



First Quarter 2019



Three Months Ended
March 31, 2019

CANADA'S PREMIER NON-BANK LENDER™

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About Atrium Mortgage Investment Corporation

Safety – Consistency – Yield

Atrium lends in major urban centres and where the stability and liquidity of real estate is high. As a mortgage lender, we fill the lending gap that results from the limited number of financial institutions operating in Canada. Our loan portfolio is high quality but we are able to charge higher rates than the banks because we offer flexibility, creativity and excellent service. Our mortgages are secured by all types of residential, multi-residential and commercial real property located in Canada, and must all be in strict compliance with our investment policies.

Atrium has a 19-year track record of success and consistency in achieving our strategic objectives: to grow in a controlled manner by focusing on real estate sectors with the lowest risk profiles.

Since commencing operations in 2001, our investment objectives have been to preserve our shareholders' equity and provide our shareholders with stable and secure dividends from our investments in mortgage loans within the criteria permitted for a Mortgage Investment Corporation (MIC). Working within conservative risk parameters, we endeavour to maximize income and dividends through careful underwriting and efficient management of our mortgage investments.

We were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange in 2012. Our regular dividend is paid monthly, currently at a rate of \$0.075 per share per month.

Year	Regular dividend	Bonus dividend	Total dividends paid	Earnings per share (basic)
2013	\$0.80	\$0.05	\$0.85	\$0.85
2014	\$0.82	\$0.07	\$0.89	\$0.91
2015	\$0.84	\$0.09	\$0.93	\$0.94
2016	\$0.86	\$0.10	\$0.96	\$0.97
2017	\$0.88	\$0.04	\$0.92	\$0.95
2018	\$0.90	\$0.04	\$0.94	\$0.95
2019	\$0.90	to be determined		





FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

**ATRIUM MORTGAGE INVESTMENT CORPORATION
ACHIEVES RECORD REVENUES AND NET INCOME
IN FIRST QUARTER OF 2019**

TORONTO: May 7, 2019 – Atrium Mortgage Investment Corporation (TSX: AI, AI.DB, AI.DB.B, AI.DB.C, AI.DB.D, AI.DB.E) today released its unaudited financial results for the three month period ended March 31, 2019.

Highlights

- **Record revenues of \$15.8 million, up 18.1% from the first quarter of the prior year**
- **Record net income of \$9.2 million, up 16.5% from the first quarter of the prior year**
- **\$0.24 basic and diluted earnings per share for the quarter**
- **Mortgage portfolio increased to \$707.7 million, 3.4% increase from December 31, 2018**
- **High quality mortgage portfolio**
 - **84.4% of portfolio in first mortgages**
 - **89.2% of portfolio is less than 75% loan to value**
 - **average loan-to-value is 60.6%**

“We had a solid first quarter of 2019. Our portfolio grew to \$707.7 million, despite slowing real estate market conditions. The average loan to value in the mortgage portfolio continued to trend downwards and loan quality is high. We also strengthened our balance sheet with the completion of two successful public offerings during the quarter; a \$34.5 million common share issuance and a \$25 million convertible debenture issuance, with the over allotment option on the debentures being exercised in full in April. We were very pleased with the strong demand for both offerings.” said Rob Goodall, CEO of Atrium.

Interested parties are invited to participate in a conference call with management on Wednesday, May 8, 2019 at 4:00 p.m. ET to discuss the results. To participate or listen to the conference call live, please call 1 (888) 241-0551 or (647) 427-3415. For a replay of the conference call (available until May 21, 2019) please call 1 (855) 859-2056, Conference ID 2395756.

Results of operations

Atrium ended its first quarter of 2019 with assets of \$723.2 million and revenues grew to a record \$15.8 million, an increase of 18.1% from the first quarter of the prior year. Net income for the first quarter of 2019 was \$9.2 million, an increase of 16.5% from the first quarter of the prior year.

Basic and diluted earnings per common share were \$0.24, for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared with \$0.24 basic and diluted earnings per common share for the comparable quarter in the prior year.

The company had \$706.1 million of mortgages receivable as at March 31, 2019, an increase of 3.4% from December 31, 2018. During the quarter, \$53.7 million of mortgages were advanced, and \$34.6 million of mortgages were repaid.

The weighted average interest rate on the mortgage portfolio increased to 8.90% at March 31, 2019, up from 8.85% at December 31, 2018.

Financial summary

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income

	<u>Three months ended March 31</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Revenue	\$ 15,796	\$ 13,374
Mortgage servicing and management fees	(1,680)	(1,454)
Other expenses	(287)	(252)
Provision for mortgage losses	<u>(400)</u>	<u>(300)</u>
Income before financing costs	13,429	11,368
Financing costs	<u>(4,194)</u>	<u>(3,441)</u>
Earnings and total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 9,235</u>	<u>\$ 7,927</u>
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24
Dividends declared	\$ 8,648	\$ 7,677
Mortgages receivable, end of period	\$ 706,098	\$ 647,849
Total assets, end of period	\$ 723,225	\$ 649,020
Shareholders' equity, end of period	\$ 423,286	\$ 377,084

Analysis of mortgage portfolio

(dollars in 000s)

<u>Property Type</u> (outstanding amounts in 000s)	<u>March 31, 2019</u>			<u>December 31, 2018</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	36	\$ 228,109	32.2%	38	\$ 232,713	34.0%
High-rise residential	17	159,520	22.5%	15	146,027	21.3%
Mid-rise residential	21	156,477	22.1%	20	139,708	20.4%
House and apartment	100	64,578	9.1%	101	64,230	9.4%
Condominium corporation	<u>14</u>	<u>2,943</u>	<u>0.4%</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>2,533</u>	<u>0.4%</u>
Residential portfolio	188	611,627	86.3%	188	585,211	85.5%
Commercial	<u>20</u>	<u>96,089</u>	<u>13.7%</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>99,193</u>	<u>14.5%</u>
Mortgage portfolio	<u>208</u>	<u>707,716</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>684,404</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

<u>Location of underlying property</u> (outstanding amounts in 000s)	<u>March 31, 2019</u>				
	<u>Number of mortgages</u>	<u>Outstanding amount</u>	<u>Percentage outstanding</u>	<u>Weighted average loan to value</u>	<u>Weighted average interest rate</u>
Greater Toronto Area	161	\$ 456,406	64.5%	65.5%	9.00%
Non-GTA Ontario	26	29,830	4.2%	55.5%	8.26%
Alberta	4	14,817	2.1%	54.1%	8.80%
British Columbia	<u>17</u>	<u>206,663</u>	<u>29.2%</u>	<u>51.1%</u>	<u>8.79%</u>
	<u>208</u>	<u>\$ 707,716</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>60.6%</u>	<u>8.90%</u>

December 31, 2018

<u>Location of underlying property</u> (outstanding amounts in 000s)	<u>Number of mortgages</u>	<u>Outstanding amount</u>	<u>Percentage outstanding</u>	<u>Weighted average loan to value</u>	<u>Weighted average interest rate</u>
Greater Toronto Area	162	\$ 431,334	63.0%	65.5%	8.94%
Non-GTA Ontario	26	29,160	4.3%	57.9%	8.28%
Alberta	3	15,698	2.3%	52.5%	8.83%
British Columbia	17	208,212	30.4%	53.1%	8.76%
	<u>208</u>	<u>\$ 684,404</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>61.1%</u>	<u>8.85%</u>

For further information on the financial results, and further analysis of the company's mortgage portfolio, please refer to Atrium's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and its management's discussion and analysis for the three month period ended March 31, 2019, available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, and on the company's website at www.atriummic.com.

Conference call

Interested parties are invited to participate in a conference call with management on Wednesday, May 8, 2019 at 4:00 p.m. ET to discuss the results. To participate or listen to the conference call live, please call 1 (888) 241-0551 or (647) 427-3415. For a replay of the conference call (available until May 21, 2019) please call 1 (855) 859-2056, Conference ID 2395756.

About Atrium

Canada's Premier Non-Bank Lender™

Atrium is a non-bank provider of residential and commercial mortgages that lends in major urban centres in Canada where the stability and liquidity of real estate are high. Atrium's objectives are to provide its shareholders with stable and secure dividends and preserve shareholders' equity by lending within conservative risk parameters. Atrium is a Mortgage Investment Corporation (MIC) as defined in the Canada *Income Tax Act*, so 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. For further information about Atrium, please refer to regulatory filings available at www.sedar.com or investor information on Atrium's website at www.atriummic.com.

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Jennifer Scoffield
Chief Financial Officer



MD&A



Management's Discussion And Analysis

Three Months Ended
March 31, 2019

CANADA'S PREMIER NON-BANK LENDER™

Management's Discussion and Analysis

March 31, 2019

Our business

Atrium is a mortgage lender filling the lending gap that results from the limited number of financial institutions operating in Canada. We lend in major urban centres and where the stability and liquidity of real estate are high. Our loan portfolio is high quality but we are able to charge higher rates than the banks because we offer flexibility, creativity and excellent service. Our mortgages are secured by all types of residential, multi-residential and commercial real estate located in Canada, and must all be in strict compliance with our investment policies. Atrium has a 19-year track record of success and consistency in achieving our strategic objectives: to grow in a controlled manner by focusing on real estate sectors with the lowest risk profiles.

Our objective is to invest in a diverse portfolio of predominantly first mortgages that are relatively short-term, to provide our shareholders with stable and secure dividends while preserving shareholders' equity, all within the parameters mandated for a Mortgage Investment Corporation (MIC). Working within conservative risk parameters, we endeavour to maximize income and dividends through careful underwriting and efficient management of our mortgage investments.

Information herein is current as of May 7, 2019.

Highlights

Atrium continues to demonstrate strength and stability. For the quarter ended March 31, 2019, we had record quarterly revenues of \$15.8 million, up 18.1% from the comparable period. Net income was a quarterly record of \$9.2 million compared with \$7.9 million in the comparable period. Basic and diluted earnings per share were \$0.24, compared with \$0.24 basic and diluted earnings per share in the comparable period.

During the quarter, we issued common shares for gross proceeds of \$34.5 million, including full exercise of the over-allotment option. In addition, during the quarter, we issued a new series of 5.60% convertible debentures maturing March 31, 2025 for gross proceeds of \$25.0 million, with the full amount of the over-allotment option being issued subsequent to quarter end on April 16, 2019.

We declared a regular dividend of \$0.075 per share for each month in the quarter, a total of \$0.225 for the year to date, consistent with dividends of \$0.225 for the comparative period.

Our regular and special dividends since listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange in 2012 are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Regular dividend</i>	<i>Special dividend</i>	<i>Total dividends paid</i>	<i>Earnings per share (basic)</i>
2013	\$0.80	\$0.05	\$0.85	\$0.85
2014	\$0.82	\$0.07	\$0.89	\$0.91
2015	\$0.84	\$0.09	\$0.93	\$0.94
2016	\$0.86	\$0.10	\$0.96	\$0.97
2017	\$0.88	\$0.04	\$0.92	\$0.95
2018	\$0.90	\$0.04	\$0.94	\$0.95
2019	\$0.90	to be determined		

We had \$706.1 million of mortgages receivable as at March 31, 2019, an increase of 3.4% from December 31, 2018. During the quarter, \$53.7 million of mortgages were advanced and \$34.6 million of mortgages were repaid. The portfolio has a weighted average remaining term of 10.7 months.

Our focus continues to be lending in the major metropolitan areas of Ontario and British Columbia.

Revenues \$15.8 million, increased 18.1% from comparative quarter

Earnings per share \$0.24 basic and diluted for the quarter

Strong, high quality mortgage portfolio

84.4% first mortgages

89.2% less than 75% loan-to-value

Mortgages receivable \$706.1 million, up 3.4% from prior year

We focus on first mortgages with high liquidity and low loan-to-value ratios

Investment portfolio

Our mortgage portfolio consisted of 208 mortgage loans and aggregated \$707.7 million at March 31, 2019, an increase of 3.4% from December 31, 2018.

Property Type	March 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Number	Outstanding amount	% of Portfolio	Number	Outstanding amount	% of Portfolio
(outstanding amounts in 000s)						
Low-rise residential ¹	36	\$ 228,109	32.2%	38	\$ 232,713	34.0%
High-rise residential ¹	17	159,520	22.5%	15	146,027	21.3%
Mid-rise residential ¹	21	156,477	22.1%	20	139,708	20.4%
House and apartment ²	100	64,578	9.1%	101	64,230	9.4%
Condominium corporation ³	14	2,943	0.4%	14	2,533	0.4%
Residential portfolio	188	611,627	86.3%	188	585,211	85.5%
Commercial ⁴	20	96,089	13.7%	20	99,193	14.5%
Mortgage portfolio	<u>208</u>	<u>707,716</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>684,404</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Accrued interest receivable		3,604			3,122	
Mortgage discount		(257)			(221)	
Unamortized origination fees		(665)			(684)	
Provision for mortgage losses		(4,300)			(3,900)	
Mortgages receivable		<u>\$ 706,098</u>			<u>\$ 682,721</u>	

1) Mortgage loans on properties where the near-term business plan, as vetted by the lender, is to intensify the property into low-rise residential (detached, semi-detached, townhomes and/or multi-unit residential buildings up to 4 storeys), mid-rise residential (multi-unit residential buildings from 5-14 storeys and stacked townhomes) or high-rise residential (multi-unit residential buildings over 14 storeys).

2) Mortgage loans on existing single-family or multi-family residential homes and apartment buildings.

3) Mortgage loans to residential condominium corporations for guest suites, superintendent suites and green loans.

4) Mortgage loans on properties where the existing real estate is currently, or the proposed development project after rezoning will be, mixed use, commercial or industrial.

A summary of our mortgages by loan type is presented below.

Loan type	March 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Number	Outstanding amount	% of Portfolio	Number	Outstanding amount	% of Portfolio
(outstanding amounts in 000s)						
Term loans	195	\$ 606,143	85.6%	199	\$ 609,099	89.0%
Construction loans	13	101,573	14.4%	9	75,305	11.0%
	<u>208</u>	<u>\$ 707,716</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>\$ 684,404</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

A summary of our mortgages by size is presented below.

Mortgage amount	March 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Number	Outstanding amount	% of Portfolio	Number	Outstanding amount	% of Portfolio
(outstanding amounts in 000s)						
\$0 - \$2,500,000	144	\$ 105,429	14.9%	145	\$ 103,128	15.1%
\$2,500,001 - \$5,000,000	22	80,798	11.4%	26	98,176	14.3%
\$5,000,001 - \$7,500,000	13	79,020	11.2%	8	48,118	7.0%
\$7,500,001 - \$10,000,000	7	61,783	8.7%	7	61,394	9.0%
\$10,000,001 +	22	380,686	53.8%	22	373,588	54.6%
	<u>208</u>	<u>\$ 707,716</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>\$ 684,404</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

As of March 31, 2019, the average outstanding mortgage balance was \$3.4 million (December 31, 2018 – \$3.3 million), and the median outstanding mortgage balance was \$0.9 million (December 31, 2018 – \$0.8 million).

The tables below show our mortgage portfolio by location of the underlying property and type of mortgage. The weighted average interest rates shown exclude the lender fees paid by the borrower, which reflect the yield to Atrium including any mortgage discount or premium. The majority of all new loans funded in Q1 2019 were at floating rates. As at March 31, 2019, 68.0% of our portfolio was priced at floating rates, up from 61.9% at December 31, 2018.

We are continuing to reduce our exposure in Alberta; 100% of the remaining Alberta loans are first mortgages. In that market our exposure is further mitigated by not lending to office, high-rise condominiums or to hotels.

March 31, 2019					
Location of underlying property	Number of mortgages	Outstanding amount	Percentage outstanding	Weighted average loan to value	Weighted average interest rate
(outstanding amounts in 000s)					
Greater Toronto Area	161	\$ 456,406	64.5%	65.5%	9.00%
Non-GTA Ontario	26	29,830	4.2%	55.5%	8.26%
Alberta	4	14,817	2.1%	54.1%	8.80%
British Columbia	17	206,663	29.2%	51.1%	8.79%
	<u>208</u>	<u>\$ 707,716</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>60.6%</u>	<u>8.90%</u>

December 31, 2018					
Location of underlying property	Number of mortgages	Outstanding amount	Percentage outstanding	Weighted average loan to value	Weighted average interest rate
(outstanding amounts in 000s)					
Greater Toronto Area	162	\$ 431,334	63.0%	65.5%	8.94%
Non-GTA Ontario	26	29,160	4.3%	57.9%	8.28%
Alberta	3	15,698	2.3%	52.5%	8.83%
British Columbia	17	208,212	30.4%	53.1%	8.76%
	<u>208</u>	<u>\$ 684,404</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>61.1%</u>	<u>8.85%</u>

We have an exceptionally high proportion of our portfolio invested in first mortgages (84.4%), which is one of our core strategies.

At March 31, 2019, the weighted average loan-to-value ratio in our mortgage portfolio was 60.6%, with 89.2% of the portfolio below 75% loan-to-value. (At December 31, 2018, the weighted average loan-to-value ratio in our mortgage portfolio was 61.1%, with 88.6% of the portfolio below 75% loan-to-value.)

March 31, 2019				
Type of mortgage	Number of mortgages	Outstanding amount	Percentage outstanding	Weighted average interest rate
(dollars in 000s)				
First mortgages				
Conventional	154	\$ 570,248	80.6%	8.65%
Non-Conventional	3	24,132	3.4%	7.68%
Other	14	2,943	0.4%	7.42%
	<u>171</u>	<u>597,323</u>	<u>84.4%</u>	<u>8.61%</u>
Second and third mortgages				
Conventional	31	57,741	8.2%	10.25%
Non-conventional	6	52,652	7.4%	10.78%
	<u>37</u>	<u>110,393</u>	<u>15.6%</u>	<u>10.50%</u>
	<u>208</u>	<u>\$ 707,716</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>8.90%</u>

<u>Type of mortgage</u> (dollars in 000s)	December 31, 2018			
	<u>Number of mortgages</u>	<u>Outstanding amount</u>	<u>Percentage outstanding</u>	<u>Weighted average interest rate</u>
First mortgages				
Conventional	150	\$ 549,039	80.2%	8.59%
Non-Conventional	3	24,047	3.5%	7.67%
Other	<u>14</u>	<u>2,533</u>	<u>0.4%</u>	<u>7.46%</u>
	<u>167</u>	<u>575,619</u>	<u>84.1%</u>	<u>8.55%</u>
Second and third mortgages				
Conventional	33	54,460	8.0%	10.03%
Non-conventional	<u>8</u>	<u>54,325</u>	<u>7.9%</u>	<u>10.85%</u>
	<u>41</u>	<u>108,785</u>	<u>15.9%</u>	<u>10.44%</u>
	<u>208</u>	<u>\$ 684,404</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>8.85%</u>

Conventional mortgages are those with a loan-to-value of less than or equal to 75%, which is the industry standard for determining that a mortgage is conventional. Non-conventional mortgages are those with a loan-to-value in excess of 75%.

The weighted average term remaining for our mortgage portfolio at March 31, 2019 is 10.7 months (December 31, 2018 – 11.3 months).

Our business

In Canada there is a lending gap due to the limited number of financial institutions operating. Our business is to help fill that gap by focusing on loans that cannot be placed with larger financial institutions but represent an acceptable underwriting risk. Our borrowers benefit from our efficient, thorough and fast underwriting process. We lend in major urban centres where the stability and liquidity of real estate are at the highest levels.

Our policy is that the weighted average loan-to-value ratio of our mortgage portfolio, as a whole, at the time of underwriting each loan in our portfolio, will not exceed 75%. At March 31, 2019, the weighted average loan-to-value ratio of the mortgage portfolio was considerably lower than that, at 60.6%, compared to 61.1% at December 31, 2018.

A typical loan in our portfolio has an interest rate of 7.75% to 10% per annum, a one or two-year term and monthly interest-only mortgage payments.

Our lending parameters are as follows:

- Mortgages on residential and commercial properties up to a maximum of 75% of appraised value.
- Loans on single family residences up to 75% of appraised value.
- Mortgages on income-producing real estate up to a maximum of 85% of appraised value.
- Construction loans up to a maximum of 90% of cost.
- Loans to condominium corporations.

Mortgage loan amounts are generally \$300,000 to \$30 million. The largest single mortgage in our mortgage portfolio as at March 31, 2019 was \$41.8 million (December 31, 2018 – \$41.1 million). For loan amounts in excess of \$30 million, we generally co-lend with a financial institution or private lender.

Our investment policies, which may be changed by our board of directors (“board”), are as follows:

- We may invest only in residential mortgages, commercial mortgages, commercial mortgage backed securities and certain related investments.
- All investments must be mortgages on the security of real property situated within Canada, loans to condominium corporations, or certain permitted interim investments.
- Commercial mortgages may not constitute more than 50% of our total assets at any time.
- The term of the mortgage may generally be no greater than ten years.
- Mortgages are subject to the following geographic limits at the time of funding: Ontario – maximum 80% of total mortgages; Alberta – maximum 15% of total mortgages; British Columbia – maximum of 35% of total mortgages.
- No single borrower may account for more than 15% of our total assets.
- All mortgages are supported by external appraisals by a qualified appraiser. All mortgages, except mortgages secured by one to six residential units, are also supported by environmental audits.
- The maximum initial loan-to-value ratio of an individual mortgage is 85% including any prior ranking encumbrances, and the weighted average loan-to-value ratio of our mortgage portfolio at the time of underwriting each loan may not exceed 75%.
- Our ratio of debt to equity must be less than 1:1.

- We do not invest directly in real property, although real property may be acquired by foreclosing on a mortgage.
- A mortgage investment of: (i) \$2,000,000 or more requires approval of the board; (ii) between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 requires approval of three members of the board, including at least two independent directors; and (iii) \$1,000,000 or less requires approval of any one member of the board. For loans previously approved, the approval of one member of the board is required for changes to the loan that do not exceed the approved amount by more than \$200,000 and/or for minor technical amendments that do not change other underwriting considerations, provided the loan-to-value ratio increases by less than 5% and the ratio is 75% or less. We may invest in interim investments that are guaranteed by the Government of Canada or of a province or territory of Canada or deposits or certificates of deposits, acceptances and other similar instruments issued, endorsed or guaranteed by a Schedule I Bank in any amount without prior board approval.
- We may not make unsecured loans to, nor invest in securities issued by, our manager or its affiliates, nor make unsecured loans to the directors or officers of the manager.
- We may not make any investment, or incur any indebtedness, that would result in our not qualifying as a MIC.

Our objective is to invest in a diverse portfolio of predominantly first mortgages that are relatively short-term, to provide our shareholders with stable and secure dividends while preserving shareholders' equity, all within the parameters mandated for a MIC. Working within conservative risk parameters, we endeavour to maximize income and dividends through the sourcing and efficient management of our mortgage investments.

We are a non-bank lender and invest in mortgages secured by all types of residential, multi-residential and commercial real property located in Canada, subject to compliance with our investment policies. The types of properties that we finance include residential houses, small multi-family residential properties comprised of six or fewer units, residential apartment buildings, commercial properties and store-front retail properties, commercial properties and residential and commercial land development sites. We also finance construction projects and provide short-term bridge financing for real estate developers. Our strategy is to grow in a controlled manner by diversifying geographically, and focusing on real estate sectors with the lowest risk profiles.

We qualify as a MIC and are restricted from any activity that would result in us failing to qualify as a MIC. In order to qualify as a MIC, we must satisfy the requirements in subsection 130.1(6) of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) ("ITA") throughout the taxation year. Among the requirements are:

- We can only invest or manage funds and cannot manage or develop real property.
- We cannot own debts secured on real property situated outside Canada, debts owing by non-residents unless such debts were secured on real property situated in Canada, shares of the capital stock of corporations not resident in Canada, or real property situated outside of Canada or any leasehold interest in such property.
- No shareholder (together with related persons, as defined in the ITA) may at any time own, directly or indirectly, more than 25% of our common shares.
- The cost for tax purposes of cash on hand, debts secured on specified residential properties, and funds on deposit with a Canada Deposit Insurance Fund or Régie de l'assurance-dépôts du Québec-insured institution or credit union must constitute at least 50% of the cost of all of our property.
- The cost for tax purposes of any interests in real property (including leaseholds but excepting real or immovable property acquired by foreclosure after default by the mortgagor) may not exceed 25% of the cost of all of our property.
- There are certain restrictions as to our maximum debt-to-equity ratio.

We are managed by Canadian Mortgage Capital Corporation (the "manager" or "CMCC"), which is our exclusive manager and arranges and services our mortgage loans and otherwise directs our affairs and manages our business. For explanations as to some of the terms used herein, please refer to our Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2018, which is available at www.sedar.com.

Results of Operations

(In this section, dollars are in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

Financial summary (unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31	
	2019	2018
Revenue	\$ 15,796	\$ 13,374
Mortgage servicing and management fees	(1,680)	(1,454)
Other expenses	(287)	(252)
Provision for mortgage losses	(400)	(300)
Income before financing costs	13,429	11,368
Financing costs	(4,194)	(3,441)
Earnings and total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 9,235</u>	<u>\$ 7,927</u>
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24
Dividends declared	\$ 8,648	\$ 7,677
Mortgages receivable, end of period	\$ 706,098	\$ 647,849
Total assets, end of period	\$ 723,225	\$ 649,020
Shareholders' equity, end of period	\$ 423,286	\$ 377,084

Summary of quarterly results (unaudited)

	<u>Q1 2019</u>	<u>Q4 2018</u>	<u>Q3 2018</u>	<u>Q2 2018</u>	<u>Q1 2018</u>	<u>Q4 2017</u>	<u>Q3 2017</u>	<u>Q2 2017</u>
Revenue	\$ 15,796	\$ 14,850	\$ 15,476	\$ 14,616	\$ 13,374	\$ 13,656	\$ 12,668	\$ 12,069
Mortgage servicing and management fees	(1,680)	(1,554)	(1,661)	(1,610)	(1,454)	(1,501)	(1,385)	(1,292)
Other expenses	(287)	(294)	(279)	(317)	(252)	(389)	(274)	(303)
Provision for mortgage losses	(400)	(537)	(563)	(400)	(300)	(402)	(400)	(745)
Income before financing costs	13,429	12,465	12,973	12,289	11,368	11,364	10,609	9,729
Financing costs	(4,194)	(3,928)	(4,273)	(3,684)	(3,441)	(3,477)	(3,397)	(2,927)
Net income and comprehensive income	<u>\$ 9,235</u>	<u>\$ 8,537</u>	<u>\$ 8,700</u>	<u>\$ 8,605</u>	<u>\$ 7,927</u>	<u>\$ 7,887</u>	<u>\$ 7,212</u>	<u>\$ 6,802</u>
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.23
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.23
Dividends declared	\$ 8,648	\$ 9,677	\$ 8,164	\$ 8,140	\$ 7,677	\$ 8,640	\$ 6,866	\$ 6,635

Results of operations – three months ended March 31, 2019

For the three months ended March 31, 2019, mortgage interest and fees revenues aggregated \$15,796, compared to \$13,374 in the comparative period, an increase of 18.1%. Virtually all our revenues are mortgage interest, therefore, the increase is due to the growth of our mortgage portfolio and an increase in the weighted average interest rate. A variety of factors affect the changes in the weighted average interest rate of our mortgage portfolio from quarter to quarter. No single factor is determinative or material for the mortgage portfolio as a whole, however, such factors include, but are not limited to, changes in prime rate of interest, the dollar amount of mortgages advanced and/or repaid in the period, the types of properties on which mortgage loans are advanced and/or repaid in the period, the location of the underlying properties on which mortgage loans are advanced and/or repaid, the types of mortgage loans advanced and/or repaid during the period and whether the mortgage loans advanced and/or repaid during the period are conventional or non-conventional mortgages. The weighted average interest rate on our mortgage portfolio was 8.90% at March 31, 2019, compared with 8.85% at the previous year end, December 31, 2018 and 8.50% at March 31, 2018.

Operating expenses, excluding the provision for mortgage losses, for the three months ended March 31, 2019 were \$1,967, compared to \$1,706 in the comparative period, a increase of 15.3%. This increase is due to an increase in mortgage servicing and management fees as well as an increase in admin and general expenses. Mortgage servicing and other fees paid to the manager (that is, the management fee plus HST) aggregated \$1,680 for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared with \$1,454 in the prior year period. This increase was due to the increase in the size of the mortgage portfolio, as mortgage servicing fees are calculated and paid monthly based on the mortgage portfolio balance outstanding during the month. The provision for mortgage losses was \$400 in the quarter to bring the total provision to \$4,300 compared to \$300 in the prior year period to bring the total provision to \$9,500.

Financing costs for the three months ended March 31, 2019 were \$4,194, compared to \$3,441 in the same period of 2018, an increase of 21.9%. Interest on convertible debentures was \$2,608 for the three months ended March 31,

2019 compared to \$2,115 for the comparative period. This increase was a result of the new convertible debenture issuance completed in July 2018 which was not outstanding during the comparative period. Interest and other bank charges for the three months ended March 31, 2019 were \$1,586, up from \$1,326 in the same period of 2018. This increase is due to an increase in interest rates during the year, as well as, an increase in the average credit facility balance between the quarters due to the variation in the timing of repayments and advances during the periods.

Net income and comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2019 was \$9,235, an increase of 16.5% from net income and comprehensive income of \$7,927 for the same period in the prior year. Basic and diluted earnings per common share were \$0.24, for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared with \$0.24 basic and diluted for the comparable period in the previous year. Basic and diluted earnings per share were consistent with the comparative period as the increase in earnings for the quarter were offset by a greater number of shares outstanding as a result of the public offering issuances of shares completed in March 2018 and February 2019, as well as, conversions of convertible debentures into shares between September 2018 and March 2019.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, we funded mortgages aggregating \$58,717. Of those advances, \$52,913 were first mortgages, representing 90.1% of the total loans funded. British Columbia advances were \$11,229, advances of \$329 were on properties in Alberta, \$1,072 were non-GTA Ontario and the remaining \$46,087 were for mortgages on properties located in the Greater Toronto Area. There were \$35,405 of repayments during the period.

Liquidity and capital resources

At March 31, 2019, we had borrowings under credit facility (excluding unamortized finance costs) of \$141,966. The credit facility, currently authorized for up to \$210,000 (December 31, 2018 – \$210,000), is provided by a syndicate of four major chartered banks, drawn through a combination of bankers' acceptances and bank loans to minimize our borrowing costs. At any time during the term of the credit facility, we have the one-time right to increase the credit facility by up to \$30,000 (such that the total maximum availability would be up to \$240,000). We were in compliance with the covenants in the credit facility as at March 31, 2019, and we expect to remain in compliance with such covenants going forward.

At March 31, 2019, we had five series of convertible debentures outstanding, with a total book value of \$151,885, and a face value (and maturity value) of \$157,550. For additional information on the operating credit facility and the debentures, please refer to notes 7 and 9, respectively, of our accompanying interim consolidated financial statements.

During the three month period ended March 31, 2019, we completed a bought deal public offering and issued 2,300,000 common shares for gross proceeds of \$30,015. The full amount of the overallotment option was exercised, resulting in the issuance of an additional 345,000 common shares for gross proceeds of \$4,502.

During the three month period ended March 31, 2019, we also completed issuance of a new series of 5.60% convertible debentures maturing March 31, 2025 for gross proceeds of \$25,000, with the full amount of the overallotment option exercised for gross proceeds of \$3,750 subsequent to quarter end, on April 16, 2019.

On March 31, 2019, our 6.25% convertible debentures matured and were repaid in cash.

The growth in our mortgage portfolio has been financed by the issuance of common shares, issuance of convertible debt, and through the operating credit facility. We expect to be able to generate sufficient funds for future growth in net mortgage loan investments by utilizing those three sources of funds. As at March 31, 2019, total debt (consisting of borrowings under operating credit facility and convertible debentures) was 41.0% of total assets (December 31, 2018 – 44.0%). Our policy and our banking arrangements both require that total debt not exceed 50% of total assets.

Changes in financial position

During the three month period ended March 31, 2019, we completed one public offering of common shares, issuing a total of 2,645,000 common shares for gross proceeds of \$34,517, including the full amount of the overallotment option. Additionally, in March 2019, we completed a public offering of 5.60% convertible debentures maturing March 31, 2025 for gross proceeds of \$25,000, with the full amount of the overallotment option exercised subsequent to quarter end on April 16, 2019 for gross proceeds of \$3,750. The net proceeds of these two public offerings were used to repay our indebtedness under our credit facility, repay our 6.25% convertible debentures that matured on March 31, 2019 and fund current mortgage loans. Cash used in financing activities also included net repayment of the operating facility of \$6,364, dividends paid of \$8,833 and interest paid of \$2,851, resulting in net cash provided by financing activities of \$10,435.

Cash used in investing activities during the three month period ended March 31, 2019 consisted primarily of advances on mortgage loan investments of \$53,719, less repayments received of \$34,563, for net cash invested in mortgage loan investments of \$19,156 to support the growth in our mortgage portfolio.

Borrowings under our operating credit facility decreased to \$141,966 at March 31, 2019, from \$148,330 at December 31, 2018, due to the proceeds received from the issuances of shares and convertible debentures during the period, as described above, which were offset by the growth in our portfolio and repayment of our 6.25% convertible debentures.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, including accrued convertible debenture interest, were \$3,926 at March

31, 2019 compared to \$3,104 at December 31, 2018. This increase is due to timing differences in the convertible debenture interest payment dates. Dividends payable were \$2,953 at March 31, 2019 down from \$4,205 at December 31, 2018. The decrease is largely due to accrual of the bonus dividend at year end but was offset somewhat by an increased number of shares outstanding at March 31, 2019.

Share capital increased to \$420,289 at March 31, 2019 from \$385,261 at December 31, 2018, primarily due to the public offering of 2,645,000 common shares completed in the quarter.

Contractual obligations

Contractual obligations due at March 31, 2019 were as follows:

March 31, 2019	Total obligation	Within 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Borrowings under credit facility	\$141,966	\$ –	\$141,966	\$ –	\$ –
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,571	1,571	–	–	–
Accrued convertible debenture interest	2,355	2,355	–	–	–
Dividends payable	2,953	2,953	–	–	–
Convertible debentures	157,550	–	72,750	–	84,800
Total contractual obligations	\$306,395	\$ 6,879	\$214,716	\$ –	\$ 84,800

We have commitments to advance additional funds under existing mortgages of \$85,926 and for new mortgages of \$13,500 at March 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 – \$75,601, \$33,450). Generally, outstanding commitments are expected to be funded within the next 24 months. However, our experience has been that a portion of the unfunded amounts on existing mortgages will never be drawn.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

As at March 31, 2019, we had \$8,290 (December 31, 2018 – \$7,908) of letters of credit (LCs) outstanding which were issued under our operating credit facility. The maximum available by way of LCs under our operating credit facility at March 31, 2019 was \$20,000 (December 31, 2018 – \$10,000). LCs represent irrevocable assurances that our banks will make payments in the event that a borrower of the company cannot meet its obligations to third parties. LCs carry the same credit risk, recourse and collateral security requirements as mortgages extended to customers.

Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties are in the normal course of business and are recorded at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties, and are measured at fair value.

The manager is responsible for our day-to-day activities. We incurred management and mortgage servicing fees from a subsidiary of the manager of \$1,680 for the three month period ended March 31, 2019 (three months ended March 31, 2018 – \$1,454). Mr. Robert G. Goodall is a director and part of the key management personnel of the manager, received compensation from the manager, and is also a director of Atrium. The management agreement between us and the manager contains provisions for the payment of termination fees to the manager in the event that the management agreement is terminated in certain circumstances. The manager also acts as broker for our mortgages. The manager receives origination fees from the borrowers of up to 1% of the amount being funded; origination fees in excess of 1% are split between the manager and Atrium.

Certain of our mortgages are shared with other investors. As at March 31, 2019, companies owned by a director and officer of the company (Robert G. Goodall) had co-invested in one syndicated secured mortgage. The total amount of the mortgage is \$51,853 (December 31, 2018 – one syndicated mortgage of \$50,484) of which the company's share is \$25,926 (December 31, 2018 – \$25,242).

As at March 31, 2019, the company had three mortgages receivable from borrowers over which a director and officer of the company (Robert G. Goodall) has joint control. (December 31, 2018 – two).

- A secured mortgage loan with a total gross commitment of \$3,490 (December 31, 2018 – \$3,490), of which \$3,481 (December 31, 2018 – \$3,394) had been funded at March 31, 2019. During the three month period ended March 31, 2019, the company recognized net mortgage interest and fees of \$78 (three month period ended March 31, 2018 – \$70) from this mortgage receivable.

- A secured mortgage loan with a total gross commitment of \$8,738 (December 31, 2018 – \$8,738). The company's share of the commitment is \$2,330 (December 31, 2018 – \$2,330), of which \$2,330 had been funded at March 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 – \$2,330). During the three month period ended March 31, 2019, the company recognized net mortgage interest and fees of \$58 (three month period ended March 31, 2018 – \$54) from this mortgage receivable.
- A secured mortgage loan with a total gross commitment of \$7,875 (December 31, 2018 – \$nil). The company's share of the commitment is \$1,500 (December 31, 2018 – \$nil), of which \$1,500 had been funded at March 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 – \$nil). During the three month period ended March 31, 2019, the company recognized net mortgage interest and fees of \$21 (three month period ended March 31, 2018 – \$nil) from this mortgage receivable.

Critical accounting estimates and policies

Our interim consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2019 are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and IFRS, as set out in Part I of the CPA Canada *Handbook*. The preparation of interim consolidated 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 relate to:

- (a) determining whether the cash flows from the mortgages receivable represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI);
- (b) the measurement of impairment losses for mortgages receivable, in particular: measurement of credit risk to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition; the assessment of when mortgages receivable become impaired and the incorporation of forward-looking information to determine expected credit losses; and
- (c) 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.

We believe that management's 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.

Mortgages receivable

Mortgages receivable are a financial asset and are recognized initially at fair value and are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. All our mortgages receivable are held in a single business model. We have concluded that our business model is to hold mortgages receivable to collect contractual cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest.

Mortgages receivable and commitments are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period using an expected credit loss (ECL) model. The ECL model uses a three-stage impairment approach based on changes in the credit risk of the commitment or mortgage receivable since initial recognition. Credit quality is assessed at each reporting period and results in commitments and mortgages receivable being moved between stages, as necessary. Significant credit judgement is required when assessing evidence of credit impairment and estimating expected credit losses. For commitments and mortgages receivable, the company considers a number of past events, current conditions and forward-looking information when assessing if there has been a significant increase or subsequent decrease in credit risk. The company considers a commitment or mortgage receivable to be impaired when there is objective evidence that one or more events have occurred that have an unfavourable impact on estimated future cash flows such that there is no longer reasonable assurance as to the timely collection of the full amount of principal and interest.

An ECL represents the difference between the present value of all contractual cash flows that are due under the original terms of the contract and the present value of all cash flows expected to be received. The company's application of the concept uses three inputs to measure ECLs for commitments and mortgages receivable classified as Stage 1: probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD). These inputs are determined at each reporting period using historical data and current conditions. Adjustments may be made to the probability of default if the effects of, for example, forecasts of housing prices, employment and interest rates, are expected to be significant over the term of the mortgage. The inputs for Stage 1 mortgages receivable are calculated separately for (i) mortgages receivable on single-family residences and (ii) mortgages receivable on all other properties on the basis of differences in the credit risk of each. The ECL is assessed individually for each commitment and mortgage receivable classified as either Stage 2 or Stage 3. For mortgages receivable in these stages, forecast future information specific to the loan (for example, forecasts of real estate prices) is incorporated when assessing the cash

flows expected to be received.

Mortgages receivable are presented on the consolidated statements of financial position net of the provision for mortgage losses. A loss on a mortgage is written off against the related provision for mortgage losses when there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, which is the point at which the underlying real property has been liquidated and claims against guarantors, if any, are unlikely to recover any further losses. For any mortgages receivable that have been written off but where guarantors are still being pursued for collection, no recovery is recognized until it is virtually certain of collection. For further information see Note 3 (a) and (c) of our interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2019.

Revenue recognition

Mortgage interest and fees revenues are recognized in the statement of income and comprehensive income using the effective interest method. Mortgage interest and fees revenues include our share of any fees received, as well as the effect of any discount or premium on the mortgage. Interest revenue is calculated on the gross carrying amount for mortgages receivable in Stages 1 and 2 and on the net carrying amount for mortgages receivable in Stage 3.

The effective interest method derives the interest rate that discounts the estimated future cash 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. 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.

Convertible debentures

The convertible debentures can be converted into our common shares 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 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 financial liability using the effective interest method, which provides for the application of a constant interest rate over the term of the debt. The value of the equity component is not re-measured subsequent to its initial measurement date.

Income taxes

We are, and intend to maintain our status as, a MIC, and as such are not taxed on income provided that it flows through to our shareholders as dividends during the year or within 90 days after December 31 each year. It is our policy to pay such dividends to our shareholders to remain non-taxable. Accordingly, no provision for current or future income taxes is required.

Future changes in accounting policies

Various pronouncements have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) or IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) that will be effective for future accounting periods. The company closely monitors new accounting standards as well as amendments to existing standards and assesses what impact, if any, they will have on the consolidated financial statements.

Controls and procedures

Our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) and internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), as those terms are defined in National Instrument (NI) 52-109 – *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*.

We designed the DC&P and ICFR, the latter of which was using the framework in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* (published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and as revised in 2013) to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to us is made known to our CEO and CFO during the reporting period; and information required to be disclosed by us in our filings under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the required time periods; and provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Our CEO and CFO evaluated the design effectiveness of the DC&P and ICFR, as defined by NI 52-109, as of March 31, 2019. Based on this evaluation, they concluded that the designs of the DC&P and ICFR were effective as of that date. NI 52-109 also requires Canadian public companies to disclose in their MD&A any change in ICFR during the most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, ICFR. No such change to ICFR has occurred during the most recently completed quarter.

It should be noted that a control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that its objectives are met. Because of the inherent limitations in any control system, no evaluation of control can provide absolute assurance that all control weaknesses including, for example, any instances of fraud, have been detected. Inherent limitations include: (i) that management's assumptions and judgements could ultimately prove to be incorrect as conditions and circumstances vary; (ii) the impact of any undetected errors; and (iii) controls may be circumvented through the unauthorized acts of individuals, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override. The design of any system of control is also based upon assumptions as to the likelihood of future events and there is no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its goals under future conditions.

Outstanding share data

Our authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares, of which 39,366,778 were issued and outstanding at March 31, 2019, and 39,394,229 were issued and outstanding as at the date hereof. In addition, as at the date hereof, 2,407,408, 2,747,440, 1,693,440, 2,211,540 and 1,694,915 common shares are issuable upon conversion or redemption or in respect of repayment at maturity of the outstanding 5.25%, 5.50% (September 2021), 5.30%, 5.50% (December 2025) and the 5.60% convertible debentures, using the conversion price of \$13.50, \$14.65, \$14.94, \$15.60 and \$14.75 respectively, for each common share.

We also have an employee share purchase plan, a deferred share incentive plan and a dividend reinvestment plan pursuant to which common shares are issued from time to time.

Risks and uncertainties

We are subject to many risks and uncertainties that may limit our ability to execute our strategies and achieve our objectives. We have processes and procedures in place in an attempt to control or mitigate certain risks, while others cannot be or are not mitigated. Material risks that cannot be mitigated include a significant decline in the general real estate market, interest rates changing markedly, being unable to make mortgage loans at rates consistent with rates historically achieved, not having adequate mortgage loan opportunities presented to us, and not having adequate sources of bank finance available.

Under various federal, provincial and municipal laws, an owner or operator of real property could become liable for the cost of removal or remediation of certain hazardous or toxic substances released on or in its properties or disposed of at other locations. In rare circumstances where a mortgage is in default, we may take possession of real property and may become liable for environmental issues as a mortgagee in possession. As part of the due diligence performed in respect of our mortgage loan investments, we obtain a Phase I environmental audit on the underlying real property provided as security for a mortgage, unless the manager has determined that a Phase I environmental audit is not necessary.

Please also refer to "Forward-looking information," below, and the "Risk Factors" section of our Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2018 which is incorporated herein by reference and is available at www.sedar.com and at www.atriummic.com.

Forward-looking information

From time to time in our public communications we provide forward-looking statements. Such statements are disclosures regarding possible events, conditions, results of operations or changes in financial position that are based upon assumptions and expectations. These are not based upon historical facts but are with respect to management's beliefs, estimates, and intentions. Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "outlook", "objective", "may", "will", "expect", "intent", "estimate", "anticipate", "believe", "should", "plans" or "continue" or similar expressions suggesting future outcomes or events. Forward-looking statements regarding earnings, possible mortgage losses, and mortgage portfolio growth are based upon assumptions regarding performance of the economy in general and real estate markets in particular. Forward-looking statements generally assume that our revenues and expenses continue to follow current trends, and that current trends in our mortgage portfolio growth continue.

All forward-looking statements reflect management's current beliefs and are based on information currently available to management. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are based on our estimates and assumptions that are subject to risks and uncertainties which could cause our actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A or elsewhere. Those risks and uncertainties include

risks associated with mortgage lending, competition for mortgage lending, real estate values, interest rate fluctuations, environmental matters and the general economic environment. For other risks and uncertainties, please refer to “Risks and uncertainties” above, and the “Risk Factors” section of our Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2018 which is available at www.sedar.com and at www.atriummic.com. That list is not exhaustive, as other factors could adversely affect our results, performance or achievements. The reader is cautioned against undue reliance on any forward-looking statements.

Although the forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is based upon what management believes are reasonable assumptions, there can be no assurance that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. We will not publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required to do so by law.

Responsibility of management and the board of directors

Management is responsible for the information disclosed in this MD&A, and has in place the appropriate information systems, procedures and controls to ensure that the information used internally by management and disclosed externally is materially complete and reliable. In addition, our audit committee and board of directors provide an oversight role with respect to our public financial disclosures, and have reviewed and approved this MD&A and the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2019.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

A Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRIP) is available to holders of our common shares. The DRIP allows participants to have their monthly cash dividends reinvested in additional common shares, at a discount of 2% from the market price. Shareholders who wish to enroll or who would like further information about the DRIP should contact their broker or our agent for the DRIP, Computershare Trust Company of Canada, at 1 (800) 564-6253 or www.computershare.com.

Additional information

Additional information about Atrium, including our Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2018, is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. You may also obtain further information about us from our website at www.atriummic.com, by telephone at (416) 607-4200, or by email at info@atriummic.com.



Interim Consolidated Financial Statements



First Quarter
March 31, 2019

CANADA'S PREMIER NON-BANK LENDER™

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(UNAUDITED)
(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>March 31</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>December 31</u> <u>2018</u>
Assets			
Mortgages receivable	5	\$ 706,098	\$ 682,721
Foreclosed properties	6	17,007	17,007
Prepaid expenses		<u>120</u>	<u>22</u>
Total assets		<u>\$ 723,225</u>	<u>\$ 699,750</u>
Liabilities			
Borrowings under credit facility	7	\$ 141,175	\$ 147,846
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	8	1,571	2,093
Accrued convertible debenture interest		2,355	1,011
Dividends payable		2,953	4,205
Convertible debentures	9	<u>151,885</u>	<u>157,289</u>
Total liabilities		<u>299,939</u>	<u>312,444</u>
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital		420,289	385,261
Deferred share incentive plan units		724	644
Equity component of convertible debentures		1,824	1,675
Contributed surplus		781	645
Deficit		<u>(332)</u>	<u>(919)</u>
Total shareholders' equity		<u>423,286</u>	<u>387,306</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		<u>\$ 723,225</u>	<u>\$ 699,750</u>

Commitments 7, 13(d)

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

Approved on behalf of the board of directors:

"Robert Goodall"
Robert Goodall, Director

"Mark Silver"
Mark Silver, Director

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

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

	Notes	Share capital		Deferred share incentive plan units	Equity component of convertible debentures	Contributed surplus	Retained earnings (deficit)	Total
		Number	Amount					
Balance, December 31, 2017		33,252,139	\$ 345,325	\$ 802	\$ 1,322	\$ 645	\$ 970	\$ 349,064
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9	2(b)	–	–	–	–	–	(2,000)	(2,000)
Balance, restated at January 1, 2018		33,252,139	345,325	802	1,322	645	(1,030)	347,064
Shares issued by prospectus		2,400,000	30,000	–	–	–	–	30,000
Shares issued under dividend reinvestment plan	10	89,209	1,096	–	–	–	–	1,096
Shares issued under employee share purchase plan	10	3,294	41	–	–	–	–	41
Shares issued under deferred share incentive plan	11	13,131	154	(154)	–	–	–	–
Issue costs		–	(1,449)	–	–	–	–	(1,449)
Share-based payments	11	–	–	82	–	–	–	82
Net income and comprehensive income		–	–	–	–	–	7,927	7,927
Dividends declared		–	–	–	–	–	(7,677)	(7,677)
Balance, March 31, 2018		35,757,773	375,167	730	1,322	645	(780)	377,084
Shares issued by prospectus		360,000	4,500	–	–	–	–	4,500
Shares issued under dividend reinvestment plan	10	222,130	2,858	–	–	–	–	2,858
Shares issued under employee share purchase plan	10	8,815	114	–	–	–	–	114
Shares issued under deferred share incentive plan	11	24,889	296	(296)	–	–	–	–
Shares issued on debenture conversion	9	187,591	2,491	–	(12)	–	–	2,479
Issue costs		–	(165)	–	–	–	–	(165)
Share-based payments	11	–	–	210	–	–	–	210
Equity component of convertible debentures issued	9	–	–	–	383	–	–	383
Issue costs attributable to equity component of convertible debentures issued	9	–	–	–	(18)	–	–	(18)
Net income and comprehensive income		–	–	–	–	–	25,842	25,842
Dividends declared		–	–	–	–	–	(25,981)	(25,981)
Balance, December 31, 2018		36,561,198	\$ 385,261	\$ 644	\$ 1,675	\$ 645	\$ (919)	\$ 387,306
Shares issued by prospectus	10	2,645,000	34,517	–	–	–	–	34,517
Shares issued under dividend reinvestment plan	10	83,071	1,067	–	–	–	–	1,067
Shares issued under employee share purchase plan	10	2,850	38	–	–	–	–	38
Shares issued on debenture conversion	9	74,659	995	–	(5)	–	–	990
Maturity of convertible debentures	9	–	–	–	(136)	136	–	–
Issue costs		–	(1,589)	–	–	–	–	(1,589)
Share-based payments	11	–	–	80	–	–	–	80
Equity component of convertible debentures issued	9	–	–	–	305	–	–	305
Issue costs attributable to equity component of convertible debentures issued	9	–	–	–	(15)	–	–	(15)
Net income and comprehensive income		–	–	–	–	–	9,235	9,235
Dividends declared		–	–	–	–	–	(8,648)	(8,648)
Balance, March 31, 2019		39,366,778	\$ 420,289	\$ 724	\$ 1,824	\$ 781	\$ (332)	\$ 423,286

Dividends amounted to \$0.225 per share for the three months ended March 31, 2019 (three months ended March 31, 2018 – \$0.225, year ended December 31, 2018 – \$0.94).

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

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)

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

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Three months ended March 31</u>	
		<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Revenues			
Mortgage interest and fees	8	\$ 15,796	\$ 13,374
Operating expenses			
Mortgage servicing and management fees	8	1,680	1,454
Transfer agent, regulatory fees and investor relations		69	67
Share-based payments	8, 11	80	82
Professional fees		40	47
Directors' expense	8	49	50
Administration and general		49	6
Provision for mortgage losses	5(b)	400	300
Total operating expenses		2,367	2,006
Income before financing costs		13,429	11,368
Financing costs			
Interest on convertible debentures		2,608	2,115
Interest and other bank charges		1,586	1,326
Total financing costs		4,194	3,441
Net income and comprehensive income for the period		\$ 9,235	\$ 7,927
Earnings per common share			
Basic	12	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24
Diluted	12	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24

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

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**(UNAUDITED)****(in thousands of Canadian dollars)**

	Three months ended March 31	
	2019	2018
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities		
Net income and comprehensive income for the period	\$ 9,235	\$ 7,927
Adjustments to determine net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities		
Share-based payments	80	82
Mortgage interest and fees earned	(15,796)	(13,374)
Mortgage interest and fees received	10,957	11,702
Interest on convertible debentures expensed	2,608	2,115
Interest and other bank charges expensed	1,586	1,326
Provision for mortgage losses	400	300
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Prepaid expenses	(98)	(66)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(36)	(565)
Additions to mortgage discount	46	–
Additions to unamortized origination fees	171	129
Cash provided by operating activities	<u>9,153</u>	<u>9,576</u>
Investing activities		
Cash advances of mortgages receivable	(53,719)	(70,779)
Cash repayments of mortgages receivable	34,563	48,929
Improvements and expenditures on foreclosed properties	(432)	(2)
Cash used in investing activities	<u>(19,588)</u>	<u>(21,852)</u>
Financing activities		
Advances under credit facility	86,226	78,041
Repayments under credit facility	(92,590)	(83,900)
Interest on convertible debentures paid	(904)	(1,595)
Interest and other bank charges paid	(1,947)	(1,337)
Issuance of common shares	34,555	30,041
Share capital issue costs	(1,589)	(1,306)
Issuance of convertible debentures	25,000	–
Convertible debenture issue costs	(1,205)	–
Repayment of convertible debentures	(28,278)	–
Cash dividends paid	(8,833)	(7,668)
Cash provided by financing activities	<u>10,435</u>	<u>12,276</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash	–	–
Cash, beginning of period	–	–
Cash, end of period	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ –</u>

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

NOTE 1 – NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Atrium Mortgage Investment Corporation (the “company”) 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.B, AI.DB.C, AI.DB.D and AI.DB.E.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

(a) Statement of compliance

These interim consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the company’s audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018. Significant accounting policies have been consistently applied in the preparation of these interim consolidated financial statements, which were authorized for issuance by the board of directors on May 7, 2019.

(b) New and amended standards and interpretations

Effective January 1, 2018, the company adopted IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (IFRS 9), which replaced IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (IAS 39). IFRS 9 was adopted retrospectively without restatement, as allowed under the standard’s transitional provisions. IFRS 9 addresses the measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, including the impairment of financial assets and other commitments.

As a result of the application of IFRS 9, the company changed its accounting policies for financial assets and mortgages receivable effective January 1, 2018, as described in Notes 3(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e).

Adoption of IFRS 9 had no effect on the measurement of the company’s financial assets and financial liabilities, which continue to be measured at amortized cost subsequent to their initial recognition.

The effect on the allowance for credit losses on January 1, 2018 has been recognized as an adjustment to opening retained earnings (deficit) in the interim consolidated statements of changes in shareholders’ equity.

(c) Basis of measurement

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

(d) Functional and presentation currency

These interim consolidated 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.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)**(e) Principles of consolidation**

These interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the company and CMCC Sisyphus LP, which is considered to be a subsidiary for financial reporting purposes. Consolidation commenced the date the company obtained control and continues until control ceases. Atrium has consolidated the subsidiary from August 5, 2016, the date of its formation. All transactions and balances between the company and the subsidiary have been eliminated, including unrealized gains and losses, if any.

(f) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of interim consolidated 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 relate to:

- (a) determining whether the cash flows from the mortgages receivable represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI);
- (b) the measurement of impairment losses for mortgages receivable, in particular: measurement of credit risk to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition; the assessment of when mortgages receivable become impaired and the incorporation of forward-looking information to determine expected credit losses; and
- (c) 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.

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**(a) Financial instrument assets – initial recognition and measurement**

Financial instrument assets are initially recognized when the company becomes a party to a contract. On initial recognition, the measurement category is determined, based on: (i) the business model under which the asset is held, and (ii) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument.

Upon initial recognition, financial assets are measured as either:

- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) – which is the required measurement classification for instruments that are held for trading and derivative assets;
- Amortized cost – if the instrument is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent SPPI;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – which is required for debt instruments held in a dual-purpose business model, to collect contractual cash flows and to sell the instruments and can be irrevocably elected at initial recognition provided they have not been designated as FVTPL and are not held for trading; or
- Designated as FVTPL – available on initial recognition provided certain criteria are met.

All of the company's mortgages receivable are held in a single business model. The company has concluded that its business model is to hold mortgages receivable to collect contractual cash flows for the following reasons:

- The performance of the mortgage portfolio is assessed on the basis of effective yield, and not on a fair value basis, whether realized or unrealized.
- Neither key management compensation nor remuneration paid to the company's manager is based on the fair values of mortgages.

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**(a) Financial instrument assets – initial recognition and measurement (continued)**

- Historically the company has not sold, and in future has no expectations to sell, any of its mortgages receivable. While the company may decrease its interest in a syndicated mortgage receivable by transferring its interest, at its amortized cost carrying amount, to another lender in the syndicate, such transfers are consistent with the business model of holding mortgages receivable to collect contractual cash flows.

The returns earned by the company on its mortgages receivable are interest rates that are set at levels to provide an acceptable profit margin based on the time value of money and credit risk, although other basic lending risks (for example, the location and quality of the underlying collateral) may also be built-in. There are no factors that give rise to variation in the return on the company's mortgages other than the time value of money, credit risk and other basic lending risks. Interest rates, or the credit spread for variable rate mortgages, are set for the full term of the loan, which is considered SPPI because the rate is still based on the time value of money and credit risk. The majority of the mortgages receivable can be prepaid after an initial closed period with no penalty, subject to the borrower providing advance written notice according to the terms of their mortgage so the return therefore represents SPPI.

Mortgages receivable are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. See Note 3 (d) Financial instruments – revenue recognition.

(b) Financial instrument liabilities – initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are measured as either:

- FVTPL – which is required for any financial instrument liabilities that are held for trading and for derivative liabilities;
- Designated as FVTPL – available on initial recognition if either: the instrument includes one or more embedded derivatives and the host contract is not a financial asset; or if the designation meets certain criteria;
- Designated as at fair value – if the instrument does not meet the criteria and is designated as at FVTPL and is not otherwise required to be measured as FVTPL, it can still be irrevocably designated at initial recognition as at fair value, meaning that changes in fair value related to changes in own credit risk are presented in other comprehensive income and other changes in fair value are presented in net income; or
- Amortized cost – which is the default category and is also used for any host contract that is a financial instrument liability.

The company's borrowings under credit facility, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, dividends payable, accrued convertible debenture interest and the liability component of convertible debentures are measured at amortized cost. These financial instrument liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(c) Financial instruments – impairment of assets

Loan commitments and letters of credit (collectively commitments) and mortgages receivable are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period using an expected credit loss (ECL) model. The ECL model uses a three-stage impairment approach based on changes in the credit risk of the commitment or mortgage receivable since initial recognition. The three stages are as follows:

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**(c) Financial instruments – impairment of assets (continued)**

Credit Stage and financial assets included	Impairment loss recognized
Stage 1 – commitments and mortgages receivable on initial recognition and existing assets that have not shown a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	12-month ECL – portion of lifetime ECLs that represent the ECL from possible default events within the next 12 months
Stage 2 – commitments and mortgages receivable that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and up to the date of approval of the interim consolidated financial statements	Lifetime ECL – expected losses from possible default events over the expected life of the instrument, weighted by the likelihood of loss
Stage 3 – impaired commitments and mortgages receivable for which there is objective evidence of impairment at the date of approval of the interim consolidated financial statements	Lifetime ECL – expected losses from possible default events over the expected life of the instrument, weighted by the likelihood of loss

Credit quality is assessed at each reporting period and results in commitments and mortgages receivable being moved between stages, as necessary. Significant judgement is required when assessing evidence of credit impairment and estimating expected credit losses.

For commitments and mortgages receivable, the company considers a number of past events, current conditions and forward-looking information when assessing if there has been a significant increase or subsequent decrease in credit risk. There is a presumption in IFRS 9 that credit risk has increased significantly once payments are 30 days past due. However, for single-family residential mortgages, the company's historical experience is that mortgages can become 30 days past due, but be brought up to date by the borrower, therefore another additional risk factor also needs to be identified for the mortgage to move to Stage 2. For single-family residential mortgages that are not 30 days past due, a significant increase in credit risk may still be evidenced by the presence of one or more additional risk factors. For all other mortgages receivable, a significant increase in credit risk is considered to have occurred if payments are 30 days past due or if one or more additional risk factors is present.

The additional risk factors used in assessing credit risk include:

- changes in the financial condition of the borrower;
- responsiveness of the borrower;
- other borrower specific information that may be available, without consideration of collateral;
- current economic conditions: interest rates, housing prices, real estate market statistics and employment statistics; and
- supportable forward-looking information: macro-economic factors, such as forecast real estate values and interest rate forecasts.

Determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, or a subsequent reduction in credit risk back to the level at initial recognition, requires the exercise of significant judgement.

The company considers a commitment or mortgage receivable to be impaired when there is objective evidence that one or more events have occurred that have an unfavourable impact on estimated future cash flows such that there is no longer reasonable assurance as to the timely collection of the full amount of principal and interest.

The company considers a commitment or mortgage receivable to be in default if payments are greater than 90 days past due for single-family residential mortgages or 30 days past due for all other mortgages, or if an event of default has occurred under the terms of the mortgage commitment, including: non-payment of property taxes, a material adverse change in the financial position of the borrower and/or guarantors or a material adverse change in the property given as security. These definitions are consistent with industry practice.

An ECL represents the difference between the present value of all contractual cash flows that are due under the original terms of the contract and the present value of all cash flows expected to be received. The company's application of the concept uses three inputs to measure ECLs for commitments and mortgages receivable classified as Stage 1: probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD). These inputs are determined at each reporting period using historical data and current conditions.

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**(c) Financial instruments – impairment of assets (continued)**

Adjustments may be made to the probability of default if the effects of, for example, forecasts of housing prices, employment and interest rates, are expected to be significantly different over the term of the mortgage. The inputs for Stage 1 mortgages receivable are calculated separately for (i) single-family residential mortgages and (ii) mortgages receivable on all other properties on the basis of differences in the credit risk of each. The ECL is assessed individually for each commitment and mortgage receivable classified as either Stage 2 or Stage 3. For mortgages receivable in these stages, forecast future information specific to the loan (for example, forecasts of real estate prices) is incorporated when assessing the cash flows expected to be received.

Mortgages receivable are presented on the statements of financial position net of the provision for mortgage losses. A loss on a mortgage is written off against the related provision for mortgage losses when there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, which is the point at which the underlying real property has been liquidated and claims against guarantors, if any, are unlikely to recover any further losses. For any mortgages receivable that have been written off but where guarantors are still being pursued for collection, no recovery is recognized until virtually certain of collection.

(d) Financial instruments - revenue recognition

Mortgage interest and fees revenues are recognized in the statements of income 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. Interest revenue is calculated on the gross carrying amount for mortgages receivable in Stages 1 and 2 and on the net carrying amount for mortgages receivable in Stage 3 (see Note 3(c) Financial instruments – impairment of assets).

The effective interest method derives the interest rate that discounts the estimated future cash receipts during the expected life of the mortgage receivable (which is the contractual life, if a shorter period is not expected) 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) Financial instruments – impairment of assets). 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.

(e) Financial instruments – derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset expire. When the company exercises its security and takes title to the underlying real estate, a mortgage receivable is derecognized on the date of foreclosure.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires.

(f) Foreclosed properties

Foreclosed properties are properties over which the company has taken title through exercise of its security interest. Such properties are accounted for under IAS 40 *Investment Property*. A foreclosed property is recognized on the date of foreclosure and is measured initially at cost, which is the book value of the respective mortgage net of any related provision for mortgage loss, plus any directly attributable expenditures and transaction costs. Any costs subsequently incurred to complete the construction or development of a foreclosed property are capitalized. After initial recognition, foreclosed properties are measured using the cost model. Depreciation commences from the date the property is substantially complete and is recognized when the property's carrying amount exceeds its residual value. If the higher of the fair value and the value in use of a foreclosed property (its recoverable amount) is less than its carrying amount, then an impairment loss is recognized for the excess. Any impairment loss, or gain or loss realized on disposal is recognized in the statements of income and comprehensive income.

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**(g) 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 convertible 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 financial liability using the effective interest method, which applies a constant interest rate over the term of the debt. The value of the equity component is not remeasured subsequent to its initial measurement date.

(h) Income taxes

The company qualifies as a MIC 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 deferred income taxes is required.

(i) 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 income and comprehensive income 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.

(j) 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, using the volume-weighted average trading share price for the five trading days prior to the date of the grant.

NOTE 4 – RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Various pronouncements have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) or IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) that will be effective for future accounting periods. The company closely monitors new accounting standards as well as amendments to existing standards and assesses what impact, if any, they will have on the interim consolidated financial statements. None of the standards issued to date are expected to have a material effect on the interim consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 5 – MORTGAGES RECEIVABLE**(a) Mortgage portfolio**

Property type	March 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Number	Outstanding amount	% of Portfolio	Number	Outstanding amount	% of Portfolio
Low-rise residential	36	\$ 228,109	32.2%	38	\$ 232,713	34.0%
High-rise residential	17	159,520	22.5%	15	146,027	21.3%
Mid-rise residential	21	156,477	22.1%	20	139,708	20.4%
House and apartment	100	64,578	9.1%	101	64,230	9.4%
Condominium corporation	<u>14</u>	<u>2,943</u>	<u>0.4%</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>2,533</u>	<u>0.4%</u>
Residential portfolio	188	611,627	86.3%	188	585,211	85.5%
Commercial	<u>20</u>	<u>96,089</u>	<u>13.7%</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>99,193</u>	<u>14.5%</u>
Mortgage portfolio	<u>208</u>	<u>707,716</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>684,404</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Accrued interest receivable		3,604			3,122	
Mortgage discount		(257)			(221)	
Unamortized origination fees		(665)			(684)	
Provision for mortgage losses		<u>(4,300)</u>			<u>(3,900)</u>	
Mortgages receivable		<u>\$ 706,098</u>			<u>\$ 682,721</u>	

The mortgage portfolio has maturity dates between 2019 and 2030 with a weighted average remaining term of 10.7 months at March 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 – 11.3 months). The portfolio has a weighted average interest rate (which excludes lender fees earned by the company) of 8.90% as at March 31, 2019 (8.85% as at December 31, 2018, 8.50% as at March 31, 2018).

Within the mortgage portfolio, at March 31, 2019 there were 24 loans aggregating \$100,356 (14.2% of the mortgage portfolio) in which the company has a subordinate position in a syndicated mortgage (December 31, 2018 – 21 mortgages aggregating \$74,399, 10.9% of the mortgage 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 March 31, 2019.

A majority of the mortgages receivable have an initial closed period, after which the borrower may repay the principal at any time prior to maturity, without penalty, subject to providing advance written notice according to the terms of their mortgage.

Principal repayments based on contractual maturity dates are as follows:

Nine months ended December 31, 2019	\$ 310,913	43.9%
Years ended December 31, 2020	289,324	40.9%
2021	98,851	14.0%
2022	1,754	0.2%
2023	4,454	0.6%
Thereafter	<u>2,420</u>	<u>0.4%</u>
	<u>\$ 707,716</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

NOTE 5 – MORTGAGES RECEIVABLE (continued)**(b) Provision for mortgage losses**

The gross carrying amounts of mortgages receivable and provision for mortgage losses by property type are as follows:

As at March 31, 2019

Gross carrying amount	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Low-rise residential	\$ 228,109	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 228,109
High-rise residential	159,520	–	–	159,520
Mid-rise residential	156,477	–	–	156,477
House and apartment	61,848	2,730	–	64,578
Condominium corporation	2,943	–	–	2,943
Commercial	92,055	4,034	–	96,089
Mortgage portfolio	<u>\$ 700,952</u>	<u>\$ 6,764</u>	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ 707,716</u>

Provision for mortgage losses

Low-rise residential	\$ 1,458	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,458
High-rise residential	1,019	–	–	1,019
Mid-rise residential	1,000	–	–	1,000
House and apartment	216	–	–	216
Condominium corporation	19	–	–	19
Commercial	588	–	–	588
Mortgage portfolio	<u>\$ 4,300</u>	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ 4,300</u>

As at December 31, 2018

Gross carrying amount	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Low-rise residential	\$ 232,713	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 232,713
High-rise residential	146,026	–	–	146,026
Mid-rise residential	139,708	–	–	139,708
House and apartment	61,007	3,223	–	64,230
Condominium corporation	2,533	–	–	2,533
Commercial	95,245	3,949	–	99,194
Mortgage portfolio	<u>\$ 677,232</u>	<u>\$ 7,172</u>	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ 684,404</u>

Provision for mortgage losses

Low-rise residential	\$ 1,395	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,395
High-rise residential	875	–	–	875
Mid-rise residential	837	–	–	837
House and apartment	207	–	–	207
Condominium corporation	15	–	–	15
Commercial	571	–	–	571
Mortgage portfolio	<u>\$ 3,900</u>	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ 3,900</u>

The provision for mortgage losses at March 31, 2019 is \$4,300. This provision represents management's estimate of the ECLs on mortgages in the company's portfolio that have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1). The ECL was assessed individually for each mortgage receivable and commitment classified as Stage 2 and management estimated the ECL as \$nil, primarily due to the mortgage collateral held.

NOTE 5 – MORTGAGES RECEIVABLE (continued)**(b) Provision for mortgage losses (continued)**

The changes in the provision for mortgage losses are shown in the following table.

	Three months ended March 31, 2019			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening balance, January 1, 2019	\$ 3,900	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 3,900
Provision for mortgage losses				
Transfers to Stage 1 ⁽¹⁾	–	–	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2 ⁽¹⁾	(2)	2	–	–
Transfers to Stage 3 ⁽¹⁾	–	–	–	–
Net remeasurement ⁽²⁾	257	(2)	–	255
Mortgage advances	355	–	–	355
Mortgage repayments	(210)	–	–	(210)
Write-offs ⁽³⁾	–	–	–	–
Balance, March 31, 2019	<u>\$ 4,300</u>	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ 4,300</u>

(1) Transfers between stages which are presumed to occur before any corresponding remeasurement of the provision.

(2) Net remeasurement represents the change in the allowance related to changes in model inputs or assumptions, including changes in macroeconomic conditions, and changes in measurement following a transfer between stages.

(3) Represents write-offs against prior period provision for mortgage losses.

During the three month period ended March 31, 2019, the provision for mortgage losses for mortgages classified as Stage 1 increased primarily as a result of the overall increase in the mortgage portfolio.

	Three months ended March 31, 2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening balance, January 1, 2018	\$ 3,300	\$ –	\$ 5,900	\$ 9,200
Provision for mortgage losses				
Transfers to Stage 1 ⁽¹⁾	–	–	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2 ⁽¹⁾	(12)	12	–	–
Transfers to Stage 3 ⁽¹⁾	–	–	–	–
Net remeasurement ⁽²⁾	39	(12)	100	127
Mortgage advances	392	–	–	392
Mortgage repayments	(219)	–	–	(219)
Write-offs	–	–	–	–
Balance, March 31, 2018	<u>\$ 3,500</u>	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ 6,000</u>	<u>\$ 9,500</u>

(1) Transfers between stages which are presumed to occur before any corresponding remeasurement of the provision.

(2) Net remeasurement represents the change in the allowance related to changes in model inputs or assumptions, including changes in macroeconomic conditions, and changes in measurement following a transfer between stages.

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the provision for mortgage losses for mortgages classified as Stage 1 increased as a result of the overall increase in the mortgage portfolio. The increase in the provision for mortgage losses for mortgages classified as Stage 3 was a result of an increase in the outstanding balance of the mortgages.

NOTE 6 – FORECLOSED PROPERTIES

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the company acquired through a credit bid one property on which it held a mortgage.

	Three months ended March 31 2019	Year ended December 31 2018
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 17,007	\$ 1,064
Property acquired through a credit bid during the period	–	15,208
Capital improvements and expenditures	–	735
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 17,007</u>	<u>\$ 17,007</u>

NOTE 7 – CREDIT FACILITY

At March 31, 2019, the company had a credit facility from a syndicate of four Canadian financial institutions of \$210,000 (December 31, 2018 – \$210,000) at a formula rate that varies with bank prime and the market bankers' acceptance rate. At any time during the term of the credit facility, the company has the one-time right to increase the credit facility by up to \$30,000 (such that the total maximum availability would be up to \$240,000). The weighted average rate for the three month period ended March 31, 2019 was 4.15% (3.81% for the year ended December 31, 2018). Drawings under the credit facility may be by way of a bank loan (including an overdraft facility 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 borrower of the company 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 January 2, 2019, has a term to January 11, 2021, 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 March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the company was in compliance with these covenants.

	March 31	December 31
	2019	2018
Credit facility		
Bankers' acceptances	\$ 127,500	\$ 136,000
Bank loan	14,075	12,490
Overdraft facility	391	(160)
Unamortized finance costs	<u>(791)</u>	<u>(484)</u>
Borrowings under credit facility	141,175	147,846
Letters of credit	<u>8,290</u>	<u>7,908</u>
Total credit facility utilization	<u>\$ 149,465</u>	<u>\$ 155,754</u>

NOTE 8 – 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 \$1,680 for the three month period ended March 31, 2019 (three month period ended March 31, 2018 – \$1,454). 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 of \$510 (December 31, 2018 – \$529) are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and are due to CMCC, are in the normal course of business, are non-interest bearing, due on demand and are paid within 30 days of each period end.

Under an employee share purchase plan (ESPP) for the company's common shares, participants, including employees of CMCC, may contribute up to an annual maximum to the ESPP and CMCC matches 50% of the participant's contribution. The total amount matched by CMCC for the three month period ended March 31, 2019 was \$13 (three month period ended March 31, 2018 – \$14).

Certain of the company's mortgages receivable are shared with other investors. As at March 31, 2019, companies owned by a director and officer of the company had co-invested in one syndicated secured mortgage. The total amount of the mortgage is \$51,853 (December 31, 2018 – one syndicated mortgage of \$50,484) of which the company's share is \$25,926 (December 31, 2018 – \$25,242).

As at March 31, 2019, the company had three mortgages receivable from borrowers over which a director and officer of the company has joint control (December 31, 2018 – two).

- A secured mortgage loan with a total gross commitment of \$3,490 (December 31, 2018 – \$3,490), of which \$3,481 (December 31, 2018 – \$3,394) had been funded at March 31, 2019. During the three month period ended March 31, 2019, the company recognized net mortgage interest and fees of \$78 (three month period ended March 31, 2018 – \$70) from this mortgage receivable.

NOTE 8 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

- A secured mortgage loan with a total gross commitment of \$8,738 (December 31, 2018 – \$8,738). The company's share of the commitment is \$2,330 (December 31, 2018– \$2,330), of which \$2,330 had been funded at March 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 – \$2,330). During the three month period ended March 31, 2019, the company recognized net mortgage interest and fees of \$58 (three month period ended March 31, 2018 – \$54) from this mortgage receivable.
- A secured mortgage loan with a total gross commitment of \$7,875 (December 31, 2018 – \$nil). The company's share of the commitment is \$1,500 (December 31, 2018 – \$nil), of which \$1,500 had been funded at March 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 – \$nil). During the three month period ended March 31, 2019, the company recognized net mortgage interest and fees of \$21 (three month period ended March 31, 2018 – \$nil) from this mortgage receivable.

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

	Three months ended March 31	
	2019	2018
Directors' fees	\$ 45	\$ 45
Share-based payments to directors (Note 11)	29	34
Share-based payments to officers (Note 11)	17	13
	<u>\$ 91</u>	<u>\$ 92</u>

Related party transactions are in the normal course of business and are recorded at the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

NOTE 9 – CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

	Convertible debenture						Total
	5.60% ALDB.E	5.50% ALDB.D	5.30% ALDB.C	5.50% ALDB.B	6.25% ALDB.A	5.25% ALDB	
Three months ended March 31, 2019							
Issued and outstanding							
face value	<u>\$ 25,000</u>	<u>\$ 34,500</u>	<u>\$ 25,300</u>	<u>\$ 40,250</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 32,500</u>	<u>\$ 157,550</u>
Book value –							
Convertible debentures,							
beginning of period	\$ —	\$ 32,627	\$ 24,124	\$ 39,299	\$ 29,186	\$ 32,053	\$ 157,289
Conversion to shares	—	—	—	—	(990)	—	(990)
Issued	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	25,000
Equity component	(305)	—	—	—	—	—	(305)
Issue costs	(1,205)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,205)
Issue costs attributed to							
equity component	15	—	—	—	—	—	15
Repayment of							
convertible debenture	—	—	—	—	(28,278)	—	(28,278)
Accretion for the period	<u>2</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>359</u>
Convertible debentures,							
end of period	<u>\$ 23,507</u>	<u>\$ 32,691</u>	<u>\$ 24,176</u>	<u>\$ 39,384</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 32,127</u>	<u>\$ 151,885</u>

On March 29, 2019, the company completed a public offering of 5.60% convertible debentures for gross proceeds of \$25,000. The company granted the underwriters an over-allotment option to purchase up to an additional \$3,750 of convertible debentures for a period of 30 days following the closing of the initial offering. (see Note 15 – Subsequent events).

NOTE 11 – SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

	Three months ended			Year ended		
	March 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Deferred share units	Income deferred share units	Total	Deferred share units	Income deferred share units	Total
Balance, beginning of period	68,667	9,056	77,723	81,667	11,502	93,169
Units granted	–	–	–	22,000	–	22,000
Units cancelled	–	–	–	(3,000)	(331)	(3,331)
Units earned	–	839	839	–	3,905	3,905
Common shares issued	–	–	–	(32,000)	(6,020)	(38,020)
Balance, end of period	<u>68,667</u>	<u>9,895</u>	<u>78,562</u>	<u>68,667</u>	<u>9,056</u>	<u>77,723</u>

Share compensation expense:

	Three months ended March 31	
	2019	2018
September 1, 2018 grant	\$ 46	\$ –
September 1, 2017 grant	17	41
September 1, 2016 grant	10	24
September 1, 2015 grant	3	12
September 1, 2014 grant	3	4
August 30, 2013 grant	1	1
	<u>\$ 80</u>	<u>\$ 82</u>

Grants are provided to directors and certain employees of the manager 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 granted before 2017 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, 2018 (\$13.71) and September 1, 2017 (\$12.26).

NOTE 12 – EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Three months ended March 31	
	2019	2018
Basic earnings per share –		
Numerator		
Net income and comprehensive income for the period	<u>\$ 9,235</u>	<u>\$ 7,927</u>
Denominator		
Weighted average common shares outstanding	<u>38,136,225</u>	<u>33,411,042</u>
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 0.24</u>	<u>\$ 0.24</u>
Diluted earnings per share –		
Numerator		
Net income and comprehensive income for the period	\$ 9,235	\$ 7,927
Interest on convertible debentures	<u>2,608</u>	<u>2,115</u>
Net income and comprehensive income for diluted earnings per share	<u>11,843</u>	<u>10,042</u>
Denominator		
Weighted average common shares outstanding	38,136,225	33,411,042
Convertible debentures	11,219,737	9,236,711
Deferred share incentive plan	48,667	79,023
Income deferred share units	<u>7,273</u>	<u>9,119</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding – diluted basis	<u>49,411,902</u>	<u>42,735,895</u>
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 0.24</u>	<u>\$ 0.24</u>

NOTE 13 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**(a) Classification of financial instruments**

Financial assets comprise mortgages receivable and are classified and measured at amortized cost. Financial liabilities comprise borrowings under credit facility, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, dividends payable, accrued convertible debenture interest and the liability component of convertible debentures. All financial liabilities are measured as other financial liabilities at amortized cost.

(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 and measured 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 borrowings under credit facility approximates book value since it bears interest at floating rates. The accounts payable and accrued liabilities, dividends payable and accrued convertible debenture interest carrying values approximate their fair values due to the short term nature of the items.

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.

	March 31 2019	December 31 2018
Convertible debentures		
Fair value	\$ 157,365	\$ 158,036
Less book value of equity component	<u>(1,824)</u>	<u>(1,675)</u>
	<u>\$ 155,541</u>	<u>\$ 156,361</u>
Book value of financial liability component	<u>\$ 151,885</u>	<u>\$ 157,289</u>

(c) Credit risk

Mortgages receivable and issued letters of credit are exposed to credit risk. 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. The maximum exposure to credit risk related to mortgages receivable, including letters of credit outstanding, at March 31, 2019 is \$715,310 (December 31, 2018 – \$691,534).

The company mitigates the credit risk by maintaining strict credit policies including due diligence processes, credit limits, documentation requirements, review and approval of new and renewed 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. These credit policies and processes have been consistently applied throughout the two year period ended March 31, 2019.

NOTE 13 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**(c) Credit risk (continued)**

All mortgages receivable are secured by the underlying real estate, plus other credit enhancements, which may include guarantees from the borrowers, personal guarantees from the borrower's shareholders and/or cross guarantees from related entities. The quality of the mortgage collateral is primarily driven by the location and type of underlying property and type of mortgage. For further information, refer to Note 5(a) and to the "Investment Portfolio" section of the Management's Discussion and Analysis for the three month period ended March 31, 2019. The company foreclosed on one property during the 2018 year (See Note 6 – Foreclosed properties). Management continuously monitors real estate values and considers there to have been no significant changes in the quality of the collateral underlying the remaining mortgage portfolio.

At March 31, 2019, the largest borrower group accounted for 11.4% of mortgages receivable (December 31, 2018 – 11.7%). See Note 5(a) and Note 5(b) for a breakdown of mortgages and provision by property type.

(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 continuous 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 borrowings under credit facility, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, dividends payable, accrued convertible debenture interest and the liability component of convertible debentures. The borrowings under credit facility 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 borrowings under credit facility.

March 31, 2019	Carrying value	Contractual cash flow	Within 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Borrowings under credit facility ¹	\$141,966	\$152,922	\$ 6,164	\$146,758	\$ –	\$ –
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,571	1,571	1,571	–	–	–
Accrued convertible debenture interest	2,355	2,355	2,355	–	–	–
Dividends payable	2,953	2,953	2,953	–	–	–
Convertible debentures ²	151,885	179,029	78,496	9,277	91,256	–
Total	300,730	338,830	91,539	156,035	91,256	–
Unadvanced mortgage commitments ³	–	99,426	99,426	–	–	–
Total contractual liabilities	\$300,730	\$438,256	\$190,965	\$156,035	\$ 91,256	\$ –

Notes:

(1) Includes interest assuming the outstanding balance is not repaid until maturity on January 11, 2021.

(2) The 5.25% debentures are assumed to be repaid in the second quarter of 2019; 5.50% debentures are assumed to be repaid September 30, 2019; 5.30% debentures are assumed to be repaid June 30, 2022; 5.50% debentures are assumed to be repaid December 31, 2023 and 5.60% debentures are assumed to be repaid March 31, 2024.

(3) Unadvanced mortgage commitments include additional funds on existing mortgage and new mortgage commitments. The experience of the company has been that a portion of the unadvanced amounts on existing mortgages will never be drawn.

As at March 31, 2019, management considers that it has adequate procedures in place to manage liquidity risk.

NOTE 13 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**(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 borrowings under credit facility being set at a variable rate and mortgages are set at a combination of fixed and variable rates. The financial structure of the company results in relatively moderate interest rate risk because a majority 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 three month period ended March 31, 2019, income and comprehensive income would have been reduced (increased) by approximately \$371 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 income and comprehensive income would have been less than (greater than) \$371.

(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 exposed to currency risk as all assets and liabilities are denominated in Canadian funds.

NOTE 14 – CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

	March 31	December 31
	2019	2018
Borrowings under credit facility	\$ 141,175	\$ 147,846
Convertible debentures	<u>151,885</u>	<u>157,289</u>
Total debt	293,060	305,135
Shareholders' equity	<u>423,286</u>	<u>387,306</u>
Capital employed	<u>\$ 716,346</u>	<u>\$ 692,441</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 and the employee share purchase plan.

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 borrowings under credit facility are subject to external covenants as set out in Note 7 – Credit facility. There has been no change in the company's capital management objectives since the prior period.

NOTE 15 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 12, 2019, the company issued 27,451 common shares (\$357) to shareholders under its dividend reinvestment plan.

On April 16, 2019, the company received gross proceeds of \$3,750 from the exercise in full of the over-allotment option on the 5.60% convertible unsecured subordinated debentures.

Corporate Directory

Board of Directors

Mark L. Silver

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Atrium Mortgage
Investment Corporation
President, Optus Capital Corporation

Robert G. Goodall

CEO and President,
Atrium Mortgage
Investment Corporation

Peter P. Cohos^{1,4}

President,
Copez Properties Ltd.

Robert H. DeGasperis

President,
Metrus Properties Inc.

Andrew Grant⁴

President,
PCI Group

Maish Kagan²

President,
Canal Group

Nancy H. O. Lockhart^{2,3}

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Gluskin Sheff + Associates
Director,
Loblaw Companies Ltd.

1. Chair of Audit Committee

2. Member of Audit Committee

3. Chair of Compensation,
Nominating and Governance Committee

4. Member of Compensation,
Nominating and Governance Committee

Management

Robert G. Goodall

CEO and President

Jennifer Scofield^{CPA, CA}

CFO and Secretary

Bram Rothman

Managing Director – Ontario

Richard Munroe

Managing Director – Ontario

Phil Fiuza

Managing Director –
Ontario, Residential

Marianne Dobslaw

Managing Director –
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Auditors

Crowe Soberman LLP

1100 – 2 St. Clair Ave. E.
Toronto, ON M4T 2T5
T. (416) 964-7633

Share Listing

Common shares,
TSX: AI

Convertible debentures 5.25%,
TSX: AI.DB

Convertible debentures 5.50%,
TSX: AI.DB.B

Convertible debentures 5.30%,
TSX: AI.DB.C

Convertible debentures 5.50%,
TSX: AI.DB.D

Convertible debentures 5.60%,
TSX: AI.DB.E



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