

# Consolidated Financial Statements of

# TIMBERCREEK FINANCIAL

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024



TIMBERCREEK  
FINANCIAL

# Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of  
Timbercreek Financial Corp.

## Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Timbercreek Financial Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

## Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards ("Canadian GAAS"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Key Audit Matter

A key audit matter is a matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

### **Evaluation of allowance for expected credit losses on mortgage investments classified at amortized cost – Refer to Notes 2(d) and 4(d) to the financial statements**

#### **Key Audit Matter Description**

The allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") represents management's estimate of ECL on financial assets, primarily mortgage and other loan investments, which are calculated based on the probability-weighted estimate of losses expected to occur in the future based on forecasted economic conditions, expected cash shortfalls and the fair value of properties held as collateral. Lifetime ECL is recorded for financial assets that have experienced significant increases in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition or that are credit-impaired; otherwise, 12-month ECL is recorded.

We have identified the allowance for ECL on mortgage investments as a key audit matter due to the inherent complexity of the ECL estimate and the significant judgments required to evaluate: (i) the models and methodologies used to measure ECL; (ii) the determination of SICR; (iii) the probability-weighted scenarios and (iv) the fair value of properties held as collateral. Auditing the ECL models and the significant judgments required a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of audit effort, including the involvement of professionals with specialized skills in credit risk and property valuation.

## **How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit**

Our audit procedures related to the ECL models and the significant judgments used to estimate the ECL on mortgage investments included the following, among others:

- With the assistance of professionals with specialized skills in credit risk:
  - Evaluated the appropriateness of the ECL methodology used to estimate the ECL models;
  - Assessed management's determination of SICR;
  - Evaluated the probability-weighted scenarios including expected cash shortfalls and compared the overall ECL rate against publicly available industry data; and
- With the assistance of professionals with specialized skills in property valuation, for a selection of mortgage investments, evaluated the reasonableness of management's estimate of the fair value of properties held as collateral by considering recent market transactions and industry surveys.

## **Other Matter**

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on February 25, 2025.

## **Other Information**

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- Management's Discussion and Analysis
- The information, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, in the Annual Report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of the auditor's report. If, based on the work we will perform on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact to those charged with governance.

## **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the

going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian GAAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Company as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Antonio (Tony) Cocuzzo.

/s/ Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants  
Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Ontario  
February 25, 2026

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Note	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash		\$ 7,180	\$ 13,303
Other assets	15(c)	8,084	7,326
Real estate inventory	5(a)(b)	23,024	32,506
Real estate held for sale	5(c)	—	132,635
Mortgage investments, including mortgage syndications	4	1,895,142	1,505,501
Joint venture	6	18,424	—
Other investments	4(e)	31,668	42,913
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,983,522</b>	<b>1,734,184</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		7,896	6,909
Dividends payable	9(c)	4,728	4,742
Due to Manager	15(a)	1,127	1,041
Mortgage and other loans funding holdbacks	15(c)	146	1,612
Prepaid mortgage and other loans interest	15(c)	531	3,042
Credit facility	7	491,825	396,085
Mortgage syndication liabilities	4(a)(c)	673,626	427,263
Real estate held for sale collateral liability	5(c)	—	67,312
Convertible debentures	8	141,390	139,574
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,321,269</b>	<b>1,047,580</b>
Shareholders' equity	9	662,253	686,604
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>\$ 1,983,522</b>	<b>\$ 1,734,184</b>
Commitments and contingencies	4, 7 and 21		
Subsequent events	9(c)		

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

Approved on behalf of the board of directors:

/s/ "Amar Bhalla"  
Amar Bhalla, Director

/s/ "W. Glenn Shyba"  
W. Glenn Shyba, Director

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

	Note	Year ended December 31,	
		2025	2024
Investment income on financial assets measured at amortized cost			
Gross interest and other income, including mortgage syndications		\$ 148,180	\$ 143,429
Interest and other expenses on mortgage syndications		(43,267)	(39,085)
Net investment income on financial assets measured at amortized cost	4(b)(e)	104,913	104,344
Fair value (loss) gain and other income on financial assets measured at FVTPL	4(a)(e)	(4,323)	1,041
Total income on financial assets		100,590	105,385
Income on real estate properties			
Revenue from real estate properties		3,585	17,974
Property operating costs		(3,755)	(13,395)
Expense on real estate held for sale collateral liability		(571)	(3,035)
Net rental (loss) income	5	(741)	1,544
Net income from joint venture	6	295	—
Loss on sale of real estate properties	5	(4,220)	—
Gain on real estate held for sale collateral liability	5(c)	2,715	1,500
Total (loss) income on real estate properties		(1,951)	3,044
Expenses			
Management fees	11	11,185	10,548
Servicing fees	11	686	555
Expected credit loss	4(d)	17,877	16,134
General and administrative		3,234	3,340
Total expenses		32,982	30,577
Income from operations		65,657	77,852
Financing costs			
Financing cost on credit facility	7	20,751	21,664
Financing cost on convertible debentures	8	10,453	10,031
Total financing costs		31,204	31,695
Net income and comprehensive income		\$ 34,453	\$ 46,157
<b>Earnings per share</b>			
Basic	12	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.56
Diluted	12	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.56

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

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Common shares	Deficiency	Equity component of convertible debentures	Total
<b>Year ended December 31, 2025</b>				
Balance, December 31, 2024	\$ 732,940	\$ (52,143)	\$ 5,807	\$ 686,604
Repurchase of common shares under normal course issuer bid	(1,672)	—	—	(1,672)
Dividends declared to shareholders	—	(57,132)	—	(57,132)
Issuance of common shares under dividend reinvestment plan	5,402	—	—	5,402
Repurchase of common shares for dividend reinvestment plan	(5,402)	—	—	(5,402)
Total net income and comprehensive income	—	34,453	—	34,453
Balance, December 31, 2025	\$ 731,268	\$ (74,822)	\$ 5,807	\$ 662,253

	Common shares	Deficiency	Equity component of convertible debentures	Total
<b>Year ended December 31, 2024</b>				
Balance, December 31, 2023	\$ 732,940	\$ (36,251)	\$ 4,450	\$ 701,139
Dividends declared to shareholders	—	(62,049)	—	(62,049)
Issuance of common shares under dividend reinvestment plan	5,875	—	—	5,875
Repurchase of common shares for dividend reinvestment plan	(5,875)	—	—	(5,875)
Issuance of convertible debentures	—	—	1,357	1,357
Total net income and comprehensive income	—	46,157	—	46,157
Balance, December 31, 2024	\$ 732,940	\$ (52,143)	\$ 5,807	\$ 686,604

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

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Note	Year ended December 31,	
		2025	2024
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net income	\$	34,453	\$ 46,157
Adjustments for:			
Interest income, net of syndications		(96,127)	(97,532)
Lender fees income, net of syndications		(8,491)	(6,588)
Expected credit loss		17,877	16,134
Interest expense and financing costs		31,204	31,695
Fair value loss (gain) on financial assets measured at FVTPL		4,323	(964)
Net income from joint venture		(295)	—
Loss on sale of real estate properties		4,220	—
Gain on real estate held for sale collateral liability		(2,715)	(1,500)
Net foreign exchange loss		310	548
		<b>(15,241)</b>	<b>(12,050)</b>
Changes in:			
Advances of mortgage investments, net of syndications		(852,471)	(664,294)
Repayments from mortgage investments, net of syndications		716,385	547,840
Advances of other loan investments		(5,051)	—
Repayments from other loan investments		151	15,593
Additions to real estate inventory		(146)	(410)
Proceeds from sale of real estate inventory, net of selling costs		5,828	2,398
Net change in non-cash operating items	13	(423)	1,619
		<b>(150,968)</b>	<b>(109,304)</b>
Interest received, net of syndications		65,215	63,700
Interest received from financial assets measured at FVTPL		100	662
Interest and financing costs paid		(29,509)	(32,344)
Lender fees received		6,671	8,210
<b>Net cash (used in) operating activities</b>		<b>(108,491)</b>	<b>(69,076)</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from credit facility	14	570,000	615,000
Repayments of credit facility	14	(474,000)	(478,000)
Repayment of convertible debentures	14	—	(45,000)
Proceeds from issuance of convertible debentures	14	—	46,000
Dividends paid to shareholders		(51,744)	(56,174)
Repurchase of common shares		(7,074)	(5,875)
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>		<b>37,182</b>	<b>75,951</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Additions to real estate held for sale		—	(527)
Proceeds from disposition of real estate held for sale, net of selling costs		123,352	—
Repayments of real estate held for sale collateral liability		(61,676)	—
Distribution from financial assets measured at FVTPL		42	4,010
Additions to joint venture		(55)	—
Distribution from joint venture		3,229	—
Net payments on maturity of forward contracts		(174)	(1,823)
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>		<b>64,718</b>	<b>1,660</b>
Net (decrease) increase in cash		(6,591)	8,535
Net foreign exchange gain (loss) on cash accounts		468	(34)
Cash, beginning of year		13,303	4,802
Cash, end of year	\$	7,180	\$ 13,303

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

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

### 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Timbercreek Financial Corp. (the “Company”, “TF” or “Timbercreek Financial”) is a mortgage investment corporation domiciled in Canada. The Company is incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The registered office of the Company is 25 Price Street, Toronto, Ontario M4W 1Z1. The common shares of the Company are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”) under the symbol “TF”.

The investment objective of the Company is to secure and grow a diversified portfolio of high-quality mortgage and other loan investments, generating an attractive risk adjusted return and monthly dividend payments to shareholders, balanced by a strong focus on capital preservation.

### 2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

#### (a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared by management in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS Accounting Standards”).

These consolidated financial statements were approved for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on February 25, 2026.

#### (b) Principles of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, including Timbercreek Mortgage Investment Fund. The financial statements of the subsidiaries included in these consolidated financial statements are from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. All intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated upon consolidation.

#### (c) Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on both a going concern and the historical cost basis except for certain items which have been measured at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) at each reporting date and include: debt investments not meeting the solely payments of principal and interest criterion, investment in participating debentures, investment in equity instrument and foreign currency forward contracts.

#### (d) Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

In the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements, Timbercreek Capital Inc. (the “Manager”), has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively. In making estimates, the Manager relies on external information and observable conditions where possible, supplemented by internal analysis as required. Those estimates and judgements have been applied in a manner consistent with the prior period and there are no known trends, commitments, events or uncertainties, other than the global market volatility, that the Manager believes will materially affect the methodology or assumptions utilized in making those estimates and judgements in these consolidated financial statements.

The significant estimates and judgements used in determining the recorded amount for assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

### **Measurement of expected credit loss ("ECL")**

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement. The Company exercises significant credit judgement in the determination of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, credit impairment of debt investments, and expected timing and recoverable amount of credit impaired debt investments. Judgement is also required in the determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, their effect on the determination of impairment losses and forward-looking information used as economic inputs. These judgements include changes in circumstances that may cause future assessments of credit risk to be materially different from current assessments, which would require an increase or decrease in the expected credit loss.

The Company measures its ECL using model outputs with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Significant assumptions include probability-weighting and expected cash shortfalls as well as capitalization rates and comparable transactions for collateral properties. These estimates are driven by a number of factors which vary by the nature of investment, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. Refer to note 4(d).

### **Syndication liabilities**

The Company applies judgement in assessing the relationship between parties with which it enters into participation agreements in order to assess the derecognition of transfers relating to mortgage and other loan investments.

### **Classification of mortgage and other loan investments**

Mortgage investments and other loan investments are classified based on the business model for managing assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Company exercises judgement in determining both the business model for managing the assets and whether cash flows of the financial asset comprise solely payments of principal and interest.

### **Net realizable value of real estate inventory**

Real estate inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. In determining the net realizable value of land inventory, the Company estimates the selling prices of land parcels based on assumptions surrounding zoning and density approvals on those lands, prevailing market prices, and selling costs. The determination of net realizable value for the measurement of land inventory includes management estimates of the ultimate disposal values of various plots of land when in consideration with different sales strategies. In determining net realizable value of condo inventory, the Company estimates selling prices based on market comparables and considers relevant selling costs.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

### Real estate held for sale

Real estate held for sale is measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Determining the estimated fair value less costs to sell is a source of estimation uncertainty. The significant assumptions used when determining the fair value of real estate held for sale are capitalization rates and stabilized future cash flows. The capitalization rate applied is reflective of the characteristics, location and market of the property. The stabilized future cash flows are based upon rental income from current leases and assumptions about occupancy rates and market rent from future leases reflecting current conditions, less future cash outflows relating to such current and future leases. The Company also considers relevant selling costs in the ultimate disposal of the properties. In a scenario where the sales process has progressed sufficiently, fair value less costs to sell may also be based on an executed purchase and sale agreement.

### Joint arrangements

Judgement is applied in determining whether the Company has joint control and whether the arrangements are joint operations or joint ventures. In making this assessment management applies judgement to determine the Company's rights and obligations in the arrangement based on factors such as the structure, legal form and contractual terms of the arrangement.

### (e) Functional and Presentation Currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

## 3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### (a) Cash and cash equivalents

As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company did not hold any cash equivalents.

### (b) Financial instruments

#### Recognition and initial measurement

All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value including, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

#### Classification and subsequent measurement - financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified and measured at: amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") - debt investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

A debt financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt financial asset is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling debt financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company has no debt financial assets measured at FVOCI.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets.

### Debt financial assets - Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a debt financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management.

Transfers of debt financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the syndicated debt financial assets.

The Company's mortgage and loan investments portfolio has a hold-to-collect business model. The objective of the business model for these financial instruments is to collect the amounts due from the Company's borrowers and to earn contractual interest income and lender fees on the amounts collected.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

### Debt financial assets - assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the debt financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the debt financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets.

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract.

### Subsequent measurement and gains and losses - financial assets

Financial assets at FVTPL	Measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Mortgage Investments at FVTPL,</li> <li>◦ Other investments</li> </ul>
Financial assets at amortized cost	Measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by loss allowances. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Cash,</li> <li>◦ Other assets,</li> <li>◦ Mortgage Investments at amortized cost</li> <li>◦ Other investments</li> </ul>
Financial assets at FVOCI	Measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI"). On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ n/a</li> </ul>

### Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses - financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as measured at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

### Impairment of debt financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit loss ("ECL") on debt financial assets measured at amortized cost, and unfunded loan commitments. The Company applies a three-stage approach to measure expected credit loss. The Company measures loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- 12 months of expected credit losses on mortgage and other loan investments, if their credit risk at the reporting date has not increased significantly since initial recognition (Stage 1) and
- lifetime expected credit losses on mortgage and other loan investments that are not credit impaired, but have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 2) and on credit impaired mortgage and other loan investments (Stage 3).

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

### Significant increase in credit risk and definition of default or credit impaired

The Company monitors all debt financial assets and unfunded loan commitments that are subject to the impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information.

More specifically, the determination of a significant increase in credit risk takes into account different factors and varies by nature of underlying security of the investment. The Company's internal risk ratings and credit management policies are described further in note 4(d). The Company uses investment specific factors in assessing significant change in credit risk, which include:

- Investments secured by income producing properties - borrower or guarantor's financial position, change in market conditions, deterioration in cash flows due to vacancy, rental rates or increased operating costs, property conditions, loss of major tenants, change in execution of business plan, and declines in the underlying valuation of the collateral.
- Investments secured by construction type of properties - borrower or guarantor's financial position, change in market conditions, property conditions, material cost-to-complete concerns, delays or changes in execution of business plan, and declines in the underlying valuation of the collateral.
- Investments secured by unimproved and improved land - borrower or guarantor's financial position, change in market conditions, change in execution of business plan, adverse zoning change, and declines in the underlying valuation of the collateral.
- Favourable collateral values are not used to offset borrower-specific indicators of significant increases in credit risk.

The Company assumes the credit risk on a debt financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition,

- if the interest payment is more than 30 days past due, or
- if the principal payment is overdue for more than 30 days, and/or
- borrower or underlying security criteria as identified by the Manager has deteriorated.

As typical in shorter duration structured financing, the Company does not solely believe there has been a significant increase in credit risk if a mortgage or other loan investment goes into an overhold position past the maturity date for a period greater than 30 days, but less than 90 days. The Company actively monitors these mortgage and other loan investments and applies judgement in determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. The Company considers a debt financial asset to be credit impaired when:

- the interest payment is more than 90 days past due, or
- if the principal payment is overdue for more than 90 days past due and/or when the Company has commenced enforcement remedies available to it under its contractual agreements, and/or
- the Company assesses that there has been a deterioration of credit quality to the extent the Company no longer has reasonable assurance as to the timely collection of the full amount of principal and/or interest.

The assessment of significant increase in credit risk requires significant credit judgement. In determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and in calculating the amount of expected credit losses, we rely on estimates and exercise judgement regarding matters for which the ultimate outcome is unknown. These judgements include changes in circumstances that may cause future assessments of credit risk to be materially different from current assessments, which could require an increase or decrease in the expected credit loss.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

### Measurement of Expected for Credit Loss ("ECL") - non credit impaired debt financial assets

The ECL for non credit impaired debt financial assets reflects a probability-weighted outcome that considers the Company's assessment of all expected cash shortfalls over 12-months after the reporting date or expected life for non credit impaired debt financial assets with a significant increased credit risk, and reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future events and economic conditions is considered. The probability weighting and expected cash shortfalls are significant assumptions.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining the expected credit loss allowance, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. We consider past events, current market conditions and reasonable forward-looking supportable information about future economic conditions. In assessing information about possible future economic conditions, we utilized multiple economic scenarios including our base case, which represents the most probable outcome and is consistent with our view of the portfolio. In considering the lifetime of a mortgage or other loan investment, the contractual period of the loan, including prepayment, extension and other options is generally used.

The calculation of expected credit losses includes the explicit incorporation of forecasts of future economic conditions. The estimation of future cash flows also includes assumptions about local real estate market conditions, availability and terms of financing, underlying value of the security and various other factors. These assumptions are limited by the availability of reliable comparable market data, economic uncertainty and the uncertainty of future events. Accordingly, by their nature, estimates of impairment are subjective and may not necessarily be comparable to the actual outcome. Should the underlying assumptions change, the estimated future cash flows could vary. The forecast is developed internally by the Manager. The Company exercises experienced credit judgement to incorporate multiple economic forecasts which are probability-weighted in the determination of the final expected credit loss. The allowance is sensitive to changes in both economic forecast and the probability-weight assigned to each forecast scenario.

### Measurement of ECL - credit impaired debt financial assets

ECL for Stage 3 are recorded for individually identified credit impaired mortgage and other loan investments to reduce their carrying value to the probability-weighted expected recoverable amount. The capitalization rates and comparable transactions are significant assumptions. We review our mortgage and other loan investments on an ongoing basis to assess whether any mortgage and other loan investment carried at amortized cost should be classified as credit impaired and whether an allowance or write-off should be recorded.

The review of individually credit impaired mortgage and other loan investments is conducted at least quarterly by the Manager, who assesses the ultimate collectability and estimated recoveries for a specific debt investment based on all events and conditions that are relevant to the mortgage and other loan investment. To determine the amount we expect to recover from an individually credit impaired debt investment, we use the value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the debt investment's original effective interest rate. The determination of estimated future cash flows of a collateralized impaired debt investment reflects the expected realization of the underlying security, net of expected costs and any amounts legally required to be paid to the borrower.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

### Modification and derecognition of debt financial assets

In cases where a borrower experiences financial difficulties, the Company may grant certain concessionary modifications to the terms and conditions of a mortgage or other loan investment. Modifications may include payment deferrals, extension of amortization periods, debt consolidation, forbearance and other modifications intended to minimize the economic loss and to avoid foreclosure or repossession of collateral. The Company determines the appropriate remediation strategy based on the individual borrower.

If the Company determines that a modification results in derecognition, the original asset is derecognized while a new asset is recognized based on the new contractual terms. In this case, significant increase in credit risk of the new asset is subsequently assessed relative to the risk of default on the date of modification.

If the Company determines that a modification does not result in derecognition, significant increase in credit risk is subsequently assessed based on the risk of default at initial recognition of the original asset.

Expected cash flows arising from the modified contractual terms are considered when calculating the ECL for the modified asset.

For mortgage and other loan investments that were modified while having a lifetime ECL, the mortgage and other loan investments can revert to having 12-month ECL after a period of performance and improvement in investment specific factors.

### Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial asset measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the asset.

### Write-offs

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. However, debt financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

### **(c) Fair value measurement**

The Company measures certain financial instruments at fair value at each statement of financial position date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions.

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability assuming that market participants act in their economic best interests. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

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

- Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The information about the assumptions made in measuring fair value is included in the following notes:

- Note 4 – Mortgage and other loan investments, including mortgage syndications; and
- Note 19 – Fair value measurements.

### **(d) Real estate inventory**

Real estate inventory includes land inventory that will be sold by the Company and is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Impairment is reviewed at each reporting date, with any losses recognized in net income when the carrying value of the inventory exceeds its net realizable value. The net realizable value is defined as the entity-specific future selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion, if any, and selling costs.

### **(e) Convertible debentures**

Compound financial instruments issued by the Company comprise convertible debentures that can be converted to ordinary shares at the option of the holder, where the number of shares to be issued is fixed and does not vary with changes in fair value. The convertible debentures are a compound financial instrument as they contain both a liability and an equity component.

At the date of issuance, the liability component of the convertible debentures is recognized at its estimated fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option and the residual is allocated to the equity component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts. Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a convertible debenture is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The equity component is not re-measured subsequent to initial recognition. Interest, losses and gains relating to the financial liability are recognized in profit or loss.

### **(f) Gross interest and other income**

Gross interest and other income includes interest earned on the Company's mortgage and other loan investments, lender fees and interest earned on cash and cash equivalents. Interest income earned on mortgage and other loan investments is accounted for using the effective interest rate method. Lender fees, an integral part of the yield on mortgage and other loan investments, are amortized to profit and loss over the expected life of the specific mortgage and other loan investment using the effective interest rate method. Forfeited lender fees are taken to profit and loss at the time a borrower has not fulfilled the terms and conditions of a lending commitment and payment has been received.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

### **(g) Revenue recognition for real estate held for sale**

The Company derives some of its revenue from rental income and care services provided to the residents of the senior living property. The Company has retained substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership of the property and, therefore, accounts for its leases with residents as operating leases.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company does not own any real estate held for sale.

### **(h) Leases**

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. Leases are classified as finance leases if all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset are substantially transferred to the lessee. Otherwise they are classified as operating leases.

As lessor in a financing lease, a receivable is recognized equal to the net investment in the lease, which is calculated as the present value of the minimum payments to be received from the lessee, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease, plus any unguaranteed residual value the Company expects to recover at the end of the lease. Finance lease income is recognized in gross interest and other income, including mortgage syndications in the consolidated statement of net income and comprehensive Income.

As a lessor in an operating lease, payments received are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Revenue from operating leases include rent, parking and other sundry revenue from investment properties.

### **(i) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities**

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in such transferred debt financial assets that does not qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers mortgage or other loan investments recognized on its statement of financial position, but retains either all, substantially all, or a portion of the risks and rewards of the transferred mortgage or other loan investments. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred mortgage or loan investments are not derecognized.

In transactions in which the Company neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Company continues to recognize the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

### Debt financial assets - modifications

The Company defines mortgage or other loan investments modification as changes to the original contractual terms of the financial asset that represents a fundamental change to the contract, or changes that may have a significant impact on the contractual cash flow of the asset, including solely for payments of principal and interest criterion. The Company derecognizes the original asset when the modification results in substantial change or expiry in the original cash flows; a new asset is recognized based on the new contractual terms. The new asset is initially recognized in Stage 1, and then assessed for significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis. If the Company determines the modifications do not result in derecognition, then the asset will retain its original staging unless it is determined that there is a significant increase in credit risk.

### Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, transferred or expired.

### **(j) Foreign currency forward contract and interest rate swap**

The Company may enter into foreign currency forward contracts and interest rate swaps to economically hedge its foreign currency risk and interest rate risk exposure of its mortgage and other loan investments. The value of forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps entered into by the Company is recorded as the difference between the value of the contract on the reporting period and the value on the date the contract originated. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in the statement of net income and comprehensive income unless the foreign currency contract or interest rate swap is designated and effective as a hedging instrument under IFRS Accounting Standards. The Company has elected to not account for the foreign currency contracts and interest rate swaps as an accounting hedge.

### **(k) Income taxes**

It is the intention of the Company to qualify as a mortgage investment corporation ("MIC") for Canadian income tax purposes. As such, the Company is able to deduct, in computing its income for a taxation year, dividends paid to its shareholders during the year or within 90 days of the end of the year. The Company intends to maintain its status as a MIC and pay dividends to its shareholders in the year and in future years to ensure that it will not be subject to income taxes. Accordingly, for financial statement reporting purposes, the tax deductibility of the Company's dividends results in the Company being effectively exempt from taxation and no provision for current or deferred taxes is required for the Company and its subsidiaries.

Judgment is required to assess the interpretation of tax legislation when recognizing and measuring current and deferred tax assets and liabilities. The impact of different interpretations and applications could potentially be material. The Company recognizes a tax benefit from an uncertain tax position when it is probable that the position will be sustained upon examination, including resolutions of any related appeals or litigation processes, on the basis of the technical merits.

### **(l) Joint venture**

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control have rights to the net assets relating to the arrangement and usually results from the establishment of a separate legal entity. The Company accounts for its joint ventures using the equity method. The share of results of income of the joint venture is reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Net Income and Comprehensive Income.

Under the equity method, an investment in a joint venture is recognized initially in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at cost and adjusted for contributions and distributions thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the joint venture in accordance with the Company's accounting policies. When the Company's share of losses of a joint venture exceeds its interest in that joint venture, the Company continues recognizing its share of further losses to the extent that it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

The Company determines at the end of each reporting period whether there exist any indications that a joint venture may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset, which is the higher of (i) fair value less costs to sell and (ii) value in use.

When the Company transacts with a joint venture, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the joint venture are recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the joint venture that are not related to the Company.

### **(m) IFRS standards and amendments issued but not yet effective**

A number of new accounting standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2026 and earlier application is permitted. However, the Company has not early adopted the following new or amended accounting standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

#### ***IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements***

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The new standard introduces the following key new requirements. Entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of net income and comprehensive income, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to present a newly-defined operating profit subtotal. Entities' net profit will not change. Management-defined performance measures ("MPMs") are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements. Enhanced guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements. In addition, all entities are required to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the statement of cash flows when presenting operating cash flows under the indirect method.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has not early adopted IFRS 18. The Company is still in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard, particularly with respect to the structure of the Company's statement of profit or loss, the statement of cash flows and the additional disclosures required for MPMs. The Company is also assessing the impact on how information is grouped in the financial statements, including for items currently labelled as 'other'.

#### ***Other accounting standards***

The following new and amended accounting standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements:

- Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

**4. MORTGAGE AND OTHER INVESTMENTS, INCLUDING MORTGAGE SYNDICATIONS**
**(a) Mortgage investments**

<b>As at December 31, 2025</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>Mortgages, including mortgage syndications</b>	<b>Mortgage syndication liabilities</b>	<b>Net Mortgage Investments</b>
Mortgage investments, including mortgage syndications - at amortized cost	4(b)(c)	\$ 1,896,399	\$ (671,977)	\$ 1,224,422
Interest receivable (payable)		21,627	(3,754)	17,873
		1,918,026	(675,731)	1,242,295
Unamortized lender fees		(7,524)	2,105	(5,419)
Allowance for ECL	4(d)	(30,281)	—	(30,281)
Mortgage investments at amortized cost		1,880,221	(673,626)	1,206,595
Mortgage investments at FVTPL		14,896	—	14,896
Interest receivable		25	—	25
Mortgage investments at FVTPL		14,921	—	14,921
Mortgage investments, including mortgage syndications		\$ 1,895,142	\$ (673,626)	\$ 1,221,516

Unadvanced mortgage commitments		\$ 268,099	\$ (119,118)	\$ 148,981
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<b>As at December 31, 2024</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>Mortgages, including mortgage syndications</b>	<b>Mortgage syndication liabilities</b>	<b>Net Mortgage Investments</b>
Mortgage investments, including mortgage syndications - at amortized cost	4(b)(c)	\$ 1,511,037	\$ (426,760)	\$ 1,084,277
Interest receivable		17,766	(2,283)	15,483
		1,528,803	(429,043)	1,099,760
Unamortized lender fees		(8,056)	1,780	(6,276)
Allowance for ECL	4(d)	(20,796)	—	(20,796)
Mortgage investments at amortized cost		1,499,951	(427,263)	1,072,688
Mortgage investments at FVTPL		5,500	—	5,500
Interest receivable		50	—	50
Mortgage investments at FVTPL		5,550	—	5,550
Mortgage investments, including mortgage syndications		\$ 1,505,501	\$ (427,263)	\$ 1,078,238
Unadvanced mortgage commitments		\$ 381,757	\$ (199,868)	\$ 181,889

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

### Mortgages classified at FVTPL

The Company holds mortgages classified at FVTPL with a principal balance of \$19,728 (December 31, 2024 – \$6,500) and an estimated fair value of \$14,896 (December 31, 2024 – \$5,500). During 2025, the Company generated net interest income on net mortgage investments measured at FVTPL of \$97 (2024 – \$655). During 2025 the Company recognized a net fair value loss adjustment on net mortgage investments measured at FVTPL of \$4,549 (2024 – nil).

During Q3 2025, the Company discharged a Stage 2 mortgage investment with a net carrying value of \$24,461, of which \$19,119 was received in cash proceeds. The remaining carrying value of \$5,342 is secured by an equity pledge and was recognized under mortgages classified at FVTPL. During Q4 2025, the underlying asset supporting the equity pledge was sold at lower than expected sale price, significantly impairing the recoverable value of the pledged interest. As a result, the fair value of the remaining mortgage investment as at December 31, 2025 was determined to be \$460, with the difference of \$4,882 recognized as a fair value loss.

During Q4 2025, the Company discharged a Stage 3 mortgage investment with a net carrying value of \$6,549, of which \$5,849 was received in cash proceeds. Subsequently, the Company funded a \$6,212 mortgages classified at FVTPL secured by same underlying asset. The fair value of this mortgage investment as at December 31, 2025 is \$7,262, the Company has recognized a \$333 fair value gain adjustment, discounted by expected credit and collateral risks.

The Company continues to measure its remaining FVTPL assets of \$7,173 using the direct comparison method, comparing the assets to directly comparable properties and has not recorded any in fair value loss adjustments for the year ended December 31, 2025 (2024 – nil).

### (b) Net mortgage investments

As at	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Interest in first mortgages	95.1 %	\$ 1,178,274	89.6 %	\$ 976,605
Interest in second mortgages	4.9 %	61,044	10.4 %	113,172
	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>\$ 1,239,318</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>\$ 1,089,777</b>

The mortgage investments are secured by real property and will mature between 2026 and 2029. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company earned interest income on mortgage investments measured at amortized cost of \$93,281 (2024 – \$92,439). For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recognized other income of \$563 (2024 – \$643), attributable to bank interest income and other miscellaneous income.

A majority of the mortgage investments contain a 1-year extension option, as well as prepayment option, whereby the borrower may repay the principal prior to maturity, after six months of interest payments and with a 30 days' written notice without penalty or yield maintenance. The unamortized lender fees are recognized over the term of the mortgage investment.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recognized income from amortization of lender fees on net mortgage investments of \$8,479 (2024 – \$6,535). For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recorded non-refundable upfront lender fees on net mortgage investments, net of fees relating to mortgage syndication liabilities of \$6,671 (2024 – \$7,585), which are initially recognized as unearned revenue and amortized to income over the term of the related mortgage investments using the effective interest rate method.

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

Principal repayments by contractual maturity dates are as follows:

<b>As at December 31, 2025</b>	<b>Mortgages, including mortgage syndications</b>	<b>Mortgage syndication liabilities</b>	<b>Net Mortgage Investments</b>
2026	\$ 945,945	\$ 293,080	\$ 652,865
2027	819,998	311,227	508,771
2028	143,049	67,670	75,379
2029 and thereafter	2,303	—	2,303
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,911,295</b>	<b>\$ 671,977</b>	<b>\$ 1,239,318</b>

**(c) Mortgage syndication liabilities**

The Company has entered into certain mortgage participation agreements with third party lenders, using senior and subordinated participation, whereby the third-party lenders take the senior position, and the Company retains the subordinated position.

The Company generally retains an option, but not the obligation, to repurchase the senior position, at a purchase price equal to the outstanding principal amount of the lenders' proportionate share together with all accrued interest. Under certain participation agreements, the Company has retained a residual portion of the credit and/or default risk as it is holding the residual interest in the mortgage investment. As a result, the Company does not achieve derecognition of the mortgage investment and has recognized the proceeds received from the lender as a syndication liability. The interest and fees earned on the transferred participation interests and the related interest expense are recognized in profit and loss. The Company's portion of the mortgage is recorded as mortgage investments.

Under certain participation agreements, an option is provided to the third-party lender to sell their senior position back to the Company, at a purchase price equal to the lenders' proportionate share of principal together with all accrued interest. The third-party lender's outstanding principal amounts of these agreements are \$89,611 as at December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 – nil).

The fair value of the transferred assets and mortgage syndication liabilities approximate their carrying values (see note 19).

**(d) Expected Credit Loss**

The expected credit loss is maintained at a level that management considers adequate to absorb credit-related losses on mortgage and other loan investments classified at amortized cost. The expected credit loss amounted to \$34,956 as at December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 – \$24,428), of which \$30,281 (December 31, 2024 – \$20,796) was recorded against mortgage investments and \$4,675 (December 31, 2024 – \$3,632) was recorded against other loan investments. As at December 31, 2025 there are no debt investments at amortized cost, for which no loan loss was recognized due to collateral. Multi-residential mortgage investments are categorized by collateral asset type that includes apartments, condominium construction and retirement housing. Other mortgage investments are categorized by collateral asset type that include retail, unimproved land, improved land, office, industrial, self-storage, condominium inventory and single-residential housing, etc.

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

	As at December 31, 2025				As at December 31, 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Multi-Residential Mortgage Investments</b>								
Mortgages, including mortgage syndications <sup>1</sup>	\$1,234,296	\$ —	\$ 4,230	\$1,238,526	\$ 893,237	\$ 62,467	\$ 3,256	\$ 958,960
Mortgage syndication liabilities <sup>1</sup>	458,583	—	—	458,583	278,295	40,245	—	318,540
Net mortgage investments	775,713	—	4,230	779,943	614,942	22,222	3,256	640,420
Less: Expected credit loss <sup>2</sup>	938	—	1,842	2,780	725	582	37	1,344
	774,775	—	2,388	777,163	614,217	21,640	3,219	639,076
<b>Other Mortgage Investments</b>								
Mortgages, including mortgage syndications <sup>1</sup>	346,598	223,374	109,528	679,500	343,954	149,463	76,426	569,843
Mortgage syndication liabilities <sup>1</sup>	150,279	35,241	31,628	217,148	110,503	—	—	110,503
Net mortgage investments	196,319	188,133	77,900	462,352	233,451	149,463	76,426	459,340
Less: Expected credit loss <sup>2</sup>	210	6,450	20,841	27,501	1,126	1,601	16,725	19,452
	196,109	181,683	57,059	434,851	232,325	147,862	59,701	439,888
<b>Total Net Mortgage Investments</b>	970,884	181,683	59,447	1,212,014	846,542	169,502	62,920	1,078,964
<b>Other Loan Investments</b>								
Other loans, including other loans syndications <sup>1</sup>	16,138	—	10,134	26,272	2,727	—	31,817	34,544
Other loans syndication liabilities <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net other loan investments	16,138	—	10,134	26,272	2,727	—	31,817	34,544
Less: Expected credit loss <sup>2</sup>	15	—	4,660	4,675	5	—	3,627	3,632
	16,123	—	5,474	21,597	2,722	—	28,190	30,912
<b>Total Net Mortgage and Other Loan Investments</b>	\$ 987,007	\$ 181,683	\$ 64,921	\$1,233,611	\$ 849,264	\$ 169,502	\$ 91,110	\$1,109,876

<sup>1.</sup> Including interest receivable or interest payable.

<sup>2.</sup> Expected credit loss in finance lease receivable (note 4(e)) and unadvanced commitments (note 4) are all considered to be in Stage 1 with minimal ECL.

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

The changes in the expected credit loss year to date are shown in the following tables:

	Year Ended December 31, 2025				Year Ended December 31, 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Multi-Residential Mortgage Investments</b>								
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 725	\$ 582	\$ 37	\$ 1,344	\$ 780	\$ 280	\$ 395	\$ 1,455
Expected credit loss:								
Remeasurement	62	(278)	1,805	1,589	(281)	302	32	53
Transfer to/(from)								
Stage 1	—	—	—	—	390	—	—	390
Stage 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	(390)	(390)
Total expected credit loss	787	304	1,842	2,933	889	582	37	1,508
Fundings	668	—	—	668	258	—	—	258
Discharges	(517)	—	—	(517)	(422)	—	—	(422)
Transfer to Mortgages at FVTPL	—	(304)	—	(304)	—	—	—	—
Balance, end of year	938	—	1,842	2,780	725	582	37	1,344
<b>Other Mortgage Investments</b>								
Balance, beginning of year	1,126	1,601	16,725	19,452	560	732	9,346	10,638
Expected credit loss:								
Remeasurement	—	4,838	9,714	14,552	1,016	1,187	10,778	12,981
Transfer to/(from)								
Stage 1	(10)	—	—	(10)	(420)	—	—	(420)
Stage 2	—	5	—	5	—	(318)	—	(318)
Stage 3	—	—	5	5	—	—	738	738
Total expected credit loss	1,116	6,444	26,444	34,004	1,156	1,601	20,862	23,619
Fundings	129	11	—	140	60	—	—	60
Gross Write-Offs	—	—	(6,038)	(6,038)	—	—	—	—
Recoveries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharges	(30)	(5)	435	400	(90)	—	—	(90)
Transfer to joint venture	(1,005)	—	—	(1,005)	—	—	(4,137)	(4,137)
Balance, end of year	210	6,450	20,841	27,501	1,126	1,601	16,725	19,452
<b>Total Expected Credit Loss on Net Mortgage Investments</b>	1,148	6,450	22,683	30,281	1,851	2,183	16,762	20,796
<b>Other Loan Investments</b>								
Balance, beginning of year	5	—	3,627	3,632	337	—	—	337
Expected credit loss:								
Remeasurement	—	—	1,038	1,038	—	—	3,595	3,595
Transfer to/(from)								
Stage 1	—	—	—	—	(32)	—	—	(32)
Stage 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stage 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	32
Total expected credit loss	5	—	4,665	4,670	305	—	3,627	3,932
Fundings	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Discharges	—	—	(5)	(5)	(300)	—	—	(300)
Balance, end of year	15	—	4,660	4,675	5	—	3,627	3,632
<b>Total Expected Credit Loss on Net Mortgage and Other Loan Investments</b>	\$ 1,163	\$ 6,450	\$ 27,343	\$ 34,956	\$ 1,856	\$ 2,183	\$ 20,389	\$ 24,428

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

The following table presents the gross carrying amounts of mortgage and other loan investments, net of syndication liabilities, subject to IFRS 9 impairment requirements by internal risk ratings used by the Company for credit risk management purposes.

In assessing credit risk, the Company utilizes a risk rating framework that considers the following factors: collateral type, property rank that is applicable to the Company's security and/or priority positions, loan-to-value, population of location of the collateral and an assessment of possible loan deterioration factors. These factors include consideration of the guarantor's ability to make interest payments, the condition of the asset and cash flows, economic and market factors as well as any changes to business plans that could affect the execution risk of the loan.

The internal risk ratings presented in the table below are defined as follows:

**Low Risk:** Mortgage and loan investments that exceed the credit risk profile standard of the Company with a below average probability of default. Yields on these investments are expected to trend lower than the Company's average portfolio.

**Medium-Low:** Mortgage and loan investments that are typical for the Company's risk appetite, credit standards and retain a below average probability of default. These mortgage and loan investments are expected to have average yields and would represent a significant percentage of the overall portfolio.

**Medium-High:** Mortgage and loan investments within the Company's risk appetite and credit standards with an average probability of default. These investments typically carry attractive risk-return yield premiums.

**High Risk:** Mortgage and loan investments within the Company's risk appetite and credit standards that have an additional element of credit risk that could result in an above average probability of default. These mortgage and loan investments carry a yield premium in return for their incremental credit risk. These mortgage and loan investments are expected to represent a small percentage of the overall portfolio.

**Credit impaired:** Mortgage and loan investments that are more than 90 days past due on interest payment, or that are more than 90 days past due on principal payment and/or the Company assesses that there has been a deterioration of credit quality to the extent the Company no longer has reasonable assurance as to the timely collection of the full amount of principal and interest and/or when the Company has commenced enforcement remedies available to it under its contractual agreements.

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

Multi-Residential Mortgage Investments	As at December 31, 2025				As at December 31, 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Low risk	\$ 455,317	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 455,317	\$ 413,625	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 413,625
Medium-Low risk	292,005	—	—	292,005	115,628	—	—	115,628
Medium-High risk	28,391	—	—	28,391	85,689	22,222	—	107,911
High risk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit Impaired	—	—	4,230	4,230	—	—	3,256	3,256
Net Mortgage Investments <sup>1</sup>	775,713	—	4,230	779,943	614,942	22,222	3,256	640,420
Less: Expected credit loss	938	—	1,842	2,780	725	582	37	1,344
	774,775	—	2,388	777,163	614,217	21,640	3,219	639,076
<b>Other Mortgage Investments</b>	<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
Low risk	73,643	—	—	73,643	82,653	—	—	82,653
Medium-Low risk	43,557	—	—	43,557	91,174	—	—	91,174
Medium-High risk	52,079	24,050	—	76,129	59,535	43,375	—	102,910
High risk	27,040	164,083	—	191,123	89	106,088	—	106,177
Credit Impaired	—	—	77,900	77,900	—	—	76,426	76,426
Net Mortgage Investments <sup>1</sup>	196,319	188,133	77,900	462,352	233,451	149,463	76,426	459,340
Less: Expected credit loss	210	6,450	20,841	27,501	1,126	1,601	16,725	19,452
	196,109	181,683	57,059	434,851	232,325	147,862	59,701	439,888
<b>Total Net Mortgage Investments</b>	<b>970,884</b>	<b>181,683</b>	<b>59,447</b>	<b>1,212,014</b>	<b>846,542</b>	<b>169,502</b>	<b>62,920</b>	<b>1,078,964</b>
<b>Other Loan Investments</b>	<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
Low risk	8,387	—	—	8,387	—	—	—	—
Medium-Low risk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medium-High risk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High risk	7,751	—	—	7,751	2,727	—	—	2,727
Credit Impaired	—	—	10,134	10,134	—	—	31,817	31,817
Net other loan investments	16,138	—	10,134	26,272	2,727	—	31,817	34,544
Less: Expected credit loss	15	—	4,660	4,675	5	—	3,627	3,632
	16,123	—	5,474	21,597	2,722	—	28,190	30,912
<b>Total Net Mortgage and Other Loan Investments</b>	<b>\$ 987,007</b>	<b>\$ 181,683</b>	<b>\$ 64,921</b>	<b>\$ 1,233,611</b>	<b>\$ 849,264</b>	<b>\$ 169,502</b>	<b>\$ 91,110</b>	<b>\$ 1,109,876</b>

1. Net of mortgage syndications.

The Company estimates that a 5% decrease in the value of the collateral associated with Stage 3 net mortgage investments and other loan investments will increase ECL by \$7,546 as of December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 – increase by \$6,098), whereas a 5% increase in the value of the collateral associated with Stage 3 net mortgage investments and other loan investments will decrease ECL by \$7,843 as of December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 – decrease by \$5,401).

The following tables present credit exposures from net mortgage investments by ranges of loan-to-value ("LTV") ratio. LTV is calculated as the ratio of the total committed loan balance to the fair value of the collateral. The fair value of the collateral is based on the most recently available appraisals.

Net Mortgage Investments	As at December 31, 2025				As at December 31, 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>LTV ratio</b>								
Less than 50%	\$ 195,506	\$ 24,050	\$ —	\$ 219,556	\$ 321,807	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 321,807
50-75%	712,564	—	—	712,564	476,407	21,875	3,256	501,538
75-85%	61,655	—	—	61,655	24,067	—	12,533	36,600
More than 85%	2,307	164,083	82,130	248,520	26,112	149,810	63,893	239,815
<b>Net Mortgage Investments<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$ 972,032</b>	<b>\$ 188,133</b>	<b>\$ 82,130</b>	<b>\$ 1,242,295</b>	<b>\$ 848,393</b>	<b>\$ 171,685</b>	<b>\$ 79,682</b>	<b>\$ 1,099,760</b>

1. Net of mortgage syndications.

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

**(e) Other investments**

<b>As at</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Other loan investments, net of expected credit loss	\$ 21,460	\$ 30,912
Finance lease receivable, measured at amortized cost	6,020	6,020
Investment in participating debentures, measured at FVTPL	863	756
Investment in equity instrument, measured at FVTPL - Note 15(d)	3,000	3,000
Joint venture investment in indirect real estate development	325	2,225
<b>Total Other Investments</b>	<b>\$ 31,668</b>	<b>\$ 42,913</b>

Other loan investments will mature between 2026 and 2038. For the year ended December 31, 2025, other loan investments generated interest income of \$2,578 (2024 – \$4,673) and income from amortization of lender fees of \$12 (2024 – \$53). For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company did not record non-refundable upfront cash lender fees (2024 – \$25).

Principal repayments of other loan investments by contractual maturity dates are as follows:

<b>As at</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>
2026	\$ 9,806
2027	13,381
2028	—
2029	—
2030 and thereafter	2,581
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 25,768</b>

For the year ended December 31, 2025, investment in participating debentures measured at FVTPL received total cash distribution of \$42 (2024 – \$4,010), represented by a return of capital of \$26 (2024 – \$3,321), and income distribution of \$16 (2024 – \$689).

In October 2017, the Company entered into a 20-year emphyteutic lease under which the lessee has the obligation to purchase the property at \$9,934 at the end of the lease term in September 2038 and the option to purchase the property earlier based on a prescribed purchase price schedule. The Company has classified the lease as a finance lease and the lease receivable balance of \$6,020 (December 31, 2024 – \$6,020) is included in other investments. The lease payment began in the third quarter of 2018. Concurrently, the Company entered into a 20-year \$3,300 construction loan on the leased property with the lessee which is included in other loan investments. The loan amortization payment began in the fourth quarter of 2019. In October 2025, the Company amended the lease term with the lessee, reducing annual lease payments and resetting the end of term purchase price to \$8,000.

The lease receivable payments are due as follows:	<b>Future minimum lease payments</b>	<b>Present value of minimum lease payments</b>
Less than one year	\$ 63	\$ 61
Between one and five years	651	540
More than five years	9,126	5,419
	<b>\$ 9,840</b>	<b>\$ 6,020</b>

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

**5. REAL ESTATE**
**(a) Land Inventory**

As at December 31, 2025, the Company has land inventory at a carrying value of \$23,024 (December 31, 2024 – \$29,310), which is recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company has recorded a loss of \$2,058 from disposition of land inventory against \$6,286 in carrying value.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, land inventory operations incurred a net operating loss of \$1,433 (2024 – loss of \$1,376). The Company estimates that a 5% decrease in the net realizable value of the land inventory would not result in an impairment charge as of December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 - nil).

**(b) Condo Inventory**

In 2025, the Company sold all of its 13-units condo inventory located in Edmonton, Alberta (December 31, 2024 carrying value – \$3,196). The condo inventory was previously the collateral for a mortgage investment at amortized cost. The condo inventory was acquired via a credit bid of a condo inventory mortgage completed on September 9, 2024, in exchange for the discharge of the associated mortgage investment, on a non-cash basis. At the time of the exchange, the mortgage investment had a carrying value of \$3,918, comprised of net mortgage investment of \$8,054 and an ECL provision of \$4,137. The Company recognized the condo inventory at a cost of \$3,918 on the exchange date.

The Company received a cumulative \$4,618 in proceeds from disposition net of selling costs, recording a realized gain from sales of the units of \$1,422 in 2025 (2024 - nil).

**(c) Real Estate Held for Sale**

On March 3, 2025, the Company completed a sale of its real estate property classified as held for sale for \$135,532 with proceeds of \$129,532 received at closing and the remaining \$6,000 to be received by March 3, 2028. The Company has fully repaid its real estate collateral inventory liability of \$67,312.

Real estate held for sale was originally acquired via a credit bid of a senior retirement housing mortgage where the borrower had filed for CCAA in August 2023. The Company's syndicate partners held a 50% economic interest in the property. The syndicated partner's interest was classified as collateral liability of \$67,312 as at December 31, 2024. The Company's ownership interest net of collateral liability was \$65,323 as at December 31, 2024. The property generated a net rental income of \$708 prior to disposition in 2025 (2024 – \$3,035).

As at December 31, 2025, the Company has \$5,234 in accounts receivable representing the present value of deferred payment, offset by \$2,617 in accounts payable pertaining to the 50% interest of the syndicate partner.

In June 2025, the Company paid mutation taxes under protest related to the acquisition of the properties of \$5,429, of which the syndicate partner contributed 50%. In Q2 2025, the Company recorded a realized loss on real estate properties of \$3,516 and a realized gain on real estate held for sale collateral liability of \$2,715, both primarily driven by the mutation tax paid.

As at	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Real estate held for sale	\$ —	\$ 132,635
Real estate held for sale collateral liability	—	(67,312)
Real estate, net of collateral liability	\$ —	\$ 65,323

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

**6. JOINT VENTURE**

On January 31, 2025, the Company, along with its syndication partners, elected to purchase one commercial retail property located in downtown Vancouver, BC. Prior to purchase, the property was held as collateral against a net mortgage investment at amortized cost of \$21,076. Effective January 31, 2025, the Company obtained 50% beneficial interest in the commercial retail property in exchange for the discharge of the associated net mortgage investment. Upon exchange, the Company issued \$1,673 in net mortgage investment measured at FVTPL and recognized a \$19,402 or 50% beneficial interest via joint venture. Subsequently, the Company received \$1,328 in distributions on return of capital.

The changes to the joint venture balance for the year ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

<b>As at</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Balance, beginning of year	\$ —	\$ —
Acquisition	19,402	—
Contributions	55	—
Net income during the year	295	—
Distribution received	(1,328)	—
<b>Balance, end of year</b>	<b>\$ 18,424</b>	<b>\$ —</b>

The financial information below shows 100% of net assets and net income of the joint venture and the Company's 50% share:

<b>As at</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Current assets	\$ 2,445	\$ —
Investment property	92,057	—
Current liabilities	(654)	—
Mortgage payable	(57,000)	—
<b>Net Assets at 100%</b>	<b>\$ 36,848</b>	<b>\$ —</b>
<b>Net Assets at the Company's 50% share</b>	<b>\$ 18,424</b>	<b>\$ —</b>

	<b>Year ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Revenue	\$ 6,102	\$ —
Operating Expenses	(2,394)	—
Interest Expense	(3,118)	—
<b>Net income at 100%</b>	<b>\$ 590</b>	<b>\$ —</b>
<b>Net income at the Company's 50% share</b>	<b>\$ 295</b>	<b>\$ —</b>

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

**7. CREDIT FACILITY**

<b>As at</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Credit facility principal	\$ 493,000	\$ 397,000
Unamortized financing costs	(1,175)	(915)
Credit facility, end of period	\$ 491,825	\$ 396,085

On August 7, 2025, the Company renewed the credit facility agreement, amending the aggregate credit limit, applicable margins and maturity date. As of December 31, 2025, the Company has an aggregate credit limit of \$600,000 under its credit facility and an accordion feature of \$100,000. The facility is secured by a general security agreement over the Company's assets and its subsidiaries. The credit facility agreement has a maturity date of August 7, 2027.

The interest rates on the existing credit agreement are either at a fixed spread over the prime rate of interest or Adjusted Term CORRA. As at December 31, 2025, the Company's qualified credit facility limit, which is subject to a borrowing base as defined in the existing credit agreement is \$547,956.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company incurred financing costs of \$1,410 (2024 – \$1,649). The deferred financing costs are netted against the outstanding balance of the credit facility and are amortized over the term of the credit facility agreement.

Interest on the credit facility is recorded in financing costs and calculated using the effective interest rate method. For the year ended December 31, 2025, included in financing costs is interest on the credit facility of \$19,601 (2024 – \$20,634) and financing costs amortization of \$1,150 (2024 – \$1,030).

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

**8. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES**

As at December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the Company's obligations under the convertible unsecured debentures are as follows:

Series	Ticker Symbol	Interest Rate	Date of Maturity	Interest Payment Date	Conversion Price per share <sup>1</sup>	Equity Component	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
July 2021 Debentures	TF.DB.D	5.25 %	July 31, 2028	January 31 and July 31	11.40	1,107	<b>55,000</b>	55,000
December 2021 Debentures	TF.DB.E	5.00 %	December 31, 2028	June 30 and December 31	11.40	1,405	<b>46,000</b>	46,000
May 2024 Debentures	TF.DB.F	7.50 %	June 30, 2029	June 30 and December 31	8.50	1,357	<b>46,000</b>	46,000
Unsecured Debentures, principal							<b>147,000</b>	147,000
Unamortized financing cost and amount allocated to equity component							<b>(5,610)</b>	(7,426)
Debentures, end of year							<b>\$ 141,390</b>	\$ 139,574

<sup>1</sup>Debentures are convertible at the option of the holder.

Interest costs related to the convertible debentures are recorded in financing costs using the effective interest rate method. Interest on the debentures is included in financing costs and is made up of the following:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Interest on the convertible debentures	\$ 8,638	\$ 8,351
Amortization of issue costs and accretion of the convertible debentures	<b>1,815</b>	1,680
Total	<b>\$ 10,453</b>	\$ 10,031

**July 2021 Debentures**

On July 8, 2021, the Company completed a public offering of \$50,000, plus an over-allotment option of \$5,000 on July 15, 2021, of 5.25% convertible unsecured subordinated debentures for net proceeds of \$52,140 (the "July 2021 Debentures").

The July 2021 Debentures are redeemable on or after July 31, 2024 and prior to July 31, 2026 in whole or in part, from time to time at the Company's sole option at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest up to, but excluding, the date of redemption, on not more than 60 days' and not less than 30 days' prior written notice, provided that the volume weighted average trading price of the common shares on the TSX during the 20 consecutive trading days ending on the fifth trading day preceding the date on which the notice of the redemption is given is not less than 125% of the conversion price. The Company may also elect to redeem debentures by issuing common shares at a 5% premium to the prevailing market price at the date of redemption.

On and after July 31, 2026 and prior to the maturity date, the July 2021 Debentures will be redeemable, in whole or in part, from time to time at the Company's sole option at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest up to, but excluding, the date of redemption, on not more than 60 days' and not less than 30 days' prior written notice.

The issue costs of \$2,860 were proportionately allocated to the liability and equity components. The issue costs allocated to the liability component are amortized over the term of the debentures using the effective interest rate method.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

### December 2021 Debentures

On December 3, 2021, the Company completed a public offering of \$40,000 plus an over-allotment option of \$6,000 on December 10, 2021, of 5.00% convertible unsecured subordinated debentures for net proceeds of \$43,765 (the “December 2021 Debentures”).

The December 2021 Debentures are redeemable on or after December 31, 2024 and prior to December 31, 2026 in whole or in part, from time to time at the Company’s sole option at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest up to, but excluding, the date of redemption, on not more than 60 days’ and not less than 30 days’ prior written notice, provided that the volume weighted average trading price of the common shares on the TSX during the 20 consecutive trading days ending on the fifth trading day preceding the date on which the notice of the redemption is given is not less than 125% of the conversion price. The Company may also elect to redeem debentures by issuing common shares at a 5% premium to the prevailing market price at the date of redemption.

On and after December 31, 2026 and prior to the maturity date, the December 2021 Debentures will be redeemable, in whole or in part, from time to time at the Company’s sole option at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest up to, but excluding, the date of redemption, on not more than 60 days’ and not less than 30 days’ prior written notice.

The issue costs of \$2,235 were proportionately allocated to the liability and equity components. The issue costs allocated to the liability component are amortized over the term of the debentures using the effective interest rate method.

### May 2024 Debentures

On May 28, 2024, the Company successfully completed a \$46,000 bought deal offering of convertible debentures, with the \$6,000 over-allotment option fully exercised by underwriters for net proceeds of \$43,406 (the “May 2024 Debentures”). These debentures, accrue interest at 7.50% per annum and mature on June 30, 2029, are listed under (TSX: TF.DB.F) on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

On and after June 30, 2027 and prior to the maturity date, the May 2024 Debentures will be redeemable, in whole or in part, from time to time at the Company’s sole option at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest up to, but excluding, the date of redemption, on not more than 60 days’ and not less than 30 days’ prior written notice.

The issue costs of \$2,594 were proportionately allocated to the liability and equity components. The issue costs allocated to the liability component are amortized over the term of the debentures using the effective interest rate method.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

### 9. COMMON SHARES

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. Holders of common shares are entitled to receive notice to attend and vote at all shareholder meetings as well as to receive dividends as declared by the Board of Directors.

The common shares are classified within shareholders' equity in the consolidated statements of financial position. Any incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of common shares are recognized as a deduction from shareholders' equity.

On March 5, 2024, the Company filed a 25-month period short form base shelf prospectus in all provinces and territories of Canada which allows the Company to offer and issue common shares, debt securities, subscription receipts, warrants, and units from time to time.

The changes in the number of common shares were as follows:

	<b>Year ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Balance, beginning of year	<b>83,009,516</b>	83,009,516
Common shares issued under dividend reinvestment plan	<b>762,627</b>	778,903
Common shares repurchased for dividend reinvestment plan	<b>(762,627)</b>	(778,903)
Common shares repurchased under normal course issuer bid	<b>(256,300)</b>	—
Balance, end of year	<b>82,753,216</b>	83,009,516

#### (a) At-the-market equity program (the "ATM Program")

The Company announced on March 12, 2024 that it has re-established an ATM Program that allows the Company to issue common shares from treasury having an aggregate gross sales amount of up to \$90,000 to the public from time to time, at the Company's discretion. Sales of the common shares under the equity distribution agreement are made through "at-the-market distributions" as defined in National Instrument 44-102 - Shelf Distributions, including sales made directly on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "TSX"). The common shares distributed under the ATM Program are at the market prices prevailing at the time of sale, and therefore prices vary between purchasers and over time.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company did not issue any common shares under the ATM Program (2024 – nil).

#### (b) Dividend reinvestment plan ("DRIP")

The DRIP provides eligible beneficial and registered holders of common shares with a means to reinvest dividends declared and payable on such common shares into additional common shares. Under the DRIP, shareholders could enroll to have their cash dividends reinvested to purchase additional common shares.

The common shares can be purchased from the open market based upon the prevailing market rates or from treasury at a price of 98% of the average of the daily volume weighted average closing price on the TSX for the 5 trading days preceding payment, the price of which will not be less than the book value per common share.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company purchased from the open market and issued under DRIP 762,627 common shares (2024 – 778,903) for a total amount of \$5,402 (2024 – \$5,875) at an average price of \$7.08 per common share (2024 – \$7.54).

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company did not issue any common shares from treasury under DRIP (2024 – nil).

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

### (c) Dividends to holders of common shares

The Company intends to pay dividends to holders of common shares monthly within 15 days following the end of each month. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company declared regular dividends of \$57,132 or \$0.69 per common share (2024 – \$57,277 or \$0.69 per common share).

As at December 31, 2025, \$4,728 in aggregate dividends (December 31, 2024 – \$4,742) were payable to the holders of common shares by the Company. Subsequent to December 31, 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company declared dividends of \$0.0575 per common share to be paid on January 15, 2026 to the common shareholders of record on December 31, 2025 and dividends of \$0.0575 per common share to be paid on February 13, 2026 to the common shareholders of record on January 30, 2026.

### (d) Normal course issuer bid ("NCIB")

On June 10, 2025, the Company renewed the NCIB to repurchase for cancellation up to 8,191,740 common shares over a 12-month period. Repurchases under the NCIB were permitted to commence on June 12, 2025 and will continue until June 11, 2026 upon expiry.

The Company may repurchase for cancellation under the NCIB by means of open market transactions or otherwise as permitted by the TSX. All repurchases for cancellation under the NCIB will be repurchased on the open market through the facilities of the TSX and alternative Canadian trading platforms at the prevailing market price at the time of such transaction.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company repurchased 256,300 shares for cancellation for \$1,672 at an average price per common share of \$6.52 (2024 – nil).

## 10. NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DEFERRED SHARE UNIT PLAN ("DSU PLAN")

Commencing June 30, 2016, the Company instituted a non-executive director deferred share unit plan, whereby a director can elect up to 100% of the compensation be paid in the form of DSUs, credited quarterly in arrears. The portion of a director's compensation which is not payable in the form of DSUs shall be paid by the Company in cash, quarterly in arrears. The fair market value of the DSU is the volume weighted average price of a common share as reported on the TSX for the 20 trading days immediately preceding that day (the "Fair Market Value"). The directors are entitled to also accumulate additional DSUs equal to the monthly cash dividends, on the DSUs already held by that director determined based on the Fair Market Value of the common shares on the dividend payment date.

Following each calendar quarter, the director DSU accounts are credited with the number of DSUs calculated by multiplying the total compensation payable in DSUs divided by the Fair Market Value.

The DSU plan will pay a lump sum payment in cash equal to the number of DSUs held by each director multiplied by the Fair Market Value as of the 24<sup>th</sup> business day after publication of the Company's financial statements following a director's departure from the Board of Directors.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, 49,336 units were issued (2024 – 43,244 units) and as at December 31, 2025, 230,639 units were outstanding (December 31, 2024 – 181,303 units). For the year ended December 31, 2025, no DSUs were exercised (2024 – nil).

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the compensation expense of the members of the Board of Directors amounts to \$461 (2024 – \$425), which is paid in a combination of DSUs and cash.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

### 11. MANAGEMENT, SERVICING AND ARRANGEMENT FEES

The management agreement with Timbercreek Capital Inc. had an initial term of 10 years and extended for another 10 years to October 2034. The Company pays (i) management fee equal to 0.85% per annum of the gross assets of the Company, calculated and paid monthly in arrears, plus applicable taxes, and (ii) servicing fee equal to 0.10% of the amount of any senior tranche of a mortgage that is syndicated by the Manager to a third party investor on behalf of the Company, where the Company retains the corresponding subordinated portion. Gross assets are defined as the total assets of the Company, less unearned revenue before deducting any liabilities, less any amounts that are reflected as mortgage syndication liabilities.

The management agreement has been amended with a right of the Manager to retain a "Mortgage Arrangement Fee", being 25% of all origination, renewal, modification and exit fees generated in respect of mortgage loans funded, renewed or modified on or after January 1, 2025. This amendment has replaced the previous "A-Note Arrangement Fee" as compensation for the Manager's work on syndicating any mortgage investments. Under the previous arrangement, the Manager was entitled to retain approximately 20% of origination fee (0.20% of the whole loan amount) if a syndication was completed within 90 days of closing of the mortgage.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company incurred management fees plus applicable taxes of \$11,185 (2024 – \$10,548) and servicing fees including applicable taxes of \$686 (2024 – \$555). Mortgage Arrangement Fees of \$2,601 paid by borrower were retained by the Manager for the year ended December 31, 2025 (2024 – nil). A-note Arrangement fees retained by the Manager for 2024 were \$473. Amounts retained by the Manager are not reflected in the Company's financial statements.

### 12. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing total net income and comprehensive income by the weighted average number of common shares during the year.

Convertible debentures are considered for potential dilution in the calculation of the diluted earnings per share. Each series of convertible debentures is considered individually and only those with dilutive effect on earnings are included in the diluted earnings per share calculation. Convertible debentures that are considered dilutive are required to be included in the diluted earnings per share calculation notwithstanding that the conversion price of such convertible debentures may exceed the market price and book value of the Company's common shares.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by adding back the interest expense relating to the dilutive convertible debentures to total net income and comprehensive income and increasing the weighted average number of common shares by treating the dilutive convertible debentures as if they had been converted on the later of the beginning of the reporting period or issuance date.

The following table shows the computation of per share amounts:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Total net income and comprehensive income (basic)	\$ 34,453	\$ 46,157
Interest expense on convertible debentures	—	—
Total net income and comprehensive income (diluted)	\$ 34,453	\$ 46,157
Weighted average number of common shares (basic)	82,809,819	83,009,516
Effect of conversion of convertible debentures	—	—
Weighted average number of common shares (diluted)	82,809,819	83,009,516
Earnings per share – basic and diluted	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.56

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

**13. CHANGE IN NON-CASH OPERATING ITEMS**

Change in non-cash operating items:	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Other assets	\$ 5,838	\$ (1,227)
Mortgage Investments, including mortgage syndications	(436)	—
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(1,934)	1,402
Due to Manager	86	36
Mortgage and other loans funding holdbacks	(1,466)	(417)
Prepaid mortgage and other loans interest	(2,511)	1,825
	\$ (423)	\$ 1,619

**14. CASH FLOWS ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**

Convertible Debentures	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 139,574	\$ 140,845
Debenture issuance	—	46,000
Capitalized issuance cost	—	(2,594)
Debenture repayments	—	(45,000)
<b>Total financing cash flow activities</b>	—	(1,594)
Non-cash activity - amortization of issue costs	1,816	1,680
Equity component, net of issue costs	—	(1,357)
<b>Total financing non-cash flow activities</b>	1,816	323
Balance, end of year	\$ 141,390	\$ 139,574

Credit Facility	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 396,085	\$ 259,704
Deferred financing cost <sup>1</sup>	(1,410)	(1,649)
Credit facility draws	570,000	615,000
Credit facility repayments	(474,000)	(478,000)
Total financing cash flow activities	94,590	135,351
Non-cash activity - amortization of financing costs	1,150	1,030
Balance, end of year	\$ 491,825	\$ 396,085

<sup>1</sup> Deferred financing cost is included in interest paid section in the annual statement of cash flow.

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

**15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Related party transactions include the following:

- (a) For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company incurred management fees plus applicable taxes of \$11,185 (2024 – \$10,548) and servicing fees including applicable taxes of \$686 (2024 – \$555).

As at December 31, 2025, Due to Manager consists of management and servicing fees payable of \$1,127 (December 31, 2024 – \$1,041).

- (b) For the year ended December 31, 2025, Mortgage Arrangement Fees of \$2,601 paid by borrower were retained by the Manager (2024 – nil). A-note Arrangement fees retained by the Manager for 2024 were \$473.

- (c) As at December 31, 2025, included in other assets is \$677 (December 31, 2024 – \$4,654) of cash held in trust by Timbercreek Mortgage Servicing Inc. ("TMSI"), the Company's mortgage originations, servicing and administration provider, a company controlled by the Manager. The balance relates to mortgage and other loan funding holdbacks, repayments and prepaid mortgage interest received from various borrowers.

- (d) As at December 31, 2025, the Company is invested in non-voting shares of TMSI totaling \$3,000 (December 31, 2024 – \$3,000), which is classified as investment in equity instrument within other investments.

- (e) As at December 31, 2025, the Company has two first mortgage investments which a director of the Manager is also an officer and part-owner of an entity which holds an interest against the same security as the Company. The first instance is a subordinated loan position and the second is a non-voting equity position with the borrower. Both of these positions are third party, independent of the Company's loans.

- A first mortgage investment of \$39,401 (December 31, 2024 – \$39,967). The Company's share of the mortgage investment is \$7,928 (December 31, 2024 – \$7,928). For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recognized net interest income of \$1,324 (2024 – \$1,353).
- A first mortgage investment of \$9,005 (December 31, 2024 – \$9,005). The Company's share of the mortgage investment is \$2,702 (December 31, 2024 – \$2,702). For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recognized net interest income of \$541 (2024 – \$426).

- (f) As at December 31, 2025, the Company and Timbercreek Real Estate Finance U.S. Holding LP ("TREF US") were related parties as they are both managed by the Manager.

- The Company and TREF US have co-invested in 1 mortgage investment totaling \$47,471 (December 31, 2024 – \$49,498). The Company's share of the mortgage investment was \$23,944 (December 31, 2024 – \$24,749). The Company received a full repayment in November 2025 on their co-invested mortgage investment. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recognized net interest income of \$2,666 (2024 – \$1,123).
- The Company issued an other loan investment in November 2025 of \$8,278 (2024 – nil) against collateral owned by TREF US. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company has recognized net interest income of \$121 (2024 – nil).

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

- (g) As at December 31, 2025, the Company is invested in junior debentures of Timbercreek Real Estate Finance Ireland Fund 1 ("TREF Ireland 1") Private Debt Designated Activity Company totaling \$864 or €541 (December 31, 2024 – \$756 or €505), which is included in loan investments within other investments. TREF Ireland 1 is managed by a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Manager.
- (h) As at December 31, 2025, the Company and Timbercreek Real Estate Debt Fund (formally Timbercreek North American Mortgage Fund) are related parties as they are both managed by the Manager, and they have co-invested in 3 mortgages (December 31, 2024 – 3) totaling \$65,632 (December 31, 2024 – \$54,279). The Company's share in these mortgage investments is \$32,816 (December 31, 2024 – \$27,140). For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company has recognized net interest income for these mortgage investments of \$3,176 (2024 - \$2,230).

### 16. INCOME TAXES

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has non-capital losses carried forward for income tax purposes of \$43,705 (December 31, 2024 – \$39,190), which will expire between 2032 and 2045 if not used. The Company also has future deductible temporary differences resulting from share issuances, provision for impairment, prepaid mortgage interest, and unearned income for income tax purposes of \$37,930 (December 31, 2024 – \$29,720). These temporary differences vary from year to year depending on the current year business activity and lender fee income amounts.

### 17. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital structure in order to support ongoing operations while focusing on its primary objectives of preserving shareholder capital and generating a stable monthly cash dividend to shareholders. The Company defines its capital structure to include common shares, convertible debentures and the credit facility.

The Company reviews and adjusts its capital structure on an ongoing basis in response to mortgage investment opportunities, the availability of capital and anticipated changes in general economic conditions.

The Company's statutory investment restrictions and asset allocation model incorporate various restrictions and investment parameters to manage the risk profile of the mortgage investments. There have been no changes in the process over the previous year. As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company was in compliance with its investment restrictions.

Pursuant to the terms of the credit facility, the Company is required to meet certain financial covenants on a quarterly basis, including a minimum interest coverage ratio, minimum adjusted shareholders' equity, maximum non-debenture indebtedness to adjusted shareholders' equity and maximum consolidated debt to total assets. There is a risk that increases in exposure to non-performing mortgages could require repayment of advances under the credit facility as a result of reductions to the borrowing base or the minimum adjusted shareholders' equity covenant no longer being achieved. As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 the Company was in compliance with its financial covenants.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

### 18. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to the symptoms and effects of global economic conditions and other factors that could adversely affect its business, financial condition and operating results. Many of these risk factors are beyond the Company's direct control. The Manager and Board of Directors play an active role in monitoring the Company's key risks and in determining the policies that are best suited to manage these risks. There has been no change in the process since the previous year.

The Company's business activities, including its use of financial instruments, expose the Company to various risks, the most significant of which are market rate risk (interest rate risk and currency risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk.

#### (a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of financial assets or financial liabilities will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As of December 31, 2025, \$1,150,412 of net mortgage investments and \$5,051 of other investments bear interest at variable rates (December 31, 2024 – \$983,437 and nil, respectively). Net mortgage investments totaling \$1,122,582 have a floor rate (December 31, 2024 – \$902,033).

If there were a decrease or increase of 0.50% in interest rates, with all other variables constant, the impact from variable rate mortgage investments and other investments to net income and comprehensive income for the next 12 months would be a decrease in net income of \$220 (December 31, 2024 – 0.50% and a decrease in net income of \$468) or an increase in net income of \$1,232 (December 31, 2024 – 0.50% and an increase in net income of \$4,875, respectively). The Company manages its sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations by managing the fixed/floating ratio and its use of floor rates in its investment portfolio.

The Company is also exposed to interest rate risk on the credit facility. As at December 31, 2025, net exposure to interest rate risk was \$493,000 (December 31, 2024 – \$397,000), and assuming it was outstanding for the entire period, a 0.50% decrease or increase in interest rates, with all other variables constant, will increase or decrease net income and comprehensive income for the next 12 months by \$2,465 (December 31, 2024 – 0.50% and \$1,985).

The Company's other assets, interest receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses, prepaid mortgage and other loans interest, mortgage and other loan funding holdbacks, dividends payable and due to Manager have no significant exposure to interest rate risk due to their short-term nature. Convertible debentures carry a fixed rate of interest and are not subject to interest rate risk. Cash and cash equivalents carry a variable rate of interest and are subject to minimal interest rate risk.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

### **(b) Currency risk**

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to currency risk primarily from other investments that are denominated in a currency other than the Canadian dollar. The Company uses foreign currency forwards and swaps to approximately economically hedge the principal balance of future earnings and cash flows caused by movements in foreign exchange rates. Under the terms of the foreign currency forward and swap contracts, the Company buys or sells a currency against another currency at a set price on a future date.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company has US\$6,039 in net mortgage investments and €541 in other investments denominated in foreign currencies (December 31, 2024 – US\$17,200 and €505 in other investments). The Company has entered into a series of foreign currency contracts to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk. As at December 31, 2025, the Company has one U.S. dollar currency forward contract with an aggregate notional value of US\$6,500, at a forward contract rate of 1.4005, that matures on February 24, 2026. The Company also has one Euro currency contract with an aggregate notional value of €500 at a contract rate of 1.6220, that matures on February 24, 2026.

The fair value of the foreign currency forward contracts as at December 31, 2025 is an asset of \$213 which is included in other assets. The valuation of the foreign currency forward contracts was computed using Level 2 inputs which include spot and forward foreign exchange rates.

### **(c) Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that a borrower may be unable to honour its debt commitments as a result of a negative change in market conditions that could result in a loss to the Company. The Company mitigates this risk by the following:

- i. adhering to the investment restrictions and operating policies included in the asset allocation model (subject to certain duly approved exceptions);
- ii. ensuring all new mortgages and other investments are approved by the Investment Committee before funding; and
- iii. actively monitoring the mortgage and other investments and initiating recovery procedures, in a timely manner, where required.

The maximum exposure to credit risk, including unfunded commitments, and prior to impact of allowance for ECL at December 31, 2025 relating to net mortgage investments and other investments is \$1,475,446 (December 31, 2024 – \$1,350,965).

The Company has recourse under these mortgages and the majority of other investments in the event of default by the borrowers; in which case, the Company would have a claim against the underlying collateral. Management believes that the potential loss from credit risk with respect to cash that is held in trust at a Schedule I bank by the Company's transfer agent and operating cash is also held at a Schedule I bank, to be minimal.

The Company is exposed to credit risk from the collection of accounts receivable from tenants relating to real estate held for sale.

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

**(d) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they become due. This risk arises in normal operations from fluctuations in cash flow as a result of the timing of mortgage investment advances and repayments and the need for working capital. Management routinely forecasts future cash flow sources and requirements to ensure cash is efficiently utilized.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, excluding mortgage syndication liabilities as at December 31, 2025, including expected interest payments:

<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>Carrying value</b>	<b>Contractual cash flow</b>	<b>Within a year</b>	<b>Following year</b>	<b>3 – 5 years</b>	<b>5 + Years</b>
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 7,896	\$ 7,896	\$ 5,279	\$ —	\$ 2,617	\$ —
Dividends payable	4,728	4,728	4,728	—	—	—
Due to Manager	1,127	1,127	1,127	—	—	—
Mortgage and other loans funding holdbacks	146	146	146	—	—	—
Prepaid mortgage and other loans interest	531	531	531	—	—	—
Credit facility <sup>1</sup>	491,825	528,938	22,461	506,477	—	—
Convertible debentures <sup>2</sup>	141,390	173,435	8,638	8,638	156,159	—
	<b>\$ 647,643</b>	<b>\$ 716,801</b>	<b>\$ 42,910</b>	<b>\$ 515,115</b>	<b>\$ 158,776</b>	<b>\$ —</b>
Unadvanced mortgage commitments, excluding mortgage syndication liabilities	—	148,981	148,981	—	—	—
<b>Total contractual liabilities, excluding mortgage syndication liabilities<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$ 647,643</b>	<b>\$ 865,782</b>	<b>\$ 191,891</b>	<b>\$ 515,115</b>	<b>\$ 158,776</b>	<b>\$ —</b>

<sup>1</sup> Credit facility includes interest based upon December 31, 2025 interest rate on the credit facility assuming the outstanding balance is not repaid until its maturity on August 7, 2027.

<sup>2</sup> The convertible debentures include interest based on coupon rate on the convertible debentures assuming the outstanding balance is not repaid until its contractual maturity on July 31, 2028, December 31, 2028 and June 30, 2029.

<sup>3</sup> The mortgage syndication liabilities of \$673,626 and its portion of unadvanced mortgage commitment of \$119,118 are excluded from table above, refer to net mortgage investments in note 4(a).

As at December 31, 2025, the Company had a cash position of \$7,180 (December 31, 2024 – \$13,303), an unutilized credit facility balance of \$54,956 (December 31, 2024 – \$62,826). Management believes it will be able to finance its operations using the cash flow generated from operations, including proceeds from mortgage repayments and syndications, investing activities, and the use of the credit facility.

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

**19. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS**

The following table shows the classification carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

As at December 31, 2025	Note	Carrying value		Fair value
		Amortized cost	Fair value through profit or loss	
Financial assets				
Cash		\$ 7,180	\$ —	\$ 7,180
Other assets		7,608	213	7,821
Mortgage investments, including mortgage syndications		1,880,221	14,921	1,895,142
Other investments	4(e)	27,480	3,863	31,343
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		6,318	1,578	7,896
Dividends payable		4,728	—	4,728
Due to Manager		1,127	—	1,127
Mortgage funding holdbacks		146	—	146
Prepaid mortgage interest		531	—	531
Credit facility		491,825	—	493,000
Convertible debentures		141,390	—	147,254
Mortgage syndication liabilities		673,626	—	673,626

As at December 31, 2024	Note	Carrying value		Fair value
		Amortized cost	Fair value through profit or loss	
Financial assets				
Cash		\$ 13,303	\$ —	\$ 13,303
Other assets		6,771	35	6,806
Mortgage investments, including mortgage syndications		1,499,951	5,550	1,505,501
Other investments	4(e)	36,932	3,756	40,688
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		5,594	1,315	6,909
Dividends payable		4,742	—	4,742
Due to Manager		1,041	—	1,041
Mortgage funding holdbacks		1,612	—	1,612
Prepaid mortgage interest		3,042	—	3,042
Credit facility		396,085	—	397,000
Real estate held for sale collateral liability		67,312	—	67,312
Convertible debentures		139,574	—	144,912
Mortgage syndication liabilities		427,263	—	427,263

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

The valuation techniques and the inputs used for the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

### **(a) Mortgage investments, other loan investments, and mortgage syndication liabilities**

There is no quoted price in an active market for mortgage investments, other loan investments and mortgage syndication liabilities. The Manager makes its determination of fair value based on its assessment of the current lending market for mortgage and other loan investments. Typically, the fair value of these mortgage investments, other loan investments and mortgage syndication liabilities approximate their carrying values given the amounts consist of short-term loans that are repayable at the option of the borrower without yield maintenance or penalties. As a result, the fair value of mortgage investments, other loan investments and syndication liabilities is based on level 3 inputs.

### **(b) Other financial assets and liabilities**

The fair values of cash, other assets, lease receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses, dividends payable, due to Manager, mortgage funding holdbacks, prepaid mortgage interest, real estate held for sale collateral liability and credit facility approximate their carrying amounts due to their short-term maturities or bear interest at variable rates. The fair value of investment in participating debentures is based on their latest available redemption price. The fair value of investment in equity instruments is based on the initial purchase price.

### **(c) Convertible debentures**

The fair value of the convertible debentures is based on a level 1 input, which is the market closing price of convertible debentures at the reporting date.

There were no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 of the fair value hierarchy during the year ended December 31, 2025.

## **20. COMPENSATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL**

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the compensation expense of the members of the Board of Directors amounted to \$461 (2024 – \$425), which is paid in a combination of DSUs and cash. The compensation to the senior management of the Manager is paid through the management fees paid to the Manager (Note 11).

## **21. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

In the ordinary course of business activities, the Company may be contingently liable for litigation and claims arising from investing in mortgage investments and other investments. Where required, management records adequate provisions in the accounts. As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, there are no provisions recognized.

Although it is not possible to accurately estimate the extent of potential costs and losses, if any, management believes that the ultimate resolution of such contingencies would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position.