

ATRIUM MORTGAGE
INVESTMENT CORPORATION

CANADA'S PREMIER NON-BANK LENDER™

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(UNAUDITED)

SECOND QUARTER
JUNE 30, 2016



INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(UNAUDITED)

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Notes	<u>June 30 2016</u>	<u>December 31 2015</u>
Assets			
Mortgages receivable	5	\$ 500,974	\$ 448,099
Prepaid expenses		<u>71</u>	<u>54</u>
		<u>\$ 501,045</u>	<u>\$ 448,153</u>
Liabilities			
Bank indebtedness	6	\$ 108	\$ 29
Operating line	6	118,714	66,537
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		459	677
Accrued convertible debenture interest		1,050	1,050
Dividends payable		1,933	4,294
Due to related party	7	441	402
Convertible debentures	8	<u>100,655</u>	<u>100,180</u>
		<u>223,360</u>	<u>173,169</u>
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital		274,253	272,698
Contributed surplus and other equity		1,136	970
Equity component of convertible debentures		1,062	1,062
Retained earnings		<u>1,234</u>	<u>254</u>
		<u>277,685</u>	<u>274,984</u>
		<u>\$ 501,045</u>	<u>\$ 448,153</u>

Commitments 6, 12

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

Approved on behalf of the board of directors:

"Robert Goodall"
Robert Goodall, Director

"Mark Silver"
Mark Silver, Director

INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except for number of common shares)

	Notes	Common shares		Contributed surplus and other equity	Equity component of convertible debentures	Retained earnings	Total
		Number	Amount				
Balance, December 31, 2014		24,428,965	\$ 245,794	\$ 1,085	\$ 1,062	\$ 263	\$ 248,204
Shares issued under dividend reinvestment plan	9	114,998	1,374	–	–	–	1,374
Shares issued under employee share purchase plan	9	5,498	67	–	–	–	67
Share-based payments	10	–	–	164	–	–	164
Earnings and comprehensive income		–	–	–	–	11,422	11,422
Dividends declared		–	–	–	–	(10,289)	(10,289)
Balance, June 30, 2015		24,549,461	247,235	1,249	1,062	1,396	250,942
Shares issued by prospectus November 19, 2015		2,137,000	25,003	–	–	–	25,003
Shares issued under dividend reinvestment plan	9	101,689	1,158	–	–	–	1,158
Shares issued under employee share purchase plan	9	6,080	70	–	–	–	70
Shares issued under deferred share incentive plan	10	40,344	440	(440)	–	–	–
Issue costs		–	(1,208)	–	–	–	(1,208)
Share-based payments	10	–	–	161	–	–	161
Earnings and comprehensive income		–	–	–	–	11,915	11,915
Dividends declared		–	–	–	–	(13,057)	(13,057)
Balance, December 31, 2015		26,834,574	272,698	970	1,062	254	274,984
Shares issued under dividend reinvestment plan	9	133,055	1,482	–	–	–	1,482
Shares issued under employee share purchase plan	9	6,294	73	–	–	–	73
Share-based payments	10	–	–	166	–	–	166
Earnings and comprehensive income		–	–	–	–	12,555	12,555
Dividends declared		–	–	–	–	(11,575)	(11,575)
Balance, June 30, 2016		<u>26,973,923</u>	<u>\$ 274,253</u>	<u>\$ 1,136</u>	<u>\$ 1,062</u>	<u>\$ 1,234</u>	<u>\$ 277,685</u>

Dividends amounted to \$0.43 per share for the six months ended June 30, 2016 (six months ended June 30, 2015 – \$0.42, year ended December 31, 2015 – \$0.93)

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

INTERIM STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except for per share amounts)

	Notes	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenues					
Mortgage interest and fees		\$ 10,691	\$ 9,626	\$ 20,807	\$ 19,118
Operating expenses					
Mortgage servicing and management fees	7	1,112	1,005	2,178	1,989
Transfer agent, regulatory fees and investor relations		55	52	120	126
Share-based payments	7, 10	82	77	166	164
Professional fees		39	32	77	63
Directors' expense	7	72	46	122	89
Administration and general		38	38	72	74
Provision for mortgage losses	5	319	250	619	612
		<u>1,717</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>3,354</u>	<u>3,117</u>
Income before financing costs		<u>8,974</u>	<u>8,126</u>	<u>17,453</u>	<u>16,001</u>
Financing costs					
Interest on convertible debentures		1,719	1,733	3,440	3,456
Interest and other bank charges		<u>822</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>1,458</u>	<u>1,123</u>
		<u>2,541</u>	<u>2,306</u>	<u>4,898</u>	<u>4,579</u>
Earnings and comprehensive income for the period		<u>\$ 6,433</u>	<u>\$ 5,820</u>	<u>\$ 12,555</u>	<u>\$ 11,422</u>
Earnings per common share					
Basic	11	<u>\$ 0.24</u>	<u>\$ 0.24</u>	<u>\$ 0.47</u>	<u>\$ 0.47</u>
Diluted	11	<u>\$ 0.24</u>	<u>\$ 0.24</u>	<u>\$ 0.46</u>	<u>\$ 0.46</u>

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

INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2015		2015	
	2016	(Note 14)	2016	(Note 14)
Cash provided by (used in):				
Operating activities				
Earnings and comprehensive income for the period	\$ 6,433	\$ 5,820	\$ 12,555	\$ 11,422
Adjustments to determine net cash flows				
from (used in) operating activities –				
Share-based payments	82	77	166	164
Mortgage interest and fees earned	(10,691)	(9,626)	(20,807)	(19,118)
Mortgage interest and fees received	8,845	9,424	16,785	16,810
Interest on convertible debentures expensed	1,719	1,733	3,440	3,456
Interest and other bank charges expensed	822	573	1,458	1,123
Provision for mortgage losses	319	250	619	612
	7,529	8,251	14,216	14,469
Changes in operating assets and liabilities –				
Cash held in trust	–	(5,500)	–	(5,500)
Prepaid expenses	34	(11)	(17)	(69)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(21)	(236)	(208)	(262)
Additions to mortgage discount	–	–	–	92
Additions to mortgage origination fees	211	318	465	802
	224	(5,429)	240	(4,937)
Cash provided by operating activities	7,753	2,822	14,456	9,532
Investing activities				
Advances of mortgages receivable	(101,875)	(93,949)	(161,669)	(156,986)
Repayment of mortgages receivable	62,461	46,696	111,732	153,506
Cash used in investing activities	(39,414)	(47,253)	(49,937)	(3,480)
Financing activities				
Increase (decrease) in bank indebtedness	38	(661)	79	(243)
Operating line advanced	130,480	173,845	196,930	338,765
Operating line repaid	(92,020)	(122,800)	(144,755)	(329,850)
Interest on convertible debentures paid	(858)	(874)	(2,965)	(3,028)
Interest and other bank charges paid	(912)	(608)	(1,466)	(1,121)
Increase (decrease) in due to related party	39	29	39	(66)
Issuance of common shares	684	648	1,555	1,441
Dividends paid	(5,790)	(5,148)	(13,936)	(11,950)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	31,661	44,431	35,481	(6,052)
Increase (decrease) in cash	–	–	–	–
Cash, beginning of period	–	–	–	–
Cash, end of period	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Atrium Mortgage Investment Corporation is a corporation domiciled in Canada, incorporated under the Ontario *Business Corporations Act*. The address of the company's registered head office and principal place of business is Suite 900, 20 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ontario M5C 2T6.

The company is a Mortgage Investment Corporation (MIC) as defined in Section 130.1(6) of the Canada *Income Tax Act* (ITA). Accordingly, the company is not taxed on income provided that its taxable income is paid to its shareholders in the form of dividends within 90 days after December 31 each year. Such dividends are generally treated by shareholders as interest income, so that each shareholder is in the same position as if the mortgage investments made by the company had been made directly by the shareholder.

The company's common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) under the symbol AI and its convertible debentures are listed under the symbols AI.DB, AI.DB.A and AI.DB.B.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

(a) Statement of compliance

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and follow International Accounting Standard 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* (IAS 34) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as set out in Part I of the *CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting*. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the company's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015. Significant accounting policies have been consistently applied in the preparation of these interim financial statements, which were authorized for issuance by the board of directors on July 21, 2016.

(b) Basis of measurement

These interim financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These interim financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the company's functional currency. Dollars are expressed in thousands except for per share amounts or where the context requires otherwise.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. The most subjective of these estimates relates to: (a) valuation of mortgages receivable, which is affected primarily by the provision for mortgage losses, and (b) the measurement of the liability and equity components of the convertible debentures which depend upon the estimated market interest rates for a comparable debenture without the convertibility feature. Management believes that its estimates are appropriate; however, actual results could differ from the amounts estimated. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed each quarter. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Revenue recognition

Mortgage interest and fees revenues are recognized in the statement of earnings and comprehensive income using the effective interest method. Mortgage interest and fees revenues include the company's share of any fees received, as well as the effect of any discount or premium on the mortgage.

The effective interest method derives the interest rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts during the expected life of the mortgage receivable (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to its carrying amount. When calculating the effective interest rate, future cash flows are estimated considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses (see Note 3 (c)). The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees and transaction costs paid or received. Fees and transaction costs include incremental revenues and costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the mortgage.

(b) Financial assets – classification, initial recognition and measurement

Classification of financial assets depends upon the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. Mortgages receivable are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

Loans and receivables are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

All financial assets are reviewed for impairment quarterly, and written down when there is evidence of impairment.

(c) Mortgages receivable

A mortgage receivable, carried at amortized cost, is considered impaired when there is objective evidence at the end of the reporting period that there has been a deterioration of credit quality subsequent to its initial recognition to the extent that the company no longer has reasonable assurance as to the timely collection of the full amount of principal and interest. The company assesses mortgages receivable for objective evidence of impairment both individually and collectively at each reporting period. The provision for mortgage losses is determined by taking into account the following factors:

- Delays in the collection of interest and principal
- The point at which management considers a loan to be in default (which is defined as 90 days for single family residential mortgages and 30 days for all other mortgages)
- Other known factors specific to the property, the borrower or the guarantor
- Economic and other real estate market conditions in the geographic area in which a borrower's project is located
- Management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the inchoate or potential losses at the reporting date are likely to be higher or lower than the amounts suggested by historic experience
- Any other factors that apply to a particular mortgage or group of mortgages

Several of these factors involve estimates and judgements on the part of management in determining provisions for mortgage losses. The other key estimates used for quantifying the provision for mortgage losses are:

- The period of time expected to elapse between the contractual maturity or interest and principal repayment dates and the date at which recovery is estimated
- The amount expected to be ultimately recovered on impaired loans, taking into account the likelihood of different outcomes
- The value of underlying security, and whether the company expects to take possession of the property
- The amount of any legal and other third party costs estimated to be incurred

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**(c) Mortgages receivable (continued)**

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the mortgage receivable and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Losses are charged to the statements of earnings and comprehensive income and are reflected in the provision for mortgage losses.

If there is no objective evidence of impairment for a counterparty specific mortgage receivable, it is included in a group of mortgages with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment for losses incurred but not identified. For the purpose of determining groups of mortgages with similar credit risk characteristics, mortgages are grouped by the location of the underlying property and by other risk characteristics.

(d) Convertible debentures

Convertible debentures can be converted into common shares of the company at the option of the investor. They are compound financial instruments with two components: a financial liability, and a call option which is an equity instrument. The fair value of the liability component is measured as of the date that the debentures were issued, and the equity instrument is valued on that date based upon the difference between the fair value of the convertible debenture and the fair value of the liability component. The measurement of the fair value of the liability component is based upon market rates of interest on similar debt instruments without the conversion feature. Expenses of issue are allocated between the two components on a pro-rata basis. The book value of the debt is accreted up to its face value over the life of the debentures using the effective interest method, which applies a constant interest rate over the life of each debenture. The value of the equity component is not remeasured subsequent to its initial measurement date.

(e) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are non-derivative liabilities recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently stated at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The company has classified bank indebtedness, operating line, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, dividends payable, due to related party and the liability component of convertible debentures as other financial liabilities.

(f) Income taxes

The company qualifies as a Mortgage Investment Corporation under the ITA, and as such is not taxed on income provided that its taxable income is distributed to its shareholders in the form of dividends within 90 days after December 31 each year. It is the company's policy to pay such dividends to remain non-taxable. Accordingly, no provision for current or future income taxes is required.

(g) Earnings per common share

Basic earnings per common share is calculated by dividing earnings during the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the earnings attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive items such as convertible debentures and deferred share incentive plans.

(h) Share-based payments

The company has an equity-settled share-based compensation plan for grants to eligible directors, officers, and senior management under its deferred share incentive plan. Grants are measured based upon the fair value of the awards granted, based on the volume-weighted average trading share price for the five trading days prior to date of the grant.

4. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Various pronouncements have been issued by the IASB or IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) that will be effective for future accounting periods, most of which do not apply to the company; one that is applicable is summarized below.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments is a new standard on accounting for financial instruments that will replace IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The effective date is applicable for the company’s December 31, 2018 financial statements. IFRS 9 has two measurement categories: amortized cost and fair value. All equity instruments are measured at fair value. A debt instrument is recorded at amortized cost only if the entity is holding the instrument to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent principal and interest. Otherwise it is recorded at fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 requires an expected-loss impairment model (replacing the current incurred loss impairment model) that will require more timely recognition of expected losses and requires accounting for expected credit losses when financial instruments are first recognized and to accelerate the recognition of full lifetime expected losses. The potential impact of the new standard on the company’s financial statements has not been determined.

5. MORTGAGES RECEIVABLE

(a) Mortgage portfolio

<u>Mortgage category</u>	<u>June 30, 2016</u>			<u>December 31, 2015</u>		
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Outstanding amount</u>	<u>% of Portfolio</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Outstanding amount</u>	<u>% of Portfolio</u>
Low-rise residential	30	\$ 136,939	27.1%	23	\$ 110,034	24.3%
House and apartment	102	88,076	17.4%	110	84,755	18.8%
Construction	8	53,493	10.6%	9	44,701	9.9%
High-rise residential	7	46,324	9.2%	9	42,245	9.4%
Mid-rise residential	5	11,663	2.3%	7	14,662	3.2%
Condominium corporation	17	3,890	0.8%	18	4,111	0.9%
Residential portfolio	169	340,385	67.4%	176	300,508	66.5%
Commercial/mixed use	30	164,600	32.6%	31	151,083	33.5%
Mortgage portfolio	<u>199</u>	<u>504,985</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>451,591</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Accrued interest receivable		2,091			1,960	
Mortgage discount		(393)			(440)	
Mortgage origination fees		(809)			(712)	
Provision for mortgage losses		(4,900)			(4,300)	
Mortgages receivable		<u>\$ 500,974</u>			<u>\$ 448,099</u>	

The mortgage portfolio has maturity dates between 2016 and 2030 with a weighted average remaining term of 13.2 months at June 30, 2016 (December 31, 2015 – 11.1 months). The portfolio has a weighted average interest rate (which excludes lender fees earned by the company) of 8.60% for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 (8.66% for the year ended December 31, 2015, 8.78% for the quarter ended June 30, 2015).

Within the mortgage portfolio, at June 30, 2016 there were twelve loans aggregating \$32,979 (6.5% of the mortgage portfolio) in which the company has a subordinate position in a syndicated mortgage (December 31, 2015 – twelve mortgages aggregating \$26,603, 5.9% of the portfolio).

Additional analysis of the mortgage portfolio, including by location of underlying property and type of mortgage, is set out in the “Investment Portfolio” section of the Management’s Discussion and Analysis for the quarter ended June 30, 2016.

5. MORTGAGES RECEIVABLE (continued)

(a) Mortgage portfolio

Principal repayments based on contractual maturity dates are as follows:

Six months ended December 31, 2016	\$ 171,927	34.1%
Years ended December 31, 2017	181,916	36.0%
2018	125,990	24.9%
2019	2,049	0.4%
2020	–	0.0%
Thereafter	<u>23,103</u>	<u>4.6%</u>
	<u>\$ 504,985</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

(b) Provision for mortgage losses

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 4,600	\$ 2,750	\$ 4,300	\$ 2,388
Mortgages settled during the period	(19)	–	(19)	–
Provision for mortgage losses	<u>319</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>619</u>	<u>612</u>
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 4,900</u>	<u>\$ 3,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,900</u>	<u>\$ 3,000</u>

The increase in the provision for mortgage losses during the period is based upon assessment of the factors described in Note 3(c). Also, see Note 12(c).

6. CREDIT FACILITY

At June 30, 2016, the company had a credit facility from a syndicate of three Canadian financial institutions of \$160,000 (December 31, 2015 – \$130,000) at a formula rate that varies with bank prime and the market bankers' acceptance rate. Drawings under the credit facility may be by way of a bank loan (including bank indebtedness of up to \$500), bankers' acceptances or letters of credit (LCs). LCs represent irrevocable assurances that the company's banks will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties. LCs carry the same credit risk, recourse and collateral security requirements as mortgages extended to customers. The committed credit facility was effective June 27, 2016, has a term to October 9, 2017, and is subject to certain conditions of drawdown and other covenants.

The credit facility is secured by a lien over all of the company's assets by means of a general security agreement. The amount that may be drawn down under the credit facility is determined by the aggregate value of mortgages that are acceptable to the lender. Under the terms of the credit facility, covenants must be met in respect of shareholders' equity, debt to total assets and interest coverage. At June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the company was in compliance with these covenants.

	June 30	December 31
	2016	2015
Credit facility		
Bankers' acceptances	\$ 108,000	\$ 61,000
Bank loan	11,100	5,925
Unamortized finance costs	<u>(386)</u>	<u>(388)</u>
Operating line	118,714	66,537
Bank indebtedness	<u>108</u>	<u>29</u>
Total borrowing under credit facility	118,822	66,566
Letters of credit	<u>2,330</u>	<u>2,616</u>
Total credit facility utilization	<u>\$ 121,152</u>	<u>\$ 69,182</u>

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company pays management and mortgage servicing fees to Canadian Mortgage Capital Corporation (CMCC), which is the manager of the company, and responsible for its day-to-day management. The majority beneficial owner and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the manager is also CEO of the company. The company incurred management and mortgage servicing fees of \$2,178 for the six months ended June 30, 2016 (six months ended June 30, 2015 – \$1,989) and \$1,112 for the three months ended June 30, 2016 (three months ended June 30, 2015 – \$1,005). The management agreement between the company and CMCC contains provisions for the payment of termination fees to the manager in the event that the management agreement is terminated in certain circumstances. Amounts due to related party are due to CMCC, in the normal course of business, are non-interest bearing and due on demand, and are paid within 30 days of each period end.

Key management includes directors and officers of the company. Compensation expenses for key management personnel include:

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Directors' fees	\$ 45	\$ 46	\$ 90	\$ 89
Share-based payments to directors (Note 10)	31	29	63	62
Share-based payments to officers (Note 10)	19	31	38	65
	<u>\$ 95</u>	<u>\$ 106</u>	<u>\$ 191</u>	<u>\$ 216</u>

Related party transactions are recorded at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

8. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

	Six months ended June 30, 2016			Total
	Convertible debenture 5.50% ALDB.B	Convertible debenture 6.25% ALDB.A	Convertible debenture 5.25% ALDB	
Maturity date	Sept. 30, 2021	March 31, 2019	June 30, 2020	
Issued and outstanding Face value	<u>\$ 40,250</u>	<u>\$ 31,801</u>	<u>\$ 32,500</u>	<u>\$ 104,551</u>
Book value –				
Convertible debentures, beginning of period	\$ 38,295	\$ 30,705	\$ 31,180	\$ 100,180
Accretion for the period	<u>165</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>475</u>
Convertible debentures, end of period	<u>\$ 38,460</u>	<u>\$ 30,871</u>	<u>\$ 31,324</u>	<u>\$ 100,655</u>

8. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (continued)

	Six months ended June 30, 2015			Total
	Convertible debenture 5.50%	Convertible debenture 6.25%	Convertible debenture 5.25%	
	ALDB.B	ALDB.A	ALDB	
Maturity date	Sept. 30, 2021	March 31, 2019	June 30, 2020	
Issued and outstanding				
Face value	\$ <u>40,250</u>	\$ <u>31,801</u>	\$ <u>32,500</u>	\$ <u>104,551</u>
Book value				
Convertible debentures, beginning of period	\$ 37,967	\$ 30,374	\$ 30,894	\$ 99,235
Accretion for the period	<u>164</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>471</u>
Convertible debentures, end of period	\$ <u>38,131</u>	\$ <u>30,538</u>	\$ <u>31,037</u>	\$ <u>99,706</u>

9. SHARE CAPITAL

The company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value. Common shares rank equally with each other and have no preference, conversion, exchange or redemption rights. Common shares participate pro rata with respect to any dividends paid, including distributions upon termination and dissolution.

The company has an optional dividend reinvestment plan (DRIP) for shareholders, whereby participants may reinvest cash dividends in additional common shares of the company at the volume weighted average price for five days prior to distribution, less a 2% discount. Shares issued under the DRIP are issued by the company from treasury.

Under the employee share purchase plan (ESPP), each participant may contribute up to an annual maximum to the ESPP, and CMCC (the manager) will match 50% of the participant's contribution. Thus, the company does not bear any of the cost of the ESPP, as it is reimbursed by CMCC and the participants.

10. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

	Six months ended June 30, 2016			Year ended December 31, 2015		
	Deferred share units	Income deferred share units	Total	Deferred share units	Income deferred share units	Total
	Balance, beginning of period	52,417	4,426	56,843	61,500	6,155
Units granted	–	–	–	24,000	–	24,000
Units earned	–	2,647	2,647	–	5,532	5,532
Common shares issued	–	–	–	(33,083)	(7,261)	(40,344)
Balance, end of period	<u>52,417</u>	<u>7,073</u>	<u>59,490</u>	<u>52,417</u>	<u>4,426</u>	<u>56,843</u>

Share compensation expense:

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	September 1, 2015 grant	48	–	\$ 98
September 1, 2014 grant	24	47	49	102
August 30, 2013 grant	10	18	18	38
August 29, 2012 grant	–	12	1	24
	<u>\$ 82</u>	<u>\$ 77</u>	<u>\$ 166</u>	<u>\$ 164</u>

10. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

Grants are provided to certain directors and employees under the company's deferred share incentive plan ("DSIP"). The deferred share units vest annually over three years. Common shares are issued to participants on the vesting date of each tranche of deferred share units, unless a participant elects to defer the issuance. In addition, income deferred share units ("IDSU") are credited to holders of deferred share units based upon dividends paid on common shares. The fair value of share-based compensation was based upon the volume weighted average market price of the common shares five days prior to the grant date of September 1, 2015 (\$11.58).

11. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Basic earnings per share –				
Numerator				
Earnings for the period	\$ 6,433	\$ 5,820	\$ 12,555	\$ 11,422
Denominator				
Weighted average common				
shares outstanding	<u>26,944,457</u>	<u>24,522,376</u>	<u>26,907,956</u>	<u>24,491,102</u>
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 0.24</u>	<u>\$ 0.24</u>	<u>\$ 0.47</u>	<u>\$ 0.47</u>
Diluted earnings per share –				
Numerator				
Earnings for the period	\$ 6,433	\$ 5,820	\$ 12,555	\$ 11,422
Interest on convertible debentures	<u>1,719</u>	<u>1,733</u>	<u>3,440</u>	<u>3,456</u>
Earnings for diluted earnings per share	<u>8,152</u>	<u>7,553</u>	<u>15,995</u>	<u>14,878</u>
Denominator				
Weighted average common				
shares outstanding	26,944,457	24,522,376	26,907,956	24,491,102
Convertible debentures	7,545,902	7,545,902	7,545,902	7,545,902
Deferred share incentive plan	47,156	63,500	47,156	63,500
Income deferred share units	<u>11,616</u>	<u>6,121</u>	<u>10,919</u>	<u>5,408</u>
Weighted average common				
shares outstanding – diluted basis	<u>34,549,131</u>	<u>32,137,899</u>	<u>34,511,933</u>	<u>32,105,912</u>
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 0.24</u>	<u>\$ 0.24</u>	<u>\$ 0.46</u>	<u>\$ 0.46</u>

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**(a) Classification of financial instruments**

Financial assets comprise mortgages receivable. All financial assets are classified as loans and receivables. Financial liabilities comprise bank indebtedness, operating line, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, dividends payable, due to related party and the liability component of convertible debentures. All financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**(b) Fair value**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between arm's length market participants at the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy establishes three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 inputs are quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data or other means.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs. All financial assets are classified as loans and receivables and are recorded at amortized cost. Their carrying values approximate their fair value due to their relatively short-term maturities and because market interest rates have not fluctuated significantly since the date at which the loans were entered into. The fair value of the bank indebtedness and operating line approximates book value since it bears interest at floating rates. The accounts payable and accrued liabilities, dividends payable and due to related parties carrying value approximates their fair value due to the short term nature of the items. Mortgages receivable mature between 2016 and 2030 with a weighted average term to maturity at June 30, 2016 of 13.2 months (December 31, 2015 – 11.1 months). Fair value of mortgages receivable is established by Level 3 inputs.

The fair value of convertible debentures at the time of issue is established using Level 2 inputs. The fair value of convertible debentures has been determined based on the closing prices of the convertible debentures on the TSX on the respective dates.

Convertible debentures	June 30 2016	December 31 2015
Fair value	\$ 105,191	\$ 103,815
Less book value of equity component	<u>(1,062)</u>	<u>(1,062)</u>
	<u>\$ 104,129</u>	<u>\$ 102,753</u>
Book value of financial liability component	<u>\$ 100,655</u>	<u>\$ 100,180</u>

The fair value of all other financial liabilities is estimated using level 3 inputs.

(c) Credit risk

The following asset is exposed to credit risk: mortgages receivable. Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge its obligation or commitment, resulting in a financial loss to the company.

Eight mortgages were in default at June 30, 2016, aggregating \$25,809, one of which was subsequently repaid (seven were in default at December 31, 2015, aggregating \$6,619, three of which were subsequently brought up to date).

The company controls the credit risk of mortgages receivable by maintaining strict credit policies including due diligence processes, credit limits, documentation requirements, review and approval of new mortgages by the board of directors or a subgroup thereof, quarterly review of the entire portfolio by the board of directors, and other credit policies approved by the board of directors. Credit risk is approved by the board of directors. At June 30, 2016, the largest related borrower group accounted for no more than 10.4% of mortgages receivable (December 31, 2015 – 10.0%). See Note 5(a) for a breakdown of mortgages by category.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**(d) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its obligations when due. The primary sources of liquidity risk are the requirements to fund commitments for new mortgages, advances on existing mortgages, as well as obligations under the company's credit facility. The company's liquidity risk is managed on an ongoing basis in accordance with the policies and procedures in place that reduce the risk to an acceptable level. Policies and procedures include continual monitoring of expected cash flows, reviewing credit requirements with the company's bankers, issuing convertible debentures or common shares in the public markets from time to time as required, and staggering the maturities of convertible debentures when they are issued. From time to time the company has arranged temporary increases in its credit facility with its banks in order to manage liquidity requirements, and expects to be able to continue to do so in the future if required. The company's significant financial liabilities include bank indebtedness, operating line, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, dividends payable, due to related party and the liability component of convertible debentures. The bank indebtedness and operating line are drawn upon as required to discharge accounts payable and accrued liabilities as well as to pay out dividends on a monthly basis. The company's agreement with the lender is that the operating line will not be called provided that all covenants are met and that any significant excess cash is used to pay down the bank loan and indebtedness.

As at June 30, 2016, management considers that it has adequate procedures in place to manage liquidity risk.

<u>Obligations at June 30, 2016</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>Over 1 year to 3 years</u>	<u>Over 3 years to 5 years</u>	<u>More than 5 years</u>
Bank indebtedness	\$ 108	\$ –	\$ 108	\$ –	\$ –
Operating line	119,100	–	119,100	–	–
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	459	459	–	–	–
Accrued convertible debentures interest	1,050	1,050	–	–	–
Dividends payable	1,933	1,933	–	–	–
Due to related party	441	441	–	–	–
Convertible debentures	<u>104,551</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>31,801</u>	<u>32,500</u>	<u>40,250</u>
Total	<u>\$ 227,642</u>	<u>\$ 3,883</u>	<u>\$ 151,009</u>	<u>\$ 32,500</u>	<u>\$ 40,250</u>

The company has commitments to advance additional funds under existing mortgages of \$60,696 and for new mortgages of \$1,200 at June 30, 2016 (December 31, 2015 – \$71,856 and \$300 respectively). Generally, outstanding commitments are expected to be funded within the next 24 months. However, the experience of the company has been that a portion of the unfunded amounts on existing mortgages will never be drawn.

(e) Interest rate risk

The company is exposed to interest rate risk in that an increase in interest rates will result in increased interest expense due to its operating line and indebtedness being set at a variable rate but all mortgages being set at fixed rates. The financial structure of the company results in relatively moderate interest rate risk because most of the company's financing is through common shares and convertible debentures, with a moderate amount of borrowings under the credit facility that bear floating interest rates.

If interest rates on debt had been one percentage point higher (lower) during the period ended June 30, 2016, earnings would have been reduced (increased) by approximately \$914 during the period, assuming that no changes had been made to the interest rates at which new mortgage loans were entered into. However, if new mortgage loans had been entered into at higher (lower) interest rates, the resulting reduction of earnings would have been less than (greater than) \$914.

(f) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial assets and liabilities will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The company is not currently exposed to significant currency risk as all assets and liabilities are denominated in Canadian funds.

13. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The company defines capital as total debt plus shareholders' equity, as shown below:

	June 30 2016	December 31 2015
Bank indebtedness	\$ 108	\$ 29
Operating line	119,100	66,925
Unamortized finance costs	<u>(386)</u>	<u>(388)</u>
Total borrowing under credit facility	118,822	66,566
Convertible debentures	<u>100,655</u>	<u>100,180</u>
Total debt	219,477	166,746
Shareholders' equity	<u>277,685</u>	<u>274,984</u>
Capital employed	<u>\$ 497,162</u>	<u>\$ 441,730</u>

The company's objectives for managing capital are to preserve shareholders' equity, provide shareholders with stable dividends, and to use leverage in a conservative manner to improve return to shareholders. The company finances growth of its portfolio by issuing common shares and debt. In addition, a small amount of equity is raised every month through a dividend reinvestment plan for shareholders.

As bank borrowings increase, the company could expect to raise further funds through public offerings of convertible debentures or common shares, and through private placements of debt. The company's bank indebtedness, bankers' acceptances and bank loan are subject to external covenants as set out in Note 6. There has been no change in the company's capital management objectives since the prior period.

14. COMPARATIVE RECLASSIFICATION

The presentation of the Interim Statements of Cash Flows for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 has been changed in order to improve the usefulness of the information presented. Comparative figures have been restated to conform to the new presentation. Previously, only the non-cash portions of interest paid and interest received were added to or subtracted from cash flows from operating activities and cash flows from financing activities. Under the new disclosure, the entire amounts of both cash and non-cash items are adjusted. There was no change to cash from investing activities as previously reported.

The effect of the change on the comparative figures is as follows:

	Three months ended June 30, 2015		Six months ended June 30, 2015	
	As originally reported	As restated	As originally reported	As restated
Cash provided by (used in):				
Operating activities	\$ 1,340	\$ 2,822	\$ 5,383	\$ 9,532
Investing activities	(47,253)	(47,253)	(3,480)	(3,480)
Financing activities	<u>45,913</u>	<u>44,431</u>	<u>(1,903)</u>	<u>(6,052)</u>
Increase in cash	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 12, 2016, the company issued 19,014 common shares (\$222) to shareholders under its dividend reinvestment plan.