

Financial statements of

**CareVest Senior Mortgage
Investment Corporation**

December 31, 2019

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

December 31, 2019

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of
CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, and the statement of earnings and total comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter – Restated Comparative Information

We draw attention to Note 18 to the financial statements, which explains that certain comparative information presented for the year ended December 31, 2018 has been restated. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
April 6, 2020

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Statement of earnings and total comprehensive income year ended December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

	2019	2018
		(Restated - Note 18)
	\$	\$
Revenue (Note 12)		
Finance	5,571,984	5,152,826
Proceeds on sale	1,666,786	16,537,282
Other	322,679	317,674
	7,561,449	22,007,782
Expenses		
Dividends on Class A shares	3,488,302	2,650,638
Cost of sales - inventory	1,983,522	21,479,560
Management fee (Note 11)	1,930,631	2,061,588
Mortgage administration fee (Note 11)	176,204	189,795
Inventory holding costs	170,497	414,609
Professional fees	69,828	76,356
Insurance	37,177	30,779
Mortgage recovery cost	28,510	39,799
Other	11,154	28,189
Interest	1,122	1,275
Recovery of mortgages receivable (Note 6)	(44,674)	(250,037)
Recovery of inventory write-down (Note 7)	(110,647)	(4,817,329)
	7,741,626	21,905,222
(Loss) earnings before other items	(180,177)	102,560
Retraction gain (Note 10)	234,856	260,329
Earnings before income taxes	54,679	362,889
Deferred income tax recovery (Note 13)	(22,188)	(3,298,560)
Net earnings and total comprehensive income	76,867	3,661,449

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this financial statement.

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Statement of changes in equity year ended December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

	Capital stock	Retained earnings	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance, December 31, 2017	452	5,971,433	5,971,885
Opening retained earnings adjustments			
Deferred income tax rate adjustment (Note 18)	-	2,896,235	2,896,235
IFRS 9 implementation (Note 17)	-	(254,649)	(254,649)
Balance, January 1, 2018 (restated - Note 18)	452	8,613,019	8,613,471
Net earnings for the year and total comprehensive income (restated - Note 18)	-	3,661,449	3,661,449
Balance, December 31, 2018	452	12,274,468	12,274,920
Net earnings for the year and total comprehensive income	-	76,867	76,867
Balance, December 31, 2019	452	12,351,335	12,351,787

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this financial statement.

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

	2019	2018 (Restated - Note 18)
	\$	\$
Assets		
Cash (Note 5)	17,676,213	5,340,660
Accounts receivable	140,805	117,100
Finance income receivable, net of allowance	344,966	495,195
Mortgages receivable, net of allowance (Note 6)	66,289,126	87,915,712
Inventory (Note 7)	16,362,684	16,157,430
Investments (Note 11)	76,284	76,284
Prepaid expenses and deposits	36,664	22,734
Deferred income taxes (Note 13)	12,326,426	12,304,238
	113,253,168	122,429,353
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	618,920	449,673
Dividends payable	386,341	242,083
Due to related companies (Note 11)	176,212	184,754
Mortgage payable (Note 8)	1,881,447	801,411
Class A shares (Note 10)	97,838,461	108,476,512
	100,901,381	110,154,433
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock (Note 9)	452	452
Retained earnings	12,351,335	12,274,468
	12,351,787	12,274,920
	113,253,168	122,429,353

Approved by the Board

Signed "*Jesse Michael Helfer*" _____ Director

Signed "*Shauna Campbell*" _____ Director

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Statement of cash flows year ended December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

	2019	2018
		(Restated - Note 18)
	\$	\$
Operating activities		
Net earnings	76,867	3,661,449
Opening retained earnings adjustment - IFRS 9 implementation (Note 17)	-	(254,649)
Opening retained earnings adjustment - Deferred income tax rate (Note 18)	-	2,896,235
Finance income	(5,571,984)	(5,152,826)
Dividend expense	3,488,302	2,650,638
Retraction gain	(234,856)	(260,329)
Deferred tax recovery	(22,188)	(6,288,980)
Gain on inventory sale	(133,550)	(333,366)
Dividend reinvested (Note 10)	(181,799)	(146,265)
Changes in non-cash working capital (Note 15)	51,366	16,121,787
(Recovery of) allowance on mortgages receivable (Note 6)	(44,674)	98,797
Finance income received	5,722,213	5,088,985
Dividends paid	(3,162,245)	(2,372,409)
	(12,548)	15,709,067
Investing activities		
Investments (Note 11)	-	21,000
Advances of mortgages receivable	(20,598,421)	(50,584,567)
Repayments of mortgages receivable	42,269,681	39,180,829
	21,671,260	(11,382,738)
Financing activities		
Issuance of Class A shares (Note 10)	181,799	146,265
Retraction of Class A shares (Note 10)	(10,584,994)	(11,896,507)
Advances of mortgages payable	1,564,235	428,008
Repayments of mortgages payable	(484,199)	(357,443)
	(9,323,159)	(11,679,677)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	12,335,553	(7,353,348)
Cash, beginning of year	5,340,660	12,694,008
Cash, end of year (Note 5)	17,676,213	5,340,660

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this financial statement.

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

1. Nature of operations

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation (the “Company” or “CV Sr MIC”) was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act on November 2, 2012. On January 1, 2013 CareVest First Mortgage Investment Corporation (“CV 1st”), CareVest Capital First Mortgage Investment Corp. (“CC 1st”), Canadian Horizons First Mortgage Investment Corporation (“CH 1st”), and the Company (together, the “Amalgamated Entities”) were amalgamated to form the Company’s current structure. The address of the registered office and principal place of business is Suite 1800, 555 - 4th Avenue S.W. Calgary, Alberta T2P 3E7.

The Company operates as a mortgage investment corporation, carrying on the business of investing directly or indirectly in mortgages granted as security for loans to builders, developers and owners of commercial, industrial and residential real estate located in various provinces of Canada.

The Company invests in mortgages originated, sourced or arranged by CareVest Capital Inc. (“CCI”) under an agreement with CCI.

The Company has appointed Carecana Management Corp. (“Carecana”) as its investment fund manager and restricted portfolio manager pursuant to a management agreement.

The financial statements were approved by the directors, Mr. Mike Helfer and Ms. Shauna Campbell, and authorized for issue on April 6, 2020.

2. Basis of presentation

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and measured at historical cost except for financial instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), which are measured at fair value. These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency. Historical cost is based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange at the transaction date.

General

The Company’s financial statements are prepared using the significant accounting policies described in Note 3. These policies have been applied throughout the year unless otherwise stated.

3. Significant accounting policies

Cash

The Company’s policy is to present bank deposit balances under cash, including cash and short term investments in money market instruments (if held), including cash held in trust by Carecana Settlement Corp. (“Settlement Corp.”) until April 2018. As of April 23, 2018 amounts are now held within the Company’s own trust bank account. All components are liquid and any short-term investments have an original maturity of less than three months.

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Mortgages receivable

Mortgages receivable are initially recorded at fair value plus any transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. The Company recognizes a loss allowance for mortgages receivable in accordance with the IFRS 9 expected credit loss ("ECL") model. The ECL is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the mortgage contract agreement and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect the changes in credit risk since initial recognition for each of the respective mortgages receivable. The Company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition on the mortgage receivable. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the mortgages receivable has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that mortgage receivable at an amount equal to 12-month ECL ("12m ECL").

The Company measures the mortgage loss allowance on an individual basis, as the concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated.

Inventory

Inventory includes all costs associated with the cost of purchase of the lands, costs of conversion, and all directly attributable costs to bring the lands to their intended use or sale. Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price of the completed projects less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Borrowing costs cease to be capitalized when there are no further costs of conversion.

Revenue recognition

The Company purchases mortgage investments from CCI. Finance income is accounted for on an accrual basis and is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Finance income

Interest revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest revenue is accrued with the passage of time, by reference to the principal outstanding balance and at the terms of the mortgage commitment it relates to.

Upon impairment of a mortgage receivable, subsequent accreted income is recorded using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows in measuring impairment.

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of a past event, if it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized and derecognized on the trade date in which the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs. All recognized financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

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

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"):

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

By default, all other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Despite the aforementioned, the Company may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- The Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met; and
- The Company may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortized cost or FVOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

The Company has classified its financial assets as follows:

Cash	Amortized cost
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost
Finance income receivable	Amortized cost
Mortgages receivable	Amortized cost
Investments	Amortized cost

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of financial assets and liabilities and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period.

For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortized cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortized cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method on any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method for debt instruments. For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Effective interest method (continued)

for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see impairment of financial assets). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Company recognizes interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as well as on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. No impairment loss is recognized for investments in equity instruments. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company always recognizes the lifetime ECL for trade receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to the 12m ECL. The assessment of whether the lifetime ECL should be recognized is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring.

The Company writes off a mortgage receivable and the corresponding ECL when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Mortgages receivable written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets - derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset. A transfer is considered to have occurred if the Company transfers the contractual rights of the cash flows, or if it retains the rights to the contractual cash flows, but assumes an obligation to pay these cash flows to another recipient. If it is determined that the Company has transferred a financial asset, it evaluates the extent to which it retains the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. If the entity transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the Company will derecognize it. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the Company will continue to recognize the asset. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets - derecognition of financial assets (continued)

Type of financial asset	Treatment upon derecognition
Financial asset measured at amortized cost	The difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.
Investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVOCI	The cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.
Investment in equity investment which the Company has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVOCI	The cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Financial liabilities - classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. The Company has classified non-voting preferred shares redeemable at the option of the holder as liabilities.

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or amortized cost.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Financial liabilities at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

The Company has classified its financial liabilities as follows:

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Dividends payable	Amortized cost
Due to related companies	Amortized cost
Mortgage payable	Amortized cost
Class A shares	Amortized cost

Equity

Capital stock is recorded at the value of the shares issued. Costs directly related to the issuance of shares are reported as a reduction from equity, net of tax effects.

Retained earnings include the earnings from the Amalgamated Entities and current and prior period earnings from the Company.

Dividends are included under liabilities in the period in which the dividend is declared and approved by the Board of Directors, until they are paid by the Company.

Class A shares

Class A shares are preferred shares, which are retractable and redeemable, are initially recorded at fair value, net of any costs that are directly related to the issuance of the shares. These are recorded and subsequently measured at the retraction price as discussed in Note 10. The dividends on these preferred shares and any retraction gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Dividends

Dividends paid on preferred shares are accounted for as an expense of the Company and comprise the interest earned on the mortgages receivable less all expenses of the Company.

4. Critical accounting judgments and key source of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's significant accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, the Company is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, the directors have made the following judgments, estimates, and assumptions which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

Inventory

The classification of items which are included in inventory requires significant judgment on the Company's part surrounding the derecognition of the related mortgage receivable (financial instrument).

At each reporting period management reviews its outstanding mortgages in order to determine if any mortgages receivable may be required to be derecognized. A financial asset must be derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset by transferring the contractual rights to receive future cash flows of the financial asset. The Company looks to the legal structure of the action taken over mortgages that are considered to be impaired in order to determine the classification as either an impaired financial asset, or derecognition of a financial asset resulting in recognition of another class of asset. If a financial asset qualifies for derecognition, the Company uses its judgment taking into account all facts and conditions at the time of derecognition, and applying the standards of IAS 2 to determine classification of the asset as inventory after foreclosure. Additionally, calculating the net realizable value of inventory requires considerable judgment to estimate forecasted selling prices, including assumptions about demand variables.

Recognition of ECL for mortgages

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for mortgage assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

For mortgage assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

4. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)

Recognition of ECL for mortgages (continued)

The following table summarizes the impairment requirements under IFRS 9:

Change in credit quality since initial recognition			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
<i>Status</i>	Initial recognition	Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	Credit-impaired assets
<i>Recognition of ECL</i>	12m ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL
<i>Interest income recognition</i>	Applying the effective interest rate ("EIR") to the gross carrying amount of the mortgage	Applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of the mortgage	Applying the EIR to the net carrying amount of the mortgage

- Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a mortgage.
- 12m ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a mortgage that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Significant increase in credit risk for mortgage allowance

In assessing whether the credit risk on a mortgage receivable has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the mortgage as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the mortgage as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- An actual or expected significant deterioration in the mortgage's credit rating by Carecana's Credit Committee;
- Timing of receipts on future cash flows, including repayments from the borrower and estimates of the value and timing of the collateral underlying the loan;
- Existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the mortgage borrower's ability to meet its debt obligations; and
- An actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory or economic environment of the mortgage borrower that results in a significant decrease in the borrower's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Company presumes that the credit risk on a mortgage receivable has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

4. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)

Definition of default

The Company considers that default on a mortgage receivable has occurred when:

- A mortgage is more than 90 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate; or
- Information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay the Company, in full.

Credit-impaired mortgage receivable

A mortgage receivable is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that mortgage have occurred. Evidence that a mortgage receivable is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- a) Significant financial difficulty of the mortgage borrower;
- b) A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event; or
- c) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

Tax position

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that the taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based on the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

When applicable, the Company adjusts the previously recorded tax provision and associated tax assets and liabilities to reflect changes in estimates and for any tax assessments levied.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Measurement of ECL for Mortgages

The measurement of the ECL allowance for the mortgages receivable is an area that requires the use of significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior which includes the likelihood of borrower defaulting and the resulting losses. This involves a number of significant estimates and assumptions with respect to the value of the properties involved including, but not limited to, the value placed on collateralized assets, the timing of future cash inflows and outflows, costs to complete and costs to be incurred in making the sale. Valuation techniques include using the discounted cash flow model. Inputs into these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimations are required to establish fair values. A scenario analysis is used to determine the present value of future cash flows for the impaired mortgages receivable. Values are input with reference to quoted market prices when available, including third party appraisals, listing agreements, purchase agreements, and property tax assessments. Cash outflows include costs to complete and costs incurred to make the sale, including marketing and legal costs.

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4. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)

Measurement of ECL for Mortgages (continued)

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL; and
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of mortgage and the associated ECL.

Inventory

The Company makes estimates in determining the net realizable value of its inventory. Estimates of net realizable value are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made. Estimating the net realizable value requires the Company to determine the present value of the estimated future cash flows, which involves a number of significant estimates and assumptions with respect to the value of the properties involved including but not limited to the value placed on the land and property to be sold, the timing of future cash inflows, costs to maintain and complete, and costs to be incurred in making the sale. These estimates take into consideration fluctuations of price or cost directly relating to events occurring after the end of the period to the extent that such events confirm conditions existing at the end of the period. Changes to these estimates could be caused by a variety of factors including change in market demand and changing market prices. A new assessment of net realizable value is made in each subsequent period.

Retraction price

The retraction price of a Class A share is determined by the directors on a monthly basis, for which they must make estimates and assumptions over factors involved. Retraction price is set at NAV. The intent of NAV is to provide additional useful information to investors to make investment decisions and does not have any standardized meaning under IFRS. NAV should therefore not be considered in isolation or used in substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. Other issuers may calculate NAV differently. Factors that may be considered in determining NAV include the valuation of certain assets and liabilities to be included or deducted for the purpose of calculating NAV. The directors will review and, if required from time to time, consider the appropriateness of the valuation guidelines adopted by the Company.

5. Cash

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on deposit and cash held in trust. Cash at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Operating deposit bank account	506,574	204,722
Cash held in trust (Note 11)	17,169,639	5,135,938
	17,676,213	5,340,660

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6. Mortgages receivable

The mortgages receivable consist of short-term financing for commercial, industrial, and residential mortgages and term loans for completed or substantially completed income producing properties in British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company had mortgages receivable which earn fixed and variable interest rates ranging from 4.54% to 15.0% (2018 – 4.54% to 15.0%) per annum and are secured by real property. The mortgages receivable are typically due within 6-18 months.

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Mortgages due within the next 12-month period, net of allowance	58,276,004	84,944,679
Mortgages due after the next 12-month period, net of allowance	8,013,122	2,971,033
	66,289,126	87,915,712

The gross mortgage and loss allowance balances at the end of the period are impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- Transfers between Stage 1 and Stages 2 or 3 due to mortgages receivables experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the year, and the consequent “step up” (or “step down”) between 12m or lifetime ECL;
- Additional allowance for new mortgages recognized during the period, as well as releases for mortgages de-recognized during the period;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in probability of default, loss given default and the exposure at default;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and assumptions;
- Discount unwind within ECL due to the passage of time, as ECL is measured on a present value basis; or
- Mortgages receivable derecognized during the year and write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written-off during the year.

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

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(In Canadian dollars)

6. Mortgages receivable (continued)

The following is a reconciliation of the mortgage gross carrying amounts between the beginning and end of the annual period.

Reconciliation of mortgage gross carrying amount

	2019			
	Stage 1 12m ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2019	66,346,563	-	50,016,720	116,363,283
<i>Transfers</i>				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(4,661,545)	-	4,661,545	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Mortgage assets derecognized other than write-offs	-	-	-	-
New mortgages originated	20,598,421	-	-	20,598,421
Paydowns on mortgages	(39,308,633)	-	(2,961,048)	(42,269,681)
Write offs	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	42,974,806	-	51,717,217	94,692,023

Reconciliation of mortgage gross carrying amount

	2018			
	Stage 1 12m ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2018	49,392,632	-	56,076,412	105,469,044
<i>Transfers</i>				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Mortgage assets derecognized other than write-offs	-	-	-	-
New mortgages originated	50,584,567	-	-	50,584,567
Paydowns on mortgages	(33,630,636)	-	(5,550,193)	(39,180,829)
Write offs	-	-	(509,499)	(509,499)
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2018	66,346,563	-	50,016,720	116,363,283

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

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6. Mortgages receivable (continued)

The following table is a reconciliation of the mortgage loss allowance between the beginning and the end of the annual period.

Reconciliation of mortgage loss allowance

	2019			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12m ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2019	348,504	-	28,099,067	28,447,571
<i>Transfers</i>				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(34,962)	-	34,962	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Impairments losses recognized	-	-	268,845	268,845
Impairment losses reversed	(136,226)	-	(177,293)	(313,519)
Write offs	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	177,316	-	28,225,581	28,402,897

Reconciliation of mortgage loss allowance

	2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12m ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2018	348,834	-	28,858,273	29,207,107
<i>Transfers</i>				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Impairments losses recognized	-	-	131,053	131,053
Impairment losses reversed	(330)	-	(380,760)	(381,090)
Write offs	-	-	(509,499)	(509,499)
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2018	348,504	-	28,099,067	28,447,571

In 2019, the Company recovered \$313,519 (2018 - \$381,090) for mortgages that were previously impaired as they had been deemed to be uncollectible. This amount has been netted against impairment of mortgages receivable.

The Company does not hold any additional collateral or other credit enhancements over these balances nor does it have a legal right of offset against any amounts owed by the Company to the counterparty.

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

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6. Mortgages receivable (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk

# of days outstanding	Commercial Mortgages			
	As at December 31, 2019			
	Stage 1 12m ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
current	2,798,276	-	-	2,798,276
less than 30 days	-	-	-	-
between 30 and 90 days	-	-	-	-
greater than 90 days	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	2,798,276	-	-	2,798,276
Loss allowance	25,612	-	-	25,612
Carrying amount	2,772,664	-	-	2,772,664

# of days outstanding	As at December 31, 2018			
	Stage 1 12m ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
	current	4,750,599	-	-
less than 30 days	-	-	-	-
between 30 and 90 days	-	-	-	-
greater than 90 days	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	4,750,599	-	-	4,750,599
Loss allowance	46,321	-	-	46,321
Carrying amount	4,704,278	-	-	4,704,278

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

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(In Canadian dollars)

6. Mortgages receivable (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

# of days outstanding	Residential Mortgages			
	As at December 31, 2019			
	Stage 1 12m ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
current	40,176,530	-	-	40,176,530
less than 30 days	-	-	-	-
between 30 and 90 days	-	-	-	-
greater than 90 days	-	-	51,717,217	51,717,217
Gross carrying amount	40,176,530	-	51,717,217	91,893,747
Loss allowance	151,704	-	28,225,581	28,377,285
Carrying amount	40,024,826	-	23,491,636	63,516,462

# of days outstanding	As at December 31, 2018			
	Stage 1 12m ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
	current	61,595,964	-	-
less than 30 days	-	-	-	-
between 30 and 90 days	-	-	-	-
greater than 90 days	-	-	50,016,720	50,016,720
Gross carrying amount	61,595,964	-	50,016,720	111,612,684
Loss allowance	302,183	-	28,099,067	28,401,250
Carrying amount	61,293,781	-	21,917,653	83,211,434

Mortgages classified as residential are provided for buildings and structures which are intended for human habitation, together with any property that is intended to be improved, converted or developed to provide housing accommodation, or services in support of housing accommodation, and property that is associated with housing accommodation. Commercial mortgages, in this context, would pertain to properties that are intended to generate ongoing income producing cash flow, including but not limited to office buildings, shopping complexes or industrial warehouses.

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

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(In Canadian dollars)

6. Mortgages receivable (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

Province	As at December 31, 2019			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12m ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Alberta	5,449,607	-	17,399,957	22,849,564
British Columbia	37,347,883	-	5,941,045	43,288,928
Ontario	-	-	150,634	150,634
	42,797,490	-	23,491,636	66,289,126

Province	As at December 31, 2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12m ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Alberta	3,783,827	-	20,545,684	24,329,511
British Columbia	62,214,232	-	1,221,335	63,435,567
Ontario	-	-	150,634	150,634
	65,998,059	-	21,917,653	87,915,712

Type of Mortgage	As at December 31, 2019			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12m ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Land	28,042,401	-	1,547,594	29,589,995
Construction	10,114,522	-	17,187,909	27,302,431
Inventory	4,023,722	-	4,756,133	8,779,855
Servicing	616,845	-	-	616,845
	42,797,490	-	23,491,636	66,289,126

Type of Mortgage	As at December 31, 2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12m ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Land	47,262,202	-	1,523,219	48,785,421
Construction	8,992,818	-	20,243,800	29,236,618
Inventory	7,878,967	-	150,634	8,029,601
Servicing	1,864,072	-	-	1,864,072
	65,998,059	-	21,917,653	87,915,712

Mortgages classified as land are provided to support land development, typically construction of services to produce serviced lots for sale. This could also include raw land expected to become actively

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Notes to the financial statements

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6. Mortgages receivable (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

developed within the short term. Mortgages classified as construction support the construction of buildings for eventual occupancy, including single family homes, townhomes and condominiums, as well as properties that are or have the potential to become income producing. Mortgages classified as inventory are provided to finance projects that are available for sale. Lastly, mortgages classified as servicing provide financing for completed projects that will produce business income, which are typically rental properties or owner/occupied businesses.

The Company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition on the mortgage receivable. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the mortgages receivable has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that mortgage receivable at an amount equal to the 12 month ECL.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a mortgage receivable has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

The Company measures the mortgage loss allowance on an individual basis as the concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated.

Valuation techniques and assumptions are discussed in Note 4.

7. Inventory

Inventory consists of different components: purchased inventory related to impaired mortgages and foreclosures, and derecognized financial assets reclassified as inventory. The table below distinguishes between these.

The Company purchased lots directly from a borrower to expedite the sales of these lots. The project consisted of 29 single family lots. As at December 31, 2019, 27 (December 31, 2018 - 25) of these lots have been sold. The remaining 2 lots (2018 - 4 lots) are available for sale and expect to be sold in the future.

The Company purchased 55 completed strata units directly from a borrower in order to expedite the sale of these units. The amount of consideration was established at current market pricing for the units. At December 31, 2017, all 55 of these units had sold. Of the sales that occurred in 2017, 5 had closing dates subsequent to year end (January and February 2018) and were recorded in fiscal 2018.

Additionally, from January 1, 2018 onwards, under the guidance of IFRS 9 (prior to January 1, 2018 - IAS 39, Financial Instruments), certain mortgages receivable qualified for derecognition as a result of past legal actions taken by the Company, which terminated the Company's contractual rights to cash flows from the borrower. Following the guidelines of IAS 2, *Inventory*, the asset qualifies for classification as inventory as once court proceedings are completed, the Company obtains title to the land which it now intends to sell. Additional expenditures relating to the asset that are eligible for capitalization are added to the cost of inventory until it is substantially complete and ready for sale.

Inventory consists of land made available for sale, fully serviced lots, and residential and commercial buildings. Inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The valuation techniques to determine net realizable value are discussed in Note 4.

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7. Inventory (continued)

Total inventory

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Units (purchased inventory related to impaired mortgages and foreclosures), net of write-down (\$58,693, 2018 - \$80,234)	278,595	580,540
Foreclosed mortgages inventory (derecognized financial asset), net of write-down (\$17,509,799, 2018 - \$17,598,905)	16,084,089	15,576,890
	16,362,684	16,157,430

Accumulated write-down of inventory to net realizable value

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Balance, beginning of year	17,679,139	22,496,468
Write-down recognized	339,639	458,315
Reversal of write-down on inventory sold	(450,286)	(5,275,644)
Balance, end of year	17,568,492	17,679,139

8. Mortgage payable

The Company has one mortgage payable outstanding, (2018 - one), in order to assist in financing certain inventories to ready them for sale.

The mortgage with Canadian Western Bank ("CWB") consists of 2 segmented loans and a letter of credit. Both segments bear a floating interest rate of 1.50% per annum above the bank's prime lending rate ("Prime"). As at December 31, 2019, Prime is 3.95% (2018 - 3.95%). Interest is calculated daily, payable monthly in arrears up to and including the month end of the 18th month from the first advance and thereafter unless the loan maturity date has been extended. The interest rate would then increase to Prime plus 5.0% per annum calculated and payable monthly in arrears. The first segment of the loan is repayable in full by November 1, 2020. The second segment of the loan is repayable in full 18 months from the date of the initial advance, which was May 10, 2019, or the date payment is demanded by the bank as a result of default of the Company. The amount of the first segment of the loan outstanding at December 31, 2019 is \$443,689 (2018 - \$801,411). The amount of the second segment of the loan outstanding at December 31, 2019 is \$1,437,758 (2018 - \$Nil).

The letter of credit with CWB has a floating interest rate of 1.50% per annum above Prime on all sums paid by CWB under the credit facility. The letter of credit has an expiry date of August 2, 2020. As at December 31, 2019 or 2018 the credit facility has not been drawn on.

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9. Capital stock

Authorized, unlimited number

Voting shares redeemable

Issued

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
118 (2018 - 118) voting shares	452	452

Voting shares are fully paid, without a par value and carry one vote per share.

10. Class A shares

Authorized, unlimited number

Class A shares, non-voting, purchasable for cancellation, retractable and redeemable

Class B shares, non-voting, purchasable for cancellation, retractable and redeemable

Class C shares, terms to be fixed by directors

Class I shares, non-voting, purchasable for cancellation, retractable and redeemable

The following table details the transactions that occurred during the year and total shares issued as at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

	Class A shares #
Number of shares outstanding, December 31, 2017	14,404,823
Shares issued	17,498
Shares retracted	(1,431,122)
Number of shares outstanding, December 31, 2018	12,991,199
Shares issued	21,778
Shares retracted	(1,267,664)
Number of shares outstanding, December 31, 2019	11,745,313

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10. Class A shares (continued)

	Class A shares
	\$
Value of shares outstanding, December 31, 2017	120,487,083
Shares issued for dividends	146,265
Shares retracted	(11,896,507)
Retraction gain	(260,329)
Value of shares outstanding, December 31, 2018	108,476,512
Shares issued for dividends	181,799
Shares retracted	(10,584,994)
Retraction gain	(234,856)
Value of shares outstanding, December 31, 2019	97,838,461

At December 31, 2019, there were \$Nil (2018 - \$Nil) Class A shares scheduled for retraction in the next fiscal year.

Class A, B and I shares are not entitled to vote. The Class A, B and I shares are entitled to receive dividends, payments on a reduction of stated capital or any combination of any such distribution. Class A, B and I shares can be purchased for cancellation or redeemable at the option of the Company. Class A, B and I shares are retractable, at the option of the holder. Class B and I shares are exchangeable for Class A shares. In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up or distribution of assets of the Company, the holders Class A, B and I shares rank equally with each other and any other shares of the Company ranking junior to the Class A, B and I shares, and are entitled to receive payment pari passu with voting shares. Class C designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions to be fixed by the directors prior to the issue thereof.

Cancellation rights

The Company may at any time purchase shares for cancellation at a price per share not exceeding NAV per share of that class of share on the business day immediately prior to such purchase.

Redemption rights

The Company may redeem at any time and from time to time in its sole discretion, by providing written notice to the holder, any outstanding Class A, B or I shares on payment in cash for each share of an amount not less than the NAV per share, calculated as at the end of the business day immediately preceding the redemption date.

Retraction rights

Each holder of shares shall be entitled to present and surrender for redemption at any time during a monthly retraction notice period any or all shares for retraction on the following monthly retraction date, which payment is to be made on or before the monthly retraction payment date at a price per share equal to the applicable monthly retraction price. In addition, each holder of shares shall be entitled to require the Company to redeem all or any part of the shares on an annual retraction Date at the applicable annual retraction price. Each holder of shares who elects to present and surrender to the Company for redemption on a monthly retraction date all or any shares registered must, by no later than the end of the relevant prior monthly retraction notice period, deliver a notice of retraction in the form specified by the Company at such places in Canada as specified by the Company. Each holder of shares who elects to present and surrender to the Company for redemption on an annual retraction date all or any shares registered must, by no later than the end of the applicable annual retraction notice period, deliver a notice of retraction in the form specified by the Company at such places in Canada as specified by the Company. Payment for shares deposited shall be calculated as of the annual retraction date immediately following the date upon which the shares are deposited and shall be made on or before the first annual retraction payment date.

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10. Class A shares (continued)

Retraction rights (continued)

The Company will not accept for redemption on any monthly retraction date shares representing more than 1% of the average number of shares of each class outstanding during the 90 day period immediately preceding the applicable monthly retraction date. The Company will not accept for redemption on any annual retraction date, shares that represent more than 10% of the average number of shares of each class outstanding for the 90 day period immediately preceding the annual retraction date. The Company will not accept for redemption in any 365 day period shares representing more than 12% of the average number of shares of each class outstanding for the 365 day period immediately preceding the relevant monthly or annual retraction date. In the event that the number of shares tendered for redemption in respect of a monthly or annual retraction date exceeds the limits above, the Company shall redeem such shares tendered for redemption on a pro-rata basis.

Retraction price

The annual retraction price in respect of a class of shares, means a retraction price per share equal to 100% of the applicable NAV per share of that class as determined on the applicable annual retraction date.

The monthly retraction price means

- (a) In respect of the retraction of a Class A Share on a monthly retraction date, an amount equal to the lesser of (i) 95% of the trading price of the Class A Share, and (ii) the market price
- (b) In respect of the retraction of a Class B Share on a monthly retraction date, an amount equal to the lesser of (i) 95% of the trading price of the Class A Share multiplied by the Class B exchange ratio and, (ii) the market price multiplied by the Class B exchange ratio
- (c) In respect of the retraction of a Class I Share on a monthly retraction date, an amount equal to the lesser of (i) 95% of the trading price of the Class A Share multiplied by the Class I exchange ratio and, (ii) the market price multiplied by the Class I exchange ratio
- (d) Notwithstanding A, B and C above, the monthly retraction price before the listing date means, in respect of each class of shares, the class NAV as at the relevant monthly retraction date

The annual retraction rights and annual retraction price are dependent on the Company attaining a Listing Date. The Company shall not be required to fulfill its obligations to make, and the shareholders shall not be entitled to request or receive annual retractions of any shares prior to the Listing Date of the Company. The Listing Date is defined as the date on which the Class A shares first become listed for trading on the TSX or such other stock exchange on which the Class A shares are listed.

NAV

The Net Asset Value of the Company at any time means the aggregate value of all assets of the Company less the value of all liabilities of the Company at such time (including any accrual of any performance fee provided for in the management agreement) and less, for the purpose only of calculating the NAV, the stated capital of any shares to the extent that such stated capitals are included in the liabilities of the Company.

11. Related party transactions

The Company invests in mortgages structured, advanced and serviced by CCI under an agreement with CCI. The entities are related by virtue of common shareholders. Under this agreement, CCI receives a mortgage administration fee of 0.15% of the outstanding aggregate principal balance of all mortgage loans, plus applicable taxes, calculated daily and payable monthly.

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11. Related party transactions (continued)

The Company has appointed Carecana as its investment fund manager and restricted portfolio manager pursuant to a management agreement. The entities are related by virtue of common management, directors and shareholders. Under this agreement, Carecana receives a management fee of 1.35% per annum of the gross assets of the Company attributable to the Class A shares, plus applicable taxes, calculated daily and payable monthly. Also, Carecana receives a performance fee equal to 20% of the amount by which the net return of the Class A shares exceeds the product of (a) the average month-end NAVs during such year, and (b) the average of the two-year Government of Canada bond yield on the last day of each calendar month during the year plus 400 basis points. The performance fee is payable within 30 days following the end of each fiscal year.

The Company owns shares in CareVest First MIC Fund Inc. (2018 - CareVest First MIC Fund Inc.). The companies are related by way of common officers, directors and shareholders. These investments meet the guidelines of the Company's investment policy and are a result of management decisions regarding optimal utilization of idle funds.

Settlement Corp. is a company related through common shareholders. Until April 2018, Settlement Corp. held funds in trust for interest earned from mortgage investments, interest paid to investors throughout the period and idle funds available for investment. Any amounts receivable or payable at period end remained in this trust. Advances and repayments were made to Settlement Corp. throughout the prior period at the request of the Company. As of April 23, 2018 these amounts are now held within the Company's own trust bank account.

During the year, the Company entered into the following transactions with related companies:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Management fee		
Carecana Management Corp.	1,930,631	2,061,588
Mortgage administration fee		
CareVest Capital Inc.	176,204	189,795
	2,106,835	2,251,383

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2019

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11. Related party transactions (continued)

The following balances were outstanding at the end of the reporting periods:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Due to		
Carecana Management Corp.	158,287	168,567
CareVest Capital Inc.	17,925	16,187
	176,212	184,754
Investments		
CareVest First MIC Fund Inc.	76,284	76,284
	76,284	76,284

Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company. The Company had no employees and there was no remuneration for directors during the year (2018 - \$Nil).

12. Revenue

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue for the year from continuing operations:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Finance revenue from mortgage principal	5,404,039	4,966,914
Finance revenue from banking deposits	167,945	185,912
Proceeds on sale of inventory	1,666,786	16,537,282
Miscellaneous	322,679	317,674
	7,561,449	22,007,782

Miscellaneous revenue relates to inventory.

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Notes to the financial statements

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13. Income taxes

Deferred income tax reflects the net tax effects of the temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets are as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Deferred income tax asset		
Non-capital loss carry-forwards	48,929,030	48,783,885
Cumulative inventory write-down	6,939,755	6,639,351
	55,868,785	55,423,236
Tax rate	39.50%	40.00%
	22,068,170	22,169,296
Amounts not realizable	(9,741,744)	(9,865,058)
	12,326,426	12,304,238

The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible and during the loss carry-forward periods. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax assets and liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Due to future expected operating results, management has determined that it is probable that the recorded deferred income tax assets will be realized. The Company has tax loss carry-forwards of \$48,929,030 (2018 - \$48,783,885) which will expire by 2039 (2018 - 2038).

14. Financial instruments and risk management

Financial instruments

Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of financial instruments, the Company maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs. Observable inputs reflect market-driven or market-based information obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company's estimate about market data. Based on the observability of significant inputs used, the Company classifies its fair value measurements in accordance with a three-level hierarchy. This hierarchy is based on the quality and reliability of the information used to determine fair value.

Level 1: Valuations are based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Since the valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily available in an active market, they do not entail a significant degree of judgment.

Level 2: Valuations are based on observable inputs other than quoted prices.

Level 3: Valuations are based on at least one unobservable input that is supported by little or no market activity and is significant to the fair value measurement.

In assigning the appropriate levels, the Company performs a detailed analysis of the financial assets and liabilities. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. The level within which the fair value measurement is categorized is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Therefore, an item may be classified in Level 3 even though there may be other significant inputs that are readily observable.

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

14. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

The carrying values of cash, accounts receivable, finance income receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, dividends payable, due to related companies and mortgage payable approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

The carrying values of mortgages receivable approximate their fair values as they have a short-term to maturity and bear interest at rates that approximate current market rates. The carrying values of Class A shares are measured and recorded at the retraction price which approximates their fair values.

The carrying value, fair value and fair value category for the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	2019			
	Carrying value	Fair value measurements using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Mortgages receivable - Stage 1 (Performing)	42,797,490	-	-	42,797,490
Mortgages receivable - Stage 2 (Doubtful)	-	-	-	-
Mortgages receivable - Stage 3 (Credit-impaired)	23,491,636	-	-	23,491,636
	66,289,126	-	-	66,289,126
Financial liabilities				
Class A shares	97,838,461	-	-	97,838,461

	2018			
	Carrying value	Fair value measurements using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Mortgages receivable - Stage 1 (Performing)	65,998,059	-	-	65,998,059
Mortgages receivable - Stage 2 (Doubtful)	-	-	-	-
Mortgages receivable - Stage 3 (Credit-impaired)	21,917,653	-	-	21,917,653
	87,915,712	-	-	87,915,712
Financial liabilities				
Class A shares	108,476,512	-	-	108,476,512

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

14. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

There were \$Nil (2018 - \$Nil) transfers into or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy during the year.

A reconciliation of preferred shares at December 31, 2019 is as follows:

	Total
	\$
Class A shares, December 31, 2017	120,487,083
Issuance of Class A shares	146,265
Retraction of Class A shares	(11,896,507)
Retraction gain	(260,329)
Class A shares, December 31, 2018	108,476,512
Issuance of Class A shares	181,799
Retraction of Class A shares	(10,584,994)
Retraction gain	(234,856)
Class A shares, December 31, 2019	97,838,461

Risk management

The Company holds various financial instruments and its activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The Company's directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

i) Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are cash, accounts receivable, finance income receivable, mortgages receivable and investments, the carrying amount of which represents the Company's exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its mortgages receivable. The amounts disclosed in the statement of financial position are net of mortgage impairment provisions estimated by the Company. In order to reduce its risk, the Company has adopted investment restrictions that it will not:

- a) make any investment or conduct any activity that would result in its failing to qualify as a mortgage investment corporation;
- b) invest in securities other than mortgages, mortgage related investments and authorized interim investments;
- c) invest in a mortgage or loan any funds to be secured by a mortgage unless at the date the mortgage is acquired or funds are initially committed (as the case may be) the indebtedness secured by such mortgage plus the amount of additional secured third-party indebtedness of the borrower registered in priority to the Company, if any, does not exceed 75% of the appraised value of the real property securing the mortgage, as determined by Carecana or such person(s) authorized by Carecana from time to time, provided that the appraised value may be based on stated conditions including, without limitation, construction, "as complete" or other conditions or assumptions;
- d) guarantee securities or obligations of any person or company;
- e) engage in securities lending;

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

14. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Risk management (continued)

i) Credit risk (continued)

- f) engage in derivative transactions for any purpose, other than derivative transactions to hedge interest rate risk and not for speculative purposes; or
- g) invest in asset-backed commercial paper or in securitized pools of mortgage loans, including pools of sub-prime mortgages.

The Company assesses the credit worthiness of its customers on an ongoing basis as well as monitoring the amount and age of balances outstanding. Mortgages receivable are fully secured by a charge against the underlying assets. Mortgages receivable that are considered to be neither outstanding nor impaired have a high credit quality as the Company only invests in mortgages receivable with counterparties that have been independently reviewed by CCI and are considered to be in good credit standings and have the ability to make both principal and interest payments as required. Accordingly, the Company views the credit risk on these amounts as normal for the industry.

The Company has tasked its credit committee to develop and maintain the Company's credit risk grading to categorize exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored.

Category	Description	Basis for recognizing expected credit losses
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts	12m ECL (Stage 1)
Doubtful	Amount is >30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired (Stage 2)
Credit-impaired	Amount is >90 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL – credit impaired (Stage 3)
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Company has no realistic prospect of recovery	Amount is written off

The credit risk on cash on deposit is with Canadian chartered banks with high credit ratings assigned by Moody's and Standard and Poor's.

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

14. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Risk management (continued)

i) Credit risk (continued)

The tables below detail the credit quality of the Company's financial assets and other items, as well as the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating grades:

December 31, 2019	# days past due	Category	12m or Lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Cash (Note 5)	-	N/A	N/A	17,676,213	-	17,676,213
Accounts receivable	-	Stage 1	12m	140,805	-	140,805
Finance income receivable	-	Stage 1	12m	344,966	-	344,966
Mortgages receivable	-	Stage 1	12m	42,974,806	177,316	42,797,490
Mortgages receivable	>90	Stage 3	Lifetime	51,717,217	28,225,581	23,491,636
Investments (Note 11)	-	Stage 1	12m	76,284	-	76,284
				112,930,291	28,402,897	84,527,394

December 31, 2018	# days past due	Category	12m or Lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Cash (Note 5)	-	N/A	N/A	5,340,660	-	5,340,660
Accounts receivable	-	Stage 1	12m	117,100	-	117,100
Finance income receivable	-	Stage 1	12m	516,838	21,643	495,195
Mortgages receivable	-	Stage 1	12m	66,346,563	348,504	65,998,059
Mortgages receivable	>90	Stage 3	Lifetime	50,016,720	28,099,067	21,917,653
Investments (Note 11)	-	Stage 1	12m	76,284	-	76,284
				122,414,165	28,469,214	93,944,951

The credit exposure related to mortgages receivable is outlined in Note 6.

Although the Company seeks to manage its credit risk exposure, there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in eliminating the potential adverse impact of such risks.

ii) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on the variable interest rate mortgages receivable to the extent of changes in the prime interest rate. As of December 31, 2019 the Company currently has 28 variable interest bearing mortgages totalling \$22,242,740 (2018 - 19 mortgages, \$28,461,307); however these amounts are protected by floor rates. Some of these mortgages are currently earning the floor rate or 0.25% above the floor rate and therefore would not be fully impacted by a decrease in prime rate of 0.50% while all other mortgages would be impacted by either an increase or decrease of 0.5% in prime rate. With all other variables constant, a 0.5% increase in prime rate would result in an increase in net earnings of \$111,609 (2018 - \$142,307) while a 0.5% decrease in prime rate would result in a decrease to net earnings of \$40,749 (2018 - \$99,140).

The Company is also exposed to interest rate risk on its variable rate mortgage payable which totals \$1,881,447 (2018 - \$801,411) with CWB. Interest on the CWB mortgage is calculated at prime rate + 1.50%. Therefore an increase or decrease in the prime rate 0.5% with all other variables constant, would result in an increase or decrease in net earnings of \$9,407 (2018 - \$4,007).

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

14. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Risk management (continued)

iii) Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with management which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management for the management of the Company's short, medium, and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company's objective is to have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

The Company had the following financial liabilities at the reporting date:

			2019	
	Carrying value	Current	Due between 61 to 365 days	Due greater than 365 days
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	618,920	618,920	-	-
Dividends payable	386,341	386,341	-	-
Due to related companies	176,212	176,212	-	-
Mortgage payable	1,881,447	-	1,881,447	-
Class A shares (Note 10)	97,838,461	-	-	97,838,461
	100,901,381	1,181,473	1,881,447	97,838,461
			2018	
	Carrying value	Current	Due between 61 to 365 days	Due greater than 365 days
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	449,673	449,673	-	-
Dividends payable	242,083	242,083	-	-
Due to related companies	184,754	184,754	-	-
Mortgage payable	801,411	-	801,411	-
Class A shares (Note 10)	108,476,512	-	-	108,476,512
	110,154,433	876,510	801,411	108,476,512

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

14. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Risk management (continued)

iii) *Liquidity risk (continued)*

Mortgage investments tend to be relatively illiquid, with the degree of liquidity generally fluctuating in relation to demand for and the perceived desirability of the investment. Such illiquidity may tend to limit the Company's ability to vary its mortgage investments promptly in response to changing economic or investment conditions. If the Company were required to liquidate its real property mortgage investments, the proceeds to the Company might be significantly less than the total value of its investments. The Company will be subject to the risks associated with debt financing, including the risk that mortgage indebtedness secured by the properties of the Company will not be able to be refinanced or that the terms of refinancing will not be as favourable as the terms of the existing indebtedness.

15. Changes in non-cash working capital

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Accounts receivable and due from related companies	(23,705)	(89,154)
Additions to inventory	(2,078,129)	(773,591)
Inventory write-down (Note 7)	339,639	458,315
Sales of Inventory	1,666,786	16,537,282
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(13,930)	4,590
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related companies	160,705	(15,655)
	51,366	16,121,787

16. Capital disclosures

The Company defines capital as Class A shares and capital stock as recognized in the financial statements. The Company's management of capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide shareholders with sustainable income while preserving capital for distribution or reinvestment by investing in mortgages receivable commensurately with the Company's investment policies.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets.

There have been no changes in how the Company defines or manages its capital structure.

The Company has the following capital outstanding as at December 31, 2019.

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Class A shares	97,838,461	108,476,512
Capital stock	452	452
	97,838,913	108,476,964

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

17. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company has applied IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 have been applied retrospectively, except for comparative periods, which have not been restated. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 are recognized in retained earnings, net of tax and reserves as at January 1, 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 does not reflect the requirements for IFRS 9 and therefore not comparable to the information presented for 2018 under IFRS 9.

The table below illustrates the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities under IFRS 9 and IAS 39 at the date of initial application, January 1, 2018.

	Original measurement category under IAS 39	New measurement category under IFRS 9
1. Cash	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
2. Accounts receivable	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
3. Finance income receivable	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
4. Mortgages receivable	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
5. Investments	HTM	Amortized cost
6. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
7. Dividends payable	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
8. Due to related companies	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
9. Mortgage payable	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
10. Class A shares	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost

Financial impact of initial application of IFRS 9

Statement of financial position line item impact

	As at December 31, 2017	Effect of IFRS 9 Adoption	After Adoption As at January
	\$	\$	\$
Mortgage receivable - net of allowance	76,610,771	(348,834)	76,261,937
Deferred tax asset	6,015,258	94,185	6,109,443
Retained earnings	5,971,433	(254,649)	5,716,784

The additional loss allowance recognized upon the initial application of IFRS 9, as discussed below, resulted entirely from a change in the measurement attribute of the loss allowance relating to the mortgages receivable. The change in measurement category of the different financial assets has had no impact on their respective carrying amounts on initial application.

There were no financial assets or financial liabilities which the Company had previously designated as at FVTPL under IAS 39 that were subject to reclassification, or which the Company has elected to

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

17. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

reclassify upon the application of IFRS 9. There were no financial assets or financial liabilities which the Company has elected to designate as at FVTPL at the date of initial application of IFRS 9.

The additional credit loss allowance of \$348,834 as at January 1, 2018 has been recognized against retained earnings on the respective date, net of their related deferred tax impact of \$94,185, resulting in a net decrease in retained earnings of \$254,649.

The application of IFRS 9 has had no impact on the consolidated cash flows of the Company.

18. Restatement of prior period

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company determined that the income tax rate used to calculate the deferred income tax balance was incorrect. Specifically, the income tax rate used to calculate deferred income tax included a general income tax rate reduction of 13% that was not available to entities that meet the definition of a "mortgage investment corporation" as prescribed by the Income Tax Act of Canada. The cumulative impact of the correction on the financial statements as at January 1, 2018 is an increase to opening retained earnings and deferred income tax asset in the amount of \$2,896,235.

The impact of this adjustment on the financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2018 was an increase in the deferred income tax asset of \$3,998,877 and a reduction in deferred income tax expense in the amount of \$1,102,642 from the amounts previously presented.

19. Subsequent events

Subsequent to year end, on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization characterized the outbreak of a strain of the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") as a pandemic which has resulted in a series of public health and emergency measures that have been put in place to combat the spread of the virus. The duration and impact of COVID-19 is unknown at this time and it is not possible to reliably estimate the impact that the length and severity of these developments will have on the financial results and conditions of the Company in future periods.

Future retractions

During the February 2020 retraction notice period, the Company received valid retraction requests that are sufficient to fill the Company's retraction limits for 2020. As the number of shares tendered for retraction exceeds the monthly limit, the Company will retract such shares tendered for retraction on a pro rata basis. In accordance with the Company's Class A Share terms, there are ten monthly retraction dates in 2020, on the last business day of each month except December and January. The first retraction date is February 28, 2020 and the first retraction payment will be sent on March 31, 2020. On the February 28, 2020 retraction date, in accordance with the share terms, the pro rata percentage of valid requests tendered for retraction was approximately 1.4% (2018 - 1.4%).

As the calculation of the retraction limitation is 1% of the average number of shares outstanding for the 90-days immediately preceding a given retraction date, the pro rata amount may change on future retraction dates. The valid retraction requests received represent approximately 70.6% (2018 - 72%) of the Class A Shares outstanding at February 28, 2020. The retraction price will be the NAV per Class A Share on the relevant retraction date, and therefore the amount of the retraction payments can vary.

Contingent claims

In the normal course of business, the Company may be subject to legal proceedings and other claims which may arise. The prediction of the outcome of such uncertain events (i.e. being likely, unlikely or not determinable), the determination of whether recognition in the financial statements is required, and the estimation of potential financial effects are all matters for judgment.

CareVest Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation

Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2019

(In Canadian dollars)

19. Subsequent events (continued)

The Company is pursuing a claim for damages arising from a failure to remove a registration from title to certain lands held in trust for the Company. In the opinion of management, the resolution of these actions is not expected to materially affect the Company's financial position or results of operations. The amount and timing of the damage recoveries cannot be determined at this time, therefore for the year ended December 31, 2019, no amounts have been recognized in the financial statements.