
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

Report of Foreign Private Issuer
Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16 of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of August 2016

Commission File Number 001-37400

Shopify Inc.

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

**150 Elgin Street, 8th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2P 1L4**

(Address of principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F:

Form 20-F **X** Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7):

DOCUMENTS INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS REPORT

Exhibit

- 99.1 Shopify Inc. – Interim Financial Statements for the Second Quarter ended June 30, 2016**
- 99.2 Shopify Inc. – Interim Management’s Discussion and Analysis for the Second Quarter ended June 30, 2016**
- 99.3 Shopify Inc. – Form 52-109F2 Certificate of Interim Filings by CEO (pursuant to Canadian regulations)**
- 99.4 Shopify Inc. – Form 52-109F2 Certificate of Interim Filings by CFO (pursuant to Canadian regulations)**

This Report on Form 6-K is incorporated by reference into the Registration Statement on Form S-8 of the Registrant, which was originally filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 29, 2015 (File No. 333-204568).

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: August 3, 2016

Shopify Inc.
(Registrant)
By: /s/ Joseph A. Frasca
Name: Joseph A. Frasca
Title: SVP & General Counsel



**Condensed Consolidated
Financial Statements**
(unaudited)
June 30, 2016

Shopify Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(unaudited)
Expressed in US \$000's except share amounts

	Note	As at	
		June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
		\$	\$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	68,140	110,070
Marketable securities	4	111,506	80,103
Trade and other receivables		9,092	6,089
Other current assets		7,135	6,203
		195,873	202,465
Long term assets			
Property and equipment		39,145	33,048
Intangible assets		6,789	5,826
Goodwill	11	9,302	2,373
		55,236	41,247
Total assets		251,109	243,712
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		32,258	23,689
Current portion of deferred revenue		16,464	12,726
Current portion of lease incentives		1,055	822
		49,777	37,237
Long term liabilities			
Deferred revenue		836	661
Lease incentives		11,745	10,497
		12,581	11,158
Commitments and contingencies	6		
Shareholders' equity			
Common stock, unlimited Class A subordinate voting shares authorized, 67,709,794 and 56,877,089 issued and outstanding; unlimited Class B multiple voting shares authorized, 14,073,423 and 23,212,769 issued and outstanding	8	235,645	231,452
Additional paid-in capital		18,187	11,719
Accumulated other comprehensive income	7	141	—
Accumulated deficit		(65,222)	(47,854)
Total shareholders' equity		188,751	195,317
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		251,109	243,712

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Shopify Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
(unaudited)

Expressed in US \$000's, except share and per share amounts

	Note	Three months ended		Six months ended	
		June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenues					
Subscription solutions		43,674	25,459	82,380	47,811
Merchant solutions		42,973	19,467	76,989	34,463
		86,647	44,926	159,369	82,274
Cost of revenues					
Subscription solutions		9,098	5,422	17,330	10,455
Merchant solutions		31,383	14,252	56,602	25,001
		40,481	19,674	73,932	35,456
Gross profit		46,166	25,252	85,437	46,818
Operating expenses					
Sales and marketing		29,413	16,091	57,421	29,631
Research and development		16,732	8,800	30,402	16,113
General and administrative		8,680	3,822	15,985	8,011
Total operating expenses		54,825	28,713	103,808	53,755
Loss from operations		(8,659)	(3,461)	(18,371)	(6,937)
Other income (expense)					
Interest income, net		231	30	434	41
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		(11)	135	569	(930)
		220	165	1,003	(889)
Net loss		(8,439)	(3,296)	(17,368)	(7,826)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax					
Unrealized gain (loss) on foreign exchange	7	(80)	—	141	—
Comprehensive loss		(8,519)	(3,296)	(17,227)	(7,826)
Basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to shareholders	9	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.17)
Weighted average shares used to compute basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to shareholders	9	81,349,248	53,040,539	80,918,872	46,230,413

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Shopify Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(unaudited)
Expressed in US \$000's except share amounts

	Convertible Preferred Shares		Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital \$	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income \$	Accumulated Deficit \$	Total \$
	Shares	Amount \$	Shares	Amount \$				
As at December 31, 2014	27,159,277	87,056	39,310,446	4,055	5,685	—	(29,064)	67,732
Exercise of stock options	—	—	341,150	396	(232)	—	—	164
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	3,024	—	—	3,024
Vesting of restricted shares	—	—	58,726	181	—	—	—	181
Issuance of Class A subordinate voting shares upon initial public offering, net of offering costs of \$14,284	—	—	8,855,000	136,251	—	—	—	136,251
Conversion of preferred shares to Class B multiple voting shares upon initial public offering	(27,159,277)	(87,056)	27,159,277	87,056	—	—	—	—
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7,826)	(7,826)
As at June 30, 2015	—	—	75,724,599	227,939	8,477	—	(36,890)	199,526
	Convertible Preferred Shares		Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital \$	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income \$	Accumulated Deficit \$	Total \$
	Shares	Amount \$	Shares	Amount \$				
As at December 31, 2015	—	—	80,089,858	231,452	11,719	—	(47,854)	195,317
Exercise of stock options	—	—	1,652,012	4,021	(2,189)	—	—	1,832
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	8,657	—	—	8,657
Vesting of restricted shares	—	—	41,347	172	—	—	—	172
Other comprehensive income, net	—	—	—	—	—	141	—	141
Net loss for the period	—	—	—	—	—	—	(17,368)	(17,368)
As at June 30, 2016	—	—	81,783,217	235,645	18,187	141	(65,222)	188,751

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Shopify Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(unaudited)
Expressed in US \$000's

	Note	Six months ended	
		June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
		\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss for the period		(17,368)	(7,826)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Amortization and depreciation		5,834	3,125
Stock-based compensation		8,375	2,830
Vesting of restricted shares		172	181
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss		(1,161)	1,036
Change in lease incentives		1,481	1,600
Change in deferred revenue		3,913	2,982
Changes in non-cash working capital items	10	4,959	6,738
Net cash provided by operating activities		6,205	10,666
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of marketable securities		(81,393)	(45,686)
Maturity of marketable securities		49,457	11,196
Acquisitions of property and equipment		(10,057)	(5,219)
Acquisitions of intangible assets		(1,256)	(1,813)
Acquisition of business (net of cash acquired)	11	(7,969)	—
Net cash used in investing activities		(51,218)	(41,522)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from initial public offering, net of issuance costs		—	136,251
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options		1,832	164
Net cash provided by financing activities		1,832	136,415
Effect of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents		1,251	(844)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(41,930)	104,715
Cash and cash equivalents – Beginning of Period		110,070	41,953
Cash and cash equivalents – End of Period		68,140	146,668
Supplemental non-cash items			
	10		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Shopify Inc.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)

Expressed in US \$000's except share and per share amounts

1. Nature of Business

Shopify Inc. (“Shopify” or “the Company”) was incorporated as a Canadian corporation on September 28, 2004. The Company’s mission is to make commerce better for everyone. The Company provides the leading cloud-based, fully-integrated, multi-channel commerce platform designed for small and medium-sized businesses. Using a single interface, the Company’s merchants can design, set up and manage their business across multiple sales channels, including web and mobile storefronts, social media storefronts and physical retail locations. The Company’s platform provides merchants with a single view of their business and customers across all of their sales channels and enables them to manage products and inventory, process orders and payments, ship orders, build customer relationships and leverage analytics and reporting. The Company’s platform is engineered to enterprise-level standards and functionality while being designed for simplicity.

The Company’s headquarters and principal place of business are in Ottawa, Canada.

Initial Public Offering

In May 2015, the Company completed its initial public offering, or IPO, in which it issued and sold 8,855,000 Class A subordinate voting shares at a public offering price of \$17.00 per share (including the 1,155,000 Class A subordinate voting shares purchased by the underwriters pursuant to the exercise of the over-allotment option). The Company received net proceeds of \$136,251 after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of \$10,537 and other offering expenses of \$3,747. Immediately prior to consummation of the IPO, all of the then-outstanding common shares were redesignated as an aggregate of 39,780,952 Class B multiple voting shares, and upon consummation of the IPO, all of the then-outstanding convertible preferred stock automatically converted into an aggregate of 27,159,277 Class B multiple voting shares.

2. Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its directly and indirectly wholly owned subsidiaries: Shopify Payments (Canada) Inc., incorporated in Canada; Shopify International Limited, incorporated in Ireland; Shopify (Australia) Pty Ltd., incorporated in Australia; Shopify Capital Inc., incorporated in the state of Virginia in the United States; and the following United States subsidiaries each incorporated in Delaware: Shopify (USA) Inc., formerly Kit CRM Inc., Shopify Payments (USA) Inc., Shopify Data Processing (USA) Inc. and Shopify Holdings (USA) Inc. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company have been presented in United States dollars (USD) and have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”), including the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) regarding financial reporting. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations.

In the opinion of the Company, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of its financial position, results of operations and comprehensive loss, cash flows and changes in shareholders’ equity for the interim periods. The financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2015. The unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2015 was derived from the audited annual financial statements, but does not contain all of the footnote disclosures from the annual financial statements.

The results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full fiscal year.

Shopify Inc.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)

Expressed in US \$000's except share and per share amounts

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements follow the same accounting policies as the most recent annual consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

Merchant Cash Advances

The Company offers a Merchant Cash Advance ("MCA") program to eligible merchants. The Company applies underwriting criteria prior to purchasing the eligible merchant's future receivables to help ensure collectibility. Under the MCA program, the Company purchases a designated amount of future receivables at a discount. The purchase price is paid to the merchant at the time the MCA is entered into, and the merchant remits a fixed percentage of their daily sales until the outstanding balance has been remitted. As cash remittances are collected by the Company, a portion is recognized ratably as a reduction to the merchants receivable balance, and a portion is recognized ratably as merchant solutions revenue.

Business Combinations

The Company follows the acquisition method to account for business combinations in accordance with ASC 805, Business Combinations. The acquisition method of accounting requires that assets acquired and liabilities assumed be recorded at their fair values on the date of a business acquisition. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value is recorded as goodwill. Separately recognized transactions associated with business combinations are expensed subsequent to the acquisition date.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements, in accordance with U.S. GAAP, requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant items that are subject to estimation and assumptions include: estimates related to contingencies and refundable tax credits; provision for uncollectible receivables related to Merchant Cash Advances; chargebacks on Shopify Payments transactions that are unrecoverable from merchants; recoverability of deferred tax assets; fair values of assets and liabilities acquired in business combinations; capitalization of software development costs; estimated useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets; estimates relating to the recoverability of lease inducements; and assumptions used when employing the Black-Scholes valuation model to estimate the fair value of shares and stock-based awards. Actual results may differ from the estimates made by management.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company's cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, trade and other receivables, and foreign exchange forward contracts subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk. Management mitigates this risk associated with cash and cash equivalents by making deposits and entering into foreign exchange forward contracts only with large Canadian and United States banks and financial institutions that are considered to be highly credit worthy. Management mitigates the risks associated with marketable securities by complying with its investment policy, which stipulates minimum rating requirements, maximum investment exposures and maximum maturities. Due to the Company's diversified merchant base, there is no particular concentration of credit risk related to the Company's trade receivables. Trade and other receivables are monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure timely collection of amounts. There are no receivables from individual merchants accounting for 10% or more of revenues or receivables .

Shopify Inc.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)

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Interest Rate Risk

Certain of the Company's cash equivalents and marketable securities earn interest. The Company's trade and other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and lease liabilities do not bear interest. The Company is not exposed to material interest rate risk.

Foreign Exchange Risk, Derivatives and Hedging

The Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk is primarily related to fluctuations between the Canadian dollar and the United States dollar. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations on the revaluation of foreign currency assets and liabilities. The Company may use foreign exchange derivative products to manage the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations. By their nature, derivative financial instruments involve risk, including the credit risk related to non-performance by counter parties.

Cash Flow Hedges

The Company's foreign exchange forward contracts are designated as cash flow hedges consisting of foreign currency forecasted revenue, cost of revenue and operating expenses. By their nature, derivative financial instruments involve risk, including the credit risk of non-performance by counter parties. The Company may hold foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate the risk of future foreign exchange rate volatility related to future Canadian dollar denominated costs and current and future obligations.

Our foreign currency forward contracts generally have maturities of twelve months or less. The critical terms match method is used when the key terms of the hedging instrument and that of the hedged item are aligned; therefore, the changes in fair value of the forward contracts are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI"). The effective portion of the gain or loss on each forward contract is reported as a component of AOCI and reclassified into earnings to either revenue, cost of revenue, or operating expense in the same period, or periods, during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. The ineffective portion of the gains or losses, if any, is recorded immediately in other income (expense), net.

For hedges that do not qualify for the critical terms match method of accounting, a formal assessment is performed to verify that derivatives used in hedging transactions continue to be highly effective in offsetting the changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedged item. Hedge accounting is discontinued if a derivative ceases to be highly effective, matures, is terminated or sold, if a hedged forecasted transaction is no longer probable of occurring, or if the Company removes the derivative's hedge designation. For discontinued cash flow hedges, the accumulated gain or loss on the derivative remains in AOCI and is reclassified into earnings in the period in which the previously hedged forecasted transaction impacts earnings or is no longer probable of occurring.

In addition, the Company has a master netting agreement with each of our counterparties, which permits net settlement of multiple, separate derivative contracts with a single payment. The Company has elected to present its derivative instruments on a net basis in the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Pronouncements Adopted in the Year

In May 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued ASU 2015-07, "Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value Per Share (or Its Equivalent)", which amends ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement. The standard removes the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient and removes certain related disclosure requirements. The amendment is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. The adoption of this standard eliminated the requirement to disclose investments measured at Net Asset Value per Share in the fair value hierarchy table.

Shopify Inc.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)

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Recent Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-9 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers.” The new accounting standards update requires an entity to apply a five step model to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods and services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services, as well as a cohesive set of disclosure requirements that would result in an entity providing comprehensive information about the nature, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity’s contracts with customers. In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued ASU No. 2016-08, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)”, updating the implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations in the new revenue recognition standard. This update clarifies that an entity is a principal if it controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to a customer. The update also includes indicators to assist an entity in determining whether it controls a specified good or service before it is transferred to the customer. In May 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-12, “Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients”, which provides clarification on how to assess collectibility, present sales taxes, treat non-cash consideration, and account for completed and modified contracts at the time of transition. ASU 2016-12 also clarifies that an entity retrospectively applying the guidance in Topic 606 is not required to disclose the effect of the accounting change in the period of adoption. All accounting standard updates become effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted starting January 1, 2017. The Company is currently assessing the impact the adoption of these standards will have on the consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued ASU No. 2016-02, "Leases", which requires a lessee to record a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability, initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months, as well as the disclosure of key information about leasing arrangements. The standard requires recognition in the statement of operations of a single lease cost, calculated so that the cost of the lease is allocated over the lease term, generally on a straight-line basis. This standard also requires classification of all cash payments within operating activities in the statement of cash flows. A modified retrospective transition approach is required for operating leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements, with certain practical expedients available. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard.

In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued ASU No. 2016-09 "Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting", which simplifies the accounting for stock based compensation, including forfeitures and the classification of employee taxes paid on the statement of cash flows. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard.

Shopify Inc.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)

Expressed in US \$000's except share and per share amounts

4. Financial Instruments

As of June 30, 2016, the Company's financial instruments, measured at fair value on a recurring basis, were as follows:

	Amount at Fair Value \$	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$
Assets:				
Cash equivalents:				
U.S. term deposits	1,250	1,250	—	—
Marketable securities:				
U.S. federal bonds	32,742	32,742	—	—
Corporate bonds	78,790	—	78,790	—
Derivatives:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	141	—	141	—

All cash equivalents and marketable securities mature within one year of the consolidated balance sheet date.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company's financial instruments, measured at fair value on a recurring basis, were as follows:

	Amount at Fair Value \$	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$
Assets:				
Cash equivalents:				
U.S. term deposits	21,259	21,259	—	—
Marketable securities:				
U.S. federal bonds	35,970	35,970	—	—
Corporate bonds	44,028	—	44,028	—
Derivatives:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	—	—	—	—

As at June 30, 2016 the Company held foreign exchange forward contracts to convert USD into CAD to fund a portion of its operations. The fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts and corporate bonds was based upon Level 2 inputs, which included period-end mid-market quotations for each underlying contract as calculated by the financial institution with which the Company has transacted. The quotations are based on bid/ask quotations and represent the discounted future settlement amounts based on current market rates. There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 and 3 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. As at December 31, 2015 the Company did not hold any foreign exchange forward contracts.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging

In March 2016, the Company implemented a hedging program to mitigate the impact of foreign currency fluctuations on future cash flows and earnings. The Company entered into foreign exchange forward contracts with certain financial institutions and designated those hedges as cash flow hedges. As of June 30, 2016, \$141 of unrealized gains related to the effective portion of changes in the fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges were included in accumulated other comprehensive income and other current assets on the balance sheet. The Company expects to reclassify \$141 from accumulated other

Shopify Inc.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
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comprehensive loss into earnings over the next twelve months associated with its cash flow hedges. In the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, \$252 and \$582, respectively, of realized gains related to the maturity of foreign exchange forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges were included in operating expenses. Under the current hedging program, the Company is hedging payroll and facilities costs.

The Company's foreign exchange forward contracts had a total notional value of \$73,265 as of June 30, 2016 and have maturities of twelve months or less. There were no derivative assets or liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2015.

All derivatives have been designated as hedging instruments. There were no gains or losses on derivative instruments for the six months ended June 30, 2015.

5. Credit Facilities

In March 2015, the Company entered into a credit facility with Silicon Valley Bank, which provides for a \$25,000 revolving line of credit bearing interest at the U.S. prime rate, as published by the Wall Street Journal plus or minus 25 basis points per annum, dependent on the Company's adjusted quick ratio. As at June 30, 2016 the effective rate was 3.25%. The credit facility was renewed on March 11, 2016, has a maturity date of March 10, 2017, and is collateralized by substantially all of the Company's assets, but excluding the Company's intellectual property, which is subject to a negative pledge. As of June 30, 2016, no amounts have been drawn under this credit facility and the Company is in compliance with all of the covenants contained therein.

6. Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Leases

The Company leases space for its offices in Ottawa, Toronto and Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, and San Francisco, California, United States. Rent expense was \$2,020 and \$1,737 for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively; and \$3,873 and \$3,022 for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Amounts of minimum future annual rental payments under non-cancellable operating leases in each of the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Amount \$
Remainder of 2016	3,922
2017	9,552
2018	9,806
2019	13,195
2020	13,328
Thereafter	82,540
Total future minimum lease payments	132,343

Shopify Inc.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
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7. Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The following table summarizes the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income, which is reported as a component of shareholders' equity, for the six months ended June 30, 2016 :

	Gains and Losses on Cash Flow Hedges
	\$
Beginning balance, at January 1, 2016	—
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	723
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(582)
Net current-period other comprehensive income	141
Ending balance, June 30, 2016	141

8. Shareholders' Equity

Convertible Preferred Shares

Upon the completion of the Company's IPO, all of the then outstanding convertible preferred shares were converted into 27,159,277 Class B multiple voting shares.

Common Stock Authorized

Immediately prior to the completion of the Company's IPO, all of the then outstanding 39,780,952 common shares were redesignated as Class B multiple voting shares. The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Class A subordinate voting shares and an unlimited number of Class B multiple voting shares. The Class A subordinate voting shares have one vote per share and the Class B multiple voting shares have 10 votes per share.

Preferred Shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of preferred shares issuable in series. Each series of preferred shares shall consist of such number of shares and having such rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions as may be determined by the Company's Board of Directors prior to the issuance thereof. Holders of preferred shares, except as otherwise provided in the terms specific to a series of preferred shares or as required by law, will not be entitled to vote at meetings of holders of shares.

Stock-Based Compensation

As at June 30, 2016 there were 4,495,280 shares reserved for issuance under the Company's Stock Option Plan and LTIP.

Shopify Inc.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)

Expressed in US \$000's except share and per share amounts

The following table summarizes the stock option and RSU award activities under the Company's share-based compensation plans for the six months ended June 30, 2016 :

	Shares Subject to Options Outstanding					Outstanding RSUs	
	Number of Options ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$	Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value ⁽²⁾ \$	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value \$	Outstanding RSUs	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value \$
December 31, 2015	11,204,026	3.65	6.99	248,119	—	428,566	32.19
Stock options granted	1,087,042	24.55	—	—	12.74	—	—
Stock options exercised	(1,652,012)	1.11	—	—	—	—	—
Stock options forfeited	(183,041)	12.71	—	—	—	—	—
RSUs granted	—	—	—	—	—	1,416,838	24.42
RSUs settled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RSUs forfeited	—	—	—	—	—	(29,995)	29.39
June 30, 2016	<u>10,456,015</u>	6.07	6.88	258,141	—	<u>1,815,409</u>	26.17
Stock options exercisable as of June 30, 2016	<u>6,327,765</u>	1.44	5.75	185,519			

(1) As at June 30, 2016 8,767,885 of the outstanding stock options were granted under the Company's Legacy Option Plan and are exercisable for Class B multiple voting shares, and 1,688,130 of the outstanding stock options were granted under the Company's Stock Option Plan and are exercisable for Class A subordinate voting shares.

(2) The aggregate intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the closing market price and exercise price on June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 .

The following table illustrates the classification of stock-based compensation expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss, which includes both stock-based compensation and restricted share-based compensation expense.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost of revenues	129	72	234	131
Sales and marketing	942	182	1,506	356
Research and development	3,035	826	5,066	1,605
General and administrative	980	491	1,741	919
	<u>5,086</u>	<u>1,571</u>	<u>8,547</u>	<u>3,011</u>

9. Earnings per Share

The Company applies the two-class method to calculate its basic and diluted net loss per share as both classes of its voting shares are participating securities with equal participation rights and are entitled to receive dividends on a share for share basis.

Shopify Inc.
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The following table summarizes the reconciliation of the basic weighted average number of shares outstanding and the diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Basic and diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	81,349,248	53,040,539	80,918,872	46,230,413
The following items have been excluded from the diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding because they are anti-dilutive:				
Stock options	10,456,015	15,157,970	10,456,015	15,157,970
Restricted share units	1,815,409	—	1,815,409	—
Restricted shares	6,891	89,588	6,891	89,588
	<u>12,278,315</u>	<u>15,247,558</u>	<u>12,278,315</u>	<u>15,247,558</u>

In the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Company was in a loss position and therefore diluted loss per share is equal to basic loss per share.

10. Supplemental Cash Flow Information Items

The following table presents the changes in non-cash working capital items.

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	\$	\$
Trade and other receivables	(2,274)	3,716
Other current assets	(787)	(1,459)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	8,020	4,481
	<u>4,959</u>	<u>6,738</u>

The following table provides supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities.

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	\$	\$
Acquired property and equipment remaining unpaid	1,099	1,975
Capitalized stock-based compensation	282	195

11. Business Acquisition

On April 18, 2016, the Company completed the acquisition of Kit CRM Inc. ("Kit"), a virtual marketing assistant that leverages messaging to help businesses market their online stores. The Company acquired 100 percent of the outstanding shares of Kit in exchange for purchase consideration of \$8,254 in cash. The transaction was accounted for as a business combination. The operations of Kit CRM Inc. have been consolidated into the Company's results as of the acquisition date, and the amount of Kit's revenue and losses included in the Company's consolidated condensed income statement for the three and six-month period ended June 30, 2016 are immaterial.

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(unaudited)

Expressed in US \$000's except share and per share amounts

The following table summarizes the consideration paid for Kit and the amounts of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed recognized at the acquisition date:

	Amount \$
Cash consideration	8,254
Recognized amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed:	
Acquired technology	1,071
Net closing working capital	254
Goodwill	6,929

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	June 30, 2016 \$	December 31, 2015 \$
Balance, beginning of the period	2,373	2,373
Increase related to acquisitions	6,929	—
Balance, end of the period	9,302	2,373

The acquired intangible, the Kit App, which was valued at \$1,071 using a discounted cash flows methodology, is being amortized over 2 years. Goodwill from the Kit acquisition is primarily attributable to expected synergies as the Company supports the growing trend towards conversational commerce, supporting the continued growth of gross merchants' volume by enhancing the Company's merchants marketing capabilities, and the acquisition of an assembled workforce. None of the goodwill recognized is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

12. Comparative Figures

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

August 3, 2016

In this Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) we explain Shopify's results of operations and cash flows for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and our financial position as of June 30, 2016. You should read this MD&A together with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes for the same period. You should also refer to the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015. Additional information regarding Shopify, including our annual report on Form 20-F, is available on our website at www.shopify.com, or at www.sedar.com and www.sec.gov.

Our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). All amounts are in U.S. dollars except where otherwise indicated.

Our MD&A is intended to enable readers to gain an understanding of Shopify's results of operations, cash flows and financial position. To do so, we provide information and analysis comparing our results of operations, cash flows and financial position for the current quarter with the same period from the preceding fiscal year. We also provide analysis and commentary that we believe will help investors assess our future prospects. In addition, we provide "forward-looking statements" that are not historical facts, but that are based on our current estimates, beliefs and assumptions and which are subject to known and unknown important risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations. Forward-looking statements are intended to assist readers in understanding managements' expectations as of the date of this MD&A and may not be suitable for other purposes. See "Forward-looking statements" below.

In this MD&A, references to our "solutions" means the combination of products and services that we offer to merchants, and references to "our merchants" as of a particular date means the total number of unique shops that are paying for a subscription to our platform. Unless the context requires otherwise, references in this MD&A to "Shopify", "we", "us", "our", or "the Company" include Shopify Inc. and all of its subsidiaries.

Forward-looking statements

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements under the provisions of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation.

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by words such as "may", "might", "will", "should", "could", "expects", "intends", "plans", "anticipates", "believes", "estimates", "predicts", "projects", "potential", "continue", or the negative of these terms or other similar words. In addition, any statements or information that refer to expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, performance or other characterizations of future events or circumstances, including any underlying assumptions, are forward-looking. In particular, forward-looking statements in this MD&A include, but are not limited to, statements about:

- the achievement of advances in, and expansion of, our platform and our solutions;
- the intended growth of our business and making investments to drive future growth;
- our ability to generate revenue while controlling costs and expenses;
- our ability to increase sales to our merchants;
- our belief that our business may become more seasonal in the future, and that historical patterns may not be a reliable indicator of our future performance;
- our expectation that the cost of subscription solutions will increase;

- our expectation that the cost of merchant solutions will increase;
- our expectation that our subscription solutions gross margin percentage will fluctuate modestly;
- our expectation that our gross margin percentage on merchant solutions will stabilize in the short term, and increase in the longer term;
- our expectation that our additional higher-margin merchant solutions offerings, such as Shopify Shipping and Shopify Capital will become a larger component of our merchant solutions revenue;
- our plan to continue to expand sales and marketing efforts, including adding outbound sales personnel and expanding our marketing activities;
- our expectation that sales and marketing expenses will increase, but will decrease as a percentage of total revenues;
- our expectation that research and development expenses will increase, but will decrease as a percentage of total revenues;
- our expectation that general and administrative expenses will increase, but will decrease as a percentage of total revenues;
- our belief that we have sufficient liquidity to meet our current and planned financial obligations; and,
- potential selective acquisitions and investments.

The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are based on our management's perception of historic trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other assumptions that management believes are appropriate in the circumstances, which include, but are not limited to:

- our ability to attract new merchants;
- our ability to retain merchants as they grow their businesses on our platform;
- our ability to increase revenues from both new and existing merchants;
- assumptions about the growth of our merchants' revenues;
- our ability to reach economies of scale;
- our ability to offer more sales channels that can connect to the platform;
- our ability to develop new, higher-margin solutions to extend the functionality of our platform;
- assumptions as to the mix of subscription plans that our merchants select;
- assumptions as to the timing of infrastructure expansion projects;
- our ability to predict future commerce trends and technology;
- our ability to enhance our ecosystem and partner programs;
- our ability to provide a high level of merchant service and support;
- our ability to hire, retain and motivate qualified personnel;
- our expectations on future costs of compliance associated with being a public company;
- our future expenses and financing requirements;
- our ability to protect against currency, interest rate and inflation risks; and
- our critical accounting policies and estimates.

Factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations may include, but are not limited to, risks and uncertainties that are discussed in greater detail in the "Risk Factors" section of our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2015 and elsewhere in this MD&A, including but not limited to risks relating to:

- our rapid growth and managing our growth;
- we have a history of losses and we may be unable to achieve profitability;
- our limited operating history in a new and developing market;
- our ability to innovate;
- a denial of service attack or security breach;
- payments processed through Shopify Payments;
- our reliance on a single supplier to provide the technology we offer through Shopify Payments;
- the security of personally identifiable information we store relating to merchants and their customers;
- serious software errors or defects;

- exchange rate fluctuations may negatively affect our results of operations;
- we may be unable to achieve or maintain data transmission capacity;
- our growth depends in part on the success of our strategic relationships with third parties;
- if we fail to maintain a consistently high level of customer service;
- the limited number of data centers we use;
- if our solutions do not operate as effectively when accessed through mobile devices;
- changes to technologies used in our platform or new versions or upgrades of operating systems and internet browsers;
- the impact of worldwide economic conditions, including the resulting effect on spending by small and medium-sized businesses ("SMBs");
- we may be subject to claims by third-parties of intellectual property infringement;
- we may be unable to obtain, maintain and protect our intellectual property rights and proprietary information or prevent third-parties from making unauthorized use of our technology;
- our use of "open source" software;
- if we are unable to generate traffic to our website through search engines and social networking sites;
- if we fail to effectively maintain, promote and enhance our brand;
- if we are unable to hire, retain and motivate qualified personnel;
- we are dependent on the continued services and performance of our senior management and other key employees;
- activities of merchants or the content of their shops;
- seasonal fluctuations;
- international sales and the use of our platform in various countries;
- changes to third-party apps and themes, or if we fail to provide desirable third-party apps and themes;
- our reliance on computer hardware, software licensed from and services rendered by third-parties, sometimes by a single-source supplier;
- we may not be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors;
- our lack of history with our solutions or pricing models;
- acquisitions and investments;
- provisions of our debt instruments;
- the possible need to raise additional funds to pursue our growth strategy or continue our operations;
- unanticipated changes in effective tax rates or adverse outcomes resulting from examination of our income or other tax returns;
- new tax laws could be enacted or existing laws could be applied to us or our merchants;
- if we are required to collect state and local business taxes and sales and use taxes in additional jurisdictions;
- our tax carryforwards;
- our dependence upon consumers' and merchants' willingness to use the internet for commerce;
- challenges in expanding into new geographic regions; and
- our reported financial results may be materially and adversely affected by changes in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Although we believe that the plans, intentions, expectations, assumptions and strategies reflected in our forward-looking statements are reasonable, these statements relate to future events or our future financial performance, and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which are, in some cases, beyond our control. If one or more of these risks or uncertainties occur, or if our underlying assumptions prove to be incorrect, actual results may vary significantly from those implied or projected by the forward-looking statements. No forward-looking statement is a guarantee of future results. You should read this MD&A and the documents that we reference in this MD&A completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from any future results expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements in this MD&A represent our views as of the date of this MD&A. We anticipate that subsequent events and developments may cause our views to change. However, while we may elect to update these forward-looking statements at some point in the future, we have no current intention of doing so except to the extent required by applicable law. Therefore, these forward-looking statements do not represent our views as of any date other than the date of this MD&A.

Overview

Shopify provides the leading cloud-based, multi-channel commerce platform designed for small and medium-sized businesses. Merchants use our software to run their business across all of their sales channels, including web and mobile storefronts, social media storefronts, and physical retail locations. As the number of channels over which merchants transact continues to expand, the importance of a multi-channel platform that is both fully integrated and easy to use increases. The Shopify platform provides merchants with a single view of their business and customers across all of their sales channels and enables them to manage products and inventory, process orders and payments, ship orders, build customer relationships and leverage analytics and reporting all from one integrated back office. Commerce transacted over mobile devices continues to grow more rapidly than desktop transactions. For several years Shopify has focused on enabling mobile commerce and our merchants will soon be able to offer their customers the ability to quickly and securely check out by using Android Pay or Apple Pay on the web. Using Shopify Mobile, our iPhone and Android application, merchants have the ability to track and manage their business on the go. The Shopify platform has been engineered to enterprise-level standards and functionality while being designed for simplicity and ease-of-use. We have also designed our platform with a robust technical infrastructure able to manage large spikes in traffic and an application ecosystem to integrate additional functionality. We are constantly innovating and enhancing our platform, with our continuously deployed, multi-tenant architecture ensuring all of our merchants are always using the latest technology.

A rich ecosystem of app developers, theme designers and other partners has evolved around the Shopify platform. With over 9,000 active partners referring merchants over the last 12 months, we have built a strong, symbiotic relationship with our partners that continues to grow. We believe this ecosystem has grown in part due to the platform's functionality, which is highly extensible and can be expanded through our application program interface ("API") and the more than 1,500 apps available in the Shopify App Store. This ecosystem helps drive the growth of our merchant base, which in turn further accelerates growth of the ecosystem.

Our mission is to make commerce better for everyone, and we believe we can help merchants of nearly all sizes and retail verticals realize their potential. While our platform can scale to meet the needs of larger merchants, we focus on selling to SMBs. As of June 30, 2016, we had more than 300,000 merchants from approximately 150 countries using our platform. In the six months ended June 30, 2016, our platform processed Gross Merchandise Volume ("GMV") of \$6.0 billion, representing an increase of 104.1% from the six months ended June 30, 2015.

Our business has experienced rapid growth. During the six months ended June 30, 2016 our total revenue was \$159.4 million, an increase of 93.7% versus the six months ended June 30, 2015. Our business model has two revenue streams: a recurring subscription component we call subscription solutions and a merchant success-based component we call merchant solutions.

In the six months ended June 30, 2016, subscription solutions revenues accounted for 51.7% of our total revenues (58.1% in the six months ended June 30, 2015). We offer a range of plans that increase in price depending on additional features and economic considerations. We also offer Shopify Plus, which caters to merchants with higher-volume sales and offers additional functionality, scalability and support requirements. Nestle, Boeing, Budweiser, Kanye and Redbull are among the more than 1,000 Shopify Plus merchants seeking a reliable, cost-effective and scalable commerce solution. The flexibility of our pricing plans is designed to help our merchants grow in a cost-effective manner and to provide more advanced features and support as their business needs evolve.

Revenue from subscription solutions is generated through the sale of subscriptions to our platform as well as from the sale of themes, apps and the registration of domain names. Our merchants typically enter into monthly subscription plans, so we do not believe deferred revenue is an accurate indicator of future revenue. Instead, we believe Monthly Recurring Revenue ("MRR") is most closely correlated with the long-term value of our merchant relationships. Subscription solutions revenues increased from \$47.8 million in the six months ended June 30, 2015 to \$82.4 million in the six months ended June 30, 2016, representing an increase of 72.3%. As of June 30, 2016, MRR totaled \$14.4 million, representing an increase of 69.8% relative to MRR at June 30, 2015.

We offer a variety of merchant solutions that are designed to add value to our merchants and augment our subscription solutions. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, merchant solutions revenues accounted for 48.3% of total revenues (41.9% in the six months ended June 30, 2015). We principally generate merchant solutions revenues from payment processing fees from Shopify Payments. Shopify Payments is a fully integrated payment processing service that allows our merchants to accept and process payment cards online and offline. As a result of the launch of Shopify Payments in August 2013, we have seen significant growth in the revenues generated from our merchant solutions. In addition to payment processing fees from Shopify Payments, we also generate merchant solutions revenue from transaction fees, Shopify Shipping, Shopify Capital, referral fees from partners, and sales of point-of-sale ("POS") hardware. Our merchant solutions revenues are directionally correlated with the level of GMV that our merchants process through our platform. Merchant solutions revenues increased from \$34.5 million in the six months ended June 30, 2015, to \$77.0 million in the six months ended June 30, 2016, representing an increase of 123.4%.

Our business model is driven by our ability to attract new merchants, retain existing merchants and increase sales to both new and existing merchants. The total number of merchants using our platform grew from more than 243,000 as of December 31, 2015 to more than 300,000 as of June 30, 2016. As at June 30, 2016, our merchants were disbursed as follows: United States of America, 59%; United Kingdom, 10%; Canada, 7%; Australia, 7%; and the Rest of the World, which represents approximately 150 countries, 17%. Our merchants represent a wide array of retail verticals and business sizes and no single merchant has ever represented more than five percent of our total revenues in a single reporting period. We believe that our future success is dependent on many factors, including our ability to expand our merchant base, retain merchants as they grow their businesses on our platform, offer more sales channels that can connect to the platform, develop new solutions to extend the functionality of our platform, enhance our ecosystem and partner programs, provide a high level of merchant service and support, and hire, retain and motivate qualified personnel. As of June 30, 2016, Shopify had more than 1,500 employees and consultants.

We have focused on rapidly growing our business and plan to continue making investments to drive future growth. We believe that our investments will increase our revenue base, improve the retention of this base and strengthen our ability to increase sales to our merchants. If we are unable to achieve our revenue growth objectives, we may not be able to achieve profitability.

Key Performance Indicators

Key performance indicators that we use to evaluate our business, measure our performance, identify trends affecting our business, formulate financial projections and make strategic decisions include Monthly Recurring Revenue ("MRR") and Gross Merchandise Volume ("GMV"). Our key performance indicators may be calculated in a manner different than similar key performance indicators used by other companies.

The following table sets forth the key performance indicators that we use to evaluate our business for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Monthly Recurring Revenue	\$ 14,435	\$ 8,500	\$ 14,435	\$ 8,500
Gross Merchandise Volume	\$ 3,366,699	\$ 1,634,571	\$ 6,038,500	\$ 2,958,653

Monthly Recurring Revenue

We calculate MRR at the end of each period by multiplying the number of merchants who have subscription plans with us at the period end date by the average monthly subscription plan fee in effect on the last day of that period, assuming they maintain their subscription plans the following month. MRR allows us to average our various pricing plans and billing periods into a single, consistent number that we can track over time. We also analyze the factors that make up MRR, specifically the number of paying merchants using our platform and changes in our average revenue earned from subscription plan fees per paying merchant. In addition, we use MRR to forecast monthly, quarterly and annual

subscription plan revenue which makes up the majority of our subscriptions solutions revenue. We had \$14.4 million of MRR as at June 30, 2016 .

Gross Merchandise Volume

GMV is the total dollar value of orders processed through our platform in the period, net of refunds, and inclusive of shipping and handling, duty and value-added taxes. GMV does not represent revenue earned by us. However, the volume of GMV processed through our platform is an indicator of the success of our merchants and the strength of our platform. Our merchant solutions revenues are also directionally correlated with the level of GMV processed through our platform. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 , we processed GMV of \$3.4 billion and \$6.0 billion , respectively.

Factors Affecting the Comparability of our Results

Change in Revenue Mix

Within our merchant solutions offerings, we introduced Shopify Payments in the United States in August 2013, in Canada in September 2013, in the United Kingdom in November 2014 and in Australia in November 2015. As a result of introducing Shopify Payments, our revenues from merchant solutions and associated costs have increased significantly. Merchant solutions are intended to supplement subscription solutions by providing additional value to our merchants and increasing their use of our platform. Gross profit margins on merchant solutions are typically lower than on subscription solutions due to the associated third-party costs of providing these solutions. As a result, the introduction of Shopify Payments and the resultant shift in the mix of revenue sources has affected our overall gross margin percentage. More specifically, while our total revenues have increased in recent periods, principally as a result of introducing Shopify Payments, our overall gross margin percentage has decreased in these periods. Although Shopify Payments is inherently a lower gross margin solution, we view this revenue stream as beneficial to our operating margins as Shopify Payments requires significantly less sales and marketing and research and development expense than Shopify's core subscription business as the product is used by existing merchants already on the Shopify platform. The product is also designed to drive higher retention among merchant subscribers.

Seasonality

Our merchant solutions revenues are directionally correlated with the level of GMV that our merchants process through our platform. Our merchants typically process additional GMV during the holiday season. As a result, we have historically generated higher merchant solutions revenues in our fourth quarter than in other quarters. While we believe that this seasonality has affected and will continue to affect our quarterly results, our rapid growth has largely masked seasonal trends to date. As a result of the continued growth of our merchant solutions offerings, we believe that our business may become more seasonal in the future and that historical patterns in our business may not be a reliable indicator of our future performance.

Foreign Currency Fluctuations

While most of our revenues are denominated in U.S. dollars, a significant portion of our operating expenses are incurred in Canadian dollars. As a result, our results of operations will be adversely impacted by an increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar. In addition, a portion of Shopify Payments revenue is based on the local currency of the country in which the applicable merchant is located and these transactions expose us to currency fluctuations to the extent non-U.S. dollar based payment processing and other merchant solutions revenues increase.

Key Components of Results of Operations

Revenues

We derive revenues from subscription solutions and merchant solutions.

Subscription Solutions

We principally generate subscription solutions revenues through the sale of subscriptions to our platform. We also generate associated subscription solutions revenues from the sale of themes, apps and registration of domain names.

We offer subscription plans with various price points, from entry level plans to Shopify Plus, a plan for merchants with higher-volume sales and additional functionality, scalability and support requirements. Our subscription plans typically have a one-month term, although a small number of our merchants have annual or multi-year subscription terms. Subscription terms automatically renew unless notice of cancellation is provided in advance. Most merchants purchase subscription plans directly from us, although a small number of subscription plans are purchased through third-parties with whom we have reseller agreements in place. Where we contract directly with the merchant, subscription fees are paid to us at the start of the applicable subscription period, regardless of the length of the subscription period. As subscription fees are received in advance of providing the related services, we record deferred revenue on our consolidated balance sheet for the unearned revenue and recognize revenue ratably over the related subscription period. These subscription fees are non-refundable. Where we have reseller agreements in place, we bill the reseller for eligible merchants on a monthly basis and do not record deferred revenues on our consolidated balance sheet in connection with these subscriptions.

We also generate additional subscription solutions revenues from merchants that have subscription plans with us through the sale of themes, apps and the registration of domain names. Revenues from the sale of themes and apps are recognized at the time of the transaction. The right to use domain names is sold separately and is recognized on a ratable basis over the contractual term, which is typically an annual term. Revenues from the sale of apps are recognized net of amounts attributable to the third-party app developers, while revenues from the sale of themes and domains are recognized on a gross basis. Revenues from the sale of themes, apps and the registration of domain names have been classified within subscription solutions on the basis that they are typically sold at the time the merchant enters into the subscription arrangement or because they are charged on a recurring basis.

Merchant Solutions

We generate merchant solutions revenues from payment processing fees from Shopify Payments, transaction fees, Shopify Shipping, Shopify Capital, referral fees from partners, and sales of POS hardware.

The significant majority of merchant solutions revenues are generated from Shopify Payments. Revenue from processing payments is recognized at the time of the transaction. For Shopify Payments transactions, fees are determined based in part on a percentage of the dollar amount processed plus a per transaction fee, where applicable.

For subscription plans where the merchant does not sign up for Shopify Payments, we typically charge a transaction fee based on a percentage of GMV processed. We bill our merchants for transaction fees at the end of a 30-day billing cycle or when predetermined billing thresholds are surpassed and any fees that have not been billed are accrued as an unbilled receivable at the end of the reporting period.

Shopify Shipping was launched in the United States in September 2015 and allows merchants to buy and print shipping labels and track orders directly within the Shopify platform. We bill our merchants when they have purchased shipping labels in excess of predetermined billing thresholds, and any charges that have not been billed are accrued as unbilled receivables at the end of the reporting period. For Shopify Shipping, fees are determined based on the type of labels purchased. We recognize revenue from Shopify Shipping net of shipping costs, as we are the agent in the arrangement with merchants.

Shopify Capital was launched in the United States in April 2016 to help eligible merchants secure financing and accelerate the growth of their business by providing access to simple, fast, and convenient capital. We apply underwriting criteria prior to purchasing the eligible merchant's future receivables to help ensure collectibility. Under the Merchants Cash Advance program ("MCA"), the Company purchases a designated amount of future receivables at a discount. The purchase price is paid to the merchant at the time the MCA is entered into, and the Merchant remits a fixed percentage

of their daily sales until the outstanding balance has been remitted. As cash remittances are collected by the Company, a portion is recognized ratably as a reduction to the merchants receivable balance, and a portion is recognized ratably as merchant solutions revenue.

We also generate merchant solutions revenues in the form of referral fees from partners to whom we direct business. Pursuant to terms of the agreements with our partners, these revenues can be recurring or non-recurring. Where the agreement provides for recurring payments to us, we typically earn revenues so long as the merchant that we have referred to the partner continues to use the services of the partner. Non-recurring revenues generally take the form of one-time payments that we receive when we initially refer the merchant to the partner. In either case, we recognize referral revenues when we are entitled to receive payment from the partner pursuant to the terms of the underlying agreement.

In connection with Shopify POS, a mobile application that lets merchants sell their products in a physical or retail setting, we sell compatible hardware products which are sourced from third-party vendors. We recognize revenues from the sale of POS hardware when title passes to the merchant in accordance with the shipping terms of the sale.

For a discussion of how we expect seasonal factors to affect our merchant solutions revenue, see “—Factors Affecting the Comparability of our Results—Seasonality.”

Cost of Revenues

Cost of Subscription Solutions

Cost of subscription solutions consists primarily of costs associated with hosting infrastructure, billing processing fees, and operations and merchant support expenses. Operations and merchant support expenses include costs associated with our data and network infrastructure and personnel-related costs directly associated with operations and merchant support, including salaries, benefits and stock-based compensation, as well as allocated overhead. Overhead associated with facilities, information technology and depreciation is allocated to our cost of revenues and operating expenses based on headcount. We expect that cost of subscription solutions will increase in absolute dollars as we continue to invest in growing our business. Over time, we expect that our subscription solutions gross margin percentage will fluctuate modestly based on the mix of subscription plans that our merchants select and the timing of infrastructure expansion projects.

Additionally, cost of subscription solutions includes costs we are required to pay to third-party developers in connection with sales of themes. Our paid themes are primarily designed by third-party developers who earn fees for each theme sold by us. The amount paid to the third-party developer varies depending on whether the developer has agreed to provide ongoing support to the merchant in connection with the merchant’s use of the theme.

Also included as cost of subscription solutions are domain registration fees and amortization of internal use software relating to the capitalized costs associated with the development of the platform and data infrastructure.

We expect that the cost of subscription solutions will increase in absolute dollars in future periods as the number of merchants utilizing the platform increases along with the costs of supporting those merchants.

Cost of Merchant Solutions

Cost of merchant solutions primarily consists of costs that we incur when transactions are processed using Shopify Payments, such as credit card interchange and network fees (charged by credit card providers such as Visa, Mastercard and American Express) as well as third-party processing fees. Cost of merchant solutions also consists of costs associated with hosting infrastructure and operations and merchant support expenses, including personnel-related costs directly associated with merchant solutions such as salaries, benefits and stock-based compensation, as well as allocated overhead. Overhead associated with facilities, information technology and depreciation is allocated to our cost of revenues and operating expenses based on headcount.

Cost of merchant solutions also includes costs associated with POS hardware, such as the cost of acquiring the hardware inventory, including hardware purchase price, expenses associated with our use of a third-party fulfillment company, shipping and handling and inventory adjustments. Also included within cost of merchant solutions is amortization of internal use software relating to capitalized costs associated with the development of merchant solutions.

We expect that the cost of merchant solutions will increase in absolute dollars in future periods as the number of merchants utilizing these solutions increases and the volume processed also grows. The gross margin percentage on merchant solutions is expected to stabilize in the short term. In the longer term, we believe that we may see increases in our gross margin percentage of merchant solutions as additional higher-margin merchant solutions offerings, such as Shopify Shipping and Shopify Capital, become a larger component of our merchant solutions revenue.

Operating Expenses

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of marketing programs, partner referral payments related to merchant acquisitions, employee-related expenses for marketing, business development and sales, as well as the portion of merchant support required for the onboarding of prospective new merchants. Other costs within sales and marketing include commissions, travel-related expenses and corporate overhead allocations. Costs to acquire merchants are expensed as incurred. We plan to continue to expand sales and marketing efforts to attract new merchants, retain existing merchants and increase revenues from both new and existing merchants. This growth will include adding sales personnel and expanding our marketing activities to continue to generate additional leads and build brand awareness. Over time, we expect sales and marketing expenses will decline as a percentage of total revenues.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses consist primarily of employee-related expenses for product management, product development and product design, contractor and consultant fees and corporate overhead allocations. We continue to focus our research and development efforts on adding new features and solutions, and increasing the functionality and enhancing the ease of use of our platform. While we expect research and development expenses to increase in absolute dollars as we continue to increase the functionality of our platform, over the long term we expect our research and development expenses will decline as a percentage of total revenues.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses consist of employee-related expenses for finance and accounting, legal, data analytics, administrative, human resources and IT personnel, professional fees, other corporate expenses and corporate overhead allocations. We expect that general and administrative expenses will increase on an absolute dollar basis but decrease as a percentage of total revenues as we focus on processes, systems and controls to enable our internal support functions to scale with the growth of our business. We also anticipate continued increases to general and administrative expenses as we incur the costs of compliance associated with being a public company, including increased accounting and legal expenses.

Other Income (Expenses)

Other income (expenses) consists primarily of transaction gains or losses on foreign currency and interest income net of interest expense.

Quarterly Results of Operations

The following table sets forth our results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 .

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in thousands, except share and per share data)			
Revenues:				
Subscription solutions	\$ 43,674	\$ 25,459	\$ 82,380	\$ 47,811
Merchant solutions	42,973	19,467	76,989	34,463
	86,647	44,926	159,369	82,274
Cost of revenues ⁽¹⁾:				
Subscription solutions	9,098	5,422	17,330	10,455
Merchant solutions	31,383	14,252	56,602	25,001
	40,481	19,674	73,932	35,456
Gross profit	46,166	25,252	85,437	46,818
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing ⁽¹⁾	29,413	16,091	57,421	29,631
Research and development ⁽¹⁾	16,732	8,800	30,402	16,113
General and administrative ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	8,680	3,822	15,985	8,011
Total operating expenses	54,825	28,713	103,808	53,755
Loss from operations	(8,659)	(3,461)	(18,371)	(6,937)
Other income (expense):				
Interest income, net	231	30	434	41
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(11)	135	569	(930)
	220	165	1,003	(889)
Net loss	\$ (8,439)	\$ (3,296)	\$ (17,368)	\$ (7,826)
Other comprehensive income				
Unrealized gain (loss) on foreign exchange	(80)	—	141	—
Comprehensive loss	(8,519)	(3,296)	(17,227)	(7,826)
Basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to shareholders ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.17)
Weighted average shares used to compute net loss per share attributable to shareholders	81,349,248	53,040,539	80,918,872	46,230,413

(1) Includes stock-based compensation expense and related payroll taxes as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
Cost of revenues	\$ 152	\$ 72	\$ 267	\$ 131
Sales and marketing	1,025	182	1,630	356
Research and development	3,255	826	5,546	1,605
General and administrative	1,016	491	1,797	919
	<u>\$ 5,448</u>	<u>\$ 1,571</u>	<u>\$ 9,240</u>	<u>\$ 3,011</u>

(2) Includes sales and use taxes of nil and nil for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, and nil and \$566 for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(3) For the period preceding our initial public offering, does not give effect to the conversion of Series A, Series B and Series C convertible preferred shares into Class B multiple voting shares, which occurred upon the consummation of our initial public offering on May 27, 2015.

Revenues

	Three Months Ended June 30,		2016 vs. 2015	Six Months Ended June 30,		2016 vs. 2015
	2016	2015	% Change	2016	2015	% Change
	(in thousands, except percentages)					
Revenues:						
Subscription solutions	\$ 43,674	\$ 25,459	71.5%	\$ 82,380	\$ 47,811	72.3%
Merchant solutions	42,973	19,467	120.7%	76,989	34,463	123.4%
	<u>\$ 86,647</u>	<u>\$ 44,926</u>	<u>92.9 %</u>	<u>\$ 159,369</u>	<u>\$ 82,274</u>	<u>93.7 %</u>
Percentage of revenues:						
Subscription solutions	50.4 %	56.7 %		51.7 %	58.1 %	
Merchant solutions	49.6 %	43.3 %		48.3 %	41.9 %	
Total revenues	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>		<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	

Subscription Solutions

Subscription solutions revenues increased \$18.2 million, or 71.5%, for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015. The quarter over quarter increase was primarily a result of growth in the number of merchants using our platform.

Subscription solutions revenues increased \$34.6 million, or 72.3%, for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015. The period over period increase was primarily a result of growth in the number of merchants using our platform.

Merchant Solutions

Merchant solutions revenues increased \$23.5 million, or 120.7%, for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015. The increase in merchant solutions revenues was primarily a result of Shopify Payments revenue growing in the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015. The growth of Shopify Payments revenue was a result of growth in the number of merchants using the platform and an increase in the adoption of Shopify Payments by our merchants, which resulted in GMV of \$1.3 billion that was processed using Shopify Payments for the three months ended June 30, 2016. This compares to \$0.6 billion in the same period in 2015.

In addition to the increase in revenue from Shopify Payments, revenue from transaction fees, referral fees from partners, Shopify Shipping, and Shopify Capital increased during the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015, as a result of the increase in GMV processed through our platform compared to the same period in 2015. Merchant solutions also includes the sale of POS hardware, which increased in the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 as a result of increased demand for our POS solution and the release of our new Tap, Chip and Swipe reader which began shipping in December 2015.

Merchant solutions revenues increased \$42.5 million, or 123.4%, for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015. The increase in merchant solutions revenues was primarily a result of Shopify Payments revenue growing in the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015. The growth of Shopify Payments revenue was a result of growth in the number of merchants using the platform and an increase in the adoption of Shopify Payments by our merchants, which resulted in GMV of \$2.3 billion that was processed using Shopify Payments for the six months ended June 30, 2016. This compares to \$1.0 billion in the same period in 2015.

Cost of Revenues

	Three Months Ended June 30,		2016 vs. 2015	Six Months Ended June 30,		2016 vs. 2015
	2016	2015	% Change	2016	2015	% Change
(in thousands, except percentages)						
Cost of revenues:						
Cost of subscription solutions	\$ 9,098	\$ 5,422	67.8 %	\$ 17,330	\$ 10,455	65.8 %
Cost of merchant solutions	\$ 31,383	\$ 14,252	120.2 %	\$ 56,602	\$ 25,001	126.4 %
Total cost of revenues	\$ 40,481	\$ 19,674	105.8 %	\$ 73,932	\$ 35,456	108.5 %
Percentage of revenues:						
Cost of subscription solutions	10.5 %	12.1 %		10.9 %	12.7 %	
Cost of merchant solutions	36.2 %	31.7 %		35.5 %	30.4 %	
	46.7 %	43.8 %		46.4 %	43.1 %	

Cost of Subscription Solutions

Cost of subscription solutions increased \$3.7 million, or 67.8%, for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015. The increase was primarily due to an increase in the costs necessary to support a greater number of merchants using our platform, resulting in an increase in: employee-related costs, payments to third-party theme developers and domain registration providers, amortization from our investment in software and hardware relating to our data centers, credit card fees for processing merchant billings and third-party infrastructure costs. Although cost of subscription solutions increased in terms of dollars, it decreased as a percentage of revenues from 12.1% in Q2 2015 to 10.5% in Q2 2016. The decrease was a result of a decrease in lower-margin theme revenue as a percentage of total subscription solutions revenue. Additionally, cost of subscription solutions as a percentage of revenue decreased as we continue to gain operational efficiencies as a result of investments we made in our data centers in prior periods.

Cost of subscription solutions increased \$6.9 million, or 65.8%, for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015. The increase was primarily due to an increase in the costs necessary to support a greater number of merchants using our platform, resulting in an increase in: employee-related costs, payments to third-party theme developers and domain registration providers, amortization from our investment in software and hardware relating to our data centers, credit card fees for processing merchant billings and third-party infrastructure costs. Although cost of subscription solutions increased in terms of dollars, it decreased as a percentage of revenues from 12.7% in Q2 2015 to 10.9% in Q2 2016. The decrease was mainly as a result of operational efficiencies as a result of investments we made in our data centers in prior periods.

Cost of Merchant Solutions

Cost of merchant solutions increased \$17.1 million , or 120.2% , for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 . The increase was primarily due to the increase in GMV processed through Shopify Payments, which resulted in payment processing fees, including interchange fees, increasing for the three months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the same period in 2015 .

Cost of merchant solutions increased \$31.6 million , or 126.4% , for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 . The increase was primarily due to the increase in GMV processed through Shopify Payments, which resulted in payment processing fees, including interchange fees, increasing for the six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the same period in 2015 .

Gross Profit

	Three Months Ended June 30,		2016 vs. 2015	Six Months Ended June 30,		2016 vs. 2015
	2016	2015	% Change	2016	2015	% Change
(in thousands, except percentages)						
Gross profit	\$ 46,166	\$ 25,252	82.8 %	\$ 85,437	\$ 46,818	82.5 %
Percentage of total revenues	53.3 %	56.2 %		53.6 %	56.9 %	

Gross profit increased \$20.9 million , or 82.8% , for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 . As a percentage of total revenues, gross profit decreased from 56.2% in the three months ended June 30, 2015 to 53.3% in the three months ended June 30, 2016 , principally due to the faster growth of merchant solutions revenue compared to subscription solutions revenue. Merchant solutions are designed to supplement subscription solutions by providing additional value to our merchants and increasing their use of our platform. The lower gross margin percentage on merchant solutions is primarily due to third-party costs associated with providing payment-processing services such as credit card interchange and network fees charged by credit card providers, as well as third-party processing fees.

Gross profit increased \$38.6 million , or 82.5% , for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 . As a percentage of total revenues, gross profit decreased from 56.9% in the six months ended June 30, 2015 to 53.6% in the six months ended June 30, 2016 , principally due to the faster growth of merchant solutions revenue compared to subscription solutions revenue.

Operating Expenses

Sales and Marketing

	Three Months Ended June 30,		2016 vs. 2015	Six Months Ended June 30,		2016 vs. 2015
	2016	2015	% Change	2016	2015	% Change
(in thousands, except percentages)						
Sales and marketing	\$ 29,413	\$ 16,091	82.8 %	\$ 57,421	\$ 29,631	93.8 %
Percentage of total revenues	33.9 %	35.8 %		36.0 %	36.0 %	

Sales and marketing expenses increased \$13.3 million , or 82.8% , for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 , primarily due to an increase of \$6.7 million in marketing programs, such as advertisements on search engines and social media, to support the growth of our business. In addition to external marketing spending, employee-related costs, including facilities expense, increased quarter over quarter by \$6.0 million (\$0.8 million of which related to stock-based compensation) and professional services increased by \$0.4 million quarter over quarter.

Sales and marketing expenses increased \$27.8 million , or 93.8% , for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 , primarily due to an increase of \$16.4 million in marketing programs, such as advertisements on search engines and social media, to support the growth of our business. Also included in marketing programs in the six months ended June 30, 2016 were costs associated with Shopify Unite, which was Shopify's inaugural partner and developer conference, dedicated entirely to those who build applications, storefronts, and designs to enhance the Shopify platform. In addition to external marketing spending, employee-related costs, including facilities expense, increased period over period by \$10.3 million (\$1.3 million of which related to stock-based compensation) and professional services increased by \$0.6 million period over period.

Research and Development

	Three Months Ended June 30,		2016 vs. 2015	Six Months Ended June 30,		2016 vs. 2015
	2016	2015	% Change	2016	2015	% Change
(in thousands, except percentages)						
Research and development	\$ 16,732	\$ 8,800	90.1 %	\$ 30,402	\$ 16,113	88.7 %
Percentage of total revenues	19.3 %	19.6 %		19.1 %	19.6 %	

Research and development expenses increased \$7.9 million , or 90.1% , for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 , due to an increase of \$7.5 million in employee-related costs (\$2.4 million of which related to stock-based compensation), a \$0.3 million increase in allocated facilities expenses, and an increase in depreciation relating to computer hardware and software of \$0.1 million, all as a result of the growth in our employee base.

Research and development expenses increased \$14.3 million , or 88.7% , for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 , due to an increase of \$12.6 million in employee-related costs (\$4.0 million of which related to stock-based compensation), a \$1.0 million increase in allocated facilities expenses, and an increase in depreciation relating to computer hardware and software of \$0.6 million, all as a result of the growth in our employee base.

General and Administrative

	Three Months Ended June 30,		2016 vs. 2015	Six Months Ended June 30,		2016 vs. 2015
	2016	2015	% Change	2016	2015	% Change
(in thousands, except percentages)						
General and administrative	\$ 8,680	\$ 3,822	127.1 %	\$ 15,985	\$ 8,011	99.5 %
Percentage of total revenues	10.0 %	8.5 %		10.0 %	9.7 %	

General and administrative expenses increased \$4.9 million , or 127.1% , for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 , due to an increase of \$2.8 million in employee-related costs (\$0.5 million of which related to stock-based compensation), \$0.7 million in finance costs, which includes insurance, listing fees, board expenses, and provisioned receivables, and \$0.3 million in allocated facilities expense, \$0.5 million in software license costs, and \$0.5 million in professional service fees.

General and administrative expenses increased \$8.0 million , or 99.5% , for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 , due to an increase of \$5.0 million in employee-related costs (\$0.9 million of which related to stock-based compensation), \$1.0 million in finance costs, which includes insurance, listing fees, board expenses, and provisioned receivables, \$0.7 million in allocated facilities expense, \$0.9 million in software license costs, and \$0.9 million in professional service fees. Those increased costs were offset by a decrease of \$0.6 million in sales tax expenses. In 2015 , we determined that we owed amounts related to sales and use taxes in various U.S. states and local jurisdictions and as a result we recorded a sales tax liability, which was included in general and administrative expense in the six months ended June 30, 2015 .

Other Income (Expenses)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		2016 vs. 2015	Six Months Ended June 30,		2016 vs. 2015
	2016	2015	% Change	2016	2015	% Change
(in thousands, except percentages)						
Other income (expenses), net	\$ 220	\$ 165	*	\$ 1,003	\$ (889)	*

* Not a meaningful comparison

In the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 we had other income of \$0.2 million . In the three months ended June 30, 2016 the amount was primarily driven by interest income, compared to the same period in 2015 when the amount was primarily driven by foreign exchange gains.

In the six months ended June 30, 2016 we had other income of \$1.0 million , compared to other expenses of \$0.9 million in the same period in 2015 , a positive change of \$1.9 million . The difference was due to a \$1.5 million swing from foreign exchange loss to foreign exchange gain and \$0.4 million of interest income in the six months ended June 30, 2016 .

Profit (Loss)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		2016 vs. 2015	Six Months Ended June 30,		2016 vs. 2015
	2016	2015	% Change	2016	2015	% Change
(in thousands, except share and per share data)						
Net loss	\$ (8,439)	\$ (3,296)	*	\$ (17,368)	\$ (7,826)	*
Basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to shareholders	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.06)	*	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.17)	*
Weighted average shares used to compute basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to shareholders	81,349,248	53,040,539		80,918,872	46,230,413	

* Not a meaningful comparison

The basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to shareholders for the three months ended June 30, 2016 , is not necessarily comparable with the same period in 2015 as a result of our Initial Public Offering (“IPO”) of Class A subordinate voting shares and the conversion of convertible preferred shares into Class B multiple voting shares, both of which occurred in May 2015.

The basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to shareholders for the six months ended June 30, 2016 , is not necessarily comparable with the same period in 2015 as a result of our IPO of Class A subordinate voting shares and the conversion of convertible preferred shares into Class B multiple voting shares, both of which occurred in May 2015.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table sets forth selected unaudited quarterly results of operations data for each of the eight quarters ended June 30, 2016. The information for each of these quarters has been derived from unaudited condensed financial statements that were prepared on the same basis as the audited annual financial statements and, in the opinion of management, reflects all adjustments, which includes only normal recurring adjustments, necessary for the fair presentation of the results of operations for these periods in accordance with U.S. GAAP. This data should be read in conjunction with our interim unaudited financial statements and audited consolidated financial statements and related notes. These quarterly operating results are not necessarily indicative of our operating results for a full year or any future period.

	Three Months Ended							
	June 30, 2016	Mar 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	Sep 30, 2015	June 30, 2015	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014	Sep 30, 2014
	(in thousands, except per share data)							
Revenues:								
Subscription solutions	\$ 43,674	\$ 38,706	\$ 34,608	\$ 29,560	\$ 25,459	\$ 22,352	\$ 20,358	\$ 17,690
Merchant solutions	42,973	34,016	35,565	23,226	19,467	14,996	14,824	9,656
	86,647	72,722	70,173	52,786	44,926	37,348	35,182	27,346
Cost of revenues: ⁽¹⁾								
Subscription solutions	9,098	8,232	7,662	6,414	5,422	5,033	5,049	4,615
Merchant solutions	31,383	25,219	27,001	17,629	14,252	10,749	10,520	6,492
	40,481	33,451	34,663	24,043	19,674	15,782	15,569	11,107
Gross profit	46,166	39,271	35,510	28,743	25,252	21,566	19,613	16,239
Operating expenses:								
Sales and marketing ⁽¹⁾	29,413	28,008	22,527	18,216	16,091	13,540	12,209	11,433
Research and development ⁽¹⁾	16,732	13,670	13,541	10,068	8,800	7,313	6,619	6,563
General and administrative ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	8,680	7,305	5,961	4,759	3,822	4,189	5,280	2,352
	54,825	48,983	42,029	33,043	28,713	25,042	24,108	20,348
Loss from operations	(8,659)	(9,712)	(6,519)	(4,300)	(3,461)	(3,476)	(4,495)	(4,109)
Other income (expense)	220	783	212	(357)	165	(1,054)	(303)	(159)
Net loss	\$ (8,439)	\$ (8,929)	\$ (6,307)	\$ (4,657)	\$ (3,296)	\$ (4,530)	\$ (4,798)	\$ (4,268)
Basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to shareholders ⁽³⁾	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.11)

(1) Includes stock-based compensation expense and related payroll taxes as follows:

	Three Months Ended							
	June 30, 2016	Mar 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	Sep 30, 2015	June 30, 2015	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014	Sep 30, 2014
	(in thousands)							
Cost of revenues	\$ 152	\$ 115	\$ 147	\$ 67	\$ 72	\$ 59	\$ 100	\$ 54
Sales and marketing	1,025	605	670	325	182	174	245	161
Research and development	3,255	2,291	3,520	1,248	826	779	767	512
General and administrative	1,016	781	872	628	491	428	365	156
	\$ 5,448	\$ 3,792	\$ 5,209	\$ 2,268	\$ 1,571	\$ 1,440	\$ 1,477	\$ 883

(2) Includes non-recurring sales and use tax expense as follows:

	Three Months Ended							
	June 30, 2016	Mar 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	Sep 30, 2015	June 30, 2015	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014	Sep 30, 2014
	(in thousands)							
Sales and use tax expense	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 566	\$ 2,182	\$ —

(3) For periods preceding our initial public offering, does not give effect to the conversion of our Series A, Series B and Series C convertible preferred shares into Class B multiple voting shares, which occurred upon the consummation of our IPO on May 27, 2015.

The following table sets forth selected unaudited quarterly statements of operations data as a percentage of total revenues for each of the eight quarters ended June 30, 2016 .

	Three Months Ended							
	June 30, 2016	Mar 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	Sep 30, 2015	June 30, 2015	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014	Sep 30, 2014
Revenues								
Subscription solutions	50.4 %	53.2 %	49.3 %	56.0 %	56.7 %	59.8 %	57.9 %	64.7 %
Merchant solutions	49.6 %	46.8 %	50.7 %	44.0 %	43.3 %	40.2 %	42.1 %	35.3 %
	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Cost of revenues								
Subscription solutions	10.5 %	11.3 %	10.9 %	12.2 %	12.1 %	13.5 %	14.4 %	16.9 %
Merchant solutions	36.2 %	34.7 %	38.5 %	33.4 %	31.7 %	28.8 %	29.9 %	23.7 %
	46.7 %	46.0 %	49.4 %	45.5 %	43.8 %	42.3 %	44.3 %	40.6 %
Gross profit	53.3 %	54.0 %	50.6 %	54.5 %	56.2 %	57.7 %	55.7 %	59.4 %
Operating expenses:								
Sales and marketing	33.9 %	38.5 %	32.1 %	34.5 %	35.8 %	36.3 %	34.7 %	41.8 %
Research and development	19.3 %	18.8 %	19.3 %	19.1 %	19.6 %	19.6 %	18.8 %	24.0 %
General and administrative	10.0 %	10.0 %	8.5 %	9.0 %	8.5 %	11.2 %	15.0 %	8.6 %
	63.3 %	67.4 %	59.9 %	62.6 %	63.9 %	67.1 %	68.5 %	74.4 %
Loss from operations	(10.0)%	(13.4)%	(9.3)%	(8.1)%	(7.7)%	(9.3)%	(12.8)%	(15.0)%
Other income (expense)	0.3 %	1.1 %	0.3 %	(0.7)%	0.4 %	(2.8)%	(0.9)%	(0.6)%
Net loss	(9.7)%	(12.3)%	(9.0)%	(8.8)%	(7.3)%	(12.1)%	(13.6)%	(15.6)%

We believe that year-over-year comparisons are more meaningful than our sequential results due to seasonality in our business. While we believe that this seasonality has affected and will continue to affect our quarterly results, our rapid growth has largely masked seasonal trends to date. Our merchant solutions revenues are directionally correlated with the level of GMV that our merchants process through our platform. Our merchants typically process additional GMV during the holiday season. As a result, we have historically generated higher merchant solutions revenues in our fourth quarter than in other quarters. As a result of the continued growth of our merchant solutions offerings, we believe that our business may become more seasonal in the future, and that historical patterns in our business may not be a reliable indicator of our future performance.

Quarterly Revenue and Gross Margin Trends

Our quarterly revenue increased sequentially for each period presented, primarily due to sales of new subscriptions to our platform as well as the introduction and growth of merchant solutions. We cannot ensure that this pattern of sequential growth in revenue will continue.

Our gross margin percentage has generally declined over the past eight quarters primarily due to the impact of Shopify Payments. Merchant solutions are designed to supplement subscription solutions by providing additional value to our merchants and increasing their use of our platform. As a result, while our total revenues have increased in recent periods

as a result of offering Shopify Payments, our cost of revenues has correspondingly increased in these periods. Although merchant solutions generally have a lower gross margin than subscription solutions, we believe that our merchant solutions make it easier for our merchants to start a business and grow on our platform.

Quarterly Operating Expenses Trends

Total operating expenses generally increased sequentially for each period presented primarily due to the addition of personnel in connection with the expansion of our business as well as additional marketing initiatives to attract potential merchants.

Key Balance Sheet Information

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in thousands)	
Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	\$ 179,646	\$ 190,173
Total assets	251,109	243,712
Total liabilities	62,358	48,395

Total assets increased \$7.4 million as at June 30, 2016 compared to December 31, 2015, principally due to an increase in long term assets. Total liabilities increased by \$14.0 million, principally due to an increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$8.6 million and deferred revenue of \$3.9 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

To date, we have financed our operations primarily through the sale of equity securities, raising approximately \$228 million, net of issuance costs, from investors to date.

In March 2015, we entered into a credit facility with Silicon Valley Bank, which provides for a \$25 million revolving line of credit bearing interest at the U.S. prime rate, as published by the Wall Street Journal plus or minus 25 basis points per annum, dependent on our adjusted quick ratio. As at June 30, 2016 the effective rate was 3.25%. The credit facility was renewed on March 11, 2016, has a maturity date of March 10, 2017, and is collateralized by substantially all of the Company's assets, but excluding the Company's intellectual property, which is subject to a negative pledge. As of June 30, 2016, no amounts have been drawn under this credit facility and the Company is in compliance with all of the covenants contained therein.

In July 2016, we filed a preliminary short form base shelf prospectus. A final shelf prospectus, once filed, will allow us to offer and issue the following securities: Class A subordinate voting shares; preferred shares; debt securities; warrants; subscription receipts; and units. The securities may be issued separately or together and the aggregate initial offering price of the securities that may be sold by us during the 25-month period that the prospectus remains effective is \$500 million.

Our principal cash requirements are for working capital and capital expenditures. Excluding current deferred revenue, working capital at June 30, 2016 was \$ 162.6 million. Given the ongoing cash generated from operations and our existing cash and credit facilities, we believe there is sufficient liquidity to meet our current and planned financial obligations. Our future financing requirements will depend on many factors including our growth rate, subscription renewal activity, the timing and extent of spending to support development of our platform and the expansion of sales and marketing activities. Although we currently are not a party to any undisclosed agreement and do not have any understanding with any third-parties with respect to potential investments in, or acquisitions of, businesses or technologies, we may enter into these types of arrangements in the future, which could also require us to seek additional equity or debt financing. Additional funds may not be available on terms favorable to us or at all.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities

Cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities decreased by \$ 10.5 million to \$ 179.6 million as at June 30, 2016 from \$ 190.2 million as at December 31, 2015 , as a result of the cash used in investing activities offset by the effect of foreign exchange, cash provided by operating activities and financing activities.

Cash equivalents and marketable securities include money market funds, U.S. term deposits, U.S federal bonds and corporate bonds, all maturing within the 12 months of the consolidated balance sheet.

The following table summarizes our total cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities as at June 30, 2016 and 2015 as well as our operating, investing and financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2016 , and 2015 :

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities (end of period)	\$ 179,646	\$ 198,829
Net cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$ 6,205	\$ 10,666
Investing activities	(51,218)	(41,522)
Financing activities	1,832	136,415
Effect of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents	1,251	(844)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(41,930)	104,715
Change in marketable securities	31,403	34,452
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	\$ (10,527)	\$ 139,167

Cash Flows From Operating Activities

Our largest source of operating cash is from subscription solutions. These payments are typically paid to us at the beginning of the applicable agreement's term. We also generate significant cash flows from our Shopify Payments processing fee arrangements, which are received on a daily basis as transactions are processed. Our primary uses of cash from operating activities are for employee-related expenditures, marketing programs and leased facilities.

Net cash flows from operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the same period of 2015 decreased by \$ 4.5 million primarily as a result of our increased net loss, which was mainly driven by increases in selling and marketing expenses and merchant solutions costs compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year. In the six months ended June 30, 2016 , the Company's net loss included non-cash charges of \$ 5.8 million of amortization and depreciation, \$ 8.4 million of stock-based compensation expense, and \$ 0.2 million from the vesting of restricted shares. The changes in our operating assets and liabilities resulted in a net source of cash of \$ 10.4 million as compared to \$ 11.3 million in the same period of 2015 . The change in the six months ended June 30, 2016 was primarily attributable to an increase of \$ 8.0 million in accounts payable and accrued liabilities due to an increase in payment processing costs, marketing costs and third-party partner commissions; a \$ 3.9 million increase in deferred revenue due to the growth in sales of our subscription solutions; and a \$ 1.5 million increase of lease incentives related to our facilities in Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, and Waterloo, offset by an increase in accounts receivable of \$ 2.3 million and an increase of \$ 0.8 million in other current assets driven primarily by an increase in prepaid expenses.

Cash Flows From Investing Activities

To date, cash flows used in investing activities have primarily related to the purchase and sale of marketable securities, purchases of computer and hosting equipment, leasehold improvements and furniture and fixtures to support our expanding infrastructure and workforce, as well as software development costs eligible for capitalization.

Net cash used in investing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2016 was \$ 51.2 million , reflecting net purchases of \$31.9 million in marketable securities. Cash used in investing activities also included \$ 10.1 million used to purchase property and equipment, which primarily consists of expenditures on leasehold improvements, equipment used in our data centers to support our expanding merchant base and equipment to support our growing workforce. During the six months ended June 30, 2016 , we also acquired Kit CRM for \$ 8.0 million of cash (net of cash received). The acquisition bolstered the Company's focus on the growing trend towards conversational commerce, paving the way for mobile and messaging platforms to help merchants run their businesses.

Net cash from investing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2015 was \$ 41.5 million , reflecting net purchases of \$34.5 million in marketable securities. Cash used in investing activities also included \$5.2 million used to purchase property and equipment, which primarily consists of expenditures on leasehold improvements, equipment used in our data centers to support our expanding customer base and equipment to support our growing workforce. Additionally, \$1.1 million was spent on software development costs which were eligible for capitalization associated with internal use software and software to support the growth of the business, while a further \$0.7 million was used to purchase intangible assets to complement our platform.

Cash Flows From Financing Activities

To date, cash flows from financing activities have related to proceeds from private placements, our initial public offering and exercises of stock options.

Net cash provided by financing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2016 was \$ 1.8 million in proceeds from the issuance of Class A subordinate voting shares and Class B multiple voting shares as a result of stock option exercises. This compares to \$0.2 million for the same period in 2015.

Contractual Obligations and Contingencies

Our principal commitments consist of obligations under our credit facility and operating leases for equipment and office space. The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of June 30, 2016 :

	Payments Due by Period				Total
	Less Than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	More Than 5 Years	
	(in thousands)				
Bank indebtedness	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Operating lease obligations ⁽¹⁾	3,922	19,358	26,523	82,540	132,343
Total contractual obligations	\$ 3,922	\$ 19,358	\$ 26,523	\$ 82,540	\$ 132,343

(1) Consists of payment obligations under our office leases in Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Kitchener-Waterloo, and San Francisco.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no material off-balance sheet arrangements, other than operating leases (which have been disclosed under “Contractual Obligations and Contingencies”).

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to a variety of risks, including foreign currency exchange fluctuations, changes in interest rates, concentration of credit and inflation risk. We regularly assess currency, interest rate and inflation risks to minimize any adverse effects on our business as a result of those factors.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

While most of our revenues are denominated in U.S. dollars, a significant portion of our operating expenses are incurred in Canadian dollars. As a result, our results of operations will be adversely impacted by an increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar. In addition, a portion of Shopify Payments revenue is based on the local currency of the country in which the applicable merchant is located and these transactions expose us to currency fluctuations to the extent non-U.S. dollar based payment processing and other merchant solutions revenues increase.

Interest Rate Sensitivity

We had cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities totaling \$ 179.6 million as of June 30, 2016 , of which \$151.3 million was invested in money market funds, federal and corporate bonds. The cash and cash equivalents are held for operations and working capital purposes. Our investments are made for capital preservation purposes. We do not enter into investments for trading or speculative purposes.

Our cash equivalents and our portfolio of marketable securities are subject to market risk due to changes in interest rates. Fixed rate securities may have their market value adversely affected due to a rise in interest rates. Our future investment income may fall short of our expectations due to changes in interest rates or we may suffer losses in principal if we are forced to sell securities that decline in market value due to changes in interest rates. However, because we classify our debt securities as "held to maturity," no gains or losses are recognized due to changes in interest rates unless such securities are sold prior to maturity or declines in fair value are determined to be other than temporary.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company's cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, trade and other receivables, and foreign exchange forward contracts subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk. Management mitigates this risk associated with cash and cash equivalents by making deposits and entering into foreign exchange forward contracts only with large Canadian and United States banks and financial institutions that are considered to be highly credit worthy. Management mitigates the risks associated with marketable securities by complying with its investment policy, which stipulates minimum rating requirements, maximum investment exposures and maximum maturities. Due to the Company's diversified merchant base, there is no particular concentration of credit risk related to the Company's trade receivables. Trade and other receivables are monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure timely collection of amounts. There are no receivables from individual merchants accounting for 10% or more of revenues or receivables .

Inflation Risk

We do not believe that inflation has had a material effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. If our costs were to become subject to significant inflationary pressures, we may not be able to fully offset such higher costs through price increases. Our inability or failure to do so could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Controls and Procedures

In accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 52-109, "Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings" ("NI 52-109"), the Company has filed interim certificates signed by the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer that, among other things, report on the design of disclosure controls and procedures and design of internal control over financial reporting.

During six months ended June 30, 2016 , there were no changes to our internal controls over financial reporting that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

We prepare our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. In the preparation of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, we are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, costs and expenses and related disclosures. To the extent that there are material differences between these estimates and actual results, our financial condition or results of operations would be affected. We base our estimates on past experience and other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, and we reevaluate these estimates on an ongoing basis. We refer to accounting estimates of this type as critical accounting policies and estimates, which we discuss below.

There have been no significant changes in our critical accounting policies and estimates during the six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the critical accounting policies and estimates described in our most recent annual consolidated financial statements.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards not yet Adopted

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-9 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers.” The new accounting standards update requires an entity to apply a five step model to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods and services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services, as well as a cohesive set of disclosure requirements that would result in an entity providing comprehensive information about the nature, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity’s contracts with customers. In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued ASU No. 2016-08, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)”, updating the implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations in the new revenue recognition standard. This update clarifies that an entity is a principal if it controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to a customer. The update also includes indicators to assist an entity in determining whether it controls a specified good or service before it is transferred to the customer. In May 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-12, “Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients”, which provides clarification on how to assess collectibility, present sales taxes, treat non-cash consideration, and account for completed and modified contracts at the time of transition. ASU 2016-12 also clarifies that an entity retrospectively applying the guidance in Topic 606 is not required to disclose the effect of the accounting change in the period of adoption. All accounting standard updates become effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted starting January 1, 2017. The Company is currently assessing the impact the adoption of these standards will have on the consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued ASU No. 2016-02, "Leases", which requires a lessee to record a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability, initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months, as well as the disclosure of key information about leasing arrangements. The standard requires recognition in the statement of operations of a single lease cost, calculated so that the cost of the lease is allocated over the lease term, generally on a straight-line basis. This standard also requires classification of all cash payments within operating activities in the statement of cash flows. A modified retrospective transition approach is required for operating leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements, with certain practical expedients available. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard.

In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued ASU No. 2016-09 "Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting", which simplifies the accounting for stock based compensation, including forfeitures and the classification of employee taxes paid on the statement of cash flows. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard.

Shares Outstanding

Shopify is a publicly traded company listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: SHOP) and on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX: SH). As of July 29, 2016 there were 67,735,774 Class A subordinate voting shares issued and outstanding, and 14,076,989 Class B multiple voting shares issued and outstanding.

As of July 29, 2016 there were 8,735,855 options outstanding under the Company's Legacy Option Plan, 6,438,956 of which were vested as of such date. Each such option is or will become exercisable for one Class B multiple voting share. As of July 29, 2016 there were 1,682,505 options outstanding under the Company's new Stock Option Plan, 89,192 of which were vested as of such date. Each such option is or will become exercisable for one Class A subordinate voting share.

As of July 29, 2016 there were 1,808,947 RSUs outstanding under the Company's Long Term Incentive Plan.

FORM 52-109F2
 CERTIFICATION OF INTERIM FILINGS
 FULL CERTIFICATE

I, **Tobias Lütke, Chief Executive Officer of Shopify Inc.** , certify the following:

1. **Review** : I have reviewed the interim financial report and interim MD&A (together, the “interim filings”) of **Shopify Inc.** (the “issuer”) for the interim period ended June 30, 2016 .
2. **No misrepresentations** : Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the period covered by the interim filings.
3. **Fair presentation** : Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim financial report together with the other financial information included in the interim filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date of and for the periods presented in the interim filings.
4. **Responsibility** : The issuer's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) and internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), as those terms are defined in National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings* , for the issuer.
5. **Design** : Subject to the limitations, if any, described in paragraphs 5.2 and 5.3, the issuer's other certifying officer and I have, as at the end of the period covered by the interim filings
 - (a) designed DC&P, or caused it to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance that
 - (i) material information relating to the issuer is made known to us by others, particularly during the period in which the interim filings are being prepared; and
 - (ii) information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
 - (b) designed ICFR, or caused it 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 the issuer's GAAP.

5.1 **Control framework** : The control framework the issuer's other certifying officer and I used to design the issuer's ICFR is the Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

5.2 N/A

5.3 N/A
6. **Reporting changes in ICFR** : The issuer has disclosed in its interim MD&A any change in the issuer's ICFR that occurred during the period beginning on **April 1, 2016** and ended on **June 30, 2016** that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's ICFR.

Date: **August 3, 2016**

/s/ Tobias Lütke

Tobias Lütke
 Chief Executive Officer

FORM 52-109F2
 CERTIFICATION OF INTERIM FILINGS
 FULL CERTIFICATE

I, **Russell Jones, Chief Financial Officer of Shopify Inc.** , certify the following:

1. **Review** : I have reviewed the interim financial report and interim MD&A (together, the “interim filings”) of **Shopify Inc.** (the “issuer”) for the interim period ended **June 30, 2016** .
2. **No misrepresentations** : Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the period covered by the interim filings.
3. **Fair presentation** : Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim financial report together with the other financial information included in the interim filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date of and for the periods presented in the interim filings.
4. **Responsibility** : The issuer's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) and internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), as those terms are defined in National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings* , for the issuer.
5. **Design** : Subject to the limitations, if any, described in paragraphs 5.2 and 5.3, the issuer's other certifying officer and I have, as at the end of the period covered by the interim filings
 - (a) designed DC&P, or caused it to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance that
 - (i) material information relating to the issuer is made known to us by others, particularly during the period in which the interim filings are being prepared; and
 - (ii) information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
 - (b) designed ICFR, or caused it 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 the issuer's GAAP.

5.1 **Control framework** : The control framework the issuer's other certifying officer and I used to design the issuer's ICFR is the Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

5.2 N/A

5.3 N/A
6. **Reporting changes in ICFR** : The issuer has disclosed in its interim MD&A any change in the issuer's ICFR that occurred during the period beginning on **April 1, 2016** and ended on **June 30, 2016** that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's ICFR.

Date: **August 3, 2016**

/s/ *Russell Jones*

Russell Jones
 Chief Financial Officer