate termination of any and all entitlement of the NEO to continue to be compensated, except and only to the extent that compensation is owed under applicable law.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control

In accordance with the compensation treatment under the various termination events outlined under "—Severance on Termination of Employment" and "—Change of Control" the following table sets out the potential incremental amounts that may be payable to each NEO, assuming a termination date of December 31, 2021 (based on a closing TELUS share price of

CAD \$29.79 converted to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021 of \$0.79, and on a closing Company share price of \$33.15 on December 30, 2021). The actual amounts that would be paid to any other NEO can only be determined at the time of an actual termination of employment and would vary from those set forth in the following table.

	Annual Cash		Long-Term Incentives					Continued Pension Accrual (\$)	Total (\$)	
	Base Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Options (\$)	RSUs (\$)	PSUs (\$)	Benefits (\$)				
Jeff Puritt										
Resignation ⁽¹⁾	212,500	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212,500
Termination without just cause ⁽⁵⁾	1,275,000	(3)	—	54,164,150 (4)	5,494,795	773,412	40,411 (6)	804,615 (7)	—	62,552,383
Retirement ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	—	59,745,728	14,446,559	3,480,352	—	—	—	77,672,639
Disability ⁽⁸⁾	1,275,000	(9)	—	59,745,728	14,446,559	3,480,352	40,411 (6)	2,818,720 (10)	—	81,806,770
Death ⁽¹¹⁾	—	—	—	59,745,728	14,446,559	3,480,352	—	—	—	77,672,639
Termination with just cause	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change of control ⁽¹²⁾	—	—	—	59,745,728	14,446,559	3,480,352	—	—	—	77,672,639
Vanessa Kanu										
Resignation ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Termination without just cause ⁽⁵⁾	395,000	(13)	—	—	1,565,831	99,752	1,757 (6)	27,441 (14)	—	2,089,781
Retirement ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disability ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	—	683,369	3,610,002	448,884	—	—	—	4,742,255
Death ⁽¹¹⁾	—	—	—	683,369	3,610,002	448,884	—	—	—	4,742,255
Termination with just cause	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change of control ⁽¹²⁾	—	—	—	683,369	3,610,002	448,884	—	—	—	4,742,255
Charles (Chuck) Koskovich										
Resignation ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Termination without just cause ⁽⁵⁾	357,500	(15)	148,485 (16)	—	1,910,755	98,492	17,136 (17)	—	—	2,532,368
Retirement ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disability ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	—	2,368,998	4,271,891	443,216	—	—	—	7,084,080
Death ⁽¹¹⁾	—	—	—	2,368,998	4,271,891	443,216	—	—	—	7,084,080
Termination with just cause	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change of control ⁽¹²⁾	—	—	—	2,368,998	4,271,891	443,216	—	—	—	7,084,080
Marilyn Tyfting										
Resignation ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Termination without just cause ⁽⁵⁾	482,295	(3)	229,079 (18)	—	1,896,846	82,079	2,636 (6)	221,437 (19)	—	2,914,372
Retirement ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disability ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	—	2,369,301	4,196,033	369,357	—	1,197,166 (20)	—	8,131,833
Death ⁽¹¹⁾	—	—	—	2,369,301	4,196,033	369,357	—	—	—	6,934,667
Termination with just cause	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change of control ⁽¹²⁾	—	—	—	2,369,301	4,196,033	369,357	—	—	—	6,934,667
Michael Ringman										
Resignation ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Termination without just cause ⁽⁵⁾	367,500	—	145,495 (18)	—	2,014,942	79,553	21,809 (6)	—	—	2,629,299
Retirement ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disability ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	—	1,436,121	2,910,926	357,987	—	—	—	4,705,034
Death ⁽¹¹⁾	—	—	—	1,436,121	2,910,926	357,987	—	—	—	4,705,034
Termination with just cause	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change of control ⁽¹²⁾	—	—	—	1,436,121	2,910,926	357,987	—	—	—	4,705,034

- (1) Upon a voluntary resignation by an NEO, any unvested and vested award or any portion thereof will expire on the termination date.
- (2) Payment of a maximum of three months' base salary will be provided if Mr. Puritt resigns but the Company elects to terminate his employment before the expiration of the notice.
- (3) Payment of a maximum of 18 months' base salary at the time of termination.
- (4) Pursuant to Mr. Puritt's employment agreement, if Mr. Puritt is terminated, all his equity in the MIP will continue to vest and be paid out according to the original schedule. Any performance criteria will be measured against the actual results as determined in accordance with the MIP and the applicable award agreement.
- (5) Upon termination of employment without just cause, all unvested PSUs, RSUs, TI Phantom RSUs, TELUS Phantom RSUs will vest pro-rata. Such pro-rata number is determined by multiplying the total number of PSUs, RSUs, TI

Phantom RSUs and TELUS Phantom RSUs by a fraction where the numerator is the total number of calendar months between the applicable grant date of the award and the termination date and the denominator is the number of total calendar months (with any partial month counting as a full month for this purpose) in the original performance period.

- (6) Mr. Puritt and Ms. Tyfting are entitled to a maximum of 18 months of continued health benefits, and Ms. Kanu is entitled to a maximum of 12 months of continued health benefits.
- (7) Pursuant to his employment agreement, if Mr. Puritt's employment is terminated without just cause, his pension will be deemed fully vested, and he is entitled to 18 months of continued vesting service under the DB Plan and SRA. This value is converted from CAD \$1,018,500 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.
- (8) Upon termination of employment due to disability of an NEO or an NEO's retirement, all awards held by the NEO will continue to vest and be settled or exercised as if the NEO remained an active employee of the Company. Mr. Puritt is retirement eligible under the MIP as of June 1, 2020.
- (9) Payment of a maximum of 18 months' base salary at the time of termination. However, if Mr. Puritt receives alternate income during any portion of the 18-month period, the Company's payment obligations will cease.
- (10) Upon disability, Mr. Puritt is entitled to continue accruing service until his retirement date under the DB Plan and the SRA. For purposes of this table, we have calculated the incremental benefit to Mr. Puritt assuming retirement at age 60. This value is converted from CAD \$3,568,000 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.
- (11) Upon the death of an NEO, all unvested Options, RSUs, PSUs, Phantom Options, TI Phantom RSUs and TELUS Phantom RSUs will immediately vest.
- (12) Upon termination of employment without just cause within 12 months following a change of control (as defined in the MIP), all unvested Phantom Options, TI Phantom RSUs and TELUS Phantom RSUs will vest on the termination date, and the TI Phantom RSUs and TELUS Phantom RSUs will be settled in accordance with the MIP.
- (13) Payment of a maximum of 12 months' base salary at the time of termination. This value is converted from CAD \$500,000 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.
- (14) Ms. Kanu is entitled to 12 months of employer contributions to the Defined Contribution Plan. This value is converted from CAD \$34,736 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021 of \$0.79.
- (15) Payment equal to six months' base salary for Mr. Koskovich plus one month of base salary for each completed year of service, up to a maximum total of 18 months.
- (16) Payment equal to six months' severance bonus (the monthly bonus in an amount that is the average performance bonus earned by the NEO in the past four years, or less as applicable) plus one month of such severance bonus for each completed year of service, up to a maximum of 18 months.
- (17) Payment equal to six months of Company contributions to health benefits (excluding short-term and long-term disability), plus one month for each completed year of service, up to a maximum total of 18 months.
- (18) Payment equal to 18 months' severance bonus (the monthly bonus in an amount that is the average performance bonus earned by Ms. Tyfting in the past two years).
- (19) Ms. Tyfting is entitled to 18 months of continued vesting service under the DB Plan and the SERP 2020. This value is converted from CAD \$280,300 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.
- (20) Upon disability, Ms. Tyfting is entitled to continue accruing service until her retirement date under the DB Plan and the SERP 2020. For purposes of this table, we have calculated the incremental benefit to Ms. Tyfting assuming retirement at age 60. This value is converted from CAD \$1,515,400 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.

Company Equity-Based Compensation Plans at a Glance

2021 Omnibus Long-Term Incentive Plan

In connection with our initial public offering, our board of directors adopted, and our shareholders approved, the 2021 LTIP in order to provide equity awards to employees, non-employee directors and selected third-party service providers of the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates. Under the 2021 LTIP, the Company may grant awards of restricted shares, restricted share units, performance shares, performance share units, deferred share units, share options, share appreciation rights, cash-based awards and other forms of equity-based or equity-related awards. The human resources committee administers the 2021 LTIP and has the discretion to select the individuals who receive awards and determine the form and terms of the awards, including any vesting, exercisability, payment or other restrictions. The maximum number of shares that may be delivered under the 2021 LTIP is 18,651,120 of our authorized but unissued shares. The board of directors has the authority to amend, suspend or terminate the 2021 LTIP. No amendment, suspension or termination will be effective without the approval of the Company's stockholders if such approval is required under applicable laws, rules and regulations. Unless sooner terminated by our board of directors, the 2021 LTIP will terminate ten years from the Company's initial public offering.

2021 Employee Share Purchase Plan

We adopted an employee share purchase plan (2021 ESPP) pursuant to which our eligible employees and the eligible employees of our participating subsidiaries and affiliates may elect to acquire our subordinate voting shares at an up to 15% discount from the prevailing fair market value. The 2021 ESPP is designed with two components so that the Company may grant purchase rights to U.S. employees that are intended to be tax-qualified under Section 423 of the Internal Revenue Code, and to non-U.S. employees that are not intended to be tax-qualified under Section 423 of the Internal Revenue Code. The total number of shares that may be purchased under the 2021 ESPP is 5,328,891 of our shares.

Director Compensation

We have implemented a formal policy pursuant to which our directors are eligible to receive the following cash retainers and equity awards, effective as of the 2021 fiscal year:

Role	Cash Retainer (\$)	Equity Awards (\$)
Annual Retainer for Board Membership		
Annual service on the board of directors - independent directors	80,000	120,000
Annual service on the board of directors - TELUS-employed directors	—	200,000
Additional Annual Retainer for Committee Membership		
Annual service as chair of the board of directors (1)	150,000	200,000
Annual service as chair of the audit committee	—	20,000
Annual service as chair of the human resources committee	—	17,500
Annual service as chair of the governance and nominating committee	—	15,000

- (1) The chair of the board of directors does not receive any incremental compensation for also serving as a committee chair.

Compensation paid to our directors is paid in USD for U.S. resident directors and in CAD for Canadian resident directors. Our TELUS-employed directors receive their compensation fully in the form of RSUs that vest on the second anniversary of the grant date. For 2021, our independent directors were Olin Anton, Sue Paish, Carolyn Slaski and Sandra Stuart. Our independent directors' equity awards vest in full on the first day of the open trading window period following the first anniversary of the grant date.

Cash retainer payments to our eligible directors are made quarterly and adjusted proportionately for appointments or resignations within any quarter. The annual equity grant occurs when the board makes its annual grants in the ordinary course and said grant generally vests in full upon the first anniversary of the grant date. A new director elected at a date other than an annual general meeting receives a pro-rated equity grant during the director's first year on the board.

Effective as of January 1, 2021, we implemented a policy pursuant to which our directors who are employees of TELUS are eligible to receive an annual grant of RSUs with a grant date fair market value equal to CAD \$200,000, except that

an aggregate of CAD \$215,000 will be granted to the chair of the Governance and Nominating Committee. These awards will cliff vest on the second anniversary of the date of grant, subject to the TELUS employee director's continued employment with TELUS in good standing. Upon termination of employment by TELUS without cause or due to death or disability, any unvested RSUs granted to TELUS employee directors will vest pro rata based on service between the date of grant and the applicable termination date. Upon retirement, unvested RSUs will continue to vest and be settled in accordance with their original vesting schedule. Upon resignation or termination of employment by TELUS for cause, all unvested RSUs will be forfeited. For 2021, our directors who are employees of TELUS were Doug French, Tony Geheran and Stephen Lewis.

In May 2021, our human resources committee, in consultation with our Compensation Consultant, approved (1) an increase in Mr. Blair's combined cash and equity compensation from CAD \$350,000 to CAD \$500,000, to be effective in 2023, granted as 40% cash and 60% RSUs and (2) an award of RSUs with a grant date fair market value equal to CAD \$1,050,000 pursuant to two installments as follows: 8,536 RSUs were granted in May 2021 with a grant date fair market value of CAD \$300,000, and a number of additional RSUs will be granted to Mr. Blair in May 2022 with a grant date fair market value equal to CAD \$750,000, each with a one-year vesting schedule and subject to his continued service. Mr. Blair was not present for the portion of the human resources committee meeting during which these decisions were made.

Director Compensation Table

The following table summarizes the compensation earned by our directors for the year ending December 31, 2021.

Name	Fees earned or paid in cash (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Total (\$)
Josh Blair	118,500 (1)	756,000 (2)	874,500 (2)
Olin Anton	63,200 (4)	109,200 (3)	172,400
Doug French		166,000 (3)	166,000
Tony Geheran		178,450 (3)	178,450
Stephen Lewis		166,000 (3)	166,000
Sue Paish (5)	42,133 (6)	64,000 (3)	106,133
Carolyn Slaski	40,000	60,000 (3)	100,000
Sandra Stuart (5)	17,015 (7)	32,000 (3)	49,015

- (1) Value converted from CAD \$150,000 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.
- (2) Amount includes: (a) CAD \$200,000 for Mr. Blair's 2020 board service (including additional fees for the chair); (b) CAD \$450,000 for recognition of Mr. Blair's time commitment and contributions with respect to his board service in connection with our initial public offering and selection of Baring appointees; (c) and CAD \$300,000 representing the grant date fair value of RSUs granted in respect of 2021 service that will vest on May 20, 2022. Grant date fair value amounts are recognized in accordance with IFRS. The number of RSUs granted was based on the market value of our subordinate voting shares on the grant date. Amounts in CAD are converted into USD at the time of grant.
- (3) Amounts include: (a) RSUs granted on February 2, 2021 in respect of 2020 service for Mr. Anton that vest on February 28, 2022 with the grant date fair value of CAD \$140,000; (b) for our non-employee directors, RSUs granted in respect of 2021 service that vest on November 8, 2022 with the following grant date fair values: CAD \$80,000 for Ms. Paish, USD \$60,000 for Ms. Slaski and CAD \$40,000 for Ms. Stuart; and (c) for our directors who are employees of TELUS, RSUs granted in respect of 2021 service that vest on May 20, 2023 with the following grant date fair values: CAD \$200,000 for Mr. French, CAD \$215,000 for Mr. Geheran, CAD \$200,000 for Mr. Lewis. Grant date fair value amounts are recognized in accordance with IFRS. The number of RSUs granted was based on the market value of our subordinate voting shares on each grant date. Amounts in CAD are converted into USD at the time of grant.
- (4) Value converted from CAD \$80,000 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.
- (5) Amounts are prorated based on board service commencing on May 2, 2021, for Ms. Paish, July 2, 2021, for Ms. Slaski, and September 25, 2021, for Ms. Stuart.
- (6) Value converted from CAD \$53,333 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.

(7) Value converted from CAD \$21,538 to USD using an exchange rate on December 31, 2021, of \$0.79.

We reimburse all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by directors for their attendance at meetings with the board of directors or any committee thereof. Mr. Blair is entitled to an annual healthcare membership under TELUS' benefit plans. Our Canadian directors (Messrs. Blair and Olin and Mmes. Paish and Stewart) were entitled to reimbursement for telecom benefits for the home (for work and personal use), and all of the directors are entitled to business travel accident insurance and reimbursement for participation in director education programs up to \$5,000 per year, none of which exceed \$10,000 in the aggregate in 2021. Thus, such benefits are not included in the "Director Compensation Table". Total director compensation will be targeted at the 50th percentile of comparator group that we will select. Each non-employee director will also be entitled to reimbursement for certain services and products offered by the Company, subject to a specified cap.

Director Share Ownership Guidelines

Pursuant to our revised Board Policy Manual each non-employee director is required to attain a level of share ownership of at least five times their annual cash retainer for board membership within five years of their initial election to the board of directors. Shares and deferred share units count toward the ownership guidelines. To ensure compliance with the guidelines, non-employee directors are required to continue to hold 50% of the net after-tax value of the Company shares received from any equity award until the ownership criteria are met.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (#)	(b) Weighted-average exercise price per share of outstanding options, warrants and rights (\$)	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column A (#))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	4,148,455 ⁽¹⁾	\$10.97 ⁽²⁾	19,365,433 ⁽³⁾
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	4,148,455	\$10.97	19,365,433

- (1) Consists of 1,083,542 RSUs outstanding, 192,064 PSUs outstanding (assuming target level of achievement), 579,949 Options under the 2021 LTIP, and 2,292,900 equity-settled Options and equity-settled Phantom Options under the MIP.
- (2) Weighted-average exercise price includes Options and equity-settled Phantom Options, and excludes RSUs and PSUs as they do not have an exercise price.
- (3) Consists of 5,277,379 shares available for issuance under the 2021 ESPP and 14,088,054 shares available for issuance under the 2021 LTIP.

C. Board Practices

Corporate Governance

The NYSE listing requirements include certain accommodations in the corporate governance requirements that allow foreign private issuers, such as us, to follow "home country" corporate governance practices in lieu of the otherwise applicable corporate governance standards of the NYSE. The application of such exemptions requires that we disclose any significant ways in which our corporate governance practices differ from the NYSE listing requirements that we do not follow. We intend to continue to follow certain Canadian corporate governance practices. We do not intend to follow rule 312.03 of the NYSE listing requirements that requires that shareholder approval be required for certain events, such as the establishment of equity-based compensation plans and issuance of common shares or securities convertible into or exercisable for common shares to certain related parties. Neither Canadian securities laws nor British Columbia corporate law require shareholder approval for such transactions, except where such transactions constitute a "related party transaction" or "business combination" under Canadian securities laws or where such transaction is structured in a way that requires shareholder approval under the BCBCA

and the TSX may require shareholder approval be obtained in certain cases, in which case, we intend to follow our home country requirements.

Except as stated above, we intend to comply with the rules generally applicable to U.S. domestic companies listed on the NYSE. We may in the future decide to use other foreign private issuer exemptions with respect to some of the other NYSE listing requirements. Following our home country governance practices, as opposed to the requirements that would otherwise apply to a company listed on the NYSE, may provide less protection than is accorded to investors under the NYSE listing requirements applicable to U.S. domestic issuers. See “Item 3D—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Subordinate Voting Shares—As a foreign private issuer, we are not subject to certain U.S. securities law disclosure requirements that apply to a domestic U.S. issuer, which may limit the information publicly available to our shareholders”.

The Canadian Securities Administrators have issued corporate governance guidelines pursuant to National Policy 58-201 *Corporate Governance Guidelines* (Corporate Governance Guidelines), together with certain related disclosure requirements pursuant to National Instrument 58-101 *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices* (NI 58-101). The Corporate Governance Guidelines are recommended as “best practices” for issuers to follow. We recognize that good corporate governance plays an important role in our overall success and in enhancing shareholder value and, accordingly, we have adopted certain corporate governance policies and practices which reflect our consideration of the recommended Corporate Governance Guidelines. The disclosure set out below includes disclosure required by NI 58-101 describing our approach to corporate governance in relation to the Corporate Governance Guidelines.

Board Composition

Under our articles, our board of directors will consist of a number of directors as determined from time to time by the directors. Currently, our board has ten members, four of whom are independent. Of these independent members, one is a nominee selected by TELUS. It is our intention that our board will increase to 11 directors by the end of 2022. Under the terms of reference for our board of directors, unless otherwise required by applicable laws, our articles or the shareholders’ agreement, the board of directors will not exceed 15 directors. The terms of office of each of our directors expires on the date of the next annual meeting of our shareholders. Non-management directors are subject to term limits of 15 years.

The composition of our board of directors will be subject to the rights of TELUS and Baring under the shareholders’ agreement providing for certain director nomination rights. The shareholders’ agreement provides that we agree to nominate individuals designated by TELUS as directors representing a majority of the board for as long as TELUS continues to beneficially own at least 50% of the combined voting power of our outstanding multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares. Should TELUS cease to own at least 50% of the combined voting power of our multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares, we agree to nominate to our board such number of individuals designated by TELUS in proportion to its combined voting power for so long as TELUS continues to beneficially own at least 5% of the combined voting power of our outstanding multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares, subject to a minimum of at least one director. TELUS currently has designated five directors serving on our board.

The shareholders’ agreement also provides that we agree to nominate one individual designated by Baring as director, for as long as Baring continues to beneficially own at least 5% of the combined voting power of our outstanding multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares. Baring currently has designated one director serving on our board.

Under the terms of the shareholders’ agreement, our Chief Executive Officer is required to be nominated to the board of directors by the Company.

In addition, the shareholders’ agreement provides that for so long as TELUS continues to beneficially own at least 50% of the combined voting power of our multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares, TELUS will be entitled, but not obligated, to select the chair of the board and the chairs of the human resources and governance and nominating committees. The shareholders’ agreement also provides that, so long as TELUS or Baring, as applicable, is entitled to nominate at least one individual to our board, it will be entitled, but not obligated, to designate at least one nominee for appointment to each of our human resources committee and governance and nominating committee. The shareholders’ agreement also provides that so long as TELUS is entitled to nominate at least one individual to our board, it will be entitled, but not obligated, to designate one nominee for appointment to our audit committee as long as its nominee to the audit committee is independent. The above-described committee appointment rights are in each case subject to compliance with the independence requirements of applicable securities laws and listing requirements of the NYSE and TSX.

For a description of TELUS and Baring’s right to require us to nominate their designees to our board of directors, see “Item 7B—Related Party Transactions—Our Relationship with TELUS and Baring—Shareholders’ Agreement”. Subject to the

arrangements described above, nominees for election as directors are recommended to our board of directors by our governance and nominating committee in accordance with the provisions of applicable corporate law and the terms of reference of our governance and nominating committee. See “—Committees of the Board of Directors—Governance and Nominating Committee”.

Our articles provide that a director may be removed with or without cause by a resolution passed by a special majority comprised of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the votes cast by shareholders present in person or by proxy at a meeting and who are entitled to vote. The directors are elected by the shareholders at each annual general meeting of shareholders, and all directors will hold office for a term expiring at the close of the next annual shareholders meeting or until their respective successors are elected or appointed. Under the BCBCA and our articles, between annual general meetings of our shareholders, the directors may appoint one or more additional directors, but the number of additional directors may not at any time exceed one-third of the number of current directors who were elected or appointed other than as additional directors pursuant to this provision.

Majority Voting Policy

In accordance with the requirements of the TSX, our board of directors has adopted a majority voting policy to the effect that a nominee for election as a director of our Company who does not receive a greater number of votes “for” than votes “withheld” with respect to the election of directors by shareholders shall promptly tender his or her resignation to the chair of our board of directors following the meeting of shareholders at which the director was elected. The governance and nominating committee will consider such offer and make a recommendation to our board of directors whether or not to accept it. In its deliberations, the governance and nominating committee will consider any stated reasons why shareholders “withheld” votes from the election of that director, the length of service and the qualifications of the director, the director’s contributions to our company, the effect such resignation may have on our ability to comply with any applicable governance rules and policies and the dynamics of the board, and any other factors that the governance and nominating committee considers relevant. Our board of directors will act on the governance and nominating committee’s recommendation within 90 days following the applicable meeting of shareholders and announce its decision in a press release, after considering the factors considered by the governance and nominating committee and any other factors that the board of directors considers relevant. Our board of directors will accept a resignation except in situations where extenuating circumstances would warrant the director to continue to serve on the board of directors. Our majority voting policy will apply for uncontested director elections, being elections in which the number of nominees for election as director is the same as the number of directors to be elected.

Controlled Company Exemption

We have elected to be treated as a “controlled company” under the listing requirements of the NYSE because more than 50% of the combined voting power of our multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares is held by TELUS. See “Item 7A—Major Shareholders”. We intend to rely upon the “controlled company” exemption relating to the board of directors and committee independence requirements under the NYSE listing requirements until we are no longer eligible or until we determine otherwise. Pursuant to this exemption, we are exempt from, among other things, the listing requirements that would otherwise require that our board of directors consist of a majority of independent directors and that our human resources and governance and nominating committee be composed entirely of independent directors. The “controlled company” exemption does not modify the independence requirements for the audit committee, and we comply with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the NYSE listing requirements and applicable Canadian securities laws, which require our audit committee to be exclusively composed of independent directors.

Director Independence

For purposes of the NYSE listing requirements, an independent director means a person who, in the opinion of our board of directors, has no material relationship with the Company. Under NI 58-101, a director is considered to be independent if he or she is independent within the meaning of Section 1.4 of National Instrument 52-110—*Audit Committees* (NI 52-110). Pursuant to NI 52-110, an independent director is a director who is free from any direct or indirect material relationship with us which could, in the view of our board of directors, be reasonably expected to interfere with the exercise of a director’s independent judgment.

Our board of directors has undertaken a review of the independence of the directors and considered whether any director has a material relationship with us that could compromise his or her ability to exercise independent judgment in carrying out his or her responsibilities. Based upon information requested from and provided by each director concerning such director’s background, employment and affiliations, including family relationships, our board of directors determined that four of our 10 directors are an “independent director” as defined in the NYSE listing requirements and NI 58-101, representing 40% of our board. In making these determinations, our board of directors considered the current and prior relationships that each

director has with our Company and all other facts and circumstances that our board of directors deemed relevant in determining their independence, including the beneficial ownership of our shares by each director and the transactions involving them described in “Item 7B—Related Party Transactions”. The board will assess on a regular basis, and at least annually, the independence of directors and, based on the recommendation of the governance and nominating committee, will make a determination as to which members are independent.

Jeffrey Puritt is not considered an independent director as he is our Chief Executive Officer. Josh Blair, the chair of the Board, is not considered an independent director as he was an employee of TELUS until December 31, 2020. Doug French, Tony Geheran and Stephen Lewis are not considered independent directors as they are affiliated with TELUS. Kenneth Cheong is not considered an independent director as he is affiliated with Baring. TELUS selected Ms. Stuart, an independent director, to fill one of its nominee positions.

Meetings of Independent Directors and Conflicts of Interest. We take steps to ensure that adequate structures and processes are in place to permit our board of directors to function independently of management, including for purposes of encouraging an objective process for nominating directors and determining executive compensation. Where appropriate, our board of directors holds a portion of every board meeting without the members of management. In 2021, the independent directors did not meet in the absence of the non-independent directors. Where appropriate, our board of directors holds a portion of every board meeting without members of management, including Mr. Puritt, who is a director and also our Chief Executive Officer. Such sessions without the presence of management are presided over by our Chair, Josh Blair. Interested parties may communicate any concerns to the Chair and/or our independent directors through our ethics hotline at 1-888-265-4112 in North America or by e-mail to www.telus.ethicspoint.com or corporatesecretary@telusinternational.com.

In addition, our board of directors ensures open and candid discussion among its directors by continuously monitoring situations where a conflict of interest or perceived conflict of interest with respect to a director may exist. Our board of directors may determine that it is appropriate to hold meetings excluding a director with a conflict of interest or perceived conflict of interest or such director may consider that it is appropriate to recuse themselves from considering and voting with respect to the matter under consideration.

Mandate of the Board of Directors

Our board of directors is responsible for the stewardship of the Company and overseeing the management of our business and affairs in accordance with the BCBCA, our articles and the shareholders’ agreement. This includes appointing our Chief Executive Officer and other members of the senior leadership team, considering and approving our objectives and goals and material changes thereto, approving our strategic plans and monitoring our strategic planning process, strategic plan execution and corporate performance against our objectives and goals, subject to the terms of the shareholders’ agreement. In addition, our board also receives and considers recommendations from our various committees with respect to matters such as the following:

- the compensation of our directors;
- criteria for board and committee membership;
- persons to be nominated for election as directors and to each of the board’s committees; and
- matters relating to our code of ethics and conduct and corporate governance guidelines.

Certain of the actions of the board of directors are subject to the review and approval by TELUS, as our controlling shareholder. See “Item 7B—Related Party Transactions—Our Relationship with TELUS and Baring—Shareholders’ Agreement”.

Attendance Record

In 2021, there were 13 meetings of our board of directors. There was 100% director attendance at each of these meetings, with the exception of only one of our directors, whose attendance was 92%.

Position Descriptions

Our board of directors adopted a written position description for the Chair of the board of directors, which sets out the Chair’s key responsibilities, including, among others, contributing to our strategy, providing management and leadership to the board of directors and facilitating its effective operation, duties relating to setting board meeting agendas, chairing board and shareholder

meetings and director development and communicating with the Chief Executive Officer. The shareholders' agreement provides that for so long as TELUS continues to beneficially own at least 50% of the combined voting power of our multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares, we agree to nominate a director designated by TELUS as the chair of the board.

Our board of directors adopted a written position description for our Chief Executive Officer which sets out the key responsibilities of our Chief Executive Officer, including, among other duties in relation to recommending the strategic direction of our Company to the board of directors and pursuing its continued development and progression and monitoring annual business and operational plans and budgets that support our company's long-term business plans and strategies and leading their execution, participating in the strategic planning meetings that TELUS convenes, communicating with the board of directors, and fostering a caring culture. These position descriptions are included as the terms of reference for each position, which are included in our board manual.

Other Directorships

Our board has adopted a policy stating that if our directors are employed as chief executive officers, or in other senior executive positions, on a full-time basis with a public company then they should not serve on the boards of more than two public companies in addition to our Company's board. For other directors, those who (i) only have full time employment with non-public companies, (ii) have full-time employment with public companies but not as chief executive officer or in a senior executive position or (iii) do not have full time employment, our board has determined that those directors should not serve on the boards of more than four public companies in addition to our Company's Board. With respect to our CEO, our board has determined that the CEO should not serve on the boards of more than two other public companies and should not serve on the board of any other public company where the chief executive officer of that other company serves on our board. In all cases, our directors are required to notify the chair of our board (Chair) and the chair of our governance and nominating committee prior to accepting any directorship with any other company.

Orientation and Continuing Education

We have implemented an orientation program for new directors under which a new director receives a director's orientation manual including our key corporate governance documents and other information, meets with the chair of the board and attends orientation sessions with the Chief Executive Officer and other members of the management team, at which he or she receives information and learns about our business purpose, strategic direction, operations and other matters.

Our governance and nominating committee is responsible for overseeing director continuing education designed to maintain or enhance the skills and abilities of the directors and to help ensure that their knowledge and understanding of our business remains current.

Term Limits and Mechanisms of Board Renewal

Each non-management director appointed to the board of directors will tender his or her resignation after serving 15 years on the board of directors. The governance and nominating committee will consider such resignation and have discretion to recommend to the board of directors that the term of the resigning director be extended for such period as the governance and nominating committee deems appropriate, if in our best interest to do so. Our board of directors has no other automatic mechanisms of board renewal. Our governance and nominating committee is responsible for reviewing the composition of our board of directors to ensure that it is composed of members containing the appropriate skills and expertise to advise us. Our governance and nominating committee is expected to conduct a process for the assessment of our board of directors, each committee and each director regarding his, her or its effectiveness and performance, and to report evaluation results to our Board. See "—Committees of the Board of Directors—Governance and Nominating Committee".

Committees of the Board of Directors

We have an audit committee, a human resources committee and a governance and nominating committee. Pursuant to the terms of our shareholders' agreement, for so long as TELUS continues to beneficially own at least 50% of the combined voting power of our multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares, TELUS will be entitled, but not obligated, to select the chairs of the human resources and governance and nominating committees. Additionally, for so long as TELUS or Baring, as applicable, is entitled, but not obligated, to nominate at least one individual to our board, it will be entitled, but not obligated, to designate at least one nominee for appointment to each of our human resources committee and governance and nominating committee.

The shareholders' agreement also provides that (i) so long as TELUS or Baring, as applicable, is entitled to nominate at least one individual to our board, it will be entitled, but not obligated, to designate one nominee for appointment to our audit

committee for 90 days following the completion of our initial public offering, and (ii) TELUS will continue to have such right thereafter, as long as it is entitled to nominate at least one individual to our board and as long as its nominee to the audit committee is independent. The above-described committee appointment rights are in each case subject to compliance with the independence requirements of applicable securities laws and listing requirements of the NYSE and TSX.

Audit Committee

Our audit committee is comprised of Carolyn Slaski and Sandra Stuart and chaired by Olin Anton. Our board of directors has determined that Olin Anton, Carolyn Slaski and Sandra Stuart each meet the independence requirements for directors, including the heightened independence standards for members of the audit committee under Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act and NI 52-110. Our audit committee now consists exclusively of independent directors within the meaning of NI 52-110 and the NYSE listing requirements. Our board of directors has determined that each of our audit committee members is “financially literate” within the meaning of NI 52-110 and the NYSE listing requirements and Olin Anton is an “audit committee financial expert” as defined by Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. For a description of the education and experience of each member of the audit committee, see “Item 6A—Our Directors”.

Our board of directors has established written terms of reference setting forth the purpose, composition, authority and responsibility of the audit committee, consistent with the NYSE listing requirements, the rules of the SEC and NI 52-110 and our audit committee will review the terms of reference annually. The principal purpose of our audit committee is to assist our board of directors in discharging its oversight of, among other things:

- the integrity of our accounting and financial reporting;
- the independence, qualifications, appointment, compensation and performance of our internal and external auditors and the pre-approval of all audit, audit-related and non-audit services;
- our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as well as our whistleblower and ethics processes;
- review and approval or ratification of related-party transactions, including transactions with TELUS;
- our compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements and Company policies; and
- our enterprise risk management processes, credit worthiness, treasury plans and financial policy.

The audit committee also has the authority in its sole discretion and at our expense, to engage and set the compensation of outside legal, accounting or other advisors as necessary to assist in the performance of its duties and responsibilities.

Human Resources Committee

Our human resources committee is comprised of Sue Paish and Carolyn Slaski and chaired by Josh Blair. As a “controlled company”, our human resources committee is not required to be comprised entirely of independent directors. For a description of the background and experience of each member of our human resources committee, see “—Our Directors”.

Our board of directors has established written terms of reference setting forth the purpose, composition, authority and responsibility of the human resources committee consistent with the NYSE listing requirements and the rules of the SEC and our human resources committee will review the terms of reference annually. The human resources committee’s purpose is to assist the board in its oversight of executive compensation philosophy and guidelines, succession-planning and certain compensation and performance rating decisions. The principal responsibilities and duties of the human resources committee include, among other things:

- reviewing at least annually our executive compensation philosophy and guidelines;
- in the absence of the Chief Executive Officer, evaluating at least once a year our Chief Executive Officer’s performance in light of the goals and objectives established by the human resources committee and, based on such evaluation, approving the Chief Executive Officer’s annual compensation;

- reviewing and approving on an annual basis the evaluation process and compensation structure for members of our senior leadership team and, in consultation with our Chief Executive Officer, reviewing and approving the performance of the other members of our senior leadership team;
- reviewing and approving the design of the annual performance bonus plan, and any establishment of or material changes to incentive compensation plans, employee benefit plans for the senior leadership team and all equity-based incentive plans of the Company or its subsidiaries;
- preparing and recommending to our board of directors for approval our public disclosures related to executive compensation; and
- reviewing at least once annually succession plans for the Chief Executive Officer and members of our senior leadership team.

Further particulars of the process by which compensation for our executive officers is and will be determined are provided under the heading “Item 6B—Compensation”.

Governance and Nominating Committee

Our governance and nominating committee is comprised of Stephen Lewis and Sue Paish and chaired by Tony Geheran. Our board of directors has determined that Sue Paish is independent for purposes of NI 58-101 and NYSE listing requirements. As a “controlled company”, our governance and nominating committee is not required to be comprised entirely of independent directors. For a description of the background and experience of each member of our governance and nominating committee, see “Item 6A—Directors and Senior Management—Our Directors”.

Our board of directors has established written terms of reference setting forth the purpose, composition, authority and responsibility of our governance and nominating committee. The governance and nominating committee’s purpose is to assist our board of directors in, among other things:

- identifying individuals qualified to become members of our board of directors;
- recommending that our board of directors select director nominees for the next annual meeting of shareholders and determining the composition of our board of directors and its committees;
- developing and overseeing a process to assess our board of directors, the chair of the board of directors, the committees of the board of directors, the chairs of the committees and, individual directors;
- developing, recommending and overseeing the effectiveness of our corporate governance policies and procedures;
- reviewing director compensation; and
- overseeing our public disclosure related to the foregoing.

In identifying new candidates for our board of directors, the governance and nominating committee considers what competencies and skills our board of directors, as a whole, should possess and assess what competencies and skills each existing director possesses, considering our board of directors as a group, and the personality and other qualities of each director, as these may ultimately determine the boardroom dynamic.

Evaluation

It is the responsibility of the governance and nominating committee (GNC) to regularly evaluate the effectiveness and contribution of our board of directors, our Chair and all board committees and their chairs. To do so, the GNC conducts an evaluation, either directly or through our CLO, and then reports the results to our board of directors. If deemed appropriate, the GNC may elect to engage a third party to provide expertise on and to assist with the coordination of the evaluation. This process allows the Company to evaluate the mechanism in place for our board and committees to operate effectively, identify opportunities to enhance and maintain best corporate practices, meet regulatory requirements and develop strategies in relation to recruiting and succession planning.

To conduct and document this evaluation, the GNC approves a questionnaire that is to be completed by each director. Through these questionnaires, each director provides their evaluation of the performance of: the board as a whole; each committee; each committee chair and each individual director. Our CLO reviews the results of these questionnaires and provides them to the Chair, with attribution to the originating directors, expect that, in the case of the Chair, results are provided to the chair of the GNC. When the results are provided to the Chair or the chair of our GNC, each director may elect to have all or part of their comments included without attribution. However, in all cases, the subsequent feedback to the GNC and the board are given without attribution.

In order to provide a broader scope to our evaluation, the GNC also approves a questionnaire that is to be completed by all members of the Company's senior management team who have regular interaction with our board or its committees. The purpose of this questionnaire is to: provide an evaluation of the overall effectiveness of the Board from the perspective of the senior management team and consider how the Board and management support one another and how their relationship can be improved. Our CLO reviews these results and provides them to the Chair, without attribution to any member of the senior management team. The Chair conducts separate interviews with each director to advise of the results of this evaluation and then report on key themes and recommendations to the GNC and the board. These results are used by the Chair to create a set of board goals and objectives to address matters raised during the evaluation.

In addition to our assessment process, the GNC also conducts an annual review of the skills of each member of our board of directors, including a gap analysis, and makes recommendations to the board in the event any gaps are identified.

Diversity

We are committed to fostering an environment that is diverse and inclusive and facilitates a broad range of perspectives. We recognize the importance and benefit of having a board of directors and senior management comprised of highly qualified individuals who reflect the communities where we live and work and the clients we serve. As part of our on-boarding practices for our board members, we provide materials outlining our caring culture that highlight the community-oriented focus of our business. Additionally, our board receives regular reporting on respectful workplace and integrity initiatives and, should they arise within our business, any significant incidents.

We adopted a formal board diversity policy providing that the governance and nominating committee shall consider diversity criteria, such as gender, age, ethnicity/aboriginal status and geographic background in recommending director nominees to the board of directors, which we are applying in connection with the director search efforts that we are conducting as part of the contemplated increases to the size of our board. Prior to the end of 2023 and thereafter, we will seek to attain a board composition in which at least 30% of our board are women. We have also authorized the governance and nominating committee to engage qualified independent external advisors to conduct a search for candidates that help achieve diversity objectives. At the time of this Annual Report, four of our ten directors, representing 40% of our board, self-identify as diverse, three women serve on our board, representing 30% of our board, and three women serve in executive officer positions, representing 38% of our executive officer team. All three women were appointed to our board of directors in 2021 and we expect to add an additional woman to the board prior to the end of 2023. We believe the promotion of diversity is best served through careful consideration of all of the knowledge, experience, skills and backgrounds of each individual candidate for director in light of the needs of the board without focusing on a single diversity characteristic. When assessing the composition of the board, a principal focus is expected to be on ensuring the board has the diverse experiences, skills and backgrounds needed to oversee our Company and the Company will take a balanced approach when considering the extent to which personal characteristics are taken into account.

Succession Planning

The GNC is responsible for succession planning for the board. As part of this responsibility, the GNC is responsible for maintaining a list of potential candidates for directors who meet the established criteria. The skills assessment and gap analysis from the GNC's assessment process are used to guide our succession planning.

Our human resources committee oversees succession planning for our CEO, with support from the Chair and the advice and recommendation of the Board. The human resources committee also supports the CEO's succession planning for our Company's senior management team.

Penalties or Sanctions

None of our directors or executive officers, and to the best of our knowledge, no shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities to affect materially the control of us, has been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities

regulatory authority or been subject to any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor making an investment decision.

Individual Bankruptcies

None of our directors or executive officers, and to the best of our knowledge, no shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities to affect materially the control of us, has, within the ten years prior to the date of this Annual Report, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold his or her assets.

Corporate Cease Trade Orders and Bankruptcies

None of our directors or executive officers is, as at the date of this Annual Report, or has been within the ten years prior to the date of this Annual Report: (a) a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the TELUS and its other subsidiaries) that was subject to an order that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; (b) was subject to an order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or (c) a director or executive officer of any company (including the TELUS companies) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets. For the purposes of this paragraph, “order” means a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, in each case, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.

D. Employees

Our Team Members

We have over 62,000 team members around the globe. The majority of our team members are directly or indirectly delivering services to our clients. At December 31, 2021, approximately 95.7% of our team members worked in this capacity while the remaining 4.3% worked in sales and marketing or other corporate support functions. Our team members possess a wide variety of skills and capabilities, in areas such as DevOps, solutions architecture, digital transformation, cloud transformation, UI/UX design, QA testing and customer experience management.

Our team members are located in 28 countries across four geographic regions. The following tables show our team members by function and geographic region:

Function	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
Delivery of our services	59,493	48,948	37,041
Sales and Marketing, or other corporate support functions	2,648	1,670	1,061
TOTAL	62,141	50,618	38,102

Region	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Asia-Pacific ⁽¹⁾	24,812	19,952	19,238
Europe ⁽²⁾	19,311	15,305	6,449
Central America ⁽³⁾	14,124	12,219	9,923
North America ⁽⁴⁾	3,894	3,142	2,492
TOTAL	62,141	50,618	38,102

(1) Comprises China, India, Japan, Philippines, Singapore, and South Korea.

- (2) Comprises Austria, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.
- (3) Comprises Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala.
- (4) Comprises Canada and the United States.

We believe our differentiated culture drives greater team member engagement and retention, which leads to superior outcomes for us and our clients. As a result, sourcing, recruiting, developing and retaining talented team members is critical to our ongoing success.

Talent Acquisition. We seek to employ team members who share our unique values, possess the specialized skillsets needed to enable our clients' digital journeys and who are inspired by giving back to their local communities. We believe that our caring culture, which includes a commitment to team member growth and development, makes us a preferred employer in the regions where we have delivery locations. Our workplace engagement has garnered us international recognition; we were named one of the 2021 Achievers 50 Most Engaged Workplaces for displaying leadership and innovation in engaging our employees and recognized on Fast Company's international list of Best Workplaces for Innovators for fostering a culture of innovation and empowering employees at all levels. We also recruited on campus and through multiple digital channels, screening over 367,000 candidates. We build our talent acquisition funnel through a combination of branded campaigns, social media, job portals, online job fairs and events, including hack-a-thons, and university and specialized academic partnerships for specialized roles. We have partnered with approximately 300 colleges and universities around the globe.

Training and Coaching. We believe it is important for our team members to grow with us both personally and professionally. Our talent strategy includes developing expertise around the specific technologies, tools and frameworks required to successfully execute projects for our clients in an increasingly digital economy. We strive to create thought leaders with deep industry acumen. This entails providing access to opportunities to further develop our team members' skills which enables them to handle a wider variety of responsibilities. In several delivery locations, we work in partnership with local, accredited universities to provide training programs. For example, through our TELUS International University program, team members have access to subsidized tuition and onsite classes to earn approximately 2,000 degrees. We also provide mentoring programs, leadership courses through our "Learning@TI" roadmap and have our own "Learn and Grow" curriculum for team member development and personalized coaching. As part of our broader efforts to support our team members' overall well-being, we extend many training and development opportunities to their family members. This year, our Company launched a senior leadership development program to provide senior leaders with tailored, personalized leadership coaching.

Retention. Our culture, team member engagement efforts, recruiting and training programs are all designed to establish us as the employer of choice in our markets, and to maximize retention of our team members. We reward exceptional performance, celebrate diversity, host team building events, provide opportunities for team members to volunteer in their communities and celebrate accomplishments and mark special occasions together. To make team members feel more valued and connected to our organization, we recognize important professional and personal milestones such as promotions, anniversaries, birthdays and new family members. We also offer market-based compensation, a flexible work environment, and benefits tailored to meet the unique needs of our team members. For example, in certain delivery locations, we extend healthcare benefits to team members' and their immediate families, including parents, as well as allowing extended families access to onsite healthcare professionals. Our workplace engagement has garnered us international recognition; we were named one of the 2021 Achievers 50 Most Engaged Workplaces for displaying leadership and innovation in engaging our employees and recognized on Fast Company's international list of Best Workplaces for Innovators for fostering a culture of innovation and empowering employees at all levels.

To strengthen our team members' connections with each other and with us, we have built our own social network called Cosmos, and sponsor many special interest and affinity groups and athletic teams, which foster a sense of belonging and community. Giving back as a team, including through the "TELUS Days of Giving", monthly community service days and our Helping Our People through Education (HOPE) program, is an essential part of our caring culture and we believe our giving back makes a meaningful difference where we live, work and raise our families.

Diversity and Inclusion. Diversity, acceptance and inclusion are integral components of our caring culture. For our team members, whose backgrounds reflect the breadth of our global footprint, our commitment to diversity and inclusiveness promotes engagement and empowers them to serve as advocates for positive social change.

We see team member diversity as a significant competitive advantage, fostering creativity and innovation and leading to better customer experiences and financial outcomes. We aim to provide equal opportunities for all team members and proactively seek candidates from varied gender identities and cultural backgrounds. We are committed to diversity and inclusion across our entire organization, which is supported by our vision, values, culture and strategy. At December 31, 2021, women represented approximately 48% of our total workforce and 42% of managers and up are women. In 2021, we were listed on Mogul's list of Top 100 Workplaces for our diversity and inclusion initiatives.

Our approach to talent acquisition, training and coaching, retention, and diversity and inclusion are the cornerstones of our culture. Our CVC framework establishes how our caring culture leads to a better environment for our team members which contributes to high client satisfaction and better outcomes for our clients and our shareholders. We believe our caring culture drives higher team member engagement, which leads to lower team member attrition. Longer-tenured team members develop more advanced skills leading to better end-customer outcomes and higher revenues for clients and for us. We consistently see the benefits driven by this model, and will continue to use it as a guide in further elevating our digital transformation and customer experience services.

Our culture influences each and every team member interaction. We believe our ongoing investments in attracting and hiring team members who share our values, training and coaching, community giving, and diversity and inclusion are culture builders that help drive team member engagement and retention.

E. Share Ownership

See "Item 7A—Major Shareholders" and "Item 6B—Compensation".

ITEM 7 MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Major Shareholders

The following table sets forth information relating to the beneficial ownership of our shares as at December 31, 2021, by:

- each of our directors;
- each of our executive officers;
- all directors and executive officers as a group; and
- each person, or group of affiliated persons, known by us to beneficially own more than 5% of our outstanding shares, which includes each of the selling shareholders;

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with SEC rules. The information is not necessarily indicative of beneficial ownership for any other purpose. In general, under these rules a beneficial owner of a security includes any person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship or otherwise has shares or voting power or investment power with respect to such security. In addition, the rules include shares issuable pursuant to the exercise of share options, warrants or other convertible securities that are either immediately exercisable or exercisable on or before March 1, 2022, which is 60 days after December 31, 2021. These shares are deemed to be outstanding and beneficially owned by the person holding those options, warrants or other convertible securities for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of that person, but they are not treated as outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person, except with respect to the percentage ownership of all directors and executive officers as a group. The information contained in the following table is not necessarily indicative of beneficial ownership for any other purpose, and the inclusion of any shares in the table does not constitute an admission of beneficial ownership of those shares. Unless otherwise indicated, the persons or entities identified in this table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares shown as beneficially owned by them.

The percentage of beneficially owned subordinate voting shares and multiple voting shares is based on 66,046,364 subordinate voting shares and 199,931,876 multiple voting shares outstanding as at December 31, 2021.

The address for each of our directors and executive officers listed below is c/o TELUS International (Cda) Inc., Floor 7, 510 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6B 0M3, Canada.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Subordinate Voting Shares		Multiple Voting Shares		% of Total Voting Power
	Shares	%	Shares	%	%
Directors and Executive Officers:					
Jeffrey Puritt	2,470,115	3.6	—	—	*
Marilyn Tyfting	*	*	—	—	*
Vanessa Kanu	*	*	—	—	*
Charles Koskovich	*	*	—	—	*
Michael Ringman	*	*	—	—	*
Michel Belec	*	*	—	—	*
James Radzicki	*	*	—	—	*
Maria Pardee	—	—	—	—	—
Josh Blair	*	*	—	—	*
Olin Anton	*	*	—	—	*
Kenneth Cheong(1)	—	—	—	—	—
Doug French(2)	*	*	—	—	*
Tony Geheran(2)	*	*	—	—	*
Stephen Lewis(2)	*	*	—	—	*
Sandra Stuart	*	*	—	—	*
Sue Paish	—	—	—	—	—
Carolyn Slaski	—	—	—	—	—
All directors and executive officers as a group (17 persons)	3,287,827	4.8	—	—	*
5% Shareholders:					
TELUS(3)	—	—	146,504,019	73.3	70.9
Baring(4)	—	—	53,427,857	26.7	25.9
Capital International Investors (5)	4,832,877	7.3	—	—	*
Capital Research Global Investors (6)	8,282,233	12.5	—	—	*
Mackenzie Financial Corporation (7)	7,862,911	11.9	—	—	*

* Holdings represent less than one percent.

- (1) Mr. Cheong is an employee of Baring, but disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares beneficially owned by Baring.
- (2) Messrs. French, Geheran and Lewis are each employees of TELUS, but each disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares beneficially owned by TELUS.
- (3) Consists of shares held by TELUS Communications, Inc., 1276431 B.C. Ltd., 1276433 B.C. Ltd., 1276435 B.C. Ltd., 1276436 B.C. Ltd. and TELUS International Holding Inc., each a wholly-owned subsidiary of TELUS. Multiple voting shares so held by TELUS are convertible into an equivalent number of subordinate voting shares. If TELUS were to convert all its multiple voting shares into subordinate voting shares, it would hold 68.9% of our subordinate voting shares and 19.6% of our voting power. For details on significant acquisitions of our common shares by TELUS, see “Item 7B—Related Party Transactions—Share Issuances”.
- (4) Consists of shares held by Riel B.V., which is indirectly and wholly-owned by The Baring Asia Private Equity Fund VI, L.P.1 (Fund VII), The Baring Asia Private Equity Fund VI, L.P.2 (Fund VI2) and certain of its affiliates. The general partner of Fund VII and Fund VI2 is Baring Private Equity Asia GP VI, L.P. (Fund VI GP). The general partner of Fund VI GP is Baring Private Equity Asia GP VI Limited (Fund VI Limited). As the sole shareholder of Fund VI Limited, Jean Eric Salata may be deemed to have voting and dispositive power with respect to the shares beneficially owned by Fund VI and Fund VI2 and their affiliates, but disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares. The address of Fund VI GP, Fund VI Limited, and Jean Eric Salata is c/o Maples Corporate Services Limited, 390 GT Uglund House, South Church Street, Georgetown, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands. Multiple voting shares so held by Baring are convertible into an equivalent number of subordinate voting shares. If Baring were to convert all its

multiple voting shares into subordinate voting shares, it would hold 44.7% of our subordinate voting shares and 3.4% of our voting power. For details on significant acquisitions of our common shares by Baring, see “Item 7B—Related Party Transactions—Share Issuances”. In September 2021, Baring sold 13,648,000 subordinate voting shares in a secondary offering, following conversion of an equivalent number of multiple voting shares into subordinate voting shares, representing 20.3% of our outstanding multiple voting shares then outstanding and 6.2% of our voting power.

- (5) Represents subordinate voting shares beneficially owned by Capital International Investors, a division of Capital Research and Management Company, based solely on the Schedule 13F-HR filed by Capital International Investors with the SEC on November 15, 2021.
- (6) Represents subordinate voting shares beneficially owned by Capital Research Global Investors, a division of Capital Research and Management Company, based solely on the Form 62-103F3 filed by Capital Research Global Investors with the securities commissions in each of the provinces and territories of Canada on December 10, 2021.
- (7) Represents subordinate voting shares beneficially owned by Mackenzie Financial Corporation, based solely on the Schedule 13G filed by Mackenzie Financial Corporation with the SEC on February 28, 2021.

As at December 31, 2021, there were four registered holders in the United States, one of whom was Cede & Co. (nominee of DTC), representing 99.8% of our subordinate voting shares.

Related-Party Transactions

Our Relationship with TELUS

As of December 31, 2021, TELUS, our controlling shareholder, held 146,504,019 multiple voting shares, or 70.9% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares. See “Item 3D—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Relationship with TELUS”.

In connection with our initial public offering, we and TELUS entered into certain agreements that provide a framework for our relationship. The following is a summary of the terms of each intercompany agreement that we entered into with TELUS, each of which is included as an exhibit to this Annual Report. Each summary sets forth the terms of an agreement that we believe is material to us and each summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of such agreement.

For further information regarding historical related party transactions, see Note 19: Related Party Transactions to our audited consolidated financial statements filed together with this Annual Report.

Master Services Agreement

We currently provide strategy and innovation, next-generation technology and IT services as well as customer experience process and delivery services to TELUS pursuant to the terms of a master services agreement, which we amended and restated in January 2021. The MSA includes a minimum spend commitment of \$200 million per year, subject to adjustment in accordance with its terms. The initial term of the MSA is ten years, beginning in January 2021, unless terminated earlier or extended according to its terms. Services provided for under the MSA are priced on an arm’s-length basis in line with pricing for comparable services we provide to other clients. The MSA includes typical industry terms for a long-term services arrangement, including terms related to periodic price and service level reviews and benchmarking, service-level credits, termination rights, indemnification and limitation of liability.

Transition and Shared Services Agreement

We entered into a new transition and services agreement (TSSA) with TELUS in January 2021. Pursuant to this agreement, TELUS provides us with certain administrative and support services and certain other corporate assistance, which enhances our ability to operate efficiently and to reliably serve our clients, while leveraging TELUS’ expertise. The services provided to us by TELUS under the TSSA include services to support the coordination of corporate functions, such as finance and accounting support, human resources support, investor relations, communications and media relations support.

In connection with our acquisition of MITS from TELUS, in 2020 we entered into a separate shared services agreement with TELUS, which provided for certain support services similar to those services covered by the TSSA, for MITS and related client relationships (MITS shared services agreement). In connection with our entry into the TSSA, the MITS shared services agreement was terminated. The portions of the MITS shared services agreement that included network and

infrastructure services provided by TELUS to MITS are included as part of a new network and infrastructure services agreement we entered into with TELUS, as described below. Also, the other services previously provided under the MITS shared services agreement are included as part of the TSSA.

The term of the TSSA is ten years, beginning in January 2021. We will pay TELUS mutually agreed-upon fees for the services provided under the TSSA on a cost-plus recovery basis and have the right to terminate some or all of the services upon notice. Expiration or termination of all services will result in the termination of the TSSA, concurrently with the termination or expiration of the last remaining service.

Master Reseller Agreement

We provide advisory, technical and cloud-based customer experience transformation services to TELUS that TELUS resells to its customers pursuant to the terms of a master reseller agreement, which we amended and restated in January 2021. The amended and restated master reseller agreement has a term of five years beginning in January 2021, which automatically renews for successive one-year terms unless terminated according to its terms. Services provided under the amended and restated master reseller agreement are priced on an arm's-length basis. The amended and restated master reseller agreement contains typical industry terms for a reseller agreement, including scope of rights to resell, termination rights, indemnification and limitation of liability.

Network Infrastructure Services Agreement

We and one of our U.S. subsidiaries entered into a network infrastructure services agreement with TELUS and one of its U.S. subsidiaries in January 2021. Under the network infrastructure services agreement, TELUS provides us with various managed telecommunications and information technology services, including services that we previously received from TELUS under a previous shared service agreement and the MITS shared services agreement. The initial term of the agreement is ten years, beginning in January 2021, unless terminated earlier, and will be automatically extended for successive one-year terms unless notice is given by either party thereto. The agreement includes a minimum spend commitment by us of C\$47,900,000 over the first five years of the term. We are permitted to terminate any service under the agreement for convenience prior to its scheduled expiration date, subject to a minimum notice period, which is generally one month, and payment of unpaid charges and termination charges (if any) specified in the related service schedules. Fees for services provided under the agreement are consistent with fees for the same or similar services under the same or similar conditions between unrelated parties. The agreement includes typical industry terms for a long-term services arrangement, including performance service credits, termination rights, indemnification and limitation of liability.

Trademark License Agreement

We entered into a trademark license agreement with TELUS in January 2021. Under the trademark license agreement, TELUS granted us a limited, revocable, non-exclusive, non-transferable (except by sub-license) and royalty-free license to use certain TELUS trademarks (including domain names) in connection with the goods and services associated with each trademark application and/or registration. The trademark license agreement has an initial term of ten years, beginning in January 2021, unless terminated earlier or extended by mutual agreement. The parties are permitted to terminate the trademark license agreement without cause at any time, subject to a minimum notice period, which is generally thirty days. Following termination of the trademark license agreement, we will have one year to phase out any use of the trademarks. The trademark license agreement also includes standard rights to terminate with cause.

Collaboration and Financial Reporting Agreement

We entered into a collaboration and financial reporting agreement with TELUS relating to our financial reporting which is intended to provide for the collaboration and coordination of TELUS International and TELUS in a range of areas. This agreement will continue in effect until the earlier of (i) a change of control transaction, (ii) when TELUS determines it is no longer required to consolidate our results of operations and financial position or to account for its investment in us under the equity method of accounting, and (iii) such date as we and TELUS may agree. The parties will negotiate the basis for phasing out their respective obligations and requirements under the agreement prior to its termination or expiry. Under this agreement, we are subject to covenants, including those regarding the delivery or supply of monthly, quarterly and annual reporting information and annual budgets and financial forecasts to TELUS as well as other information that TELUS requires in support of its continuous reporting obligations and operational/management needs; conformity with TELUS' financial presentation and accounting policies and management reporting framework for intercompany transactions; disclosure of information about our financial controls to TELUS; the provision to TELUS of access to our auditors, certain books and records related to internal accounting controls or operations and the working papers for our annual audits and quarterly reviews; and collaboration and

consultation with TELUS in connection with our strategic and business planning, the preparation of our public filings and press releases and on other specified topics. Pursuant to the collaboration and financial reporting agreement, we are required to maintain business policies, practices and standards that are consistent with and at least as stringent as the corresponding TELUS policies, standards, and procedures, with such practices and standards to be adapted to conform to our business and the laws and regulations applicable to our business. The agreement specifies certain matters or actions we take that require advance review and consultation with TELUS and also stipulates certain actions that require our board's approval. As our financial statements are currently consolidated with those of TELUS, we maintain policies and processes that comply with the financial reporting requirements that are contained in this agreement.

Credit Agreement

General

We entered into a senior secured credit agreement, which includes two revolving credit facilities and loan facility agreement, originally dated as of May 31, 2016 and amended and restated on January 28, 2020 and as further amended and restated on December 18, 2020, with The Bank of Nova Scotia, as administrative agent and certain other financial institutions and TELUS, serving as a lender. The credit agreement provides for (i) a \$230 million revolving facility, (ii) a \$620 million revolving facility (\$250 million of which could only be used to finance the acquisition of Lionbridge AI), (iii) a \$600 million term loan facility and (iv) a \$250 million term loan facility to finance the acquisition of Lionbridge AI. In addition, the revolving credit facilities each include a sub-facility for standby letters of credit with an aggregate cap of C\$50 million or the equivalent in U.S. dollars or euros. The facilities generally bear interest at various floating rates, with a credit spread that varies by reference to the ratio of total net debt to EBITDA for the applicable fiscal quarter. The \$620 million revolving credit facility and the term loan facilities are subject to an accordion feature allowing us to increase either or both of these facilities by up to an aggregate amount of \$250 million, subject to certain customary conditions and increases in interest rates and standby fees. The revolving credit facilities and the \$600 million term loan facility mature on January 28, 2025. The \$250 million term loan facility matures on December 22, 2022. The obligations thereunder are guaranteed by all of our wholly-owned subsidiaries and secured by a first priority interest in all of our assets and equity interests in our subsidiaries. As at December 31, 2021, we had \$134 million outstanding under the revolving credit facilities and \$807 million outstanding under the term loan facilities.

TELUS, our parent company and controlling shareholder, is a lender under the credit agreement, with a lending responsibility up to 8.9% of the amounts available to us under our facilities (at an aggregate level based on the total size of the credit facilities) as of the date of this Annual Report.

Covenants and Events of Default

The credit agreement imposes certain customary restrictions on our activities, including, but not limited to, and subject to certain customary exceptions, our ability to incur indebtedness (including guarantee obligations), incur liens, engage in certain fundamental changes, amend, modify or terminate the master services agreement and shared services agreements we have entered into with TELUS and the shareholders' agreements we have entered into with TELUS and Baring, make acquisitions or investments, and sell assets. For more information on the agreements we have entered to with TELUS and Baring, please see "—Our Relationship with TELUS" and "—Our Relationships with TELUS and Baring".

The credit agreement also requires us to maintain a total net debt to EBITDA ratio of 5.25 to 1 for each fiscal quarter from and including the fiscal quarter ending December 31, 2020, to and including the fiscal quarter ending December 31, 2021, with a step down to 4.50 to 1 for each fiscal quarter thereafter until and including the fiscal quarter ending December 31, 2022, and a further step down to 3.75 to 1 for each fiscal quarter thereafter. If we make permitted acquisitions with an aggregate cash consideration above \$60 million in any twelve-month period, we may request that the maximum permitted total net debt to EBITDA ratio steps up to 4.50 to 1 for the fiscal quarter in which such threshold was exceeded and for each of the seven following fiscal quarters, returning, thereafter, to 3.75 to 1. We are also required to maintain a consolidated debt service coverage ratio financial covenant of at least 1.5 to 1.00 in every fiscal quarter.

The credit agreement provides for customary events of default, including, without limitation: (a) cross-default and cross-acceleration to indebtedness and judgments of over \$25.0 million, (b) TELUS ceasing to have the power to, directly or indirectly, (i) vote shares that represent more than 50% our voting shares, (ii) direct our management, business or policies and (iii) elect or appoint a majority of our directors, and (b) termination of the master services agreement and the shared services agreements we have entered into with TELUS.

Our Relationship with TELUS and Baring

Shareholders' Agreement

We entered into a shareholders' agreement with TELUS and Baring upon consummation of our initial public offering that governs the relationship between us, TELUS and Baring.

Board Composition. Under our articles, our board of directors consists of such number of directors as determined from time to time by the directors. Pursuant to the terms of the shareholders' agreement, the size of the board will be increased to 11 directors except as may otherwise be agreed to by TELUS and Baring.

Board Appointment Rights. The shareholders' agreement provides that so long as TELUS continues to beneficially own at least 50% of the combined voting power of our multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares, we will agree to nominate individuals designated by TELUS representing a majority of the board. If TELUS owns at least 5% of the combined voting power of our multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares but less than 50%, the number of directors TELUS may nominate as a percentage of the board will be the greater of (i) the number of directors proportionate to the percentage of combined voting power of shares that it holds and (i) one individual.

The shareholders' agreement also provides that, for so long as TELUS continues to beneficially own at least 50% of the combined voting power of our multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares, the Chair of the board will be a designee of TELUS that TELUS identifies to us and Baring.

The shareholders' agreement also provides that, so long as Baring continues to beneficially own at least 5% of the combined voting power of our multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares, we agree to nominate one individual designated by Baring.

Baring shall also be entitled, but not obligated, to designate two observers to the board.

The shareholders' agreement also provides that we agree to nominate our Chief Executive Officer to the board of directors. The seat on our board to be held by our Chief Executive Officer does not represent one of the director nominees provided to TELUS and Baring under the shareholders' agreement.

Board Committee Appointment Rights. The shareholders' agreement provides that for so long as TELUS continues to beneficially own at least 50% of the combined voting power of our multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares, TELUS will be entitled, but not obligated, to select the chair of the board and the chairs of the human resources and governance and nominating committees. The shareholders' agreement also provides that so long as TELUS or Baring, as applicable, is entitled to nominate at least one individual to our board, it will be entitled, but not obligated, to designate at least one nominee for appointment to each of our human resources committee and governance and nominating committee. The shareholders' agreement also provides that so long as TELUS is entitled to designate one or more nominees to our board it will be entitled, but not obligated, to designate one nominee for appointment to our audit committee. The above-described committee appointment rights are in each case subject to compliance with the independence requirements of applicable securities laws and listing requirements of the NYSE and TSX.

For so long as TELUS has the right to nominate a majority of our board of directors, TELUS appointees will control our board decisions and approval of all material actions not specifically requiring shareholder approval which are subject to majority board approval. See "Item 6A—Directors and Senior Management" for the composition of our board and the committees of the board and more information on our board of directors.

Special TELUS Shareholder Rights. The shareholders' agreement provides that TELUS has special shareholder rights related to certain matters including, among others, approving the selection, and the ability to direct the removal, of our Chief Executive Officer, approving the increase or decrease of the size of our board, approving the issuance of multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares, approving amendments to our articles, consolidations or mergers with non-affiliated entities and authorizing entering into a change of control transaction, disposing of all or substantially all of our assets, and commencing liquidation, dissolution or voluntary bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings. TELUS will retain these special shareholder rights for so long as TELUS retains at least 50% of the combined voting power of our multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares.

TELUS Right of First Offer. In addition, pursuant to the shareholders' agreement, Baring agreed not to, directly or indirectly, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any multiple voting shares or subordinate voting shares, whether by registered

offering, private sale, disposition over the facilities of a stock exchange or otherwise, in a single transaction or series of transactions, without first discussing in good faith any such sale transaction with TELUS and providing TELUS with a right of first offer to purchase such multiple voting shares or subordinate voting shares in connection with a sale transaction for gross proceeds in excess of \$10.0 million.

Registration Rights Agreement

We entered into a registration rights agreement with TELUS and Baring immediately prior to the completion of our initial public offering, pursuant to which we agreed to provide TELUS or Baring with certain demand and piggyback registration rights that require us to use commercially reasonable efforts to effect the registration under applicable federal, state and provincial securities laws, in either Canada or the United States of any of our subordinate voting shares held by TELUS or Baring following the completion of our initial public offering. We amended the registration rights agreement in June 2021 to provide certain piggyback registration rights to Jeffrey Puritt, our chief executive officer, and two other employees. See “Item 6 — Directors, Senior Management and Employees — B. Compensation — Summary of NEO Employment and Separation Agreements — Jeff Puritt.”

Under the registration rights agreement, we will be generally responsible for all registration expenses in connection with the performance of our obligations under the registration rights provisions in the registration rights agreement. TELUS, Baring and the other selling shareholders will generally be responsible for all underwriting discounts, selling commissions and securities transfer taxes applicable to any sale.

The agreement contains customary representations, covenants, and indemnification and contribution provisions by us for the benefit of TELUS, Baring and the other selling shareholders and, in limited situations, by TELUS and Baring for the benefit of us.

Share Issuances

In connection with the acquisition of Lionbridge AI, we issued 1,678,242 shares of Class A common shares to TELUS for proceeds of approximately \$149.6 million and 901,101 shares of Class B common shares to Baring for proceeds of approximately \$80.4 million to fund a portion of the purchase price. In connection with our IPO, the Class A common shares received by TELUS and the Class B common shares received by Baring were converted into multiple voting shares, see Note 18: Share Capital and for details on other historical share issuances, see Note 19: Related Party Transactions to our audited consolidated financial statements filed with this Annual Report. See also “Item 5A—Operating Results—Related Party Transactions”.

Related Party Transactions Policy

Prior to the completion of our initial public offering, we implemented formal policies and procedures for the review, approval or ratification of related-party transactions that may be required to be reported under the disclosure rules applicable to us. As at the date of this Annual Report, such transactions, if and when they are proposed or have occurred, are reviewed by one or more of the board of directors, audit committee or the compensation committee (other than the directors or committee members involved, if any) on a case-by-case basis, depending on whether the nature of the transaction would otherwise be under the purview of the audit committee, the compensation committee or the board of directors.

Interests of Management and Others in Material Transactions

Other than as described in this Annual Report, there are no material interests, direct or indirect, of any of our directors or executive officers, any shareholder that beneficially owns, or controls or directs (directly or indirectly), a greater than 10% interest in the voting power of the Company, or any associate or affiliate of any of the foregoing persons, in any transaction since the beginning of the preceding three financial years before the date of this Annual Report that has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect us or any of our subsidiaries.

Indebtedness

None of our directors, executive officers, employees, former directors, former executive officers or former employees or any of our subsidiaries, and none of their respective associates or affiliates, is or has at any time since the beginning of the preceding three financial years has been indebted to us, TELUS or any of our subsidiaries or another entity whose indebtedness is the subject of a guarantee, support agreement, letter of credit or other similar agreement or understanding provided to us, TELUS or any of our subsidiaries.

A. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

ITEM 8 FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

The Company's audited consolidated financial statements are included beginning on page F-1 of this Annual Report.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we may become involved in legal or regulatory proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business, including those involving employee lawsuits and other matters. We accrue liabilities when it is probable that future costs will be incurred and such costs can be reasonably estimated. We are not currently, nor since the beginning of our most recently completed financial year have we been, a party to any material litigation or regulatory proceeding and are not aware of any pending or threatened litigation or regulatory proceeding against us that could, if determined adversely to us, have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition or cash flows.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid dividends on our subordinate voting shares. We currently intend to retain all available funds and any future earnings to support operations and to finance the growth and development of our business. As such, we do not intend to declare or pay cash dividends on our shares in the foreseeable future. Any future determination to pay dividends will be made at the discretion of our board of directors subject to applicable laws and will depend upon, among other factors, our financial performance, financial condition including leverage levels, contractual restrictions, capital requirements and merger and acquisition opportunities. Our future ability to pay cash dividends on our shares is currently limited by the terms of our credit agreement and may be limited by the terms of any future debt or preferred securities.

B. Significant Changes

None.

ITEM 9 THE OFFER AND LISTING

A. Offer and Listing Details

Not applicable.

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Not applicable.

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

ITEM 10 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

General

The following is a summary of the terms of our subordinate voting shares, multiple voting shares and preferred shares, as set forth in our notice of articles and articles, and certain related sections of the BCBCA. The following summary is subject to, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the provisions of our articles, filed as an exhibit to this Annual Report, and the applicable provisions of the BCBCA.

Authorized Share Capital

Our share capital consists of an unlimited number of subordinate voting shares, an unlimited number of multiple voting shares and an unlimited number of preferred shares, issuable in series.

Subordinate Voting Shares and Multiple Voting Shares

Holders of our multiple voting shares are entitled to 10 votes per multiple voting share and holders of subordinate voting shares are entitled to one vote per subordinate voting share on all matters upon which holders of shares are entitled to vote. Subject to the prior rights of the holders of our preferred shares, the holders of our multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by our board of directors, without preference or distinction among or between the subordinate voting shares and the multiple voting shares. See “Item 8—Financial Statements—Dividend Policy”. Subject to the prior payment to the holders of our preferred shares, if any, in the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding-up or other distribution of our assets among our shareholders, the holders of our multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares are entitled to share pro rata in the distribution of the balance of our assets, without preference or distinction among or between the subordinate voting shares and the multiple voting shares. Holders of multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares have no preemptive or conversion or exchange rights or other subscription rights, except that each outstanding multiple voting share may at any time, at the option of the holder, be converted into one subordinate voting share and our multiple voting shares will automatically convert into subordinate voting shares upon certain transfers and other events, as described below under “—Conversion”. There are no redemption, retraction, purchase for cancellation or surrender provisions or sinking or purchase fund provisions applicable to our subordinate voting shares or multiple voting shares. There is no provision in our articles requiring holders of subordinate voting shares or multiple voting shares to contribute additional capital, or permitting or restricting the issuance of additional securities or any other material restrictions. The special rights or restrictions attached to the subordinate voting shares and multiple voting shares are subject to and may be adversely affected by, the rights attached to any series of preferred shares that we may designate in the future.

Conversion

The subordinate voting shares are not convertible into any other class of shares. Each outstanding multiple voting share may at any time, at the option of the holder, be converted into one subordinate voting share. Upon the first date that any multiple voting share is held by a person other than by a Permitted Holder (as defined below), the Permitted Holder which held such multiple voting share until such date, without any further action, shall automatically be deemed to have exercised his, her or its rights to convert such multiple voting share into a fully paid and non-assessable subordinate voting share.

In addition:

- all multiple voting shares held by the TELUS Permitted Holders will convert automatically into subordinate voting shares at such time as the TELUS Permitted Holders that hold multiple voting shares no longer as a group beneficially own, directly or indirectly and in the aggregate, at least 10% of the issued and outstanding subordinate voting shares and multiple voting shares; and
- all multiple voting shares held by the Baring Permitted Holders will convert automatically into subordinate voting shares at such time as the Baring Permitted Holders that hold multiple voting shares no longer as a group

beneficially own, directly or indirectly and in the aggregate, at least 10% of the issued and outstanding subordinate voting shares and multiple voting shares.

For the purposes of the foregoing:

“Affiliate” means, with respect to any specified Person, any other Person which directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with such specified Person;

“Baring Permitted Holders” means any funds managed or advised by Baring Private Equity Asia Group Limited or any of its Affiliates, in each case provided that it is controlled, directly or indirectly, or managed or advised by Baring Private Equity Asia Group Limited or an Affiliate of Baring Private Equity Asia Group Limited;

“Permitted Holders” means any of (i) the Baring Permitted Holders, and (ii) the TELUS Permitted Holders;

“Person” means any individual, partnership, corporation, company, association, trust, joint venture, limited liability company or other entity;

“TELUS Permitted Holders” means TELUS and any of its Affiliates, in each case provided that it is controlled, directly or indirectly, or managed by TELUS or an Affiliate of TELUS;

A Person is “controlled” by another Person or other Persons if: (i) in the case of a company or other body corporate wherever or however incorporated: (A) securities entitled to vote in the election of directors carrying in the aggregate at least a majority of the votes for the election of directors and representing in the aggregate at least a majority of the participating (equity) securities are held, other than by way of security only, directly or indirectly, by or solely for the benefit of the other Person or Persons; and (B) the votes carried in the aggregate by such securities are entitled, if exercised, to elect a majority of the board of directors of such company or other body corporate; or (ii) in the case of a Person that is not a company or other body corporate, at least a majority of the participating (equity) and voting interests of such Person are held, directly or indirectly, by or solely for the benefit of the other Person or Persons; and “controls”, “controlling” and “under common control with” shall be interpreted accordingly.

Preferred Shares

Under our articles, preferred shares may be issued in one or more series. Accordingly, our board of directors is authorized, without shareholder approval but subject to the provisions of the BCBCA, to determine the maximum number of shares of each series, create an identifying name for each series and attach such special rights or restrictions, including dividend, liquidation and voting rights, as our board of directors may determine, and such special rights or restrictions, including dividend, liquidation and voting rights, may be superior to those of each of the subordinate voting shares and the multiple voting shares. The issuance of preferred shares, while providing flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions and other corporate purposes, could, among other things, have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change of control of our Company and might adversely affect the market price of our subordinate voting shares and multiple voting shares and the voting and other rights of the holders of subordinate voting shares and multiple voting shares. We have no current plan to issue any preferred shares.

Certain Important Provisions of our Articles and the BCBCA

The following is a summary of certain important provisions of our articles and certain related sections of the BCBCA. Please note that this is only a summary and is not intended to be exhaustive. This summary is subject to, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the provisions of our articles and the BCBCA.

In addition, the shareholders’ agreement entered into among us, TELUS and Baring contains certain restrictions on your rights as a shareholder. See “Item 7B—Related Party Transactions—Our Relationship with TELUS and Baring—Shareholders’ Agreement”.

Stated Objects or Purposes

Our articles do not contain stated objects or purposes and do not place any limitations on the business that we may carry on.

Directors

Power to vote on matters in which a director is materially interested. Under the BCBCA a director who has a material interest in a contract or transaction, whether made or proposed, that is material to us, must disclose such interest to us, subject to certain exceptions such as if the contract or transaction: (i) is an arrangement by way of security granted by us for money loaned to, or obligations undertaken by, the director for our benefit or for one of our affiliates' benefit; (ii) relates to an indemnity or insurance permitted under the BCBCA; (iii) relates to the remuneration of the director in his or her capacity as director, officer, employee or agent of our Company or of one of our affiliates; (iv) relates to a loan to our Company while the director is the guarantor of some or all of the loan; or (v) is with a corporation that is affiliated with us while the director is also a director or senior officer of that corporation or an affiliate of that corporation.

A director who holds such disclosable interest in respect of any material contract or transaction into which we have entered or propose to enter may be required to absent himself or herself from the meeting while discussions and voting with respect to the matter are taking place. A director who holds a disclosable interest may also be liable to account to us for any profit that accrues to the director under or as a result of a contract or transaction in which the director holds a disclosable interest, unless the contract or transaction is: (a) approved by the other directors or by a special resolution of the shareholders, or (b) the contract or transaction was entered into before the individual became a director, the disclosable interest was disclosed to the other directors and shareholders and the director who holds the disclosable interest does not vote on any decision or resolution touching on the contract or transaction. Directors will also be required to comply with certain other relevant provisions of the BCBCA regarding conflicts of interest.

Number of shares required to be owned by a director. Neither our articles nor the BCBCA provide that a director is required to hold any of our shares as a qualification for holding his or her office. Our board of directors has discretion to prescribe minimum share ownership requirements for directors.

Issuance of Additional Multiple Voting Shares

We may not issue multiple voting shares without applicable regulatory, stock exchange and shareholder approval. However, approval is not required in connection with a subdivision or consolidation on a pro rata basis as between the subordinate voting shares and the multiple voting shares.

Subdivision or Consolidation

No subdivision or consolidation of the subordinate voting shares or the multiple voting shares may be carried out unless, at the same time, the multiple voting shares or the subordinate voting shares, as the case may be, are subdivided or consolidated in the same manner and on the same basis.

Certain Amendments and Change of Control

In addition to any other voting right or power to which the holders of subordinate voting shares shall be entitled by law or regulation or other provisions of our articles from time to time in effect, but subject to the provisions of our articles, holders of subordinate voting shares shall be entitled to vote separately as a class, in addition to any other vote of our shareholders that may be required, in respect of any alteration, repeal or amendment of our articles which would adversely affect the rights or special rights of the holders of subordinate voting shares or affect the holders of subordinate voting shares and multiple voting shares differently, on a per share basis, including an amendment to our articles that provides that any multiple voting shares sold or transferred to a Person that is not a Permitted Holder shall be automatically converted into subordinate voting shares.

Pursuant to our articles, holders of subordinate voting shares and multiple voting shares are treated equally and identically, on a per share basis, in certain change of control transactions that require approval of our shareholders under the BCBCA, unless different treatment of the shares of each such class is approved by a majority of the votes cast by the holders of our subordinate voting shares and multiple voting shares, each voting separately as a class.

Our articles do not otherwise contain any change of control limitations with respect to a merger, acquisition or corporate restructuring that involves us.

Shareholder Meetings

Subject to applicable stock exchange requirements, we must hold a general meeting of our shareholders at least once every year at a time and place determined by our board of directors, provided that the meeting must not be held later than 15 months after the preceding annual general meeting. A meeting of our shareholders may be held anywhere in or outside British Columbia.

A notice to convene a meeting, specifying the date, time and location of the meeting, and, where a meeting is to consider special business, the general nature of the special business must be sent to each shareholder entitled to attend the meeting and to each director not less than 21 days and no more than 60 days prior to the meeting, although, as a result of applicable securities laws, the minimum time for notice is effectively longer in most circumstances. Under the BCBCA, shareholders entitled to notice of a meeting may waive or reduce the period of notice for that meeting, provided applicable securities laws are met. The accidental omission to send notice of any meeting of shareholders to, or the non-receipt of any notice by, any person entitled to notice does not invalidate any proceedings at that meeting.

Our articles also provide that no business may be transacted at an annual general meeting other than business that is either (i) specified in our notice of meeting (or any supplement) given by or at the direction of our board; (ii) otherwise properly brought before the annual general meeting by or at the direction of our board; or (iii) otherwise properly brought before the annual general meeting by any of our shareholders who complies with the proposal procedures in our articles. For business to be properly brought before an annual general meeting by one of our shareholders, the shareholder must submit a proposal to us for inclusion in our management proxy circular in accordance with the requirements of the BCBCA, and we must set out in, or attach, the proposal to our management proxy circular, subject to certain exceptions permitted by the BCBCA. Similarly, at a special meeting of shareholders, only business that has been brought before the meeting pursuant to our notice of meeting will be carried out.

A quorum for meetings of shareholders is present if shareholders who, in the aggregate, hold at least 25% of the issued shares plus at least a majority of multiple voting shares entitled to be voted at the meeting are present in person or represented by proxy. If a quorum is not present at the opening of any meeting of shareholders, the meeting stands adjourned to a fixed time and place determined by the chair or by the directors, unless the meeting was requisitioned by shareholders, in which case the meeting is dissolved.

Holders of our subordinate voting shares and multiple voting shares are entitled to attend and vote at meetings of our shareholders except meetings at which only holders of a particular class or series are entitled to vote. Except as otherwise provided with respect to any particular series of preferred shares, and except as otherwise required by law, the holders of our preferred shares are not entitled as a class to receive notice of, or to attend or vote at any meetings of our shareholders. Our directors, our secretary (if any), our auditor and any other persons invited by our chair or directors or with the consent of those at the meeting are entitled to attend any meeting of our shareholders but will not be counted in the quorum or be entitled to vote at the meeting unless he or she is a shareholder or proxyholder entitled to vote at the meeting.

Shareholder Proposals and Advance Notice Procedures

Under the BCBCA, qualified shareholders holding at least one percent (1%) of our issued voting shares may make proposals for matters to be considered at the annual general meeting of shareholders. Such proposals must be sent to us in advance of any proposed meeting by delivering a timely written notice in proper form to our registered office in accordance with the requirements of the BCBCA. The notice must include information on the business the shareholder intends to bring before the meeting. To be a qualified shareholder, a shareholder must currently be and have been a registered or beneficial owner of at least one share of the Company for at least two years before the date of signing the proposal.

We have included certain advance notice provisions with respect to the election of our directors in our articles (Advance Notice Provisions). The Advance Notice Provisions are intended to: (i) facilitate orderly and efficient annual general meetings or, where the need arises, special meetings; (ii) ensure that all shareholders receive adequate notice of board nominations and sufficient information with respect to all nominees; and (iii) allow shareholders to register an informed vote. Only persons who are nominated in accordance with the Advance Notice Provisions will be eligible for election as directors at any annual meeting of shareholders, or at any special meeting of shareholders if one of the purposes for which the special meeting was called was the election of directors.

Under the Advance Notice Provisions, a shareholder wishing to nominate a director would be required to provide us notice, in the prescribed form, within the prescribed time periods. These time periods include, (i) in the case of an annual meeting of shareholders (including annual and special meetings), not less than 30 days prior to the date of the annual meeting of shareholders; provided, that if the first public announcement of the date of the annual meeting of shareholders (Notice Date) is

less than 50 days before the meeting date, not later than the close of business on the 10th day following the Notice Date; and (ii) in the case of a special meeting (which is not also an annual meeting) of shareholders called for any purpose which includes electing directors, not later than the close of business on the 15th day following the day on which the first public announcement of the date of the special meeting of shareholders was made, provided that, in either instance, if notice-and-access (as defined in National Instrument 54-101—*Communication with Beneficial Owners of Securities of a Reporting Issuer*) is used for delivery of proxy related materials in respect of a meeting described above, and the applicable notice date in respect of the meeting is not less than 50 days prior to the date of the applicable meeting, the notice must be received not later than the close of business on the 40th day before the applicable meeting.

These provisions could have the effect of delaying until the next shareholder meeting the nomination of certain persons for director that are favored by the holders of our outstanding voting securities.

Take-Over Bid Protection

Under applicable securities laws in Canada, an offer to purchase multiple voting shares would not necessarily require that an offer be made to purchase subordinate voting shares. In accordance with the rules of the TSX designed to ensure that, in the event of a take-over bid, the holders of subordinate voting shares will be entitled to participate on an equal footing with holders of multiple voting shares, the holders of multiple voting shares entered into a customary coattail agreement with us and a trustee (Coattail Agreement). The Coattail Agreement contains provisions customary for dual-class, TSX-listed corporations designed to prevent transactions that otherwise would deprive the holders of subordinate voting shares of rights under applicable securities laws in Canada to which they would have been entitled if the multiple voting shares had been subordinate voting shares.

The undertakings in the Coattail Agreement will not apply to prevent a sale by the holders of multiple voting shares or their Permitted Holders of multiple voting shares if concurrently an offer is made to purchase subordinate voting shares that:

- offers a price per subordinate voting share at least as high as the highest price per share to be paid pursuant to the take-over bid for the multiple voting shares;
- provides that the percentage of outstanding subordinate voting shares to be taken up and paid for (exclusive of subordinate voting shares owned immediately prior to the offer by the offeror or persons acting jointly or in concert with the offeror) is at least as high as the percentage of multiple voting shares to be taken up and paid for (exclusive of multiple voting shares owned immediately prior to the offer by the offeror and persons acting jointly or in concert with the offeror);
- has no condition attached other than the right not to take up and pay for subordinate voting shares tendered if no shares are purchased pursuant to the offer for multiple voting shares; and
- is in all other material respects identical to the offer for multiple voting shares.

In addition, the Coattail Agreement does not prevent the sale of multiple voting shares to Permitted Holders, provided such sale is not or would not have been subject to the requirements to make a take-over bid (if the vendor or transferee were in Canada) or is exempt or would be exempt from certain requirements applicable to take-over bids under applicable securities laws in Canada. The conversion of multiple voting shares into subordinate voting shares, whether or not such subordinate voting shares are subsequently sold, would not constitute a disposition of multiple voting shares for the purposes of the Coattail Agreement.

Under the Coattail Agreement, any sale of multiple voting shares by a holder of multiple voting shares party to the Coattail Agreement is conditional upon the transferee becoming a party to the Coattail Agreement, to the extent such transferred multiple voting shares are not automatically converted into subordinate voting shares in accordance with our articles.

The Coattail Agreement contains provisions for authorizing action by the trustee to enforce the rights under the Coattail Agreement on behalf of the holders of the subordinate voting shares. The obligation of the trustee to take such action is conditional on us or holders of the subordinate voting shares providing such funds and indemnity as the trustee may reasonably require. No holder of subordinate voting shares has the right, other than through the trustee, to institute any action or proceeding or to exercise any other remedy to enforce any rights arising under the Coattail Agreement unless the trustee fails to act on a request authorized by holders of not less than 10% of the outstanding subordinate voting shares and reasonable funds and indemnity have been provided to the trustee.

Other than in respect of non-material amendments and waivers that do not adversely affect the interests of holders of subordinate voting shares, the Coattail Agreement provides that, among other things, it may not be amended, and no provision thereof may be waived, unless, prior to giving effect to such amendment or waiver, the following have been obtained: (a) the consent of the TSX and any other applicable securities regulatory authority in Canada; and (b) the approval of at least two-thirds of the votes cast by holders of subordinate voting shares represented at a meeting duly called for the purpose of considering such amendment or waiver, excluding votes attached to subordinate voting shares held by the holders of multiple voting shares or their respective permitted transferees and any persons who have an agreement to purchase multiple voting shares on terms which would constitute a sale or disposition for purposes of the Coattail Agreement, other than as permitted thereby.

No provision of the Coattail Agreement limits the rights of any holders of subordinate voting shares under applicable law.

Forum Selection

We have included a forum selection provision in our articles that provides that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Supreme Court of British Columbia, Canada and the appellate courts therefrom, will be the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf; (ii) any action or proceeding asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our directors, officers, or other employees to us; (iii) any action or proceeding asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the BCBCA or our articles; or (iv) any action or proceeding asserting a claim otherwise related to the relationships among us, our affiliates and their respective shareholders, directors and/or officers, but excluding claims related to our business or such affiliates. The forum selection provision also provides that our securityholders are deemed to have consented to the personal jurisdiction of the courts in the Province of British Columbia and to service of process on their counsel in any foreign action initiated in violation of the foregoing provisions. This forum selection provision does not apply to any causes of action arising under the Securities Act, or the Exchange Act. The Securities Act provides that both federal and state courts have concurrent jurisdiction over suits brought to enforce any duty or liability under the Securities Act or the rules and regulations thereunder, and the Exchange Act provides that federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction over suits brought to enforce any duty or liability under the Exchange Act or the rules and regulations thereunder. Unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (or, if the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York lacks subject matter jurisdiction over a particular dispute, the state courts in New York County, New York) shall be the sole and exclusive forum for resolving any complaint filed in the United States asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act. Investors cannot waive, and accepting or consenting to this forum selection provision does not represent a waiver of compliance with U.S. federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

Limitation of Liability and Indemnification

Under the BCBCA, a company may indemnify: (i) a current or former director or officer of that company; (ii) a current or former director or officer of another corporation if, at the time such individual held such office, the corporation was an affiliate of the company, or if such individual held such office at the company's request; or (iii) an individual who, at the request of the company, held, or holds, an equivalent position in another entity (an "indemnifiable person") against all costs, charges and expenses, including an amount paid to settle an action or satisfy a judgment, reasonably incurred by him or her in respect of any civil, criminal, administrative or other legal proceeding or investigative action (whether current, threatened, pending or completed) in which he or she is involved because of that person's position as an indemnifiable person, unless: (i) the individual did not act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of such company or the other entity, as the case may be; or (ii) in the case of a proceeding other than a civil proceeding, the individual did not have reasonable grounds for believing that the individual's conduct in respect of which proceeding was brought was lawful. A company cannot indemnify an indemnifiable person if it is prohibited from doing so under its articles or by applicable law. A company may pay, as they are incurred in advance of the final disposition of an eligible proceeding, the expenses actually and reasonably incurred by an indemnifiable person in respect of that proceeding, but only if the indemnifiable person has provided an undertaking that, if it is ultimately determined that the payment of expenses was prohibited, the indemnifiable person will repay any amounts advanced. Subject to the aforementioned prohibitions on indemnification, a company must, after the final disposition of an eligible proceeding, pay the expenses actually and reasonably incurred by an indemnifiable person in respect of such eligible proceeding if such indemnifiable person has not been reimbursed for such expenses, and was wholly successful, on the merits or otherwise, in the outcome of such eligible proceeding or was substantially successful on the merits in the outcome of such eligible proceeding. On application of an indemnifiable person or us, a court may make any order the court considers appropriate in respect of an eligible proceeding, including the indemnification of penalties imposed or expenses incurred in any such proceedings and the

enforcement of an indemnification agreement. As permitted by the BCBCA, our articles require us to indemnify our directors, officers, former directors or officers (and such individual's respective heirs and legal representatives) and permit us to indemnify any person to the extent permitted by the BCBCA.

C. Material Contracts

We have not entered into any material contracts outside the ordinary course of business other than as described elsewhere in this Annual Report or exhibits hereto.

D. Exchange Controls

There is no limitation imposed by Canadian law or by our articles on the right of a non-resident to hold or vote our subordinate voting shares or multiple voting shares, other than discussed below.

Competition Act

Limitations on the ability to acquire and hold our subordinate voting shares and multiple voting shares may be imposed by the *Competition Act* (Canada). This legislation permits the Commissioner of Competition (Commissioner), to review any acquisition or establishment, directly or indirectly, including through the acquisition of shares, of control over or of a significant interest in us. This legislation grants the Commissioner jurisdiction, for up to one year after the acquisition has been substantially completed, to challenge this type of acquisition by seeking a remedial order, including an order to prohibit the acquisition or require divestitures, from the Canadian Competition Tribunal, which may be granted where the Competition Tribunal finds that the acquisition substantially prevents or lessens, or is likely to substantially prevent or lessen, competition.

This legislation also requires any person or persons who intend to acquire more than 20% of our voting shares or, if such person or persons already own more than 20% of our voting shares prior to the acquisition, more than 50% of our voting shares, to file a notification with the Canadian Competition Bureau if certain financial thresholds are exceeded. Where a notification is required, unless an exemption is available, the legislation prohibits completion of the acquisition until the expiration of the applicable statutory waiting period, unless the Commissioner either waives or terminates such waiting period or issues an advance ruling certificate. The Commissioner's review of a notifiable transaction for substantive competition law considerations may take longer than the statutory waiting period.

Investment Canada Act

The *Investment Canada Act* requires each "non Canadian" (as defined in the *Investment Canada Act*) who acquires "control" of an existing "Canadian business", to file a notification in prescribed form with the responsible federal government department or departments not later than 30 days after closing, provided the acquisition of control is not a reviewable transaction under the *Investment Canada Act*. Subject to certain exemptions, a transaction that is reviewable under the *Investment Canada Act* may not be implemented until an application for review has been filed and the responsible Minister of the federal cabinet has determined that the investment is likely to be of "net benefit to Canada" taking into account certain factors set out in the *Investment Canada Act*. Under the *Investment Canada Act*, an investment in our subordinate voting shares or multiple voting shares by a non-Canadian that is ultimately controlled in a country that has a free trade agreement with Canada (or the United Kingdom), including a United States investor, would be reviewable only if it were an investment to acquire control of us pursuant to the *Investment Canada Act* and our enterprise value (as determined pursuant to the *Investment Canada Act* and its regulations) was equal to or greater than the amount specified, which is currently C\$1.535 billion. For other investors who are not state-owned enterprises and who are ultimately controlled by World Trade Organization members, the threshold is currently C\$1.043 billion for 2021.

The *Investment Canada Act* contains various rules to determine if there has been an acquisition of control. Generally, for purposes of determining whether an investor has acquired control of a corporation by acquiring shares, the following general rules apply, subject to certain exceptions: the acquisition of a majority of the undivided ownership interests in the voting shares of the corporation is deemed to be acquisition of control of that corporation; the acquisition of less than a majority, but one-third or more, of the voting shares of a corporation or of an equivalent undivided ownership interest in the voting shares of the corporation is presumed to be acquisition of control of that corporation unless it can be established that, on the acquisition, the corporation is not controlled in fact by the acquirer through the ownership of voting shares; and the acquisition of less than one-third of the voting shares of a corporation or of an equivalent undivided ownership interest in the voting shares of the corporation is deemed not to be acquisition of control of that corporation.

Under the national security review regime in the *Investment Canada Act*, review on a discretionary basis may also be undertaken by the federal government in respect to a much broader range of investments by a non-Canadian to “acquire, in whole or part, or to establish an entity carrying on all or any part of its operations in Canada”. No financial threshold applies to a national security review. The relevant test is whether such investment by a non-Canadian could be “injurious to national security”. The responsible ministers have broad discretion to determine whether an investor is a non-Canadian and therefore subject to national security review. Review on national security grounds is at the discretion of the responsible ministers, and may occur on a pre- or post-closing basis.

Certain transactions relating to our subordinate voting shares and multiple voting shares will generally be exempt from the *Investment Canada Act*, subject to the federal government’s prerogative to conduct a national security review, including:

- the acquisition of our subordinate voting shares and multiple voting shares by a person in the ordinary course of that person’s business as a trader or dealer in securities;
- the acquisition of control of us in connection with the realization of security granted for a loan or other financial assistance and not for any purpose related to the provisions of the *Investment Canada Act*; and
- the acquisition of control of us by reason of an amalgamation, merger, consolidation or corporate reorganization following which the ultimate direct or indirect control in fact of us, through ownership of our subordinate voting shares and multiple voting shares, remains unchanged.

Other

There is no law, governmental decree or regulation in Canada that restricts the export or import of capital, or that would affect the remittance of dividends (if any) or other payments by us to non-resident holders of our subordinate voting shares and multiple voting shares, other than withholding tax requirements.

E. Taxation

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations for U.S. Persons

The following discussion is a general summary of the U.S. federal income tax consequences relating to a U.S. Holder, as defined below, of the ownership and disposition of the subordinate voting shares. This summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to a particular person’s decision to acquire the Shares. This discussion is based on the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Code) and U.S. Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, as well as judicial and administrative interpretations thereof and the income tax treaty between the United States and Canada (Treaty), in each case as in effect as of the date of this Annual Report. All of the foregoing authorities are subject to change, which change could apply retroactively and could affect the tax consequences described below, and there can be no assurance that the IRS or U.S. courts will agree with the tax consequences described in this summary. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or otherwise revise this summary whether as a result of new U.S. Treasury regulations, Code sections, judicial and administrative interpretations or otherwise.

This summary applies only to U.S. Holders (as defined below) that hold the subordinate voting shares as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code (generally, property held for investment). This summary does not address any U.S. federal estate and gift tax, alternative minimum tax or Medicare tax on net investment income consequences, or any U.S. state or local or non-U.S. tax consequences. This summary also does not address the tax considerations that may be relevant to certain types of investors subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws, such as:

- banks and other financial institutions;
- insurance companies;
- regulated investment companies or real estate investment trusts;
- dealers or traders in securities or currencies that use a mark-to-market method of accounting;
- tax exempt organizations, retirement plans, individual retirement accounts and other tax deferred accounts;
- persons holding the subordinate voting shares as part of a straddle, hedging, conversion or integrated transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes;

- U.S. expatriates;
- persons whose functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar;
- any entity or arrangement classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes or investors therein;
- persons who own or are deemed to own, directly or constructively, 10% or more of the Company's subordinate voting shares (by vote or value);
- persons holding the subordinate voting shares in connection with a trade or business conducted outside the United States; or
- persons who do not qualify for the benefits of the Treaty.

THE SUMMARY OF U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES SET OUT BELOW IS FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY. PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE APPLICATION OF THE U.S. FEDERAL TAX RULES TO THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES AS WELL AS THE STATE, LOCAL, NON-U.S. AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF THE ACQUISITION, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF THE SHARES.

As used herein, "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of subordinate voting shares that is (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States for U.S. federal income tax purposes (which includes a "green card holder"), (ii) a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes) created or organized under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust that (a) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and for which one or more U.S. persons have authority to control all substantial decisions or (b) has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

The U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner in an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes that holds the subordinate voting shares generally will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partnerships considering an investment in the subordinate voting shares and partners in such partnerships are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the specific U.S. federal income tax consequences to them of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the subordinate voting shares.

Distributions on the Subordinate Voting Shares

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, the gross amount of any distribution made by the Company to a U.S. Holder with respect to the subordinate voting shares (including the amount of any Canadian taxes withheld therefrom) generally will be included in such holder's gross income as non-U.S. source dividend income in the year actually or constructively received, but only to the extent that the distribution is paid out of the Company's current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). As a non-U.S. company, the Company does not maintain calculations of its earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles. Therefore, it is expected that any distributions generally will be reported to U.S. Holders as dividends. Any dividends that the Company pays will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to certain corporate U.S. Holders.

With respect to certain non-corporate U.S. Holders, including individual U.S. Holders, dividends may be eligible to be taxed at favorable rates applicable to "qualified dividend income", provided that (1) the subordinate voting shares are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States or the Company is eligible for the benefits of a qualifying income tax treaty with the United States that includes an exchange of information program (such as the Treaty), (2) the Company is not a PFIC (as discussed below) with respect to the relevant U.S. Holder for either its taxable year in which the dividend is paid or the preceding taxable year and (3) certain minimum holding period and other requirements are met. Pursuant to IRS authority, the subordinate voting shares should be considered for the purpose of clause (1) above to be readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States if they continue to be listed on the NYSE. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the favorable rate applicable to qualified dividend income for any dividends the Company pays with respect to the subordinate voting shares.

Any dividends the Company pays to U.S. Holders generally will constitute non-U.S. source "passive category" income for U.S. foreign tax credit limitation purposes. Subject to certain limitations, Canadian tax withheld with respect to distributions made on the subordinate voting shares may be treated as foreign taxes eligible for credit against a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal

income tax liability. Alternatively, a U.S. Holder may, subject to applicable limitations, elect to deduct the otherwise creditable Canadian withholding taxes for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex and involve the application of rules that depend upon a U.S. Holder's particular circumstances. Accordingly, a U.S. Holder is urged to consult its tax advisor regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under its particular circumstances.

Sale, Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of the Subordinate Voting Shares

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize gain or loss upon the taxable sale, exchange or other disposition of the Shares in an amount equal to the difference between (i) the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized upon the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition and (ii) such U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the subordinate voting shares. Generally, such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if, on the date of the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition, such U.S. Holder has held the subordinate voting shares for more than one year. If such U.S. Holder is an individual or other non-corporate U.S. Holder, long-term capital gains will be subject to a reduced maximum U.S. federal income tax rate. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code. Gain or loss, if any, that a U.S. Holder realizes upon a sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of the Shares generally will be treated as having a U.S. source for U.S. foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

PFIC Rules

The taxation of U.S. Holders will depend on whether the Company is treated as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A non-U.S. corporation will be a PFIC in any taxable year in which either (i) at least 75% of its gross income is "passive income" or (ii) at least 50% of the value of its assets (based on an average of the quarterly values of the assets during a taxable year) is attributable to assets which produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income. Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents and gains from commodities and securities transactions. The Company will be treated as owning a proportionate share of the assets and earning a proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which it owns, directly or indirectly, more than 25% by value of the shares.

Based on the Company's income, assets and business activities, including the receipt and application of the proceeds of the issue and sale of the subordinate voting shares, the Company does not believe that it was a PFIC for its 2021 taxable year and the Company expects that it will not be classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for its current taxable year or in the near future. The determination of PFIC status is made annually at the end of each taxable year and is dependent upon a number of factors, some of which are beyond the Company's control, including the relative values of the Company's assets and its subsidiaries, and the amount and type of their income. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Company will not be a PFIC in 2022 or any subsequent year or that the IRS will agree with the Company's conclusion regarding its PFIC status and would not successfully challenge our position.

If the Company were to be treated as a PFIC in any taxable year, in addition to certain form filing requirements, U.S. Holders of the subordinate voting shares generally would be subject to additional taxes (including taxation at ordinary income rates and an interest charge) under the PFIC excess distribution rule on any "excess distributions" received from the Company and on any gain realized from a sale or other disposition of such subordinate voting shares, regardless of whether the Company continues to be a PFIC in the year such distribution is received or gain is realized. A U.S. Holder would be treated as receiving an excess distribution in a taxable year to the extent that distributions on the subordinate voting shares during that year exceed 125% of the average amount of distributions received during the three preceding taxable years (or, if shorter, the U.S. Holder's holding period in the subordinate voting shares). Gain on the disposition of the subordinate voting shares will be subject to taxation in the same manner as an excess distribution (including taxation at ordinary income rates), described immediately above.

If, contrary to current expectations, the Company was a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, certain elections (such as a mark-to-market election or qualified electing fund election) may be available to U.S. Holders with respect to the subordinate voting shares that may mitigate some of the adverse tax consequences resulting from PFIC treatment.

U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors concerning the Company's PFIC status and the consequences to them of the treatment of the Company as a PFIC for any taxable year.

Information with Respect to Foreign Financial Assets

Individuals and certain entities that own "specified foreign financial assets", generally with an aggregate value in excess of \$50,000 are generally required to file an information report on IRS Form 8938, Statement of Specified Foreign Financial Assets, with respect to such assets with their tax returns for each year in which they hold subordinate voting shares. "Specified

foreign financial assets” include any financial accounts maintained by certain foreign financial institutions, as well as securities issued by non-U.S. persons if they are not held in accounts maintained by financial institutions. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of this reporting requirement to their ownership of the subordinate voting shares.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, information reporting will apply to dividends paid to a U.S. Holder in respect of the subordinate voting shares and the proceeds received by such U.S. Holder from the sale, exchange or other disposition of the subordinate voting shares within the United States unless such U.S. Holder is a corporation or other exempt recipient. Backup withholding may apply to such payments if a U.S. Holder fails to provide a taxpayer identification number or certification of exempt status or fails to report dividend and interest income in full. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or credit against a U.S. Holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the backup withholding tax and information reporting rules.

Certain Canadian Income Tax Considerations

The following is, as of the date hereof, a summary of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations generally applicable under the Income Tax Act (Canada) and the regulations promulgated thereunder, collectively the Tax Act, to a purchaser who acquires as beneficial owner subordinate voting shares, and who, for purposes of the Tax Act and at all relevant times, (i) is not, and is not deemed to be, resident in Canada, (ii) holds the subordinate voting shares as capital property, (iii) deals at arm’s-length with, and is not affiliated with, the Company or the underwriters, and (iv) does not use or hold, and will not be deemed to use or hold, the subordinate voting shares in the course of carrying on or otherwise in connection with a business in Canada, hereinafter, a “Non-Resident Holder”. Special rules, which are not discussed in this summary, may apply to a Non-Resident Holder that is an “authorized foreign bank” within the meaning of the Tax Act or an insurer carrying on an insurance business in Canada and elsewhere. Any such Non-Resident Holder should consult its own tax advisor.

This summary is based upon the provisions of the Tax Act in force as of the date hereof, all specific proposals to amend the Tax Act that have been publicly announced in writing by or on behalf of the Minister of Finance (Canada) prior to the date hereof (Proposed Amendments), the Treaty, and an understanding of the current administrative policies and assessing practices of the CRA, published in writing by it prior to the date hereof. This summary assumes the Proposed Amendments will be enacted in the form proposed. However, no assurance can be given that the Proposed Amendments will be enacted in their current form, or at all. This summary is not exhaustive of all possible Canadian federal income tax considerations and, except for the Proposed Amendments, does not take into account or anticipate any changes in the law or any changes in the CRA’s administrative policies or assessing practices, whether by legislative, governmental or judicial action or decision, nor does it take into account or anticipate any other federal or any provincial, territorial or foreign tax considerations, which may differ significantly from those discussed herein.

This summary is not applicable to a Non-Resident Holder who reports its “Canadian tax results” in a currency other than Canadian currency; or that has entered or enters into a “derivative forward agreement” with respect to the subordinate voting shares (each as defined in the Tax Act). Any such Non-Resident Holder should consult its own tax advisor with respect to an investment in the subordinate voting shares. **This summary is of a general nature only and is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice to any prospective purchaser or holder of the subordinate voting shares, and no representations with respect to the income tax consequences to any prospective purchaser or holder are made. Consequently, prospective purchasers or holders of the subordinate voting shares should consult their own tax advisors with respect to their particular circumstances.**

Currency Conversion

Generally, for purposes of the Tax Act, all amounts relating to the acquisition, holding or disposition of the subordinate voting shares must be converted into Canadian dollars based on the exchange rates as determined in accordance with the Tax Act. The amounts subject to withholding tax and any capital gains or capital losses realized by a Non-Resident Holder may be affected by fluctuations in the Canadian-U.S. dollar exchange rate.

Dividends

Dividends paid or credited or deemed to be paid or credited on the subordinate voting shares to a Non-Resident Holder by the Company will be subject to Canadian withholding tax under the Tax Act at the rate of 25%, subject to any reduction under the

provisions of an applicable income tax convention. For example, under the Treaty, the rate of withholding tax on dividends paid or credited or deemed to be paid or credited to a beneficially entitled Non-Resident Holder who is resident in the U.S. for purposes of the Treaty and who is fully entitled to the benefits of the Treaty is generally limited to 15% of the gross amount of the dividend. Non-Resident Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors to determine their entitlement to relief under an applicable income tax treaty.

Dispositions

A Non-Resident Holder generally will not be subject to tax under the Tax Act in respect of a capital gain realized on the disposition or deemed disposition of a subordinate voting share, unless the subordinate voting share constitutes “taxable Canadian property” (as defined in the Tax Act) of the Non-Resident Holder and the Non-Resident Holder is not entitled to relief under an applicable income tax convention.

Generally, the subordinate voting shares will not constitute taxable Canadian property of a Non-Resident Holder at a particular time, unless at any time during the 60-month period that ends at that time more than 50% of the fair market value of the subordinate voting shares was derived directly or indirectly from one or any combination of: real or immovable property situated in Canada, “Canadian resource properties”, “timber resource properties” (each as defined in the Tax Act), and options in respect of, or interests in (or for civil law rights in), such properties, whether or not such properties exist (FMV Condition). In addition, even if the FMV Condition is satisfied at a particular time, the subordinate voting shares will not constitute taxable Canadian property of a Non-Resident Holder at that time if the subordinate voting shares are listed at that time on a “designated stock exchange”, as defined in the Tax Act (which currently includes the NYSE and the TSX), unless at any time during the 60-month period that ends at that time (a) the Non-Resident Holder; (b) persons with whom the Non-Resident Holder did not deal at arm’s-length for purposes of the Tax Act; (c) partnerships in which the Non-Resident Holder or a person described in (b) holds a membership interest directly or indirectly through one or more partnerships; or (d) any combination of the persons and partnerships described in (a) through (c), owned 25% or more of the issued shares of any class or series of the shares of the Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in certain circumstances set out in the Tax Act, the subordinate voting shares could be deemed to be taxable Canadian property. **A Non-Resident Holder contemplating a disposition of subordinate voting shares that may constitute taxable Canadian property should consult a tax advisor prior to such disposition.**

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

We are a “foreign private issuer” as such term is defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act, and are not subject to the same requirements that are imposed upon U.S. domestic issuers by the SEC. Under the Exchange Act, we are subject to reporting obligations that, in certain respects, are less detailed and less frequent than those of U.S. domestic reporting companies. As a result, we do not file the same reports that a U.S. domestic issuer would file with the SEC, although we are required to file or furnish to the SEC the continuous disclosure documents that we are required to file in Canada under Canadian securities laws.

Copies of our financial statements and other continuous disclosure documents required under Canadian securities laws are available for viewing on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

We will provide without charge to each person, including any beneficial owner, on the written or oral request of such person, a copy of any or all documents referred to above which have been or may be incorporated by reference in this Annual Report (not including exhibits to such incorporated information that are not specifically incorporated by reference into such information). Requests for such copies should be directed to us at the following address: Floor 7, 510 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6B 0M3; Attention: TI - Investor Relations, phone number: (604) 695 3455.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

ITEM 11 QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk

Amounts drawn on our long-term debt facilities expose us to changes in interest rates. Holding other variables constant, including the total amount of outstanding indebtedness, a 25-basis-point increase in interest rates on our variable-rate debt would cause an estimated decrease in net income of approximately \$2 million per year based on the amounts outstanding at December 31, 2021, excluding the impact of any hedging activities.

Foreign Currency Risk

Our consolidated financial statements are reported in U.S. dollars but our international operating model exposes us to foreign currency exchange rate changes that could impact the translation of foreign denominated assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars and future earnings and cash flows from transactions denominated in different currencies. The European euro is the foreign currency to which we currently have the largest exposure. The sensitivity analysis of our exposure to foreign currency risk at the reporting date has been determined based upon a hypothetical change taking place at the relevant statement of financial position date. The European euro, Canadian dollar and Philippine peso denominated balances as at the statement of financial position dates have been used in the calculations below.

Years Ended December 31 (increase (decrease) in millions)	Net income			Other comprehensive income			Comprehensive income		
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
Reasonably possible changes in market risks									
10% change in U.S. dollar: CDN\$ exchange									
US\$ appreciates	\$ 1	\$ (2)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ (2)	\$ —
US\$ depreciates	\$ (1)	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ 2	\$ —
10% change in US\$: Euro exchange rate									
US\$ appreciates	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (19)	\$ (10)	\$ (3)	\$ (19)	\$ (10)	\$ (3)
US\$ depreciates	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 19	\$ 10	\$ 3	\$ 19	\$ 10	\$ 3
10% change in US\$: Peso exchange rate									
US\$ appreciates	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ —
US\$ depreciates	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —

We therefore face exchange rate risk through fluctuations in relative currency prices, which are unpredictable and costly to hedge. Appreciation of foreign currencies against the United States dollar will increase our cost of doing business and could adversely affect our business, financial condition or financial performance. Our foreign exchange risk management includes the use of swaps to manage the currency risk associated with European euro denominated inflows being used to service the United States dollar denominated debt, as well as foreign currency forward contracts to fix the exchange rates on short-term Philippine peso denominated transactions and commitments.

ITEM 12 DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

A. Debt Securities

Not applicable.

B. Warrants and Rights

Not applicable.

C. Other Securities

Not applicable.

D. American Depositary Shares

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 13 DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

ITEM 14 MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

A - D. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders

None.

E. Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

ITEM 15 CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. Our management recognizes that any control system, no matter how well designed and operated, is based upon certain judgments and assumptions and cannot provide absolute assurance that its objectives will be met. Similarly, an evaluation of controls cannot provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues if any, have been detected.

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of December 31, 2021. Based on such evaluation, management has concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2021 due to material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting in our recently acquired entities, as described below. Notwithstanding such material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting, our management concluded that our consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report on Form 20-F present fairly, in all material respects, the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows as of the dates, and for the periods presented, in conformity with IFRS.

Report of TELUS International Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) and for the assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

Material Weaknesses in Internal Control

Because of the inherent limitations of control systems, internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed and operated, may not prevent or detect misstatements. In addition, projections of any evaluation as to the effectiveness of such controls in 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.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, assessed our internal control over financial reporting based upon the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). As of December 31, 2021, we identified material weaknesses in two components of internal control, as defined by COSO. The Company did not fully design and implement effective controls in response to the risks of material misstatement related to the ongoing integration into our internal control framework of entities acquired by the Company during fiscal year 2020, in particular Lionbridge AI, which was acquired on December 31, 2020, resulting in ineffective control in the financial reporting processes of these recent acquisitions.

Specifically, for these recent acquisitions, the Company did not fully design and implement effective controls, individually or in the aggregate, relating to:

- Deploying control activities through written policies and procedures that establish what is expected and procedures that put policies into action, and
- Communicating information internally, including providing information pursuant to objectives, responsibilities and functions of internal control.

Due to the existence of the above material weaknesses, management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2021. These material weaknesses create a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement to the consolidated financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Deloitte LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the Company's financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 and has included its attestation report on management's assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021.

Remediation

Management has implemented and continues to implement remediation measures designed to ensure that the control deficiencies in the newly acquired entities are remediated, such that these controls are designed, implemented, and operating effectively over a sustained period. The remediation actions include:

- Standardizing procedures and internal control through our enterprise resource planning system implementation for the recently acquired entities;
- Continuing to enhance, implement and communicate additional controls and automating manual processes in newly acquired entities, each of which is expected to produce accurate and timely information and increase the efficiency of processing transactions in order to address various operational and compliance needs and reduce our reliance on end-user spreadsheets;
- Continuing to standardize review procedures and formalize the documentation of reviews through the use of checklists; and
- Continuing to provide ongoing training to appropriate personnel responsible for internal control processes in the newly acquired entities on the documentation requirements under section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Management will implement the above remediation actions during the fiscal year ending December 31, 2022. We believe that these actions will remediate the material weaknesses described above. The control deficiency will not be considered remediated, however, until the applicable controls operate for a sufficient period of time and management has concluded, through testing, that these controls are operating effectively. In addition, as we implement these remediation efforts, we may determine that additional steps may be necessary to remediate the material weaknesses, or we may identify other material weaknesses or control deficiencies. We cannot provide assurance that these remediation efforts will be successful, that we will not identify new material weaknesses or that our internal control over financial reporting will be effective in accomplishing all control objectives all of the time.

Except for the possible effects of the material weaknesses described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has maintained, in all material respects, adequate internal control over financial reporting and such internal control over financial reporting was operating effectively as of December 31, 2021.

Changes in Control over Financial Reporting

Other than those described above, there have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter and year ended December 31, 2021, that have materially affected, or that are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16A AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our audit committee, which consists exclusively of independent directors within the meaning of NI 52-110 and the NYSE listing requirements, is comprised of Carolyn Slaski and Sandra Stuart and chaired by Olin Anton. Our board of directors has determined that Olin Anton, Carolyn Slaski and Sandra Stuart each meet the independence requirements for directors, including the heightened independence standards for members of the audit committee under Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act and NI 52-110. Our board of directors has determined that Olin Anton is “financially literate” within the meaning of NI 52-110 and the NYSE listing requirements and an “audit committee financial expert” as defined by Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. For a description of the education and experience of each member of the audit committee, see “Item 6A—Directors and Senior Management—Our Directors”.

ITEM 16B CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a code of ethics and conduct applicable to all of our directors, officers and employees, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, which is a “code of ethics” as defined in section 406(c) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The code of ethics and conduct sets out our fundamental values and standards of behavior that are expected from our directors, officers and employees with respect to all aspects of our business.

If we make any amendment to the code of ethics and conduct or grant any waiver therefrom, whether explicit or implicit, to a director or executive officer, we will disclose the nature of such amendment or waiver on our website to the extent required by, and in accordance with, the rules and regulations of the SEC.

The full text of the code of ethics and conduct is posted on our website at www.telusinternational.com and the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) profile at www.sedar.com. The information on or accessible through our website is not part of and is not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report, and the inclusion of our website address in this Annual Report is only for reference.

Our audit committee and human resources committee are responsible for reviewing and evaluating the code of ethics and conduct periodically and will recommend any necessary or appropriate changes thereto to our board of directors for consideration. The audit committee and human resources committee will also assist our board of directors with the monitoring of compliance with the code of ethics and conduct.

ITEM 16C PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, we incurred the following fees by our external auditors, Deloitte LLP (PCAOB ID No. 01208):

	Year Ended December 31, 2021	Year Ended December 31, 2020
Category of Fees		
Audit fees(1)	\$ 2,645,000	\$ 1,980,000
Audit-related fees(2)	1,068,241	1,502,303
Tax fees(3)	294,300	281,155
All other fees(4)	71,255	—
	<u>\$ 4,078,796</u>	<u>\$ 3,763,458</u>

- (1) “Audit fees” include fees for audit services billed or to be billed in connection with our annual, interim and statutory financial statements and related regulatory filings.
- (2) “Audit-related fees” include fees for assurance services related to our initial public offering and attest services for information system.
- (3) “Tax fees” include fees related to tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning.
- (4) “All other fees” include other fees not included above.

Pre-Approval Policies

Our audit committee assesses and pre-approves all audit and non-audit services provided by our external auditors.

ITEM 16D EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

None.

ITEM 16E PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

None.

ITEM 16F CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not applicable.

ITEM 16G CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The NYSE listing requirements include certain accommodations in the corporate governance requirements that allow foreign private issuers, such as us, to follow “home country” corporate governance practices in lieu of the otherwise applicable corporate governance standards of the NYSE. The application of such exemptions requires that we disclose any significant ways in which our corporate governance practices differ from the NYSE listing requirements that we do not follow. We intend to continue to follow certain Canadian corporate governance practices. We do not intend to follow rule 312.03 of the NYSE listing requirements that requires that shareholder approval be required for certain events, such as the establishment of equity-based compensation plans and issuance of common shares or securities convertible into or exercisable for common shares to certain related parties. Neither Canadian securities laws nor British Columbia corporate law require shareholder approval for such transactions, except where such transactions constitute a “related party transaction” or “business combination” under Canadian securities laws or where such transaction is structured in a way that requires shareholder approval under the BCBCA and the TSX may require shareholder approval be obtained in certain cases, in which case, we intend to follow our home country requirements.

Except as stated above, we intend to comply with the rules generally applicable to U.S. domestic companies listed on the NYSE. We may in the future decide to use other foreign private issuer exemptions with respect to some of the other NYSE listing requirements. Following our home country governance practices, as opposed to the requirements that would otherwise apply to a company listed on the NYSE, may provide less protection than is accorded to investors under the NYSE listing requirements applicable to U.S. domestic issuers. See “Item 3D—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Subordinate Voting Shares—As a foreign private issuer, we are not subject to certain U.S. securities law disclosure requirements that apply to a domestic U.S. issuer, which may limit the information publicly available to our shareholders”.

ITEM 16H MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 17 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

See “Item 18—Financial Statements.”

ITEM 18 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements filed as part of this Annual Report begin on page F-1.

ITEM 19 EXHIBITS

Exhibit Index

Exhibit No.	Description	Method of filing
1.1	Articles of TELUS International (Cda) Inc.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report furnished to the SEC on Form 6-K on February 5, 2021.
2.1	Specimen Share Certificate	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form F-1/A filed with the SEC on January 25, 2021.
2.2	Description of Securities Registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2020 filed with the SEC on February 23, 2021.
2.3	Registration Rights Agreement dated February 5, 2021 among TELUS Communications Inc., TELUS International Holding Inc., 1276431 B.C. LTD., 1276433 B.C. LTD., 1276435 B.C. LTD., 1276436 B.C. LTD. RIEL B.V. and TELUS International (Cda) Inc.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to the Registrant's Current Report furnished to the SEC on Form 6-K on February 5, 2021.
2.4	Amendment to the TELUS International (Cda) Inc.) Registration Rights Agreement, dated as at June 30, 2021	Incorporated by reference to Registrant's registration statement on Form F-1 filed with the SEC on September 21, 2021.
4.1†	Amended and Restated Master Services Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2021, between TELUS International (Cda) Inc. and TELUS Communications Inc.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form F-1 filed with the SEC on January 8, 2021.
4.2†	Transition and Shared Services Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2021, between TELUS Communications Inc. and TELUS International (Cda) Inc.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form F-1 filed with the SEC on January 8, 2021.
4.3†	Amended and Restated Master Reseller Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2021, between TELUS Communications Inc. and TELUS International (Cda) Inc.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form F-1 filed with the SEC on January 8, 2021.
4.4†	Network Infrastructure Services Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2021, among TELUS Communications Inc., TELUS Communications (U.S.) Inc., TELUS International (Cda) Inc. and TELUS International Holding (U.S.A.) Corp.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form F-1 filed with the SEC on January 8, 2021.
4.5†	Trademark License Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2021, by and between TELUS Corporation and TELUS International (Cda) Inc.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form F-1 filed with the SEC on January 8, 2021.

Exhibit No.	Description	Method of filing
4.6	Collaboration and Financial Reporting Agreement dated February 5, 2021 between TELUS Corporation and TELUS International (Cda) Inc.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.5 to the Registrant's Current Report furnished to the SEC on Form 6-K on February 5, 2021.
4.7	Coattail Agreement dated February 5, 2021 among TELUS International (Cda) Inc., TELUS Communications Inc., Riel B.V., and Computershare Trust Company of Canada	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.6 to the Registrant's Current Report furnished to the SEC on Form 6-K on February 5, 2021.
4.8	Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of December 22, 2020, among TELUS International (Cda) Inc., as borrower, The Bank of Nova Scotia and other financial institutions party thereto, as lenders, and The Bank of Nova Scotia, as administrative agent	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form F 1 filed with the SEC on January 8, 2021.
8.1	List of Subsidiaries of TELUS International (Cda) Inc.	Filed together with this Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2021.
12.1	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer	Filed together with this Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2021.
12.2	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer	Filed together with this Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2021.
13.1	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350	Filed together with this Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2021.
13.2	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350	Filed together with this Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2021.
15.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Filed together with this Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2021.
EX-101.INS	XBRL Instance Document	Filed together with this Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2021.
EX-101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	Filed together with this Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2021.
EX-101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document	Filed together with this Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2021.
EX-101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document	Filed together with this Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2021.
EX-101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document	Filed together with this Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2021.
EX-101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document	Filed together with this Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2021.

† Portions of this exhibit, marked by brackets, have been omitted pursuant to Instruction 4(a) to Exhibits to Form 20-F because they are both (i) not material and (ii) would likely cause competitive harm to the registrant if publicly disclosed.

SIGNATURES

The Registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this Annual Report on its behalf.

TELUS International (Cda) Inc.

/s/ Jeffrey Puritt

Name: Jeffrey Puritt

Title: President, Chief Executive Officer

Dated: February 10, 2022

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of TELUS International (Cda) Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of TELUS International (Cda) Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in owners’ equity, and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2021 and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2021, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 10, 2022, expressed an adverse opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting because of material weaknesses.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of the critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Valuation of Intangible Assets Acquired – Refer to Note 15(c) to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

On December 31, 2020, the Company completed the business combination of the data annotation business of Lionbridge Technologies, Inc. (“Lionbridge AI”) and recognized the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their acquisition-date fair values, including intangible assets for customer relationships and a crowdsource asset. During the measurement period in 2021, management finalized the purchase price allocation of the Lionbridge AI business combination. Management used a cost-to-rebuild valuation model to determine the fair value of the crowdsource asset and this required management to make significant assumptions to forecast the approximate time to replace the crowdsourced providers (“time-to-replace assumption”).

While there are many estimates and assumptions that management makes to determine the fair value of the crowdsource asset, the estimate with the highest degree of subjectivity is the time-to-replace assumption. Performing audit procedures to evaluate the time-to-replace assumption required a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of audit effort, including the involvement of fair value specialists.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the time-to-replace assumption used to determine the fair value of the crowdsource asset included the following, among others:

- Evaluated the effectiveness of controls over the determination of the fair value of the crowdsource asset during the measurement period in 2021, including management's controls over the time-to-replace assumption used in the valuation.
- With the assistance of fair value specialists, performed an independent assessment of the time-to-replace assumption, including recalculating the approximate value of the crowdsource workforce in place and performing a sensitivity analysis to substantiate the value of the lost opportunity.

/s/ Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada
February 10, 2022

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2016.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of TELUS International (Cda) Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of TELUS International (Cda) Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2021, based on criteria established in Internal Control — *Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the *Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)*. In our opinion, because of the effect of the material weaknesses identified below on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021, based on criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the related consolidated statements of income and other comprehensive income, changes in owner's equity, and cash flows, for the period ended December 31, 2021 of the Company and our report dated February 10, 2022, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

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 are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. 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.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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 generally accepted accounting principles. 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 generally accepted accounting principles, 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.

Material Weaknesses

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company’s annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The following material weaknesses have been identified and included in management’s assessment.

The Company did not fully design and implement effective controls in response to the risks of material misstatement related to the ongoing integration into our internal control framework of entities acquired by the Company during Fiscal Year 2020, in particular TELUS International Artificial Intelligence (formerly, Lionbridge AI), which was acquired on December 31, 2020, resulting in ineffective control in the financial reporting processes of these recent acquisitions. Specifically, for these recent acquisitions, the Company did not fully design and implement effective controls, individually or in the aggregate, relating to deploying control activities through written policies and procedures that establish what is expected and procedures that put policies into action, and communicating information internally, including providing information pursuant to objectives, responsibilities and functions of internal control.

These material weaknesses were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit the financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, of the Company, and this report does not affect our report on such financial statements.

/s/ Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada
February 10, 2022

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2016.

TELUS International (Cda) Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income

Years Ended December 31 (millions except per share amounts)

	Note	2021	2020	2019
REVENUE	4	\$ 2,194	\$ 1,582	\$ 1,020
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Salaries and benefits	5	1,222	947	617
Goods and services purchased		432	244	177
Share-based compensation	6	75	29	13
Acquisition, integration and other	7	23	59	7
Depreciation	14	115	99	73
Amortization of intangible assets	15(a)	142	83	19
		<u>2,009</u>	<u>1,461</u>	<u>906</u>
OPERATING INCOME		185	121	114
OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSES				
Changes in business combination-related provisions		—	(74)	(14)
Interest expense	8	44	46	36
Foreign exchange gain	8	(1)	(2)	(3)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES		142	151	95
Income taxes	9	64	48	26
NET INCOME		\$ 78	\$ 103	\$ 69
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME	10			
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to income				
Change in unrealized fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	13(h)	40	(50)	—
Exchange differences arising from translation of foreign operations		(95)	124	(3)
		<u>(55)</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>(3)</u>
Item that will not be subsequently reclassified to income				
Employee defined benefit plan re-measurements		—	—	(3)
		<u>(55)</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>(6)</u>
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		\$ 23	\$ 177	\$ 63
EARNINGS PER SHARE	1(a),11			
Basic		\$ 0.30	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.36
Diluted		\$ 0.29	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.36
TOTAL WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING (millions)	1(a),11			
Basic		264	224	190
Diluted		267	226	190

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

TELUS International (Cda) Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at December 31 (millions)	Note	2021	2020
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 115	\$ 153
Accounts receivable	12	414	296
Due from affiliated companies	22(a)	53	49
Income and other taxes receivable		6	18
Prepaid expenses		36	23
Current derivative assets	13(g)	3	2
		<u>627</u>	<u>541</u>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment, net	14	405	362
Intangible assets, net	15(a)	1,158	1,323
Goodwill	15(a)	1,380	1,428
Deferred income taxes	9(b)	23	7
Other long-term assets	23(b)	33	34
		<u>2,999</u>	<u>3,154</u>
Total assets		<u><u>\$ 3,626</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,695</u></u>
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	23(b)	\$ 327	\$ 252
Due to affiliated companies	22(a)	71	31
Income and other taxes payable		67	91
Advance billings and customer deposits		7	8
Current portion of provisions	16	2	17
Current maturities of long-term debt	17	328	92
Current portion of derivative liabilities	13(g)	5	1
		<u>807</u>	<u>492</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	15	10	24
Long-term debt	17	820	1,674
Derivative liabilities	13(g)	17	57
Deferred income taxes	9(b)	305	324
Other long-term liabilities		12	13
		<u>1,164</u>	<u>2,092</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,971</u>	<u>2,584</u>
Owners' equity	18	<u>1,655</u>	<u>1,111</u>
Total liabilities and owners' equity		<u><u>\$ 3,626</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,695</u></u>
Contingent Liabilities	19		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:

/s/ Josh Blair

Josh Blair

Chair, Board of Directors

/s/ Olin Anton

Olin Anton

Director

TELUS International (Cda) Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Owners' Equity

	Note	Number of shares	Share capital	Contribute d surplus	Retained earnings (deficit)	Accumulated other comprehensiv e income (loss)	Total
Balance as at January 1, 2019	1(a)	190	\$ 284	\$ —	\$ (123)	\$ 21	\$ 182
Net income		—	—	—	69	—	69
Other comprehensive loss		—	—	—	—	(6)	(6)
Balance as at December 31, 2019	1(a)	190	\$ 284	\$ —	\$ (54)	\$ 15	\$ 245
Balance as at January 1, 2020	1(a)	190	\$ 284	\$ —	\$ (54)	\$ 15	\$ 245
Net income		—	—	—	103	—	103
Other comprehensive income		—	—	—	—	74	74
Excess of fair value of consideration paid over the carrying value of business acquired		—	—	—	(16)	—	(16)
Class A common shares—Issued	1(a)	28	349	—	—	—	349
Class B common shares—Issued	1(a)	17	215	—	—	—	215
Class C common shares—Issued	1(a)	3	51	—	—	—	51
Class E common shares—Issued	1(a)	7	90	—	—	—	90
Balance as at December 31, 2020		245	\$ 989	\$ —	\$ 33	\$ 89	\$ 1,111
Balance as at January 1, 2021		245	\$ 989	\$ —	\$ 33	\$ 89	\$ 1,111
Net income		—	—	—	78	—	78
Other comprehensive loss		—	—	—	—	(55)	(55)
Class A to E shares exchanged or redesignated	18	(245)	(994)	—	—	—	(994)
Multiple Voting Shares redesignated from Class A to D shares	18	236	884	—	—	—	884
Subordinate Voting Shares redesignated from Class C to E	18	9	110	—	—	—	110
Multiple Voting Shares converted to Subordinate Voting Shares	18	(36)	(132)	—	—	—	(132)
Subordinate Voting Shares converted from Multiple Voting Shares	18	36	132	—	—	—	132
Subordinate Voting Shares issued in public offering	18	21	525	—	—	—	525
Share issuance costs, net of taxes	18	—	(25)	—	—	—	(25)
Withholding taxes on net share settlement of equity awards		—	(2)	—	(4)	—	(6)
Share-based compensation		—	3	24	—	—	27
Balance as at December 31, 2021		266	\$ 1,490	\$ 24	\$ 107	\$ 34	\$ 1,655

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

TELUS International (Cda) Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended December 31 (millions)	Note	2021	2020	2019
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income		\$ 78	\$ 103	\$ 69
Adjustments:				
Depreciation and amortization		257	182	92
Interest expense	8	44	46	36
Income taxes	9	64	48	26
Share-based compensation	6	75	29	13
Changes in business combination-related provisions	16	—	(74)	(13)
Change in market value of derivatives and other		—	32	1
Net change in non-cash operating working capital	23(c)	(69)	1	(28)
Share-based compensation payments		(45)	(14)	(11)
Interest paid		(29)	(34)	(15)
Income taxes paid, net		(93)	(56)	(28)
Cash provided by operating activities		282	263	142
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash payments for capital assets	23(c)	(99)	(60)	(53)
Cash payments for acquisitions, net of cash acquired		(11)	(1,742)	—
Payment to acquire non-controlling interest in subsidiary		—	(70)	(51)
Cash used in investing activities		(110)	(1,872)	(104)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Shares issued	18	527	656	—
Share issuance costs	18	(34)	—	—
Withholding taxes paid related to net share settlement of equity awards	6	(5)	—	—
Repayment of long-term debt	17,23(d)	(765)	(819)	(96)
Proceeds from long-term debt	17,23(d)	71	1,854	72
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities		(206)	1,691	(24)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(4)	(9)	—
CASH POSITION				
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(38)	73	14
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		153	80	66
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		\$ 115	\$ 153	\$ 80

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

TELUS International (Cda) Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

TELUS International (Cda) Inc. (TELUS International) is a leading digital customer experience innovator that designs, builds and delivers next-generation solutions for global and disruptive brands.

TELUS International was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on January 2, 2016, and is a subsidiary of TELUS Corporation. TELUS International maintains its registered office at 510 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

The terms *we*, *us*, *our* or *ourselves* are used to refer to TELUS International and, where the context of the narrative permits or requires, its subsidiaries.

Additionally, the term TELUS Corporation is a reference to TELUS Corporation, and where the context of the narrative permits or requires, its subsidiaries, excluding TELUS International.

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1. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of presentation

Our consolidated financial statements are expressed in United States dollars. The generally accepted accounting principles that we use are International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS-IASB).

Generally accepted accounting principles require that we disclose the accounting policies we have selected in those instances where we have been obligated to choose from among various generally accepted accounting principle-compliant accounting policies. In certain other instances, including where no selection among policies is allowed, we are also required to disclose how we have applied certain accounting policies. In our assessment, all of our required accounting policy disclosures are not equally significant for us, as set out in the accompanying table; their relative significance to us will evolve over time as we do.

In connection with our initial public offering (IPO) on February 3, 2021 and related 4.5-for-one share subdivision, we have retrospectively adjusted all per share and number of share amounts presented in these consolidated financial statements (see *Note 18*).

In our consolidated statements of income and other comprehensive income, we have reclassified share-based compensation expense previously included in employee benefits to share-based compensation. In addition, we have reclassified certain costs previously included in goods and services purchased to acquisition, integration and other, which are costs that primarily relate to costs incurred in connection with business acquisitions. We believe this presentation provides a more useful presentation of the classification of expenses. All amounts presented for comparative periods have been reclassified to conform with current year presentation.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized by our Board of Directors for issue on February 10, 2022.

Accounting policy	Accounting policy requiring a more significant choice among policies and/or a more significant application of judgment	
	Yes	No
General application		
(a) Basis of presentation		X
(b) Consolidation		X
(c) Use of estimates and judgments	X	
(d) Financial instruments—recognition and measurement		X
(e) Hedge accounting		X
Results of operations focused		
(f) Revenue recognition	X	
(g) Depreciation, amortization and impairment	X	
(h) Translation of foreign currencies		X
(i) Income and other taxes	X	
(j) Share-based compensation	X	
(k) Employee future benefit plans		X
Financial position focused		
(l) Cash and cash equivalents		X
(m) Property, plant and equipment; intangible assets	X	
(n) Lease liabilities		X
(o) Business combinations	X	

(b) Consolidation

Our consolidated financial statements include our accounts and the accounts of all of our subsidiaries. Our principal subsidiaries are: TELUS International (U.S.) Corp.; Xavient Digital LLC; CallPoint New Europe EAD; TELUS International Services Limited; TELUS International Philippines Inc.; Voxpro Limited; TELUS International Germany GmbH; and TELUS International AI Inc.

Our financing arrangements and those of our subsidiaries do not impose restrictions on inter-corporate dividends, but external dividends are restricted based upon total net debt to earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) ratios, all as defined by our financing arrangements.

On a continuing basis, we review our corporate organization and effect changes as appropriate so as to enhance the value of TELUS International. This process can, and does, affect which of our subsidiaries are considered principal subsidiaries at any particular point in time.

(c) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates (including about the future effects of the COVID-19 pandemic), assumptions and judgments that affect: the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements; the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements; and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Estimates

Examples of the significant estimates and assumptions that we make and their relative significance and degree of difficulty are as follows:

	Degree of difficulty	
	Higher	Lower
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amounts for net identifiable assets acquired in business combinations and provisions related to business combinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The recoverability of goodwill (see <i>Note 15(b)</i> for discussion of key assumptions)• The recoverability of tangible and intangible assets subject to amortization
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Determination of the amount and composition of income and other tax assets and liabilities, including the amount of unrecognized tax benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The estimated useful lives of assets, see (g) following
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Determination of the allowance for doubtful accounts

Judgments

Examples of our significant judgments, apart from those involving estimation, include the following:

- Assessments about whether line items are sufficiently material to warrant separate presentation in the primary financial statements and, if not, whether they are sufficiently material to warrant separate presentation in the financial statement notes. In the normal course, we make changes to our assessments regarding presentation

materiality so that they reflect current economic conditions. Due consideration is given to the view that it is reasonable to expect differing opinions of what is, and is not, material.

- In respect of revenue-generating transactions, generally we must make judgments that affect the timing of the recognition of revenue as it relates to assessing when we have satisfied our performance obligations to our customers, either at a point in time or over a period of time.
- The preparation of our financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make judgments that affect the financial statement disclosure of information regularly reviewed by our chief operating decision maker used to make resource allocation decisions and to assess performance, as further discussed in *Note 24*. A significant judgment we make is that our cash flows are sufficiently indistinguishable given our global operating model, resulting in a single operating and reporting segment.
- Determination of the functional currency of each subsidiary involves significant judgment. The determination of functional currency affects the carrying value of non-current assets included in the statement of financial position and, as a consequence, the amortization of those assets, as well as the exchange gains and losses recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and the consolidated statement of equity.
- The decision to depreciate and amortize any property, plant, equipment and intangible assets that are subject to amortization on a straight-line basis, as we believe that this method reflects the consumption of resources related to the economic lifespan of those assets better than an accelerated method and is more representative of the economic substance of the underlying use of those assets.
- In connection with the annual impairment testing of goodwill, there are instances where we must exercise judgment in the determination of our cash generating unit. A significant judgment that we make is that each geographic area in which we operate is insufficiently distinct, making it impractical to objectively distinguish the cash flows of each region. As such, each region is not an individual cash generating unit.
- In respect of claims and lawsuits, as discussed further in *Note 19(b)*, the determination of whether an item is a contingent liability or whether an outflow of resources is probable and thus needs to be accounted for as a provision.

(d) Financial instruments—recognition and measurement

In respect of the recognition and measurement of financial instruments, we have adopted the following policies:

- Derivatives that are part of an established and documented cash flow hedging relationship are accounted for as held for hedging. We believe that classification as held for hedging results in a better matching of the change in the fair value of the derivative financial instrument with the risk exposure being hedged.
- Derivatives that are not part of a documented cash flow hedging relationship are accounted for as held for trading and thus are measured at fair value through net income.
- Transaction costs, other than in respect of items held for trading, are added to the initial fair value of the acquired financial asset or financial liability. We have selected this method as we believe that it results in a better matching of the transaction costs with the periods in which we benefit from the transaction costs.

(e) Hedge accounting

Hedge accounting

The purpose of hedge accounting, in respect of our designated hedging relationships, is to ensure that counterbalancing gains and losses are recognized in the same periods. We have chosen to apply hedge accounting as we believe that it is more representative of the economic substance of the underlying transactions.

In order to apply hedge accounting, a high correlation (which indicates effectiveness) is required in the offsetting changes in the risk-associated values of the financial instruments (the hedging items) used to establish the designated hedging relationships and all, or a part, of the asset, liability or transaction having an identified risk exposure that we have taken steps to modify (the hedged items). We assess the anticipated effectiveness of designated hedging relationships at inception and their

actual effectiveness for each reporting period thereafter. We consider a designated hedging relationship to be effective if the following critical terms match between the hedging item and the hedged item: the notional amount of the hedging item and the principal amount of the hedged item; maturity dates; payment dates; and interest rate index (if, and as, applicable). Any ineffectiveness, such as would result from a difference between the notional amount of the hedging item and the principal amount of the hedged item, or from a previously effective designated hedging relationship becoming ineffective, is reflected in the consolidated statements of income and other comprehensive income as Interest expense if in respect of long-term debt, or as Goods and services purchased if in respect of future purchase commitments.

Hedging assets and liabilities

In the application of hedge accounting, an amount (the hedge value) is recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position in respect of the fair value of the hedging items. The net difference, if any, between the amounts recognized in the determination of net income and the amounts necessary to reflect the fair value of the designated cash flow hedging items recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position is recognized as a component of Other comprehensive income.

In the application of hedge accounting to the finance costs arising from interest paid on our long-term debt, the amount recognized in the determination of net income is the amount that counterbalances the difference between interest calculated at a variable interest rate, and the fixed interest rate as per our credit facility.

(f) Revenue recognition

General

Our solutions involve delivery of multiple services and products that occur at different points in time and/or over different periods of time. These arrangements may contain multiple performance obligations and the transaction price is measured and allocated among the performance obligations based upon their relative stand-alone selling price. Our relevant revenue recognition policies are then applied to the performance obligations.

Multiple contracts with a single customer are normally accounted for as separate arrangements. In instances where multiple contracts are entered into with a customer in a short period of time, the contracts are reviewed as a group to ensure that, as with multiple performance obligation arrangements, their relative stand-alone selling prices are appropriate.

Our revenues are recorded net of any value-added and/or sales taxes billed to the customer concurrent with a revenue-generating transaction. Discounts and rebates are recorded as a reduction to revenue rather than as an expense.

We recognize revenues for each accounting period as services are provided, based on fees earned per-productive hour or per transaction. Fees are invoiced to customers on a regular basis. Advance billings are recorded when a billing occurs prior to provision of the associated services; such advance billings are recognized as revenue in the period in which the services are provided.

(g) Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment

Depreciation and amortization

Property, plant, and equipment, including right-of-use lease assets, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation includes amortization of right-of-use lease assets and amortization of leasehold improvements. Leasehold improvements are normally amortized over the lesser of their expected average service life or the term of the lease. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, which are reviewed at least annually and adjusted as appropriate.

Estimated useful lives for our property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets subject to depreciation are as follows:

	Estimated useful lives
Computer hardware and network assets	2 to 10 years
Buildings and leasehold improvements	5 to 20 years
Furniture and equipment	3 to 7 years
Right-of-use lease assets	3 to 20 years

Estimated useful lives for our intangible assets subject to amortization are as follows:

	Estimated useful lives
Customer contracts and related customer relationships	4 to 15 years
Software	3 to 7 years
Brand	3 years
Standard operating procedures	5 years
Crowdsource assets	8 years

Impairment—general

Impairment testing compares the carrying values of the assets or cash generating units being tested with their recoverable amounts (the recoverable amount being the greater of an asset's value-in-use or its fair value less costs to sell). Impairment losses are immediately recognized, to the extent that the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Should the recoverable amounts for impaired assets subsequently increase, the impairment losses previously recognized (other than in respect of goodwill) may be reversed to the extent that the reversal is not a result of "unwinding the discount" and that the resulting carrying values do not exceed the carrying values that would have been the result if no impairment losses had been previously recognized.

Impairment—property, plant and equipment; intangible assets subject to amortization

In our assessment of estimated useful lives of assets, we consider such items as the timing of technological obsolescence, competitive pressures and future infrastructure utilization plans. These considerations could indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. If the carrying value of an asset were not considered recoverable, an impairment loss is recorded.

Impairment—goodwill

We assess the carrying value of goodwill each period for indicators of impairment, and an impairment test is performed when an indicator exists. At a minimum, goodwill is tested annually for impairment on October 1.

We assess our goodwill by comparing the recoverable amount of our business to its carrying value. To the extent that the carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount, the excess amount is recorded as an impairment charge in the period.

(h) Translation of foreign currencies

Trade transactions completed in foreign currencies are translated into United States dollars at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into United States dollars at the rate of exchange in effect at the statement of financial position date, with any resulting gain or loss recorded to Foreign exchange in the consolidated statement of income and other comprehensive income.

We have foreign subsidiaries that do not have the United States dollar as their functional currency. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from the translation of these foreign subsidiaries' accounts into United States dollars are reported as a component of other comprehensive income.

(i) Income and other taxes

We follow the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable for the current year. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the tax and accounting bases of assets and liabilities, and also for the benefit of losses available to be carried forward to future years for tax purposes that are more likely than not to be realized. The amounts recognized in respect of deferred income tax assets and liabilities are based upon the expected timing of the reversal of temporary differences or usage of tax losses and application of the substantively enacted tax rates at the time of reversal or usage.

We account for any changes in substantively enacted income tax rates affecting deferred income tax assets and liabilities in full in the period in which the changes are substantively enacted. We account for changes in the estimates of tax balances for prior years as estimate revisions in the period in which the changes in estimates arise; we have selected this approach as its emphasis on the statement of financial position is more consistent with the liability method of accounting for income taxes.

Our operations are complex and the related domestic and foreign tax interpretations, regulations, legislation and jurisprudence are continually changing. As a result, there are usually some tax matters in question that result in uncertain tax positions. We recognize the income tax benefit of an uncertain tax position when it is more likely than not that the ultimate determination of the tax treatment of the position will result in that benefit being realized; however, this does not mean that tax authorities cannot challenge these positions. We accrue an amount for interest charges on current tax liabilities that have not been funded, which would include interest and penalties arising from uncertain tax positions. We include such charges in the consolidated statement of income and other comprehensive income as a component of income tax expense.

(j) Share-based compensation

General

Share-based compensation awards issued to certain of our employees include phantom and equity restricted share units, and phantom and equity share options. We recognize a share-based compensation expense in respect of these plans based on the fair value of the awards. Generally, the compensation expense of the award is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting of the award subject to continued service with us through the vesting date. A compensation expense is recognized for awards containing performance conditions only to the extent that it is probable that those performance conditions will be met and based on the expected achievement factor. Adjustments are made to reflect expected and actual forfeitures during the vesting period due to failure to satisfy service conditions or performance conditions against the original compensation expense recognized.

Subsequent to our IPO (see *Note 18*), we have two classes of shares outstanding: multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares. Shares issued for equity-settled awards are subordinate voting shares.

Restricted share units

Restricted share units are accounted for as equity instruments if they will be equity-settled, or liability instruments if they will be cash-settled.

For equity-accounted awards, we recognize and measure compensation expense based on the grant date fair value, which is determined to be equal to the market price of one TELUS International subordinate voting share or TELUS Corporation common share. Fair value is not subsequently re-measured unless the conditions on which the award was granted are modified. For liability-accounted awards, we accrue a liability equal to the product of the number of vesting restricted share units multiplied by the market price of one TELUS International subordinate voting share at the end of the reporting period. A mark-to-market adjustment is recorded each period based on changes in the market price of shares.

Share option awards

Share option awards are accounted for as equity instruments if they will be equity-settled, or liability instruments if they are cash-settled.

For equity-accounted awards, we recognize and measure compensation expense based on the grant date fair value, which is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Fair value is not subsequently re-measured unless the conditions on which the award was granted are modified. Proceeds arising from the exercise of equity-accounted share option awards are recognized as an increase to share capital, as are the recognized grant-date fair values of the exercised share option

awards. For liability-accounted awards, we recognize and measure compensation expense based on the fair value of the award at the end of each reporting period, which is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The Black-Scholes option pricing model requires the input of certain assumptions, some of which are highly subjective, including the expected volatility of the price of our common shares, the expected term of the option and the expected dividend yield of our shares. These estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management's judgment. If factors change and different assumptions are used, our share-based compensation expense could be materially different in future periods.

(k) Employee future benefit plans

The Company records annual amounts relating to its defined benefit plan based on calculations that incorporate various actuarial and other assumptions, including discount rates, mortality, compensation increase and turnover rates. When the defined benefit plan's key assumptions fluctuate relative to their immediately preceding year-end values, such actuarial gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income.

We participate in defined benefit pension plans that share risks between TELUS Corporation and its subsidiaries as well as unfunded, non-contributory retirement plans of TELUS International and its subsidiaries. TELUS Corporation's policy is to charge us our participant-based net defined benefit pension cost, as measured in accordance with *IAS 19, Employee Benefits*, which are actuarially determined using the accrued benefit method pro-rated on service and management's best estimates of salary escalation and the retirement ages of employees. In the determination of net income, net interest for each plan, which is the product of the plan's surplus (deficit) multiplied by the discount rate, is included as a component of Interest expense.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are charged to the consolidated statements of income in the period in which services are rendered by the covered employees.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes short-term investments in money market funds and other highly liquid, low-risk instruments with maturities of less than three months. Cash and cash equivalents are presented net of outstanding items, including cheques written but not cleared by the related banks as at the statement of financial position date.

(m) Property, plant and equipment; intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment (excluding right-of-use assets) are recorded at historical cost. Self-constructed property, plant and equipment assets includes materials, direct labour and applicable overhead costs. Right-of-use assets, which are included in property, plant and equipment, are initially measured at cost, which includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized at the inception of the lease, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date less any lease incentives received. Subsequent to the initial recognition, right-of-use assets may be adjusted for any re-measurement of the corresponding lease liabilities.

Intangible assets are recorded at historical cost. For internally-developed internal-use software, the historical cost recorded includes materials, direct labour and direct labour-related costs.

(n) Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the expected lease term. Lease payments include fixed payments, less any lease incentives or discounts. The expected lease term is the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, considering all relevant factors and terms of the lease arrangement. In calculating the present value of lease payments, we use the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined, otherwise we use our incremental borrowing rate based on a similar security, term and economic environment.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, we monitor for significant events or changes in circumstances that would require a change in the expected lease term, including a modification to the lease, and adjust the lease liability accordingly based on the change in present value of lease payments.

(o) Business combinations

We use the acquisition method to account for business combinations, under which we allocate the excess of the purchase price of business acquisitions over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired to goodwill. The purchase price is determined as the fair value of assets transferred, liabilities assumed, or equity instruments issued on the date of exchange, which may include contingent considerations that are initially measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of any contingent considerations are recognized through profit or loss. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

For intangible assets acquired, the fair value is generally derived from a valuation analysis prepared by management or third-party experts as needed, based on appropriate valuation techniques using a forecast of the total expected future net cash flows and closely linked to the assumptions made by management regarding the future performance of the assets concerned and the discount rate applied. Where other markets or market participants are readily observable, these are considered in the determination of fair value.

If the fair values of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities can only be calculated on a provisional basis, the business combination is recognized initially using provisional values. Any adjustments resulting from the completion of the measurement process are recognized within twelve months of the date of acquisition.

Business transfers from related parties are accounted for as common control transactions using the predecessor accounting method wherein no assets or liabilities acquired are restated to their fair values and the results of operations include the transferred businesses' results only from the date of our acquisition of them. No goodwill is recognized on such transactions, and any excess purchase price is recorded as an adjustment to owners' equity.

2. Accounting policy developments

(a) Initial application of standards, interpretations and amendments to standards and interpretations

In August 2020, the International Accounting Standards Board issued *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform—Phase 2*, which amends IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* and IFRS 16 *Leases*. The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021. Interest rate benchmarks such as interbank offer rates (IBORs) play an important role in global financial markets as they index a wide variety of financial products, including derivative financial instruments. Market developments have impacted the reliability of some existing benchmarks and, in this context, the Financial Stability Board has published a report setting out recommendations to reform such benchmarks. The *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform—Phase 2* amendments focus on the effects of the interest rate benchmark reform on a company's financial statements that arise when an interest rate benchmark used to calculate interest is replaced with an alternative benchmark rate; most significantly, there will be no requirement to derecognize or adjust the amount of financial instruments for changes required by the reform, but will instead update the effective interest rate to reflect the change to the alternative benchmark rate. The effects of these amendments on our financial performance and disclosure will be dependent upon the facts and circumstances of future changes in the derivative financial instruments we use, if any, and any future changes in interest rate benchmarks, if any, referenced by such derivative financial instruments we use.

(b) Standards, interpretations and amendments to standards not yet effective and not yet applied

In February 2021, the International Accounting Standards Board issued narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, IFRS Practice Statement 2, *Making Materiality Judgements* and IAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, although earlier application is permitted. The amendments will require the disclosure of material accounting policy information rather than disclosing significant accounting policies and clarifies how to distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. We are currently assessing the impacts of the amended standards, but do not expect that our financial disclosure will be materially affected by the application of the amendments.

In May 2021, the International Accounting Standards Board issued targeted amendments to IAS 12, *Income Taxes*. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, although earlier application is permitted. With a view to reducing diversity in reporting, the amendments will clarify that companies are required to recognize deferred taxes on transactions where both assets and liabilities are recognized, such as with leases and asset retirement (decommissioning) obligations. Based upon our current facts and circumstances, we do not expect our financial performance or disclosure to be materially affected by the application of the amended standard.

3. Capital structure financial policies

Our objective when managing capital is to maintain a flexible capital structure that optimizes the cost and availability of capital at acceptable risk levels.

In the management of capital and in its definition, we include owners' equity (excluding accumulated other comprehensive income), long-term debt (including long-term credit facilities and any hedging assets or liabilities associated with long-term debt items, net of amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income and excluding lease liabilities) and cash and cash equivalents. We manage capital by monitoring the financial covenants in our credit facility (*Note 17*).

We manage our capital structure and make adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of our business. In order to maintain or adjust our capital structure, we may issue new shares, issue new debt with different terms or characteristics, which may be used to replace existing debt, or pay down our debt balance with cash flows from operations.

On February 3, 2021, we completed our IPO and issued 20,997,375 subordinate voting shares at \$25.00 per share. Net cash proceeds were used to repay a portion of outstanding borrowings under our credit agreement (see *Notes 17* and *18*).

4. Revenue

We earn revenue pursuant to contracts with our clients, who operate in various industry verticals. The following table presents our earned revenue disaggregation by industry vertical for the following periods:

Years Ended December 31 (millions)	2021	2020	2019
Tech and Games	\$ 999	\$ 617	\$ 321
Communications and Media	537	481	390
eCommerce and FinTech	259	171	108
Travel and Hospitality	62	54	40
Healthcare	47	36	43
Other	290	223	118
	<u>\$ 2,194</u>	<u>\$ 1,582</u>	<u>\$ 1,020</u>

We serve our clients, who are primarily domiciled in North America, from multiple delivery locations across four geographic regions. In addition, our TIAI Data Solutions business has clients that are largely supported by crowdsourced contractors that are globally dispersed and not limited to the physical locations of our delivery centers. The following table presents our earned revenue disaggregated by geographic region, based on location of our delivery center or where service was provided, for the following periods:

Years Ended December 31 (millions)	2021	2020	2019
Europe	\$ 921	\$ 636	\$ 221
North America	502	346	261
Asia-Pacific	455	337	329
Central America	316	263	209
	<u>\$ 2,194</u>	<u>\$ 1,582</u>	<u>\$ 1,020</u>

5. Salaries and benefits

Years Ended December 31 (millions)	Note	2021	2020	2019
Wages and salaries		\$ 1,133	\$ 879	\$ 566
Benefits		82	65	49
Pensions—defined contribution	20	7	3	2
		<u>\$ 1,222</u>	<u>\$ 947</u>	<u>\$ 617</u>

6. Share-based compensation

(a) Restricted share unit plan

Restricted share units

We have various restricted share unit award types, including equity-accounted restricted share units (RSUs) and performance restricted share units (PSUs), and liability-accounted restricted share units (Phantom RSUs) and performance restricted share units (Phantom PSUs). All restricted share units are nominally equal in value to one TELUS International subordinate voting share, and liability-accounted restricted share units are settled in cash. All restricted share units granted in the year ended December 31, 2021 were equity-accounted RSUs, whereas all restricted share units granted prior to December 31, 2020 were liability-accounted Phantom RSUs or Phantom PSUs. The following table presents a summary of the activity related to our restricted share units:

	US\$ denominated			Canadian \$ denominated		
	Number of units		Weighted average grant-date fair value	Number of units		Weighted average grant-date fair value
	Non-vested	Vested		Non-vested	Vested	
Outstanding, January 1, 2019	2,456,315	—	\$ 5.69	—	145,345	\$ 4.75
Granted	891,863	—	7.27	—	—	—
Vested	(1,162,723)	1,162,723	5.07	—	—	—
Exercised	—	(1,162,723)	5.07	—	(145,345)	4.75
Forfeited	(83,722)	—	5.95	—	—	—
Outstanding, December 31, 2019	2,101,733	—	6.70	—	—	—
Granted	357,966	—	11.11	—	—	—
Vested	(982,395)	982,395	6.51	—	—	—
Exercised	—	(982,395)	6.51	—	—	—
Forfeited	(93,662)	—	7.12	—	—	—
Outstanding, December 31, 2020	1,383,642	—	7.94	—	—	—
Granted ⁽¹⁾	1,383,983	—	27.26	—	—	—
Vested	(805,429)	805,429	7.29	—	—	—
Exercised ⁽²⁾	—	(805,429)	7.29	—	—	—
Forfeited	(111,389)	—	20.16	—	—	—
Outstanding, December 31, 2021	1,850,807	—	\$ 21.94	—	—	\$ —

(1) Comprised of 1,191,919 RSUs and 192,064 PSUs, respectively.

(2) During the year ended December 31, 2021, 32,244 RSUs were exercised and settled with subordinate voting shares issued from treasury, and 773,185 Phantom RSUs and Phantom PSUs were exercised and cash-settled for \$26 million based on a weighted average share price on the dates of exercises of \$33.24.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, RSUs granted were equity-settled awards and generally vest in four equal annual instalments. PSUs granted vest in three years and are subject to TELUS International revenue and earnings per share performance growth targets. These RSUs and PSUs are eligible for dividend reinvestment units, if declared and paid by TELUS International, as such the fair value was determined to be equal to the market price of a subordinate voting share of TELUS International on the date of grant.

On July 2, 2021, we acquired Playment, a Bangalore, India-based leader in computer vision tools and services specialized in 2D and 3D image, video and LiDAR (light detection and ranging). Subsequent to this acquisition, we granted 32,244 RSUs in the third quarter of 2021 to key employees, which vested and exercised immediately. In addition, we granted to

certain employees of Playment, who will continue on as our employees: a) retention RSUs, which provide for the issuance of subordinate voting shares with a fixed value that will vest between 2022 and 2023, subject to their continued employment through these dates, and b) PSUs, which provide for the issuance of subordinate voting shares with a variable value that will vest in 2023, subject to and based on the achievement of revenue performance targets of Playment and continued employment. The number of shares issuable for these awards are variable and determined on each vesting date based on the volume-weighted average price per subordinate voting share prior to the issuance date and the achievement factor, as applicable, and are excluded from the table above.

As at December 31, 2021, the outstanding restricted share units were comprised of 1,083,542 RSUs, 192,064 PSUs, 285,386 Phantom RSUs, and 289,815 Phantom PSUs, and the carrying amount for the liability-accounted awards was \$22 million (December 31, 2020 - \$25 million).

Phantom TELUS Corporation restricted share units (Phantom TELUS Corporation RSU)

Each Phantom TELUS Corporation RSU is nominally equal in value to one TELUS Corporation common share and is nominally entitled to the dividends that would arise thereon if it were an issued and outstanding TELUS Corporation common share. The notional dividends are recorded as additional issuances of restricted share units during the vesting period of the restricted share unit. Due to the notional dividend mechanism, the grant-date fair value of restricted share units equals the fair market value of the corresponding TELUS Corporation common shares at the grant date. The restricted share units generally become payable when vesting is completed and typically vest over a period of 30 months (the requisite service period). These restricted share units generally have a variable payout (0%-150%) depending upon our financial performance and non-market quality-of-service performance conditions. The grant-date fair value of our restricted share units affected by the financial performance and non-market quality-of-service performance conditions equals the fair market value of the corresponding TELUS Corporation common shares at the grant date. The Phantom TELUS Corporation RSUs are historic grants made to certain employees, and no new awards are expected to be made.

Years Ended December 31 Canadian \$ denominated	2021			2020			2019		
	Phantom TELUS Corporation restricted share units			Phantom TELUS Corporation restricted share units			Phantom TELUS Corporation restricted share units		
	Non-vested	Vested	Weighted average grant-date fair value	Non-vested	Vested	Weighted average grant-date fair value	Non-vested	Vested	Weighted average grant-date fair value
Outstanding, beginning of year	156,749	—	\$ 24.17	253,622	—	\$ 23.78	263,128	—	\$ 16.45
Granted ⁽¹⁾	24,757	—	27.58	13,217	—	24.97	94,342	—	21.38
Vested	(85,154)	85,154	23.96	(113,737)	113,737	25.49	(113,062)	113,062	21.25
Dividends	5,023	1,591	27.43	10,156	—	15.42	9,214	—	26.99
Exercised ⁽²⁾	—	(86,745)	25.22	—	(113,737)	25.49	—	(113,062)	21.25
Forfeited	(23,364)	—	24.72	(6,509)	—	23.59	—	—	—
Outstanding, end of year	78,011	—	\$ 24.20	156,749	—	\$ 24.17	253,622	—	\$ 23.78

- (1) Awards granted during the year ended December 31, 2021 were due to exceeding performance targets on vested units.
- (2) During the year ended December 31, 2021, Phantom TELUS Corporation RSUs exercised were cash-settled for \$2 million, reflecting the share price on the date of exercise of C\$27.58.

(c) Share option awards

We have equity-accounted share option awards (Share Options), and liability-accounted share option awards (Phantom Share Options). Share Options grant the right to the employee recipient to purchase and receive a subordinate voting share of TELUS International for a pre-determined exercise price. Phantom Share Options grant the right to the employee recipient to receive cash equal to the intrinsic value of the share option award, determined as the difference between the market price of a subordinate voting share of TELUS International and the exercise price. Share option awards are generally exercisable for a period of ten years from the time of grant.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, Share Options granted generally vested annually over a four-year period, in four equal instalments (graded-vesting method), and expire in ten-years. Share Options granted prior to December 31, 2020 generally vested after the requisite service period of three-years was completed (cliff-vesting method), however were not exercisable prior to the completion of an initial public offering, which occurred on February 3, 2021. All Share Options are valued using the Black-Scholes valuation model on the date of grant, and is not revalued subsequently unless a modification has occurred.

Phantom Share Options generally vest over 30 months and are liability-accounted, which requires a periodic mark-to-market adjustment to revalue the liability to reflect the fair value of the awards. Fair value of the awards is determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model, adjusted for the number of awards that have vested to date and the expected variable payout (0%-100%) depending upon our financial performance and non-market quality-of-service performance conditions. No Phantom Share Options were granted during the year ended December 31, 2021.

In using the Black-Scholes valuation model, the following inputs are used: risk-free interest rate is based on a Government of Canada yield curve that is current at the time of grant; expected lives of the share option awards are based on management's best estimate of the time to option expiration based on historical trends and other factors; expected volatility considers the historical volatility in the observable prices of our own and our comparable peers; dividend yield is the expected dividend yield for a subordinate voting share of TELUS International.

The following table presents a summary of the activity related to our share option awards.

	US \$ denominated			Canadian \$ denominated		
	Number of share option units			Number of share option units		
	Non-vested	Vested	Weighted average exercise price	Non-vested	Vested	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, January 1, 2019	3,864,307	—	\$ 6.63	—	242,244	\$ 4.75
Granted	612,351	—	8.46	—	—	—
Outstanding, December 31, 2019	4,476,658	—	6.91	—	242,244	4.75
Vested	(3,822,025)	3,822,025	6.21	—	—	—
Exercised	—	(554,602)	6.21	—	—	—
Outstanding, December 31, 2020	654,633	3,267,423	6.94	—	242,244	4.75
Granted	579,949	—	25.00	—	—	—
Vested	(150,397)	150,397	5.78	—	—	—
Exercised ⁽¹⁾	—	(1,321,238)	5.74	—	(242,244)	4.75
Outstanding, December 31, 2021 ⁽²⁾	1,084,185	2,096,582	\$ 10.74	—	—	\$ —
Exercisable, December 31, 2021	—	2,096,582	\$ 7.45	—	—	\$ —

- (1) During the year ended December 31, 2021, 715,884 Share Options were exercised and settled, net of withholding tax obligations, for 382,367 shares issued from treasury, and 847,598 Phantom Share Options were exercised and cash-settled for \$17 million and an additional \$5 million that was accrued and payable in January 2022, reflecting the intrinsic value at the date of settlement and a weighted average share price on the dates of exercises of \$31.23.
- (2) For options outstanding at the end of the period, the exercise prices ranged from \$4.87 to \$8.95 for 2,600,818 options with a weighted-average remaining contractual life of 5.6 years, and \$25.00 for 579,949 options with a weighted-average remaining expected life of 9.2 years.

The weighted average fair value of Share Options granted during the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2021, and the weighted average assumptions used in the fair value estimation at the time of grant, calculated by using the Black-Scholes model, are as follows:

Year Ended December 31	2021
Share option award fair value (per share option)	\$5.34
Risk free interest rate	0.73%
Expected lives (years)	6.5
Expected volatility	19.30%
Dividend yield	—

7. Acquisition, integration and other

We incur charges that relate to our business acquisitions, including transaction costs and integration activities, which could vary from year to year depending on the volume, nature and complexity of the transactions completed in each fiscal year.

We also, from time to time, incur costs associated with streamlining our operations, including ongoing and incremental efficiency initiatives, which may include personnel-related costs and rationalization of real estate. Other costs may also include external costs that are unusual in their nature or significance, such as incremental costs incurred in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, adverse litigation judgments or regulatory decisions, and other costs that do not contribute normally to the earning of revenues.

Years Ended December 31 (millions)	2021	2020	2019
Acquisition and integration costs	\$ 11	\$ 44	\$ 1
Other	12	15	6
	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ 59</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>

8. Interest expense and foreign exchange

Years Ended December 31 (millions)	2021	2020	2019
Interest expense			
Interest on long-term debt, excluding lease liabilities	\$ 24	\$ 26	\$ 14
Interest on lease liabilities	14	14	13
Amortization of financing fees and other	6	4	1
Interest on provisions	—	2	8
	<u>\$ 44</u>	<u>\$ 46</u>	<u>\$ 36</u>
Foreign exchange			
Derivatives used to manage currency risks	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ (1)
Foreign exchange gain	(1)	(1)	(2)
	<u>\$ (1)</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>	<u>\$ (3)</u>

9. Income taxes

(a) Expense composition and rate reconciliation

Years Ended December 31 (millions)	2021	2020	2019
Current income tax expense			
For current reporting year	\$ 82	\$ 58	\$ 26
Adjustments recognized in the current period for income tax of prior periods	1	(10)	2
	<u>83</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>28</u>
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)			
Arising from the origination and reversal of temporary differences	(15)	(3)	3
Adjustments recognized in the current period for income tax of prior periods	(4)	3	(5)
	<u>(19)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(2)</u>
	<u>\$ 64</u>	<u>\$ 48</u>	<u>\$ 26</u>

Our income tax expense and effective income tax rate differs from that calculated by applying the applicable statutory rates for the following reasons:

Years Ended December 31 (millions)	2021		2020		2019	
Income taxes computed at applicable statutory rates	\$ 32	22.6 %	\$ 37	24.2 %	\$ 27	28.2 %
Non-tax deductible items	16		10		2	
Withholding and other taxes	18		8		7	
Foreign tax differential	(3)		(2)		(8)	
Adjustments recognized in the current period for income tax of prior periods	(3)		(7)		(3)	
Losses not recognized	6		3		2	
Other	(2)		(1)		(1)	
Income tax expense per consolidated statements of income and other comprehensive income	<u>\$ 64</u>	<u>45.1 %</u>	<u>\$ 48</u>	<u>31.6 %</u>	<u>\$ 26</u>	<u>27.3 %</u>

(b) Temporary differences

We must make significant estimates in respect of the composition of our deferred income taxes. Our operations are complex and the related income tax interpretations, regulations, legislation and jurisprudence are continually changing. As a result, there are usually some income tax matters in question.

Temporary differences comprising the net deferred income tax asset and the amounts of deferred income taxes recognized in the consolidated statement of income and other comprehensive income and the consolidated statement of changes in owners' equity are estimated as follows:

(millions)	Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets subject to amortization	Net pension and share-based compensation amounts	Debt and equity issue costs	Provisions and other	Non-capital loss carried forward	Leases	Net deferred income tax asset (liability)
As at January 1, 2020	\$ (42)	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 38	3	1	\$ 3
Acquired during the year and other	(346)	—	—	10	14	1	(321)
Deferred income tax (expense) recovery recognized in:							
Net income	32	3	(1)	(34)	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
As at December 31, 2020	\$ (356)	\$ 6	\$ (1)	\$ 15	\$ 17	\$ 2	\$ (317)
Acquired during the year and other	(3)	—	—	—	—	—	(3)
Deferred income tax (expense) recovery recognized in:							
Net income	32	(3)	—	(9)	(2)	1	19
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	(1)
Foreign currency translation	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Share capital	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
Other	—	1	—	(1)	—	—	—
As at December 31, 2021	\$ (316)	\$ 4	\$ 8	\$ 4	\$ 15	\$ 3	\$ (282)
Presented on the consolidated statement of financial position as:							
Deferred income tax asset							\$ 7
Deferred income tax liability							(324)
As at December 31, 2020							\$ (317)
Deferred income tax asset							\$ 23
Deferred income tax liability							(305)
As at December 31, 2021							\$ (282)

Temporary differences arise from the carrying value of the investments in subsidiaries exceeding their tax base, for which no deferred income tax liabilities have been recognized because the parent is able to control the timing of the reversal of the difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In our specific instance, this is relevant to our investments in our non-Canadian subsidiaries. We are not required to recognize such deferred income tax liabilities, as we are in a position to control the timing and manner of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that such differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

(c) Other

As at December 31, 2021, the Company has cumulative tax losses of \$30 million for which no deferred tax asset is recognized (2020 - \$15 million). Of this amount, \$3 million can be carried forward indefinitely, \$21 million has a 20-year carryforward period, and \$6 million has a five-year carryforward period. During the year ended December 31, 2021, we recognized the benefit of \$4 million (2020 - \$6 million) of non-capital losses. As at December 31, 2021, the Company has a deferred tax asset of \$6 million which is dependent on future earnings of the Company as management considers it probable that taxable profits would be available against which such losses can be used.

10. Other comprehensive income

(millions)	Items that may subsequently be reclassified to income		Item never reclassified to income	Accumulated other comprehensive income
	Change in unrealized fair value of derivatives	Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment	Employee defined benefit plan re-measurements	
Accumulated balance as at January 1, 2019	\$ (1)	\$ 22	\$ —	\$ 21
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Amount arising	—	(3)	(3)	(6)
Net	—	(3)	(3)	(6)
Accumulated balance as at December 31, 2019	\$ (1)	\$ 19	\$ (3)	\$ 15
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Amount arising	(51)	124	—	73
Income taxes	1	—	—	1
Net	(50)	124	—	74
Accumulated balance as at December 31, 2020	\$ (51)	\$ 143	\$ (3)	\$ 89
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Amount arising	41	(95)	—	(54)
Income taxes	(1)	—	—	(1)
Net	\$ 40	\$ (95)	\$ —	\$ (55)
Accumulated balance as at December 31, 2021	\$ (11)	\$ 48	\$ (3)	\$ 34

11. Earnings per share

(a) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the total weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Years Ended December 31

(millions except earnings per share)

	2021	2020	2019
Net income	\$ 78	\$ 103	\$ 69
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	264	224	190
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.36

(b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is calculated to give effect to the potential dilutive effect that could occur if additional equity shares were assumed to be issued under securities or instruments that may entitle their holders to obtain equity shares in the future, such as share option awards and share-settled restricted share units. The number of additional shares for inclusion in the diluted earnings per share calculation was determined using the treasury stock method.

Years Ended December 31

(millions except earnings per share)

	2021	2020	2019
Net income	\$ 78	\$ 103	\$ 69
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	264	224	190
Dilutive effect of share-based compensation	3	2	—
Weighted average number of diluted equity shares outstanding	267	226	190
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.36

For the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, there were no anti-dilutive awards that were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share.

12. Accounts receivable

(a) Accounts receivable

As at (millions)	2021	2020
Accounts receivable – billed	\$ 213	\$ 163
Accounts receivable – unbilled	175	125
Other receivables	28	13
	<u>416</u>	<u>301</u>
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2)	(5)
Total	<u>\$ 414</u>	<u>\$ 296</u>

The following table presents an analysis of the age of customer accounts receivable. Any late payment charges are levied at a negotiated rate on outstanding non-current customer account balances.

As at (millions)	2021	2020
Customer accounts receivable – billed, net of allowance for doubtful accounts		
Less than 30 days past billing date	\$ 162	\$ 121
30-60 days past billing date	39	28
61-90 days past billing date	3	7
More than 90 days past billing date	7	2
	<u>211</u>	<u>158</u>
Accounts receivable – unbilled	175	125
Other receivables	28	13
Total	<u>\$ 414</u>	<u>\$ 296</u>

We maintain allowances for lifetime expected credit losses related to doubtful accounts. Current economic conditions (including forward-looking macroeconomic data), historical information (including credit agency reports, if available), reasons for the accounts being past due and line of business from which the customer accounts receivable arose are all considered when determining whether to make allowances for past-due accounts. The same factors are considered when determining whether to write off amounts charged to the allowance for doubtful accounts against the customer accounts receivable. The doubtful accounts expense is calculated on a specific-identification basis for customer accounts receivable over a specific balance threshold and on a statistically derived allowance basis for the remainder. No customer accounts receivable balances are written off directly to bad debt expense.

The following table presents a summary of the activity related to our allowance for doubtful accounts:

Years Ended December 31 (millions)	2021	2020
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 5	\$ 2
Additions	—	7
Write-off or recovery	(3)	(4)
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>

13. Financial instruments and management of financial risks

(a) Risks—overview

Our financial instruments, and the nature of certain risks to which they may be subject, are as set out in the following table.

Financial instrument	Accounting classification	Risks				
		Credit	Liquidity	Market risks		
				Currency	Interest rate	Other price
Measured at amortized cost						
Accounts receivable	AC ⁽¹⁾	X		X		
Due from/to affiliated companies	AC ⁽¹⁾	X		X		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	AC ⁽¹⁾		X	X		
Provisions	AC ⁽¹⁾		X	X		X
Long-term debt	AC ⁽¹⁾		X		X	
Measured at fair value						
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL ⁽²⁾	X		X	X	
Foreign exchange derivatives ⁽³⁾	FVTPL/FVOCI ⁽²⁾	X	X	X		
Interest rate derivatives ⁽³⁾	FVTPL/FVOCI ⁽³⁾	X	X	X	X	

- (1) For accounting recognition and measurement purposes, classified as amortized cost (AC).
- (2) For accounting recognition and measurement purposes, classified as fair value through net income (FVTPL). Unrealized changes in the fair values of financial instruments are included in net income unless the instrument is part of a cash flow hedging relationship. The effective portion of unrealized changes in the fair values of financial instruments held for hedging are included in other comprehensive income (FVOCI).
- (3) Use of derivative financial instruments is subject to a policy which requires that no derivative transaction is to be entered into for the purpose of establishing a speculative or leveraged position (the corollary being that all derivative transactions are to be entered into for risk management purposes only) and sets criteria for the credit worthiness of the transaction counterparties.

(d) Credit risk

Excluding credit risk, if any, arising from interest rate swaps and currency swaps settled on a gross basis, the best representation of our maximum exposure (excluding income tax effects) to credit risk, which is a worst-case scenario and does not reflect results we expect, is as set out in the following table:

As at December 31 (millions)	2021	2020
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 115	\$ 153
Accounts receivable	414	296
Due from affiliated companies	53	49
Derivative assets	3	2
	<u>\$ 585</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>

Cash and cash equivalents

Credit risk associated with cash and cash equivalents is managed by ensuring that these financial assets are placed with: governments; major financial institutions that have been accorded strong investment grade ratings by a primary rating agency; and/or other creditworthy counterparties. An ongoing review is performed to evaluate changes in the status of counterparties.

Accounts receivable

Credit risk associated with accounts receivable is managed through a program of credit evaluations of customers and limiting the amount of credit extended when deemed necessary. See *Note 12* for additional details of our accounts receivable balances.

Derivative assets (and derivative liabilities)

Counterparties to our foreign exchange derivatives are major financial institutions that have been accorded investment grade ratings by a primary credit rating agency. The total dollar amount of credit exposure under contracts with any one financial institution is limited and counterparties' credit ratings are monitored. We do not give or receive collateral on swap agreements and hedging items due to our credit rating and those of our counterparties. While we are exposed to the risk of potential credit losses due to the possible non-performance of our counterparties, we consider this risk remote. Our derivative liabilities do not have credit risk-related contingent features.

(c) Liquidity risk

We manage liquidity risk by:

- maintaining a syndicated bank credit facility (*Note 17(b)*);
- continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows; and
- managing maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Our debt maturities in future years are as disclosed in *Note 17(d)*.

We closely match the contractual maturities of our derivative financial liabilities with those of the risk exposures they are being used to manage.

The expected maturities of our undiscounted financial liabilities do not differ significantly from the contractual maturities, other than as noted below. The contractual maturities of our undiscounted financial liabilities as at December 31, 2021, including interest thereon (where applicable), are as set out in the following tables:

Year (millions)	Non-derivative				Derivative			
	Non-interest bearing financial liabilities	Due to affiliated companies (Note 22(a))	Composite long-term debt		Currency swap agreement amounts to be exchanged		Interest rate swap agreement	Total
			Long-term debt, excluding leases ⁽¹⁾ (Note 17)	Leases	(Receive)	Pay		
2022	\$ 329	\$ 71	\$ 292	\$ 61	\$ (27)	\$ 24	\$ 2	\$ 752
2023	22	—	42	57	(30)	24	—	115
2024	—	—	41	39	(30)	24	—	74
2025	—	—	607	29	(321)	333	—	648
2026	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	26
Thereafter	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	44
Total	\$ 351	\$ 71	\$ 982	\$ 256	\$ (408)	\$ 405	\$ 2	\$ 1,659

- (1) Future cash outflows in respect of associated interest and carrying costs for amounts drawn under our credit facilities (if any) have been calculated based upon the rates in effect at December 31, 2021.

(d) Currency risk

Our primary operating currency is the United States dollar. The euro, Philippine peso and the Canadian dollar are the foreign currencies to which we currently have the largest exposure.

Our foreign exchange risk management includes the use of foreign currency forward contracts to fix the exchange rates on short-term Philippine peso and Indian rupee-denominated transactions and commitments, as well as swaps which are used to manage the currency risk associated with European euro denominated inflows being used against United States dollar denominated debt.

(e) Interest rate risk

Changes in market interest rates will cause fluctuations in the fair value or future cash flows of short-term investments, short-term obligations and long-term debt.

Our cash equivalents generally have short maturities and fixed interest rates and as a result, their fair value will fluctuate with changes in market interest rates; absent monetization prior to maturity, the related future cash flows will not change due to changes in market interest rates.

As short-term obligations arising from bilateral bank facilities, which typically have variable interest rates, are rarely outstanding for periods that exceed one calendar week, interest rate risk on these facilities are not significant.

Amounts drawn on our long-term credit facility will be affected by changes in market interest rates in a manner similar to debts with short maturities in that the fair value is not materially affected by changes in market interest rates, but the associated cash flows representing interest payments are.

We manage our exposure to changes in market interest rates with the use of interest rate swaps to fix the interest rates on the variable rate portion of our credit facility.

(f) Market risk

Net income and other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, could have varied if the United States dollar: Canadian dollar exchange rate, United States dollar: Philippine peso exchange rate, United States dollar: European euro exchange rate, market interest rates, and the TELUS Corporation and TELUS International (Cda) Inc. common share prices varied by reasonably possible amounts from their actual statement of financial position date amounts.

The following sensitivity analysis of our exposure to currency, interest rate and other price risks at the reporting date has been determined based upon (i) a hypothetical change in foreign exchange rates taking place at the relevant statement of financial position date for the Canadian dollar, European euro and Philippine peso denominated balances; (ii) the hypothetical change in interest rates taking place at the beginning of the relevant fiscal year and being held constant through to the statement of financial position date; and (iii) the hypothetical change in the price of a subordinate voting share of TELUS International at the relevant statement of financial position date, and the corresponding impact to share-based compensation on that reporting date.

Years Ended December 31 (increase (decrease) in millions)	Net income			Other comprehensive income			Comprehensive income		
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
Reasonably possible changes in market risks ⁽¹⁾									
10% change in US\$: Cdn\$ exchange rate									
US\$ appreciates	\$ 1	\$ (2)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ (2)	\$ —
US\$ depreciates	\$ (1)	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ 2	\$ —
10% change in US\$: Euro exchange rate									
US\$ appreciates	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (19)	\$ (10)	\$ (3)	\$ (19)	\$ (10)	\$ (3)
US\$ depreciates	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 19	\$ 10	\$ 3	\$ 19	\$ 10	\$ 3
10% change in US\$: Peso exchange rate									
US\$ appreciates	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ —
US\$ depreciates	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —
25 basis point change in market interest rate									
Rate increases	\$ (2)	\$ (4)	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ (2)	\$ (3)	\$ —
Rate decreases	\$ 2	\$ 4	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ —
25% ⁽²⁾ change in subordinate voting share price ⁽³⁾									
Price increases	\$ (5)	\$ (4)	\$ (2)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (5)	\$ (4)	\$ (2)
Price decreases	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ 2

- (1) These sensitivities are hypothetical and should be used with caution. Changes in net income and/or other comprehensive income generally cannot be extrapolated because the relationship of the change in assumption to the change in net income and/or other comprehensive income may not be linear. In this table, the effect of a variation in a particular assumption on the amount of net income and/or other comprehensive income is calculated without changing any other factors; in reality, changes in one factor may result in changes in another, which might magnify or counteract the sensitivities. The sensitivity analysis assumes that we would realize the changes in exchange rates; in reality, the competitive marketplace in which we operate would have an effect on this assumption. No consideration has been made for a difference in the notional number of common shares associated with share-based compensation awards made during the reporting period that may have arisen due to a difference in the common share price.
- (2) To facilitate ongoing comparison of sensitivities, a constant variance of approximate magnitude has been used.
- (3) The hypothetical effects of changes in the price of our subordinate voting shares and those of TELUS Corporation are limited to those which arise from our liability-accounted share-based compensation awards.

(g) Fair values

General

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and certain provisions approximate their fair values due to the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair values are determined directly by reference to quoted market prices in active markets.

The fair values of the derivative financial instruments we use to manage our exposure to currency risks are estimated based upon quoted market prices in active markets for the same or similar financial instruments or on the current rates offered to us for financial instruments of the same maturity, as well as discounted future cash flows determined using current rates for

similar financial instruments subject to similar risks and maturities (such fair value estimates being largely based on the European euro: US\$ and Philippine peso: US\$ forward exchange rates as at the statement of financial position dates).

Derivative

The derivative financial instruments that we measure at fair value on a recurring basis subsequent to initial recognition are as set out in the following table; all such items use significant other observable inputs (Level 2) for measuring fair value at the reporting date.

As at December 31 (millions)	Designation	2021					2020				
		Maximum maturity date	Notional amount	Fair value and carrying value	Price or rate	Maximum maturity date	Notional amount	Fair value and carrying value	Price or rate		
Current assets ⁽¹⁾											
Derivatives used to manage											
Currency risks arising from Indian rupee denominated purchases	HFT ⁽²⁾	2022	\$ 10	\$ —	USD:1.00 INR:76.21	—	\$ —	\$ —	—	—	
Currency risks arising from Philippine peso denominated purchases	HFT ⁽²⁾	—	\$ —	\$ —	—	2021	\$ 68	\$ 2	USD:1.00 PHP:48.23		
Currency risks arising from Euro business acquisition	HFH ⁽³⁾	2022	\$ 21	\$ 3	USD:1.00 EUR:0.86	—	\$ —	\$ —	—	—	
Current liabilities ⁽¹⁾											
Derivatives used to manage											
Currency risks arising from Indian rupee denominated purchases	HFT ⁽²⁾	2022	\$ 2	\$ —	USD:1.00 INR:74.99	—	\$ —	\$ —	—	—	
Currency risks arising from Euro business acquisition	HFH ⁽³⁾	—	\$ —	\$ —	—	2021	\$ 2	\$ 1	USD:1.00 EUR:0.85		
Currency risks arising from Philippine peso denominated purchases	HFH ⁽³⁾	2022	\$ 92	\$ 3	USD:1.00 PHP:50.10	—	\$ —	\$ —	—	—	
Interest rate risk associated with non-fixed rate credit facility amounts drawn	HFH ⁽³⁾	2022	\$ 95	\$ 2	2.64%	—	\$ —	\$ —	—	—%	
Non-current liabilities ⁽¹⁾											
Derivatives used to manage											
Currency risks arising from Euro business acquisition	HFH ⁽³⁾	2025	\$ 362	\$ 17	USD:1.00 EUR:0.86	2025	\$ 403	\$ 52	USD:1.00 EUR:0.85		
Interest rate risk associated with non-fixed rate credit facility amounts drawn	HFH ⁽³⁾	—	\$ —	\$ —	—%	2022	\$ 101	\$ 5	2.64%		

- (1) Notional amounts of derivative financial assets and liabilities are not set off.
- (2) Foreign currency hedges are designated as held for trading (HFT) upon initial recognition; hedge accounting is not applied.
- (3) Designated as held for hedging (HFH) upon initial recognition (cash flow hedging item); hedge accounting is applied. Unless otherwise noted, hedge ratio is 1:1 and is established by assessing the degree of matching between the notional amounts of hedging items and the notional amounts of the associated hedged items.

Non-derivative

The fair value amounts for cash and cash equivalents approximate carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Our long-term debt, which is measured at amortized cost, approximates the fair value thereof due to the short-term nature of the applicable rates of interest charged.

(h) Recognition of derivative gains and losses

The following table sets out the gains and losses, excluding income tax effects, arising from derivative instruments that are classified as cash flow hedging items and their location within the Consolidated statements of income and other comprehensive income.

Credit risk associated with such derivative instruments, as discussed further in (b), would be the primary source of hedge ineffectiveness. There was no ineffective portion of derivative instruments classified as cash flow hedging items for the periods presented.

Years Ended December 31 (millions)	Amount of gain (loss) recognized in other comprehensive income (effective portion)			Location	Gain (loss) reclassified from other comprehensive income to income (effective portion)		
	Amount				Amount		
	2021	2020	2019		2021	2020	2019
Derivatives used to manage interest rate risk							
Associated with non-fixed rate credit facility amounts drawn	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ (3)	Interest expense	\$ (3)	\$ 2	\$ —
	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ (3)		\$ (3)	\$ 2	\$ —
Derivatives used to manage currency risks							
Arising from Euro-denominated business acquisition	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3	Foreign exchange	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Arising from net investment in foreign operation	\$ 38	\$ (49)	\$ —	Foreign exchange	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
	\$ 38	\$ (50)	\$ —		\$ (3)	\$ 2	\$ —

The following table sets out the gains and losses (excluding income tax effects) arising from derivative instruments that are classified as held for trading and that are not designated as being in a hedging relationship, and their location within the consolidated statements of income and other comprehensive income.

Years Ended December 31 (millions)	Location	Note	Gain (Loss) recognized in income on derivatives		
			2021	2020	2019
Derivatives used to manage currency risks	Foreign exchange	8	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1

14. Property, plant and equipment

(millions)	Owned Assets					Right-of-use lease assets	
	Computer hardware and network assets	Buildings and leasehold improvements	Furniture and equipment	Assets under construction	Total	Buildings	Total
At cost							
As at January 1, 2020	\$ 32	\$ 78	\$ 155	\$ 11	\$ 276	\$ 203	\$ 479
Additions	1	5	20	37	63	27	90
Additions from acquisition	6	9	24	2	41	35	76
Dispositions retirements and other	—	(8)	(14)	(3)	(25)	(10)	(35)
Transfers	6	9	17	(32)	—	—	—
Foreign exchange	1	2	5	—	8	9	17
As at December 31, 2020	\$ 46	\$ 95	\$ 207	\$ 15	\$ 363	\$ 264	\$ 627
Additions	4	23	43	23	93	62	155
Dispositions retirements and other	(6)	(3)	(25)	4	(30)	(6)	(36)
Transfers	3	4	7	(14)	—	—	—
Foreign exchange	1	—	(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(5)
As at December 31, 2021	\$ 48	\$ 119	\$ 231	\$ 26	\$ 424	\$ 317	\$ 741
Accumulated depreciation							
As at January 1, 2020	\$ 16	\$ 28	\$ 100	\$ —	144	\$ 35	179
Depreciation	7	11	33	—	51	48	99
Dispositions retirements and other	—	(8)	(9)	—	(17)	—	(17)
Foreign exchange	—	1	2	—	3	1	4
As at December 31, 2020	\$ 23	\$ 32	\$ 126	\$ —	\$ 181	\$ 84	\$ 265
Depreciation	8	15	38	—	61	54	115
Dispositions retirements and other	(5)	(3)	(25)	—	(33)	(6)	(39)
Foreign exchange	—	1	(1)	—	—	(5)	(5)
As at December 31, 2021	\$ 26	\$ 45	\$ 138	\$ —	\$ 209	\$ 127	\$ 336
Net Book Value							
As at December 31, 2020	\$ 23	\$ 63	\$ 81	\$ 15	\$ 182	\$ 180	\$ 362
As at December 31, 2021	\$ 22	\$ 74	\$ 93	\$ 26	\$ 215	\$ 190	\$ 405

15. Intangible assets and goodwill

(a) Intangible assets and goodwill

		Intangible assets subject to amortization						
(millions)	Note	Customer relationships	Crowdsource assets	Software	Brand and other	Total intangible assets	Goodwill	Total intangible assets and goodwill
At cost								
As at January 1, 2020		\$ 108	\$ —	\$ 37	\$ —	\$ 145	\$ 418	\$ 563
Additions		—	—	11	—	11	—	11
Additions from acquisition	(c)	1,086	120	1	35	1,242	943	2,185
Foreign exchange		58	—	8	4	70	67	137
As at December 31, 2020		\$ 1,252	\$ 120	\$ 57	\$ 39	\$ 1,468	\$ 1,428	\$ 2,896
Additions		—	—	8	—	8	—	8
Additions from acquisition ⁽¹⁾		4	—	6	—	10	5	15
Dispositions		(29)	—	(10)	—	(39)	—	(39)
Foreign exchange		(45)	—	(4)	(2)	(51)	(53)	(104)
As at December 31, 2021		\$ 1,182	\$ 120	\$ 57	\$ 37	\$ 1,396	\$ 1,380	\$ 2,776
Accumulated amortization								
As at January 1, 2020		\$ 32	\$ —	\$ 24	\$ —	\$ 56	\$ —	\$ 56
Amortization		66	—	8	9	83	—	83
Foreign exchange		5	—	—	1	6	—	6
As at December 31, 2020		\$ 103	\$ —	\$ 32	\$ 10	\$ 145	\$ —	\$ 145
Amortization		106	15	11	10	142	—	142
Dispositions		(29)	—	(10)	—	(39)	—	(39)
Foreign exchange		(7)	—	(2)	(1)	(10)	—	(10)
As at December 31, 2021		\$ 173	\$ 15	\$ 31	\$ 19	\$ 238	\$ —	\$ 238
Net book value								
As at December 31, 2020		\$ 1,149	\$ 120	\$ 25	\$ 29	\$ 1,323	\$ 1,428	\$ 2,751
As at December 31, 2021		\$ 1,009	\$ 105	\$ 26	\$ 18	\$ 1,158	\$ 1,380	\$ 2,538

(1) Intangible assets and goodwill acquired were in connection with our acquisition of Playment on July 2, 2021.

(b) Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired. We perform our goodwill impairment test annually as at October 1, in accordance with our policy in *Note 1(g)*. Goodwill impairment is tested at the lowest cash-generating unit (CGU) that goodwill is monitored. On this basis, we have determined that each geographic area in which we operate is insufficiently distinct and is not considered to be an individual cash generating unit, and our combined operations are considered to represent a single CGU.

In assessing goodwill for impairment, we compare the carrying value of our CGU to its recoverable amount, determined using a value-in-use method. There is a material degree of uncertainty with respect to the estimate of the recoverable amount, given the necessity of making key economic assumptions about the future. As such, we validate our recoverable amount calculations using market-comparable measures and perform an analytical review of industry facts and facts that are specific to us. For the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, no goodwill impairment was recorded.

Methodology and key assumptions

The value-in-use calculation uses discounted cash flow projections, including the following key assumptions: future cash flows and growth projections; associated economic risk assumptions and estimates of the likelihood of achieving key operating metrics and drivers; estimates of future capital expenditures; and the future weighted average cost of capital. We considered a range of reasonably possible amounts to use for key assumptions and selected amounts that best represent management's estimates of current and future market conditions.

The key assumptions for cash flow projections were based upon our approved financial forecasts, which span a period of five years and are discounted at a post-tax notional rate of 9.0% (2020 - 9.7%; 2019 - 10.6%). For impairment testing

valuations, cash flows subsequent to the five-year projection period are extrapolated using a perpetual growth rate of 3.0% (2020 - 3.5%; 2019 - 2.5%); these growth rates do not exceed the long-term average growth rates observed in the markets in which we operate.

We believe that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which the calculation of the recoverable amounts would not cause the CGU's carrying value to exceed its recoverable amount. If the future were to adversely differ from management's best estimates for the key assumptions and associated cash flows were to be materially adversely affected, we could potentially experience future material impairment charges in respect of our goodwill.

(c) Business acquisitions - prior period

In 2020, we completed three acquisitions, including 100% of Competence Call Center (CCC), a provider of higher-value-added business services with a focus on customer relationship management and content moderation, for purchase consideration of \$873 million; 100% of Managed IT Services (MITS), a provider of managed IT services in Canada, offering a mix of cloud technologies, IT sourcing and managed hosting, from our controlling shareholder, TELUS Corporation, for purchase consideration of \$49 million; and 100% of Lionbridge AI, a market-leading global provider of crowd-based training data and annotation platform solutions used in the development of artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms to power machine learning, for purchase consideration of \$940 million.

As at December 31, 2020, the purchase price allocation (PPA) for Lionbridge AI had not been finalized. During the year ended December 31, 2021, we finalized the PPA and the preliminary acquisition-date values for accounts receivable, intangible assets, goodwill, accounts payable, provisions, taxes payable, and deferred tax liability, each of which were increased (decreased) by (\$7 million), \$29 million, (\$74 million), \$2 million, (\$4 million), (\$10 million), (\$42 million), respectively. There was no change to the acquisition date value of the crowdsourced intangible asset. As required by IFRS-IASB, comparative amounts have been adjusted so as to reflect those increases (decreases) effective the dates of acquisition. These changes were due to our assessment of working capital amounts including tax liabilities, and changes in the expected future tax rates associated to the recognition of certain assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

16. Provisions

(millions)	Note	Employee related	Written put options ⁽¹⁾	Other ⁽²⁾	Total
As at January 1, 2020		\$ 14	\$ 147	\$ 10	\$ 171
Additions		9	—	62	71
Use		(2)	(76)	(41)	(119)
Reversal		(1)	(73)	(10)	(84)
Interest effect		—	2	—	2
Foreign exchange		—	—	—	—
As at December 31, 2020		\$ 20	\$ —	\$ 21	\$ 41
Current		\$ —	\$ —	\$ 21	\$ 21
Non-current		20	—	—	20
As at December 31, 2020		\$ 20	\$ —	\$ 21	\$ 41
Additions		\$ 5	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ 8
Use		(20)	—	(16)	(36)
Reversal		—	—	(1)	(1)
As at December 31, 2021		\$ 5	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ 12
Current		\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 2
Non-current		5	—	5	10
As at December 31, 2021		\$ 5	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ 12

- (1) In connection the acquisition of Xavient, a provision was established for written put options to acquire the non-controlling interest. This written put option was exercised and settled during the year ended December 31, 2020.
- (2) Other provisions generally relate to legal and other activities that arise during the normal course of operations.

17. Long-term debt

(a) Details of long-term debt

As at December 31 (millions)	Note	2021	2020
Credit facility	(b)	\$ 941	\$ 1,568
Deferred debt transaction costs		(8)	(11)
		933	1,557
Lease liabilities	(c)	215	209
Long-term debt		\$ 1,148	\$ 1,766
Current		\$ 328	\$ 92
Non-current		820	1,674
Long-term debt		\$ 1,148	\$ 1,766

(b) Credit facility

As at December 31 (millions)	2021			2020		
	Revolving component	Term loan component ⁽¹⁾	Total	Revolving component	Term loan component ⁽¹⁾	Total
Available	\$ 716	N/A	\$ 716	\$ 132	N/A	\$ 132
Outstanding						
Due to TELUS Corporation	\$ 16	71	87	65	75	140
Due to Other	118	736	854	653	775	1,428
	\$ 134	\$ 807	\$ 941	\$ 718	\$ 850	\$ 1,568
Total	\$ 850	\$ 807	\$ 1,657	\$ 850	\$ 850	\$ 1,700

- (1) We have entered into a receive-floating interest rate, pay-fixed interest rate exchange agreement that effectively converts our interest obligations on the debt to a fixed rate of 2.64% plus applicable margins (see *Note 13(g) – Derivative*).

As at December 31, 2021, we had a \$1,657 million credit facility (December 31, 2020 – \$1,700 million), secured by our assets, with a syndicate of financial institutions (TELUS Corporation also serves as a lender under the credit facility), expiring on January 28, 2025. The credit facility is comprised of \$850 million revolving components, and amortizing \$807 million term loan components (comprised of term loans with \$570 million and \$237 million outstanding balances). The outstanding revolving and term loan components had an effective interest rate of 1.87% as at December 31, 2021 (December 31, 2020 - 2.90%). As at December 31, 2021, excluding amount due to TELUS Corporation, \$854 million was outstanding (December 31, 2020 - \$1,428 million).

The credit facility bears interest at prime rate, U.S. dollar base rate, a bankers' acceptance rate or London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) (all such terms as used or defined in the credit facility), plus applicable margins. The credit facility contains customary representations, warranties and covenants, including two financial quarter-end ratio tests. Net debt to EBITDA ratio must not exceed 5.25:1.00 for each quarter in fiscal 2021, with a step down to 4.50:1.00 for each quarter in fiscal 2022; and 3.75:1.00 subsequently. The EBITDA to debt service (interest and scheduled principal repayment) ratio must not be less than 1.50:1.00, all as defined in the credit facility. If an acquisition with an aggregate cash consideration in excess of \$60 million occurs in any twelve-month period, the maximum permitted net debt to EBITDA ratio per credit agreement may be increased to 4.50:1.00 and shall return to 3.75:1.00 after eight fiscal quarters.

The term loan component of our credit facility are subject to an amortization schedule requiring that 1.25% of the principal advanced be repaid each quarter of the term of the agreement, with the balance due at maturity. The \$570 million term loan matures on January 28, 2025 and the \$237 million term loan matures on December 22, 2022. As at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, we had liquidity of \$716 million available under the revolving component of our credit facility (December 31, 2020 - \$132 million), and nil (December 31, 2020 - \$2 million) available under local credit facilities in our subsidiaries.

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, we were in compliance with all financial covenants, financial ratios and all of the terms and conditions of our long-term debt agreements.

In connection with our IPO on February 3, 2021, we used the net proceeds received by us to repay approximately \$490 million of the outstanding balance under the revolving component of our credit facility.

(c) Lease liabilities

Leases are subject to amortization schedules, which results in the principal being repaid over various periods, including reasonably expected renewals. The weighted average interest rate on lease liabilities was approximately 5.35% as at December 31, 2021.

(d) Long-term debt maturities

Anticipated requirements to meet long-term debt repayments, calculated upon such long-term debts owing as at December 31, 2021, are as follows:

Composite long-term debt denominated in	U.S dollars			European euros	Other currencies	
Years ending December 31 (millions)	Long-term debt, excluding leases	Leases	Total	Leases	Leases	Total
2022	\$ 276	\$ 19	\$ 295	\$ 12	\$ 18	\$ 325
2023	30	21	51	10	17	78
2024	30	10	40	8	14	62
2025	605	9	614	6	9	629
2026	—	10	10	5	8	23
Thereafter	—	6	6	26	7	39
Future cash outflows in respect of composite long-term debt principal repayments	941	75	1,016	67	73	1,156
Future cash outflows in respect of associated interest and like carrying costs ⁽¹⁾	41	15	56	12	14	82
Undiscounted contractual maturities	\$ 982	\$ 90	\$ 1,072	\$ 79	\$ 87	\$ 1,238

(1) Future cash outflows in respect of associated interest and carrying costs for amounts drawn under our credit facilities (if any) have been calculated based upon the rates in effect at December 31, 2021.

18. Share capital

In connection with our IPO on February 3, 2021, TELUS Corporation, our controlling shareholder, exchanged its outstanding Class A, Class C and Class D shares for Class B shares. Each other holder of Class C and Class D shares exchanged their shares for Class E shares. Our Class B shares, which were then only held by TELUS Corporation and Baring Private Equity Asia, a non-controlling shareholder, were redesignated as multiple voting shares and our Class E shares were redesignated as subordinate voting shares. The rights of the holders of our multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares are substantially identical, except subordinate voting shares have one vote per share and multiple voting shares have 10 votes per share. Concurrent with the redesignations, we eliminated all of our previously outstanding series of Class A, Class C and Class D shares and our authorized Class A and Class B preferred shares. Subsequent to the IPO, our equity shares were comprised only of subordinate voting shares and multiple voting shares.

Subsequent to the share redesignations, we effected a 4.5-for-1 split of each of our outstanding multiple voting shares and subordinate voting shares. In all instances, unless otherwise indicated, the number of equity shares authorized, the number

of equity shares outstanding, the number of equity shares reserved, per share amounts and share-based compensation information in these consolidated financial statements have been restated to reflect the impact of the 4.5-for-1 split.

In connection with our IPO, we issued 20,997,375 subordinate voting shares at \$25.00 per share, for gross proceeds of \$525 million and net proceeds of \$500 million (net of share issuance costs of \$34 million, which include underwriting fees and offering expenses, offset by deferred taxes of \$9 million).

TELUS Corporation and Baring Private Equity Asia also sold 21,552,625 subordinated voting shares in the IPO at the same price, which were issued following the conversion by them of an aggregate 21,552,625 multiple voting shares.

In the third quarter of 2021, we completed a secondary offering of 16,560,000 subordinate voting shares at \$34.00 per share on behalf of certain non-controlling shareholders of TELUS International, including Baring Private Equity Asia. In connection with this secondary offering, 13,648,000 multiple voting shares of Baring Private Equity Asia were converted to subordinate voting shares and sold. Neither TELUS International nor TELUS Corporation sold any subordinate voting shares in this secondary offering and did not receive any proceeds from the sale of the subordinate voting shares by the selling shareholders.

Our authorized and issued share capital as at December 31, 2021 was as follows:

As at December 31 (millions)	Authorized			Issued		
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
Preferred Shares						
Convertible Redeemable Preferred A Shares	n/a	unlimited	unlimited	n/a	—	—
Convertible Redeemable Preferred B Shares	n/a	unlimited	unlimited	n/a	—	—
Common Shares						
Class A	n/a	unlimited	unlimited	n/a	149	121
Class B, redesignated as Multiple Voting Shares	unlimited	unlimited	unlimited	200	82	65
Class C	n/a	unlimited	unlimited	n/a	4	1
Class D	n/a	unlimited	unlimited	n/a	3	3
Class E, redesignated as Subordinate Voting Shares	unlimited	unlimited	unlimited	66	7	—

As at December 31, 2021, there were 18 million authorized but unissued subordinate voting shares reserved for issuance under our share-based compensation plans, and 5 million authorized but unissued subordinate voting shares reserved for issuance under our employee share purchase plan.

19. Contingent liabilities

(a) Indemnification obligations

In the normal course of operations, we provide indemnification in conjunction with certain transactions. The terms of these indemnification obligations range in duration. These indemnifications would require us to compensate the indemnified parties for costs incurred as a result of failure to comply with contractual obligations or litigation claims or statutory sanctions or damages that may be suffered by an indemnified party. In some cases, there is no maximum limit on these indemnification obligations. The overall maximum amount of an indemnification obligation will depend on future events and conditions and therefore cannot be reasonably estimated. Where appropriate, an indemnification obligation is recorded as a liability. Other than obligations recorded as liabilities at the time of such transactions, historically we have not made significant payments under these indemnifications. As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, we had no liability recorded in respect of indemnification obligations.

(b) Claims and lawsuits

We are party to various legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. The ultimate outcome of these matters is inherently uncertain. Therefore, if one or more of these matters were resolved against us for amounts in excess

of management's estimates of loss, or if any outcome becomes more likely than not and estimable, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

20. Employee future benefits

Defined contribution pension plans

We have a number of defined contribution retirement plans providing pension and other post-employment benefits to our employees. Employees in most of our foreign subsidiaries are covered by government mandated, defined contribution plans. Employees generally become eligible to participate in these plans after six months of employment and the Company may make discretionary contributions under the plans.

We offer defined contribution pension plans in certain regions, which are contributory and generally voluntary, and these are the pension plans that we sponsor and are available to our employees. Generally, employees can make contributions up to a maximum amount, and we matched up to 100% of the contributions based on plan limits. See *Note 5* for defined contribution pension expense included in Salaries & benefits in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

Defined benefit pension plans

We have a small number of Canadian employees who participate in the TELUS Corporation defined benefit plan, and the associated cost related to TELUS International employees is charged to us by TELUS Corporation. For the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, we recognized defined benefit pension expense of \$1 million, \$nil and \$nil included in Salaries & benefits in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

In addition, we have non-contributory supplementary retirement benefit plans, which have the effect of maintaining the earned pension benefit once the allowable maximums in the registered plans are attained. As is common with non-registered plans of this nature, these plans are typically funded only as benefits are paid. For each of the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, we recognized defined benefit pension expense included in Salaries & benefits of \$1 million. As at December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, our recognized pension obligation was \$11 million, \$15 million and \$9 million, respectively, included in Other long-term liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

21. Leases

We have the right-of-use buildings under leases. We use these real estate leases for office purposes.

Judgments about lease terms affect the measurement of right-of-use lease assets and their associated lease liabilities. Our judgment of lease terms for leased real estate includes periods covered by options to extend the lease terms, as we are reasonably certain to extend such leases.

Maturity analyses of lease liabilities are set out in *Note 13(c)* and *Note 17(d)*; the period interest expense in respect thereof is set out in *Note 8*. The additions to, the depreciation charges for, and the carrying amount of, right-of-use lease assets are set out in *Note 14*. The payments are set out in *Note 23(d)*.

We do not currently have any low-value or short-term leases.

22. Related party transactions

(a) Transactions with TELUS Corporation

General

TELUS Corporation produces consolidated financial statements available for public use and is the ultimate parent and controlling party of TELUS International.

Recurring transactions

TELUS Corporation and its subsidiaries receive customer care, integrated business process outsourcing and information technology outsourcing services from us, and provide services (including people, network, finance, communications, and regulatory) to us.

We also participate in defined benefit pension plans that share risks between TELUS Corporation and its subsidiaries.

As at, or Year Ended December 31 (millions)	2021			2020			2019		
	TELUS Corporation (parent)	Subsidiaries of TELUS Corporation	Total	TELUS Corporation (parent)	Subsidiaries of TELUS Corporation	Total	TELUS Corporation (parent)	Subsidiaries of TELUS Corporation	Total
Transactions with TELUS Corporation and subsidiaries									
Revenues from services provided	\$ —	\$ 353	\$ 353	\$ —	\$ 310	\$ 310	\$ —	\$ 268	\$ 268
Goods and services purchased from	—	(30)	(30)	—	(29)	(29)	—	(5)	(5)
	—	323	323	—	281	281	—	263	263
Receipts from related parties	—	(339)	(339)	—	(284)	(284)	—	(251)	(251)
Payments to related parties	20	—	20	38	—	38	27	—	27
Payments (made) collected by related parties on our behalf	(91)	53	(38)	(14)	(5)	(19)	(26)	(10)	(36)
Foreign exchange	—	(2)	(2)	—	(2)	(2)	—	—	—
Change in balance	(71)	35	(36)	24	(10)	14	1	2	3
Accounts with TELUS Corporation and subsidiaries									
Balance, beginning of year	27	(9)	18	3	1	4	2	(1)	1
Balance, end of year	\$ (44)	\$ 26	\$ (18)	\$ 27	\$ (9)	\$ 18	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$ 4
Accounts with TELUS Corporation and subsidiaries									
Due from	\$ —	\$ 53	\$ 53	\$ 27	\$ 22	\$ 49	\$ 3	\$ 27	\$ 30
Due to	(44)	(27)	(71)	—	(31)	(31)	—	(26)	(26)
	\$ (44)	\$ 26	\$ (18)	\$ 27	\$ (9)	\$ 18	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$ 4

In the consolidated statement of financial position, amounts due from affiliates and amounts due to affiliates are generally due 30 days from billing and are cash-settled on a gross basis.

In January 2021, we renewed our master service agreement with TELUS Corporation, which provides for a term of 10 years beginning in January 2021 and a minimum annual spend of \$200 million, subject to adjustment in accordance with its terms.

Other transactions

On January 29, 2020, in connection with the acquisition of CCC, we issued 14,672,610 Class A common shares and 225,000 Class C common shares to TELUS Corporation for \$126 million. The proceeds from these share issuances were used to finance the acquisition.

On April 1, 2020, we issued 3,535,470 Class C common shares for proceeds of \$49 million to TELUS Corporation as consideration for the acquisition of MITS from TELUS Corporation, a common control transaction. We also issued 5,434,780 Class A common shares to TELUS Corporation for proceeds of \$75 million to finance the buy-out of the non-controlling interest in Xavient Digital in April 2020.

On December 29, 2020, in connection with the acquisition of Lionbridge AI, we issued 7,552,089 Class A common shares to TELUS Corporation for \$150 million. The proceeds from these share issuances were used to finance the acquisition.

Immediately prior to the Company's IPO on February 3, 2021, all Class A, Class C, and Class D common shares held by TELUS Corporation were exchanged for Class B common shares, and these Class B common shares were then redesignated as multiple voting shares. Subsequent to such redesignations, we effected a 4.5-for-1 split of each of our outstanding multiple voting shares. On a post-split basis, TELUS Corporation held 152,988,315 multiple voting shares of TELUS International. On February 3, 2021, and in connection with the Company's IPO, TELUS Corporation converted 6,484,296 of our multiple voting shares to subordinate voting shares that were sold to new investors in the initial public offering.

(b) Transactions with Baring Private Equity Asia

General

Baring Private Equity Asia (Baring) exercises significant influence on TELUS International.

Recurring transactions

As at, and during the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, there were no balances due to or due from, or recurring transactions with, Baring.

Other transactions

On January 29, 2020, in connection with the acquisition of CCC, we issued 8,021,790 Class B common shares to Baring Private Equity Asia, for \$68 million. The proceeds from these share issuances were used to finance the acquisition.

On September 29, 2020, Baring elected to exercise its option to purchase 4,816,138 Class B common shares for aggregate consideration of \$67 million.

On December 29, 2020, in connection with the acquisition of Lionbridge AI, we issued 4,054,954 Class B common shares to Baring Private Equity Asia for \$80 million. The proceeds from these share issuances were used to finance the acquisition.

Immediately prior to the Company's IPO on February 3, 2021, all Class B common shares held by Baring were redesignated as multiple voting shares. Subsequent to such redesignations, we effected a 4.5-for-1 split of each of our outstanding multiple voting shares. On a post-split basis, Baring held 82,144,186 multiple voting shares of TELUS International. In connection with the Company's IPO, Baring converted 15,068,329 of our multiple voting shares to subordinate voting shares that were sold to new investors in the initial public offering. On September 28, 2021, Baring converted 13,648,000 of our multiple voting shares to subordinate voting shares that were sold to new investors in a secondary public offering.

(c) Transactions with key management personnel

Our key management personnel have the authority and responsibility for overseeing, planning, directing and controlling our activities and consist of our Board of Directors and members our Senior Leadership Team. Total compensation expense and its composition for the key management personnel is as follows:

Years Ended December 31 (millions)	2021	2020	2019
Short-term benefits	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ 3
Post-employment pension ⁽¹⁾ and other benefits	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Share-based compensation	\$ 43	\$ 5	\$ 6

- (1) Some of our Senior Leadership Team members are members of our *Pension Plan for Management and Professional Employees of TELUS Corporation* and certain other non-registered, non-contributory supplementary defined benefit pension plans.
- In 2021, we awarded 863,755 RSUs, 192,064 PSUs, 579,949 Share Options, and 24,757 Phantom TELUS Corporation RSUs to our key management personnel, with a grant-date fair value of \$22 million, \$6 million, \$3 million and \$1 million, respectively.
 - In 2020, there were no share-based compensation awards issued to our key management personnel.
 - In 2019, we awarded 83,818 TELUS Phantom RSUs and 277,020 TELUS International Phantom RSUs with a grant-date-fair-value of \$21.38 and \$8.46, respectively. In 2019, we also granted 460,917 equity and cash-settled options with an exercise price of \$8.46.

Employment agreements with members of the key management personnel typically provide for severance payments if an executive's employment is terminated without cause: generally, 18 months of base salary and performance bonus, benefits and accrual of pension service in lieu of notice. In the event of a change in control, executive leadership team members are not entitled to treatment any different than that given to our other employees with respect to non-vested share-based compensation.

23. Additional financial information

(a) Statements of income and other comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31, 2021, three clients each accounted for more than 10% of our revenues, while for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, two clients each accounted for more than 10% of our revenues. Our largest client for the year ended December 31, 2021 was a leading social media company, accounting for approximately 17.7% and 15.6% of our revenue during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. TELUS Corporation, our controlling shareholder, was our second largest client for the year ended December 31, 2021, accounting for approximately 16.1% of our revenue, and was our largest client for years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 accounting for 19.6% and 26.2% of our revenue, respectively. Our third largest client, Google, accounted for approximately 11.0%, 7.5% and 12.2% of our revenue for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

(b) Statements of financial position

As at December 31 (millions)	Note	2021	2020
Other long-term assets			
Prepaid lease deposits and other		\$ 26	\$ 24
Other		7	10
		<u>\$ 33</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities			
Trade accounts payable		\$ 79	\$ 25
Accrued liabilities		75	62
Payroll and other employee-related liabilities		144	103
Share-based compensation liability		22	13
Other		7	49
		<u>\$ 327</u>	<u>\$ 252</u>

(c) Statements of cash flows—operating activities and investing activities

Years Ended December 31 (millions)	2021	2020	2019
Net change in non-cash operating working capital			
Accounts receivable	\$ (124)	\$ (30)	\$ (38)
Due to and from affiliated companies, net	36	(13)	(3)
Prepaid expenses	(13)	8	(4)
Other long-term assets	1	(4)	(11)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	72	29	24
Income and other taxes receivable and payable, net	(10)	4	1
Advance billings and customer deposits	(1)	3	(9)
Provisions	(29)	8	12
Other long-term liabilities	(1)	(4)	—
	<u>\$ (69)</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ (28)</u>
Cash payments for capital assets			
Capital asset additions			
Capital expenditures			
Property, plant and equipment, excluding right-of-use assets	\$ (93)	\$ (63)	\$ (58)
Intangible assets	(8)	(11)	(5)
	<u>(101)</u>	<u>(74)</u>	<u>(63)</u>
Change in associated non-cash investing working capital	2	14	10
	<u>\$ (99)</u>	<u>\$ (60)</u>	<u>\$ (53)</u>

(d) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Year Ended December 31, 2021 (millions)	Beginning of year	Statements of cash flows		Non-cash changes		End of year
		Issued or received	Redemptions, repayments or payments	Foreign exchange movement	Other	
Long-term debt						
Credit facility	\$ 1,568	\$ 71	\$ (698)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 941
Lease liabilities	\$ 209	\$ —	\$ (67)	\$ (3)	\$ 76	\$ 215
Deferred debt transaction costs	\$ (11)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ (8)
	<u>\$ 1,766</u>	<u>\$ 71</u>	<u>\$ (765)</u>	<u>\$ (3)</u>	<u>\$ 79</u>	<u>\$ 1,148</u>
Year Ended December 31, 2020 (millions)	Beginning of year	Statements of cash flows		Non-cash changes		End of year
		Issued or received	Redemptions, repayments or payments	Foreign exchange movement	Other	
Long-term debt						
Credit facility	\$ 336	\$ 1,854	\$ (622)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,568
Other	—	—	(138)	—	138	—
Lease liabilities	189	—	(59)	12	67	209
Deferred debt transaction costs	(4)	—	—	—	(7)	(11)
	<u>\$ 521</u>	<u>\$ 1,854</u>	<u>\$ (819)</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ 198</u>	<u>\$ 1,766</u>

Year Ended December 31, 2019 (millions)	Beginning of year	Statements of cash flows		Non-cash changes	
		Issued or received	Redemptions, repayments or payments	Other	End of year
Long-term debt					
Credit facility	\$ 313	\$ 72	\$ (49)	\$ —	\$ 336
Lease liabilities	155	—	(47)	81	189
Deferred debt transaction costs	(5)	—	—	1	(4)
	<u>\$ 463</u>	<u>\$ 72</u>	<u>\$ (96)</u>	<u>\$ 82</u>	<u>\$ 521</u>

24. Segment reporting

Operating segments are components of an entity that engage in business activities from which they earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses related to transactions with the other entities within the group). We assess our operating segments based on information regularly provided to and reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), which we have identified as our Chief Executive Officer. This information is used to make resource allocation decisions and to assess financial performance. Our CODM reviews financial information prepared on a consolidated basis for the purposes of making resource allocation decisions and assessing the performance of the overall organization. Based on an evaluation of all facts and circumstances, the Company has determined that it functions as a single operating and reporting segment.

We attribute revenues from external customers to individual countries based on the location of our delivery centres or where the services were provided from.

Years Ended December 31 (millions)	2021	2020	2019
Philippines	\$ 344	\$ 287	\$ 284
Germany	312	242	—
United States	311	208	243
Canada	188	139	16
Guatemala	185	152	118
Spain	130	82	—
Bulgaria	124	104	90
El Salvador	121	111	91
Ireland	111	92	94
Other	368	165	84
	<u>\$ 2,194</u>	<u>\$ 1,582</u>	<u>\$ 1,020</u>

We do not have significant amounts of net long-lived assets located outside of Canada. As at December 31, 2021, on a historical cost basis, we had net long-lived assets of approximately \$2,543 million (2020 – \$2,753 million) located within Canada, and approximately \$400 million (2020 – \$360 million) outside of Canada.

TELUS International (Cda) Inc.**Subsidiaries of the Registrant**

The following is a list of subsidiaries of TELUS International (Cda) Inc. as of December 31, 2021, omitting some subsidiaries which, considered in the aggregate, would not constitute a “significant subsidiary” as defined in Rule 1-02(w) of Regulation S-X.

Name	Jurisdiction of Incorporation
TELUS International Philippines, Inc.	Philippines
TELUS International Services Limited - TELUS International Services Limited merged with Transactel International Services Limited effective as of December 31, 2021 with the merged entity being called TELUS International Services Limited. (Ireland)	Ireland
TELUS International AI Inc.	Delaware, United States

CERTIFICATION OF THE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I, Jeffrey Puritt, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of TELUS International (Cda) Inc.;
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 TELUS International (Cda) Inc. as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The other certifying officer of TELUS International (Cda) Inc. 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)) for TELUS International (Cda) Inc. 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 TELUS International (Cda) Inc., 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 financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures of TELUS International (Cda) Inc. 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 internal control over financial reporting of TELUS International (Cda) Inc. that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect internal control over financial reporting of TELUS International (Cda) Inc.
5. The other certifying officer of TELUS International (Cda) Inc. and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the auditors of TELUS International (Cda) Inc. and the audit committee of the board of directors of TELUS International (Cda) Inc. (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (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 ability of TELUS International (Cda) Inc. 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 internal control over financial reporting of TELUS International (Cda) Inc.

Date: February 10, 2022

/s/ Jeffrey Puritt

CERTIFICATION OF THE FINANCIAL OFFICER

I, Vanessa Kanu, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of TELUS International (Cda) Inc.;
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 TELUS International (Cda) Inc. as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The other certifying officer of TELUS International (Cda) Inc. 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)) for TELUS International (Cda) Inc. 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 TELUS International (Cda) Inc., 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 financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures of TELUS International (Cda) Inc. 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 internal control over financial reporting of TELUS International (Cda) Inc. that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect internal control over financial reporting of TELUS International (Cda) Inc.
5. The other certifying officer of TELUS International (Cda) Inc. and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the auditors of TELUS International (Cda) Inc. and the audit committee of the board of directors of TELUS International (Cda) Inc. (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (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 ability of TELUS International (Cda) Inc. 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 internal control over financial reporting of TELUS International (Cda) Inc.

Date: February 10, 2022

/s/ Vanessa Kanu

**PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER CERTIFICATION
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Jeffrey Puritt, President and Chief Executive Officer of TELUS International (Cda) Inc., certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge:

(1) The Annual Report on Form 20-F of TELUS International (Cda) Inc. for the period ended December 31, 2021 (the “Report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of TELUS International (Cda) Inc.

Date: February 10, 2022

/s/ Jeffrey Puritt

**PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER CERTIFICATION
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Vanessa Kanu, Chief Financial Officer of TELUS International (Cda) Inc., hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge:

(1) The Annual Report on Form 20-F of TELUS International (Cda) Inc. for the period ended December 31, 2021 (the “Report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of TELUS International (Cda) Inc.

Date: February 10, 2022

/s/ Vanessa Kanu

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement No. 333-252685 on Form S-8 of our report dated February 10, 2022, relating to the financial statements of TELUS International (Cda) Inc. (the “Company”), appearing in this Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2021.

/s/ Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada

February 10, 2022



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