

This Offering Memorandum constitutes an offering of securities only in those jurisdictions and to those persons where and to whom they may be lawfully offered for sale. This Offering is not made to, nor will subscriptions be accepted from, any non-resident of Canada or any person in the United States of America. This Offering Memorandum is not, and under no circumstances is to be construed as, a prospectus or advertisement or a public offering of these securities. Other than as disclosed in this Offering Memorandum and any marketing materials of the Trust, no person has been authorized to give any information or make any representation in respect of the Trust or the securities offered herein and any such information or representation must not be relied upon.

Private Placement

OFFERING MEMORANDUM

April 30, 2023



1700 – 745 Thurlow St., Vancouver, BC V6E 0C5

Phone #: (604) 689-0821 Fax#: (604) 638-2775

www.trezcapital.com

is@trezcapital.com

Trez Capital Yield Trust (the "Trust") is not a reporting issuer and its securities do not trade on any exchange or market.

Issuer	The Trust is a private open-ended investment trust established under the laws of British Columbia on March 20, 2013.
SEDAR Filer:	The Trust is only a SEDAR filer as required under Section 2.9 of National Instrument 45-106 – <i>Prospectus Exemptions</i> and does not file continuous disclosure documents on SEDAR required to be filed by reporting issuers.
Securities offered:	Series A, F and I Units.
Price per security:	The subscription price per Unit is \$10 per Unit.
Minimum/Maximum offering:	There is no Minimum or Maximum Offering. You may be the only purchaser.
Minimum Purchase:	500 Units (\$5,000)
Payment terms:	Bank draft, certified cheques or wire transfer on closing.
Proposed closing date(s):	Continuous offering. Closings may occur from time to time as subscriptions are received.
Income tax consequences:	There are important tax consequences to these securities. See "Income Tax Considerations".
Insufficient Funds:	Funds available under this Offering may not be sufficient to accomplish our proposed objectives. See "Objectives and Policies - Insufficient Funds".
Compensation Paid to Sellers and Finders:	A person has received or will receive compensation for the sale of the Units under this Offering. See "Compensation Paid to Sellers and Finders".
Resale restrictions:	You will be restricted from selling your securities for an indefinite period. See "Resale Restrictions".
Payments to Related Party:	Some of your investment will be paid to a related party of the Trust. See "Use of Available Funds".
Certain Related Party Transactions:	This Offering Memorandum contains disclosure with respect to one or more transactions between the Trust and related parties. See "Related Party Transactions".
Conditions on Redemption	You will have a right to require the Trust to redeem the Units from you, but this right is qualified by the fact that Units are redeemable at the demand of the Unitholders, upon thirty days' written notice at a Redemption price equal to: (i) at any time up to the first anniversary of their issuance, 99% of the Subscription Price; and (ii) thereafter, at the Subscription Price. An investment in Units should be considered a medium or long-term investment. While the Units have rights of redemption, subject to certain important restrictions, there can be no insurance that Unitholders will have any expected liquidity event in the short-term, in the event of certain of the risk factors outlined herein materializing, other than receiving cash distributions from the Trust. As a result, you might not receive the amount of proceeds that you want. See "Securities Offered – Unitholder's Right To Redeem".
Purchaser Rights:	You have two business days to cancel your agreement to purchase these securities. If a misrepresentation is made in this Offering Memorandum, you have a right to damages or to cancel the agreement. See "Purchasers' Contractual and Statutory Rights of Action".

No securities regulatory authority has assessed the merits of these securities or reviewed this Offering Memorandum. Any representation to the contrary is an offence. This is a risky investment. See "Risk Factors".

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SUMMARY

The following is a summary of certain information contained in this Offering Memorandum, and reference should be made to the more detailed and additional information contained elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum.

Offering: A continuous offering of Series A, F and I Trust Units. There is no minimum or maximum offering amount. See "Subscription for Units". A subscriber whose subscription is accepted will become a Unitholder of the Trust.

Subscription Price: The subscription price per Unit is \$10.00.

Minimum Subscription: There is a minimum subscription of 500 Units (\$5,000). Residents of certain provinces may be restricted in the amount they can invest when relying on this Offering Memorandum. See "Subscription for Units".

Business Objective: The business objective of the Trust is to preserve invested capital and generate a steady stream of income to investors by investing in a portfolio of Mortgages secured by Real Property and, to a lesser degree, Preferred Equity Investments (collectively, the "**Investments**") selected by the Mortgage Broker and situated in Canada and the United States. The Trust may also buy or sell such Investments. The Trust is a source of funding for the Mortgage Broker's lending business. See "Objectives and Policies - Investment Strategies" and "Conflicts of Interest and Interest of Management and Others in Material Transactions".

The Trust will seek to accomplish its business objective by investing in the Investments, which are focused on short term financing to real estate investors and developers deemed to be qualified by the Manager. The Manager will use the Mortgage Broker's well-established lending strategies and competitive advantages, namely: (i) flexible structure terms; (ii) speed and certainty of execution; and (iii) its ability to generate deal flow.

In general, Investments will generate income by earning interest payments, which are typically payable either periodically throughout the term of the Investments or upon maturity. Investments will consist primarily of residential (generally not including single family homes), office, retail, industrial, hotel or other commercial property. Mortgages may be either first ranking, a junior position in a first ranking Mortgage, or a subsequent ranking Mortgage, and individual Mortgages may be secured by more than one property owned by the same mortgagor. Preferred Equity Investments may be a senior position in an Equity Investment. See "Objectives and Policies – Investment Restrictions".

Loan Syndication: The Manager will arrange for third-parties and other investment entities managed by the Manager ("**Affiliated Funds**") to participate either in some senior portion of a Mortgage or participate in loans on either a pari passu or junior basis in relation to the Trust. The syndication process facilitates the ability to provide a more secure senior portion of a Mortgage to a lower risk entity, with progressively higher risk / higher return junior portions to those with higher risk tolerances. These arrangements with third-parties and Affiliated Funds allow the Manager to, among other things, reduce the Trust's exposure to a single Mortgage and allow for greater diversification in the Trust, apportion the risks associated with the Mortgages appropriately, provide yield enhancement, as well as create liquidity for the Trust.

The Trust will hold interests in Mortgages in which the Manager has permitted third-parties (such as banks, trust companies, and other mortgage investors) or

Affiliated Funds to invest in such Mortgage at reduced interest rates in a senior position. This enables the Trust to retain a disproportionately large amount of interest revenue when compared to the size of the junior position in the Mortgages it retains. This practice – sometimes referred to as "tranching" – enables the Trust to effectively increase its returns while using less capital for each Mortgage investment (thereby facilitating greater diversification for the Trust) and, generally retaining the Manager's control over administering the Mortgages. The Manager believes that tranching will enhance risk-adjusted returns as the interest rate received by the Trust will be significantly higher than the rate it would have obtained under an equivalent non-tranched Mortgage.

An investment by the Trust in a subsequent ranking Mortgage differs from a junior position in a first Mortgage in that a second or subsequent ranking Mortgage has a lower priority for repayment and the Manager does not have control over administering the first Mortgage should a default occur. The Mortgages will be arranged by the Mortgage Broker. See "The Trust –Loan Syndication".

Equity Syndication:

Specifically in reference to Equity Investments, the Trust may participate in a Preferred Equity Investment (often pari passu with Affiliated Funds) with terms and rights common to debt securities such as fixed interest rates, defined maturity dates, and priority for repayment to the junior Equity Investment position. The junior position in the Equity Investment will also often be made by Affiliated Funds. See "The Trust-Equity Syndication."

Series:

Units are issuable in series ("**Series**"). The outstanding Series are of the same class and have the same objectives, strategies and restrictions, but differ with respect to one or more of their features, such as fees and distributions, as set out in this Offering Memorandum. The Net Asset Value per Unit of each Series will be the same, but distributions allocable to each Series of Units will differ, as a result of the deduction of the amounts payable in respect of Trailer Fees for the Series A Units and the lower Management Fee payable in respect of the Series I Units. The Manager may, at any time and from time to time, authorize the Trust to issue additional Series without the authorization of Unitholders. Each Series will participate in the same pool of Investments and Authorized Interim Investments on a pari passu basis. See "Summary of Declaration of Trust" and "Securities Offered".

Purchases of Units may be effected through the settlement network operated by FundSERV Inc. using the following codes:

Series A Units:	TRZ 100
Series F Units:	TRZ 110
Series I Units:	TRZ 120

Distribution Policy:

The Trust will make a distribution to each Unitholder of record on each calendar month end. For each month end (other than the month ending December 31), the Manager will distribute an amount it deems appropriate. Such monthly distributions will be paid in arrears by the 10th day following the month to which the distribution relates.

The distribution to be made in respect of the December 31 year end (the "**Final Year End Distribution**") will equal 100% of the Trust's Taxable Income for the applicable Series, less non-capital losses incurred in the year or prior years and

carried forward, if any, less any reserves that the Manager deems appropriate and any previous distributions made in that year.

The Final Year End Distribution will be made in two payments. The first payment for the Final Year End Distribution will be made by the 10th day following the year end in an amount determined in the same manner as the month end distributions. The second payment, if any, for the Final Year End Distribution will be paid in arrears not later than March 15 following the year end in an amount equal to any amount payable in excess of the distributions previously paid. Pursuant to the terms of the Declaration of Trust, the Manager has consistently determined that Unitholders of record on December 31 of each year shall be entitled to the Final Year End Distribution.

In each Fiscal Year, the monthly distributions will be proportionate to the number of days the Units have been issued and outstanding in the month to which the distribution relates. The second payment of the Final Year End Distribution will be proportionate to the number of days the Units have been issued and outstanding in the year to which the distribution relates.

Unitholders who redeem their Units prior to a month end or year-end will not participate in distributions for that month end or the Final Year End Distribution, as the case may be. For clarity, a Unitholder whose Redemption is paid out on the last day of any month will not be eligible for that monthly distribution, including the Final Year End Distribution in the case of a Redemption paid out on December 31.

Subject to a Unitholder's election to receive distributions in cash, distributions by the Trust will be paid in Units. A Unitholder will thereby, by default, receive distributions in Units. In order to receive distributions in cash, the Unitholder must elect to receive distributions in cash at the time of purchase or notify the Manager in writing at least five (5) business days in advance of distribution's record date.

If the Trust has taxable income in excess of its accounting income the Trust may make distributions of such taxable income in Units. Such a distribution would be followed by a consolidation of the Units to maintain the Net Asset Value per Unit at \$10.00. Payment of income by the distribution of Units can result in Unitholders having a tax liability without a corresponding distribution of cash to pay that tax liability.

The Trust intends to distribute its net income and net realized capital gains, if any, in the year they are earned or realized to ensure that no income tax is payable by the Trust. If distributions to Unitholders are in excess of net income and net realized capital gains, if any, of the Trust, the adjusted cost base of the Unitholders' Units will generally be reduced. Alternatively, the Trust may record these excess distributions as advances to Unitholders, which are repaid by way of reducing subsequent year's distributions. See "Distributions" and "Income Tax Considerations."

**Foreign Exchange and
Hedging Policy:**

The Trust may invest in U.S. dollar denominated investments. In order to mitigate the adverse effects of a decline in the U.S. dollar versus the Canadian dollar from the time that the Trust acquires a U.S. dollar denominated loan investment and the time that a U.S. dollar denominated loan investment is repaid, the Trust will undertake currency hedging transactions. See "Securities Offered – Foreign Exchange and Hedging Policy".

Redemption by Unitholder: Subject to the restrictions below, Units are redeemable at the demand of the Unitholders, upon thirty days' written notice, at a Redemption price equal to:

- (i) at any time up to the first anniversary of their issuance, 99% of the Subscription Price; and
- (ii) thereafter, at the Subscription Price.

The Manager may from time to time suspend Redemptions and/or terminate the Trust when the Redemption price exceeds the Net Asset Value per Unit. The Manager is not obligated to accept Redemption notices for amounts exceeding, in aggregate, 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Trust at such time, in any one calendar month.

The Manager also may suspend the Redemption of Units, or postpone the day of payment or right of Redemption, for a period of not more than 180 days, for or during any period during which the Manager determines that conditions exist which render impractical the sale of the assets of the Trust or impair the ability of the Manager to determine the value of the assets held by the Trust. Any such suspension shall take effect at such time as the Manager specifies and thereafter there shall be no Redemption of Units during the 180 day period until the Manager declares the suspension at an end.

Closing: Closings will take place on such dates as the Manager determines.

Manager Fees: Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, for the purposes of calculation of the Manager's Fees, each Series is deemed to be entitled to its Proportionate Share of the Average Annual Gross Assets. The Manager will be entitled to receive an annual fee equal to 1.5% of the Proportionate Share of the Series A Units and the Series F Units of the Average Annual Gross Assets (the "**Series A and Series F Management Fee**") and an annual fee equal to a percentage to be negotiated by the Manager and the Unitholder of the Proportionate Share of the Series I Units of the Average Annual Gross Assets (the "**Series I Management Fee**"). As well, the Manager is entitled to receive an annual fee (the "**Incentive Fee**") equal to 10% of the Incentive Fee Revenue of the Trust. The Management Fee is paid monthly, in arrears, and is to be estimated and paid for each month (other than the month ending December 31), 15 days following the end of each such month. The payment due for the month ending December 31st will be determined taking into consideration the previous payments made on an estimated basis and will be paid not later than March 15 following that month. The Incentive Fee is paid at the same time as the final year end payment to Unitholders. The Trust will be obligated to pay any applicable GST or other taxes on such fees.

See "Directors, Management, Promoters and Principal Holders – Manager's Fees".

Mortgage Broker Fees: The Mortgage Broker will arrange Mortgages (with the exception of Mortgages in the State of California) on behalf of the Trust and will act as mortgage broker of the Trust. Affiliates of the Mortgage Broker, Trez Capital Texas L.P. ("**Trez Texas**") and Trez Capital Group (New York) LP ("**Trez New York**") and, collectively with the Mortgage Broker-California, the "**Originators**") will source Investments on behalf of the Mortgage Broker and the Mortgage Broker will undertake its customary due diligence review of the proposed investment.

Trez Capital (US) Limited Partnership ("**Mortgage Broker-California**") will arrange for California Mortgages on behalf of the Trust and will act as mortgage broker for California Mortgages on behalf of the Trust.

The Mortgage Broker may earn brokerage fees from placing Investments against properties and performing due diligence. In the case of Investments which are originated by the Mortgage Broker or its affiliates, such fees will generally be paid by the borrower and the Mortgage Broker will not charge any fees to the Trust. In some instances where the Trust agrees to participate in a loan which has no brokerage fee, the Mortgage Broker will charge the brokerage fee to the Trust, and the brokerage fee may be deducted from interest payments otherwise payable to the Trust. In the case of Investments, or interests in Investments, which have been purchased by the Mortgage Broker from third-parties either on its own behalf or on behalf of the Trust, such fees may also be deducted from interest payments otherwise payable to the Trust, or may be paid directly by the Trust as a result of the difference between the purchase price paid by the Mortgage Broker and the purchase price paid by the Trust. The brokerage fees charged to the Trust in such instances will vary depending on the size of the transaction and the amount of any fees otherwise payable to the Mortgage Broker. The Originators will receive a share of the originating fees, commitment fees and renewal fees on Investments it originates for the Trust.

See "Directors, Management, Promoters and Principal Holders - Mortgage Broker's Fees".

Trailer Fees:

The Trust will pay an annual servicing fee equal to 1.00% per annum of the Subscription Price of the Units (the "**Trailer Fee**") to registered dealers in respect of the Series A Units, payable monthly in arrears. The amount of the Trailer Fee will be deducted from distributions to Series A Unitholders.

Use of Proceeds:

The Net Subscription Proceeds will be invested in Investments. Investments in Mortgages and Preferred Equity Investments will be made as set out in "Objectives and Policies - Investment Restrictions". Pending investment in Investments, the Net Subscription Proceeds will be invested in Authorized Interim Investments. The Manager will use its reasonable commercial efforts to make suitable investments of the Net Subscription Proceeds in Mortgages and Preferred Equity Investments as soon as possible following each Closing.

The Trust will pay the expenses of this Offering.

Distribution on Termination:

On the termination of the Trust, the assets of the Trust will be liquidated and the proceeds distributed in the following order: (a) firstly, to pay the liabilities of the Trust (including unpaid fees and expenses of the Manager) and to establish reserves for the contingent liabilities of the Trust; and (b) secondly, to redeem the Units on a pro rata basis from the Unitholders. See "Distributions - Distribution on Termination of the Trust".

Taxation of the Trust and Unitholders:

Generally, the Trust will not pay tax under Part I of the Tax Act on its Taxable Income to the extent it is distributed to its Unitholders. In limited circumstances, foreign income tax may be payable by the Trust. The Trust will not be liable to tax as a "specified investment flow-through trust" or "SIFT trust". In computing their taxable income, Unitholders will be required to include the Taxable Income distributed to them by the Trust. Distributions not included in a Unitholder's income, other than the non-taxable portion of net realized capital gains, will generally reduce a Unitholder's adjusted cost base of the Units held. On a redemption or other disposition of Units, the Unitholder will realize a capital gain

or loss to the extent that the proceeds of disposition exceed or are exceeded by the adjusted cost base of the Units. One-half of a capital gain must be included in income as a taxable capital gain. One-half of a capital loss is an allowable capital loss which may be applied against taxable capital gains realized in the year, with any excess available for carry back three years, or forward indefinitely, and applied against taxable capital gains realized in those earlier or later years.

To the extent the Trust's investments include assets denominated in currencies other than Canadian dollars, the income derived from those assets must be determined for purposes of the Tax Act in Canadian dollars, and the Trust may therefore recognize gains or losses by virtue of fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies relative to Canadian dollars. The Trust will also carry out hedging transactions in respect of investments in Investments denominated in currencies other than Canadian dollars which are intended to reduce gains or losses resulting from fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies relative to Canadian dollars.

If the Trust has income that is liable to United States income tax, such tax will be paid by the Trust, which will then make a designation that generally will provide Unitholders with a foreign tax credit for foreign tax paid by the Trust.

Investment by Deferred Plans:

The Trust is a mutual fund trust as defined in the Tax Act. As such, the Units of the Trust are qualified investments for Deferred Plans. See "Income Tax Considerations" for discussion regarding the qualification of the Trust as a mutual fund trust.

No Transferability:

Units will not be transferable, except by operation of law (such as the death or bankruptcy of a Unitholder) or in circumstances where the Manager deems it appropriate to do so in its absolute discretion. As well, securities laws will restrict, and may prohibit, transfer of Units. Units will not be listed on any stock exchange. See "Resale Restrictions".

Risk Factors:

Investment in the Trust entails a number of risks. This Offering is not suitable for investors who cannot afford to assume moderate risks in connection with their investments. These risks include the following:

- a) Unitholders' returns will be determined by the returns generated by the Investment Portfolio. These investments are affected by general economic conditions, level of interest rates, local real estate markets, the attractiveness of the property to tenants/purchasers, competition from other available properties, fluctuations in market pricing and occupancy rates, operating expenses and other factors. It is possible that credit market deterioration could affect the Trust's returns. See "Directors, Management, Promoters and Principal Holders – The Mortgage Broker – Due Diligence Procedures and Risk Reduction".
- b) The Investments, which will be indirect investments in Real Property or be secured by Real Property, can fluctuate in value. Changes in market conditions may decrease the value of the secured property and reduce the actual or projected cash flow from the property, thereby affecting the ability of the borrower to service the debt and/or repay the loan.
- c) If there is an increase in interest rates, it generally becomes more expensive to borrow money, which can reduce demand for real estate. As a result, property values may decline and adversely affect the value of the

Investments. Higher interest rates may also have a negative impact on overall liquidity in financial markets.

- d) Volatility in the capital markets can result in restrictions in the availability of capital and could affect the ability of the Trust's borrowers to refinance and pay out Investments when due. This lack of liquidity may result in the Trust suspending the Redemption of Units from time to time.
- e) If there is a decline in interest rates (as measured by the indices upon which the interest rates of the Trust's loan Investments are based), the Trust may find it difficult to originate additional Investments bearing rates sufficient to achieve distributions on the Units at the rates previously achieved by the Trust.
- f) As at December 31, 2022, 6.3% of the Trust's Investment Portfolio by number of Investments relate to Investments granted to one borrower. Additionally, 9.5% of the Trust's Investment Portfolio by dollar amount relate to Investments granted to a single borrower. Given the concentration of the Trust's exposure to this borrower, the Trust will be more susceptible to adverse financial circumstances affecting this borrower than an investment entity that does not have its Investments concentrated with a small number of borrowers.
- g) Given the concentration of the Trust's exposure to the real estate lending sector, the Trust will be more susceptible to adverse economic or regulatory occurrences affecting that sector than an investment entity that is not concentrated in a single sector. Investments in Mortgages and Preferred Equity Investments are relatively illiquid. This lack of liquidity may result in the Trust suspending the Redemption of Units from time to time. The Investment Portfolio will be invested and may from time to time be concentrated by location of the properties, type of property, or other factors resulting in the Investment Portfolio being less diversified than at other times.
- h) There is no market for the Units and a market for the Units is not expected to develop. Units will not be transferable, except by operation of law (such as the death or bankruptcy of a Unitholder) or in circumstances where the Manager deems it appropriate to do so in its absolute discretion. As well, securities laws will restrict, and may prohibit, transfer of Units. See "Resale Restrictions".
- i) The Trust makes no representation as to any return that will be generated from the Investment Portfolio. There can be no assurance that past returns achieved by funds managed by the Manager will be, in any respect, indicative of how the Trust's Investment Portfolio will perform (either in terms of profitability, volatility or low correlation with other investments) in the future.
- j) Preferred Equity Investments are subordinate to indebtedness (including Mezzanine Loans) but are senior to equity interests and, as such, are significantly riskier investments than Mortgages or Mezzanine Loans. Preferred Equity Investments generally earn a fixed return and do not have security in the underlying real estate. Instead, Preferred Equity Investments, upon certain specified default events, have the right to effect a change of control of the ownership of the real estate, subject to any similar rights of lenders in respect of such real estate that rank ahead of the rights of the

Preferred Equity Investments. Given the limited rights associated with Preferred Equity Investments, there is a greater risk that a loss could occur on these investments than investments in Mortgages or Mezzanine Loans.

- k) Subordinate financing, which will be carried on by the Trust, is considered a higher risk than primary financing.
- l) The Trust borrows funds and secures such borrowings by Investments in the portfolio and, at the same time, participates in junior (subordinated) positions in certain Mortgages, either through loan-by-loan syndication arrangements or through Multiple Loan Facilities. This increases the risk of the Trust's insolvency and the risk of loss of Investments to Unitholders as the Trust's portfolio of Mortgages serves as security to third-party lenders under a credit facility while, at the same time, the Trust participates in subordinate positions in Mortgages held within the Trust. Multiple Loan Facilities more specifically have increased risk due to potential repurchase requirements, cross-default and cross-collateralization provisions and mark-to-market provisions. Furthermore, such borrowed funds may be shown as a net amount (i.e. the net investment in the Mortgage by the Trust) in the financial statements in accordance with accounting criteria under IFRS. See "Loan Syndication."
- m) The Trust will be highly dependent upon the expertise and abilities of the Manager and the Mortgage Broker. The loss of services of key personnel of the Manager or the Mortgage Broker could adversely affect the Trust.
- n) The role of the Board of Governors is generally advisory in nature with a focus on overseeing and managing conflicts of interest that may arise between the Manager, the entities managed by it and affiliates thereof. The Board of Governors is not involved in the day-to-day management of the Trust. Its duties differ from those of the board of directors of a corporation as its responsibilities are limited to those expressly set forth in the Declaration of Trust and substantially all powers, authorities and responsibilities in respect of the Trust are those of the Manager. While the Declaration of Trust sets out that the Board of Governors has the duty to ensure the actions of the Manager and the Trustee are, at all times, in accordance with the terms of the Declaration of Trust, the Board of Governors has limited insight into the day-to-day operations and activities of the Manager and is, to a large degree, reliant upon the Manager reporting its activities to the Board of Governors. Accordingly, while the Board of Governors meets at least quarterly and has adopted certain corporate governance and other practices that are consistent with market practices to mitigate the risk of non-compliance with the Declaration of Trust by the Manager, there can be no assurance that such non-compliance may occur given the Board of Governor's limited ability and authority to oversee and monitor the activities and operations of the Manager on a day-to-day basis and its reliance on the Manager to report on such activities.
- o) Conditions may arise which would cause the Manager to suspend the Redemption of Units, or postpone the day of payment or right of Redemption, for a period of not more than 180 days, for or during any period during which the Manager determines that conditions exist which render impractical the sale of the assets of the Trust or impair the ability of the Manager to determine the value of the assets held by the Trust. If the Manager receives a Redemption Notice or is required to make a Redemption for an amount exceeding the Net Asset Value per Unit, the Manager may, in

its discretion, give notice to terminate the Trust as of the Termination Date which precedes the intended date of such Redemption or Redemptions. See "Securities Offered – Unitholder's Right to Redeem".

- p) The Trust enters into hedging transactions relating to investments denominated in U.S. dollars to manage the risks from changes in currency conversion. Hedging instruments allow the Manager to reduce, but not eliminate, the potential effects of the variability in cash flow from fluctuations in currency conversion. The Manager's hedging strategy and future hedging transactions will be determined at its discretion.
- q) The Trust enters into loan syndication transactions with other investment entities managed by the Manager as well as with third-party financiers. These arrangements may provide for pooling and/or different timing of contributions. As such, this can result in a mismatch of income (loss) or taxable income (loss) allocations, such that the Trust could receive a lesser or greater amount of income (loss)/taxable income (loss) than it would have received had it maintained sole ownership of the Mortgage and not participated in the loan syndication arrangement.
- r) The return on the Unitholder's investment in Units is subject to changes in Canadian federal and provincial tax laws, tax proposals, other governmental policies or regulations and governmental, administrative or judicial interpretation of the same. To the extent the Trust earns income in the United States, it is also exposed to changes in U.S. federal and state tax laws, tax proposals, other governmental policies or regulations and governmental, administrative or judicial interpretation of the same. There can be no assurance that tax laws, tax proposals, policies or regulations, or the interpretation thereof, will not be changed in a manner which will fundamentally alter the tax consequences to Unitholders acquiring, holding or disposing of Units.
- s) If the Trust ceases to qualify as a mutual fund trust or a registered investment, Units may cease to be qualified investments for Deferred Plans. This could result in Deferred Plans which hold Units becoming liable for a penalty tax under the Tax Act.
- t) The Trust's business, operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected by the outbreak of epidemics, pandemics or other health crises, such as the COVID-19 novel coronavirus ("**COVID-19**"). The global reactions to the spread of COVID-19 can lead to, among other things, significant restrictions on travel, quarantines, temporary business closures and a general reduction in consumer activity. Such public health crises can result in disruptions and volatility in financial markets and global supply chains as well as declining trade and market sentiment and reduced mobility of people, all of which could impact Real Property prices, interest rates, credit ratings, credit risk and inflation. The risks to the Trust of such public health crises also include risks to employee health and safety and a slowdown or temporary suspension of operations in geographic locations impacted by an outbreak. The extent to which COVID-19 has impacted the Trust has been limited to date and, at this time, is not expected to have a material impact on the future outlook of the Trust given the continued strength of real estate fundamentals in the geographies and asset classes in which the Trust focuses.
- u) The Trust maintains information security measures and continuously monitors security threats to its information technology systems and

implements measures to manage these threats. However, there can be no assurance that the Trust will be immune from cybersecurity risks and that risks can be fully mitigated due especially to the evolving nature of cybersecurity threats, the difficulty in anticipating such threats and the difficulty in immediately detecting all such threats and any breach of the Trust's information security may have a material adverse impact on its business, operations, financial condition and cash flows. In addition, cyber incidents may also remain undetected for an extended period, which could exacerbate the consequences aforementioned. Overall, security breaches could expose the Trust to a risk of loss or litigation and possible liability for damages. The Trust may be required to make significant expenditures to protect against security breaches or to alleviate problems caused by any breaches.

- v) The Units share certain attributes common to equity securities. The Units represent an undivided interest in the assets of the Trust. However, Unitholders will not have the statutory rights normally associated with ownership of shares of a corporation including, for example, the right to bring "oppression" or "derivative" actions.
- w) The Manager is required to satisfy a standard of care in exercising its duties with respect to the Trust. However, neither the Manager nor its officers, directors, Affiliates or employees are required to devote all or any specified portion of their time to their responsibilities relating to the Trust. The Manager and its officers, directors, Affiliates, or employees may undertake financial, investment or professional activities which give rise to conflicts of interest with respect to the Trust.
- x) Payment of income by the distribution of Units, for example, in satisfaction of a Unitholder's income distribution, can result in Unitholders having a tax liability without a corresponding distribution of cash to pay that tax liability.

You should carefully consider whether your financial condition and/or retirement savings objectives permit you to invest in the Trust. The Units involve a moderate degree of risk. An investment in Units of the Trust is appropriate only for investors who have the ability to absorb a loss of some or all of their investment. See "Risk Factors".

Certificates:

Certificates for Units will not be issued to Unitholders.

GLOSSARY

The following terms appear throughout this Offering Memorandum. Care should be taken to read each term in the context of the particular provision of this Offering Memorandum in which such term is used.

"**Affiliate**" or "**Affiliates**" has the same meaning as in the *Securities Act* (British Columbia);

"**Affiliated Funds**" has the meaning given to it under the heading "Summary – Loan Syndication";

"**Audit Committee**" means the audit committee of the Board of Governors;

"**Auditor(s)**" means the firm of Chartered Professional Accountants appointed as auditor(s) of the Trust from time to time by the Board of Governors;

"**Authorized Interim Investments**" means such investments that are "qualified investments" for a trust governed by a Deferred Plan;

"**Average Annual Gross Assets**" means, for a particular period, the sum of the value of all assets held by the Trust, as valued in accordance with the Valuation Policy, determined as of the end of each month in such period, divided by the number of months in such period;

"**Blocker Corp**" means Trez Capital Yield Blocker Corporation, a Delaware corporation;

"**Board of Governors**" means the board named as such and established pursuant to the Declaration of Trust;

"**Business Day**" means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday or any day on which the principal office of the Trust's bankers located in Vancouver, British Columbia, is not open for business during normal banking hours;

"**Calculation Date**" means the last day of each month in a calendar year;

"**Closing**" means a closing of the sale of Units as the Manager may determine from time to time;

"**Credit Committee**" means the credit committee of the Board of Governors;

"**Custodial Agreement**" means the agreement made as of March 21, 2013, among the Trust, the Manager and the Custodian;

"**Custodian**" means Computershare Trust Company of Canada;

"**Declaration of Trust**" has the meaning given to it under the heading "The Trust – Structure";

"**Deferred Plan**" means a "registered retirement savings plan", a "registered retirement income fund", a "registered education savings plan", a "tax-free savings account", a "registered disability savings plan" or a "deferred profit sharing plan" as such terms are defined under the Tax Act;

"**Distribution Payment Date**" means, for each of the first eleven calendar months, the 10th day of the month following the Calculation Date for such calendar month and for the calendar month ending December 31, the Distribution Payment Date will be not later than the following March 15;

"**Equity Investment**" means, in respect of Real Property, an agreement with a third-party to invest in Real Property through an indirect unsecured ownership interest in such Real Property. For greater certainty, "**Equity Investment**" does not include an investment by the Trust in a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Trust;

"**Fiscal Year**" means each such consecutive period of twelve (12) months commencing on January 1, and ending on December 31;

"FundSERV" means the facility maintained and operated by FundSERV Inc. for electronic communication with participating companies, including the receiving of orders, order matching, contracting, registrations, settlement of orders, transmission of confirmation of purchases and the redemption of investments or instruments;

"IFRS" means International Financial Reporting Standards;

"Incentive Fee" means a fee to be paid to the Manager pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, consisting of an annual fee equal to 10% of the Incentive Fee Revenue for such period;

"Incentive Fee Revenue", in respect of a period, means the net income and capital gains for a Series of the Trust for that period prior to the deduction of the Incentive Fee payable for that period and after the deduction of the Management Fee payable in respect of that Series;

"Independent Review Committee" means the independent review committee of the Board of Governors;

"Investment Portfolio" means the portfolio of Investments acquired by the Trust in accordance with the investment policy of the Trust. For clarity, the portfolio includes Investments held through Special Purposes Entities to enable the Trust to enter into loan syndication arrangements with certain third-party investors;

"Investments" has the meaning given to it under the heading "Summary – Business Objective";

"Management Fee" means, collectively, the Series A and Series F Management Fee and the Series I Management Fee and the management fee for any Series which may be created subsequently;

"Manager" means Trez Capital Fund Management Limited Partnership, a limited partnership validly existing under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, or such other entity appointed to serve as Manager hereunder from time to time;

"Manager's Fees" means, collectively, the Management Fee and the Incentive Fee;

"Mezzanine Loan" means loans collateralized by a pledge of 100% of the direct or indirect equity in the entity that owns the underlying property, which loans are typically subject and subordinate to the first lien mortgage financing on the underlying property;

"Mortgage" or **"Mortgages"** means a mortgage, a mortgage of a mortgage or a mortgage of a leasehold interest (or other like instrument, including an assignment of or an acknowledgement of an interest in a mortgage), hypothecation, deed of trust, charge or other security interest of or in Real Property used to secure obligations to repay money by a charge upon the underlying Real Property;

"Mortgage Broker" means Trez Capital Limited Partnership, a limited partnership validly existing under the laws of the Province of British Columbia;

"Mortgage Broker-California" means Trez Capital (US) Limited Partnership, a limited partnership formed under the laws of the Province of British Columbia;

"Mortgage Broker Agreement" means the agreement made as of March 20, 2013 between the Mortgage Broker and the Trust, pursuant to which the Mortgage Broker provides its services to the Trust;

"Multiple Loan Facilities" has the meaning given to it under the heading "Loan Syndication – Structure of Loan Syndications";

"Net Asset Value" means the value of all assets of the Trust less the value of all liabilities of the Trust, in each case determined in accordance with the Valuation Policy;

"Net Asset Value per Unit" means the quotient obtained by dividing the amount equal to the Net Asset Value by the total number of outstanding Units;

"Net Subscription Proceeds" means the gross proceeds to the Trust from the sale of the Units, less the payment of any costs associated with the closing of the offering, including legal expenses, and any other costs;

"Offering" means the offering of Series A, F and I Units pursuant to this Offering Memorandum;

"Ordinary Resolution" means a resolution consented to, in writing, by holders of more than 50% of all outstanding Units of the Trust or where Series are differently affected by the resolution, then 50% of each Series, or approved by at least 50% of the votes cast by Unitholders (or Unitholders of that Series) present in person or by proxy at a meeting of Unitholders which has been duly called and at which a quorum is present, as provided herein and excluding the votes of Units owned by the Manager or any Affiliate thereof in respect of any matter in which they have a financial interest (other than as Unitholders);

"Pooled Loan" has the meaning given to it under the heading "Loan Syndication – Structure of Loan Syndications";

"Preferred Equity Investment" means an investment in Real Property through an unsecured ownership interest that is subordinate to indebtedness (including Mezzanine Loans) but senior to ownership equity; For greater certainty, "Preferred Equity Investment" does not include an investment by the Trust in a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Trust;

"Proportionate Share" when used to describe a Unitholder's, or a Series', interest in any amount, means the portion of that amount obtained by multiplying that amount by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of Units of the Trust registered in the name of that Unitholder, or that Series, as the case may be, and the denominator of which is the total number of Units of the Trust then outstanding;

"Real Property" means land, lots, rights or interest in land or lots (including without limitation leaseholds, air rights and rights in condominiums, but excluding Mortgages) and any buildings, structures, improvements and fixtures located thereon;

"Redemption" means a redemption of Units by the Trust or by a Unitholder on his or her written request and subject to the limitations described herein;

"Registrar and Transfer Agent" means Trez Capital Limited Partnership;

"Repo" has the meaning given to it under the heading "Loan Syndication – Structure of Loan Syndications";

"Sales Fee" means a fee to registered dealers, or where permitted, non-registrants in an amount determined by the Manager in its discretion acting reasonably, payable at the time of the initial investment;

"Securities Authorities" means, collectively, the British Columbia Securities Commission, the Alberta Securities Commission, the Saskatchewan Securities Commission, the Manitoba Securities Commission and the Ontario Securities Commission, and equivalent regulatory authorities in each Province or Territory of Canada in which the Units are qualified for distribution;

"Series" means a series of Units of the same class created by the Manager pursuant to the Declaration of Trust;

"Series A and Series F Management Fee" means a fee to be paid to the Manager pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, consisting of an annual fee, as estimated monthly, equal to 1.5% of the Proportionate Share of the Series A Units and Series F Units of the Average Annual Gross Assets of the Trust as of the date same is calculated;

"Series A Units" means a Series, designated as Series A;

"Series F Units" means a Series, designated as Series F;

"Series I Management Fee" means a fee to be paid to the Manager pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, consisting of an annual fee, as estimated monthly, equal to a percentage to be negotiated by the Manager and the Unitholder of the Proportionate Share of the Series I Units of the Average Annual Gross Assets of the Trust as of the date same is calculated;

"Series I Units" means a Series, designated as Series I;

"Special Purpose Entity" means a corporation, trust or person which the Trust invests through to facilitate loan syndication and loan sharing arrangements with certain third-party investors. For clarity, this includes syndications arranged through Multiple Loan Facilities;

"Special Resolution" means a resolution consented to, in writing, by holders of more than 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of all outstanding Units of the Trust or where Series are differently affected by the resolution, then 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of each Series, or approved by at least 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the votes cast by Unitholders present in person or by proxy at a meeting of Unitholders (or Unitholders of that Series) which has been duly called for that purpose and at which a quorum is present, as provided herein and excluding the votes of Units owned by the Manager or any Affiliate thereof in respect of any matter in which they have a financial interest (other than as Unitholders);

"Sub-Trust" means Trez Capital Yield Trust Sub-trust;

"Subscriber" means a subscriber for Units;

"Subscription Agreement" means the subscription agreement for Units, the form of which can be found at www.trezcapital.com;

"Subscription Price" means \$10.00 per Unit;

"Subscription Proceeds" means the gross proceeds to the Trust from the sale of the Units;

"Tax Act" means the *Income Tax Act* (Canada), R.S.C. 1985 (5th Supp.) c.1, as amended, and the regulations thereunder;

"Taxable Income" of the Trust for a year means the net income and net realized taxable capital gains of the Trust (as those term are defined in the Declaration of Trust and the Tax Act) determined without any gross-up in respect of taxable dividends from corporations resident in Canada and without deduction for distributions by the Trust to Unitholders during the year;

"Termination Date" means the date on which the Trust is terminated in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration of Trust;

"Termination Event" has the meaning attributed thereto under the title "Termination of the Trust";

"Trailer Fee" means a fee payable to registered dealers, in an amount equal to 1.0% per annum of the Subscription Price payable in respect of Series A Units, payable in arrears;

"Trez Florida" means Trez Capital Group (Florida) Limited Partnership, a limited partnership formed under the laws of Delaware;

"Trez New York" means Trez Capital Group (New York) LP, a limited partnership formed under the laws of Delaware;

"Trez Texas" means Trez Capital Texas L.P., a limited partnership formed under the laws of Delaware;

"Trust" means Trez Capital Yield Trust, a trust created pursuant to the Declaration of Trust;

"Trust Property" means:

- (a) all moneys, securities, property, assets and investments paid or transferred to and accepted by or in any manner acquired by the Trustee and held by the Trustee on the trust herein declared;
- (b) all income which may hereafter be accumulated under the powers herein contained; and
- (c) all moneys, securities, property, assets or investments substituted for or representing all or any part of the foregoing;

less any money, securities, property, assets or investments distributed, expended, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration of Trust;

"Trustee" means Computershare Trust Company of Canada, the trustee named under the Declaration of Trust;

"Unanimous Resolution" means a resolution consented to, in writing, by all Unitholders, or approved by 100% of the votes cast by Unitholders present in person or by proxy at a meeting of Unitholders which has been duly called for that purpose and at which a quorum is present;

"Unit" means a unit of beneficial interest in the Trust;

"Unitholders" means those investors whose subscriptions to purchase Units offered by this Offering Memorandum are accepted by the Trust and thereafter at any particular time the persons entered in the register or registers of the Trust as holders of Units and the singular form means one such registered holder;

"Valuation Date" means any day on which a subscription form or a request for Redemption is received by the Manager and includes any other day on which the Trustee or the Manager elects, in its discretion, to calculate the Net Asset Value per Unit; and

"Valuation Policy" means the policy of the Manager, as described under the heading "Calculation of Net Asset Value - Valuation Policy".

CANADIAN CURRENCY

All dollar amounts stated herein, unless otherwise stated, are expressed in Canadian currency.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Offering Memorandum contains forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "proposes", "expects", "estimates", "intends", "anticipates" or "believes", or variations (including negative and grammatical variations) of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might", "likely" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Trust to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Actual results, performance and developments are likely to differ, and may differ materially, from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this Offering Memorandum. Such forward-looking statements are based on a number of assumptions which may prove to be incorrect including, but not limited to: the completion of this Offering, the ability of the Trust to acquire and maintain an Investment Portfolio capable of generating the necessary annual yield or returns to enable the Trust to achieve its investment objectives, the ability of the Trust to establish and maintain relationships and agreements with key strategic partners, the maintenance of prevailing interest rates at favourable levels, the ability of borrowers to service their obligations under the Investments, the ability of the Manager to effectively perform its obligations to the Trust, anticipated costs and expenses, competition, and changes in general economic conditions. While the Trust anticipates that subsequent events and developments may cause its views to change, the Trust specifically disclaims any obligation to update these forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable

law. These forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as representing the Trust's views as of any date subsequent to the date of this Offering Memorandum. Although the Trust has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results, performance and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The factors identified above are not intended to represent a complete list of the factors that could affect the Trust. Additional factors are noted under "Risk Factors".

INTERPRETATION

As used in this Offering Memorandum, unless the context otherwise indicates or requires, the term "Trust" is referring to the Trust, as managed by the Manager and in the context of the Trust's operations, is referring to the Trust's operations as carried out by the Manager on behalf of the Trust, including any operations the Trust carries out through the Sub-Trust. Unless the context otherwise indicates or requires, the term "Mortgage Broker" is referring to both the Mortgage Broker and Mortgage Broker-California; provided that in the context of California Mortgages of the Trust, "Mortgage Broker" is referring to Mortgage Broker-California, and in the context of Mortgages outside of California, "Mortgage Broker" is referring to the Mortgage Broker.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following documents are incorporated by reference as part of this Offering Memorandum:

- (a) the marketing materials related to this Offering prepared as at the date of this Offering Memorandum delivered or made reasonably available to a prospective purchaser; and
- (b) the marketing materials related to this Offering which may be prepared after the date of this Offering Memorandum and delivered or made reasonably available to a prospective purchaser prior to the termination of this Offering.

USE OF AVAILABLE FUNDS

Subscription Proceeds and Available Funds

	Assuming \$1,000,000 Offering	Assuming \$20,000,000 Offering
A. Amount to be Raised by this Offering	\$1,000,000 ⁽¹⁾	\$20,000,000 ⁽¹⁾
B. Selling Commissions and Fees	\$Nil	\$Nil
C. Estimated Offering Costs (including legal, accounting and audit)	\$Nil ⁽²⁾	\$Nil ⁽²⁾
D. Net Proceeds (D = A – (B + C))	\$1,000,000	\$20,000,000
E. Investment Capital – Redeemable Units (as at December 31, 2022)	\$1,010,766,400	\$1,010,766,400
F. Working Capital Deficiency	\$Nil	\$Nil
G. Available Funds (G = (D + E) - F) (as at December 31, 2022)	\$ 1,011,766,400	\$1,030,766,400

(1) There is no minimum or maximum offering. The sums of \$1,000,000 and \$20,000,000 have been used for illustrative purposes.

- (2) The Trust will pay the expenses of this Offering, estimated to be approximately \$10,000, which will not be deducted from the amount to be raised by this Offering.

Use of Net Subscription Proceeds

The Net Subscription Proceeds will be invested in Mortgages and, to a lesser degree, Preferred Equity Investments. Investments in Mortgages and Preferred Equity Investments will be made as set out in "Objectives and Policies". Pending investment in Investments, the Net Subscription Proceeds will be invested in Authorized Interim Investments. The Manager will use its reasonable commercial efforts to make suitable investments of the Net Subscription Proceeds in Investments as soon as possible following each Closing. The Trust expects to use the available funds as follows:

Description of intended use of available funds listed in order of priority	Assuming \$1,000,000 Offering ⁽¹⁾	Assuming \$20,000,000 Offering ⁽¹⁾
Making of Investments and Payment of Management Fees	\$950,000	\$19,000,000
Working Capital Reserve ⁽²⁾	\$50,000	\$1,000,000

Notes:

- (1) As there is no maximum or minimum offering, the sums of \$1,000,000 and \$20,000,000 have been used for illustrative purposes.
- (2) The working capital reserve represents, in aggregate, an estimate of the amount that the Manager will set aside in the Trust for purposes including, but not limited to, ongoing administrative and operating costs and for any other purposes that the Manager reasonably considers necessary to assist in the attainment of the Investment Objectives.

THE TRUST

Structure

The Trust is an open-ended investment trust created under the laws of the Province of British Columbia pursuant to a Declaration of Trust made as of March 20, 2013, as amended and restated effective March 8, 2016, and as amended at a special meeting of Unitholders held on August 14, 2018, and further amended at a special meeting of Unitholders held on March 31, 2022 (the "**Declaration of Trust**"). The principal place of business of the Trust is located at 1700-745 Thurlow Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 0C5. The Trust is not a "mutual fund" as defined by applicable securities legislation. The Trust differs from a mutual fund in that Units are redeemable monthly by the Unitholder at 99% of the Subscription Price during the first year after purchase, and at the Subscription Price thereafter, rather than based on their Net Asset Value or market value. Redemptions are processed up to 30 days after the requested redemption. The Trust is not subject to the prescribed investment restrictions for mutual funds as defined by applicable securities legislation and, accordingly, is permitted to invest in Investments and to borrow funds.

The beneficial interest in the assets of the Trust is divided into Units issued in Series. Only Series A Units, Series F Units and Series I Units are offered hereby. The Manager may issue additional Series without the approval of the Unitholders, provided same are within the investment objectives of the Trust. All of the Series of Units have the same investment objective, strategies and restrictions but differ with respect to one or more of their features, such as fees or distributions, as set out in this Offering Memorandum. The Trust's Net Asset Value is calculated as the value of the Trust's assets, less its liabilities, computed on a particular date in accordance with the Declaration of Trust. The Manager will calculate the Net Asset Value for each Unit. The Net Asset Value per Unit will be the same for all Series.

Computershare Trust Company of Canada is the Trustee of the Trust for certain limited purposes under the Declaration of Trust. Trez Capital Fund Management Limited Partnership is the Manager of the Trust under the Declaration of Trust. Trez Capital Limited Partnership acts as the Mortgage Broker of the Trust pursuant to the Mortgage Broker Agreement. The telephone number of the Manager is (604) 689-0821, the email address of the Manager is is@trezcapital.com, the facsimile number is (604) 638-2775 and the website of the Mortgage Broker is www.trezcapital.com. The principal place of business of the Manager and the Mortgage Broker is located at Suite

1700 – 745 Thurlow Street, Vancouver BC V6E 0C5. The registered office of the Manager and the Mortgage Broker is 2900-595 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V7X 1J5.

The Trust's Business

The Trust has been created for the purpose of generating revenues from interests acquired in a portfolio of Mortgages secured by Real Property and, to a lesser degree, Preferred Equity Investments in Canada and the United States. Mortgages may be either first ranking, a junior position in a first ranking Mortgage, or a subsequent ranking Mortgage, and individual Mortgages may be secured by more than one property owned by the same mortgagor. Preferred Equity Investments may be a senior position in an Equity Investment. The Investments to be invested in by the Trust are a common form of financing within the real estate industry.

Investment Strategies

(A) Mortgage Lending

The Trust's strategy is to make prudent investments in Mortgages to real estate investors and developers that are deemed to be qualified by the Manager. Canadian and U.S. financial institutions are generally reluctant to dedicate resources to originating and structuring Mortgages to real estate investors and developers and typically cannot provide the customization or timeliness required to meet the needs of these borrowers. As a result of the under-servicing of such borrowers, there is reduced competition in this market sector, thereby providing the Trust with an opportunity to provide well structured, secured Mortgages with attractive pricing.

The Mortgages will be arranged by the Mortgage Broker. The Mortgage Broker can benefit borrowers by providing (a) the ability to execute quickly on real estate investment opportunities, (b) loan terms that are in line with the real estate investor's business model, and (c) potentially lower monthly payments relative to traditional financing. As a result of the above, borrowers are generally willing to pay higher interest rates for such short term Mortgages. The Mortgage Broker will use its well-established lending strategies and competitive advantages, namely (i) flexible structure terms, (ii) speed and certainty of execution, and (iii) its ability to generate deal flow.

Once these Mortgages are structured, the Trust has the opportunity to increase its returns by permitting third-parties (including Canadian or U.S. banks, trust companies and other mortgage investment entities) to participate in such Mortgages on a senior basis at reduced interest rates, thereby enabling the Trust to retain a disproportionate amount of interest in respect of the portions of the Mortgages it retains. Alternatively, the Manager may retain the entire Mortgage for the Trust and other mortgage investment entities it manages. The Manager may also structure the Mortgage into a senior portion and junior portion to offer attractive returns to each mortgage investment entity it manages on a risk adjusted basis based on the fulfillment of each mortgage investment entity's investment objectives. When the Trust takes a junior portion of a Mortgage, which by agreement with other investors will be subordinate to those other investors in terms of priority of payment, the Trust will earn a higher interest rate for doing so, commensurate with the additional risk. See "Loan Syndication".

An investment by the Trust in a second Mortgage differs from a junior position in a first Mortgage in that the Manager does not have control over administering the first Mortgage should a default occur.

In other cases where the Manager may retain the entire Mortgage for the Trust and other mortgage investment entities it manages, the Manager may allocate the Mortgage across its mortgage investment entities in pari passu position, thereby reducing the risk of the single Mortgage to the Trust and facilitating greater diversification. The Manager may also arrange for third-parties to participate in a pari passu or junior basis of a Mortgage in order to provide further diversification or reduce risk. See "Loan Syndication".

In general, the Mortgages will generate income through interest payments, which are typically payable either periodically throughout the terms of the Mortgages or upon maturity. All Mortgages will be secured by Real Property consisting primarily of residential (generally not including single family homes), office, retail, industrial, hotel or other commercial property. The Trust may co-invest with a third-party or third-parties in a Mortgage. Mortgages may be either first ranking, a junior position in a first ranking Mortgage, or a subsequent ranking Mortgage, and individual

Mortgages may be secured by more than one property owned by the same mortgagor. See "Objectives and Policies - Investment Restrictions".

For nearly 25 years, the Manager, as a result of deal flow from the Mortgage Broker and its predecessor Trez Capital Corporation, has managed a series of mortgage and real estate equity investment entities previously offered to investors on a prospectus-exempt basis, as well as TG Income Trust, TG Income Trust II, and TG Income Trust III, which have been offered in the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta by prospectus. In 2012, the Manager offered shares in Trez Capital Mortgage Investment Corporation and Trez Capital Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation by prospectus in all the provinces and territories of Canada, except Québec.

The current investment opportunity allows investors to access the Mortgage Broker's extensive experience and track record in order to indirectly invest in a fully-secured, risk-adjusted portfolio of Mortgage assets. With its strong platform and Mortgage lending expertise, the Mortgage Broker is able to issue Mortgages in as little as four to six weeks to meet short deadlines for real estate investors and/or developers that are deemed to be qualified by the Manager.

(B) Preferred Equity Investments

The Trust makes Preferred Equity Investments that are senior to the interests of common equity holders and generally earns a fixed return and priority payment for such seniority over as a preferred equity holder. Preferred Equity Investments commonly have terms and rights more closely aligned with debt securities than Equity Investments. The Trust will commonly make such investments as part of an Equity Investment arranged by the Manager, which is tranched into a senior or preferred equity position and a junior or common equity position to apportion the risks and rewards among the various investment entities managed by the Manager. In such Preferred Equity Investments, other entities managed by the Manager or third-parties may participate *pari passu* or on a junior basis in relation to the Trust. The Trust will invest, directly or indirectly, in an intermediary entity that will set out the terms and conditions of the senior and junior portions of the Equity Investment being made and, in turn, such entity will make a direct Equity Investment in the limited partnership that acquires and develops the Real Property.

Investment Process

The Mortgage Broker and Manager will utilize an investment process that is characterized by a top-down approach to identify attractive investment opportunities, beginning with a macro-level economic analysis of various geographic markets and asset classes, and followed by the identification and initial evaluation of individual investment opportunities. This top-down approach to investment selection is expected to result in high quality investments that offer attractive returns on a risk adjusted basis.

Once an investment opportunity is determined by the Mortgage Broker or Manager to be satisfactory based on an initial review, the Mortgage Broker or Manager performs comprehensive due diligence on the underlying assets and borrowers or investment partners. Properties are evaluated on the basis of location, quality, source of repayment, prospects for value-add, and cash flow profile. In addition, the creditworthiness and quality of the borrower or investment partner are reviewed and personal covenants are often obtained from the principals of the borrower.

The Mortgage Broker and Manager manage the risks associated with investments through initial due diligence and ongoing monitoring of the Investment Portfolio. Such monitoring is completed through active communication with borrowers and investment partners (including the tracking of covenants and milestones) and careful monitoring of market conditions and changes. The Mortgage Broker and Manager believe that a strong relationship with borrowers and investment partners is critical to the success of the investments and to the development of a good quality and repeat borrowers and investment partners.

Each member of management of the Manager and the Mortgage Broker has extensive knowledge and understanding of the mortgage and real estate industries that has enabled them to have a strong track record of making prudent investment decisions and identifying sound investment opportunities. As part of approving each Investment, the Mortgage Broker and Manager generally follows the approval process summarized below:

Approval Stage	Mortgage Approval Activity	Preferred Equity Investment Approval Activity
Committee First Review	The Mortgage Broker's credit committee reviews a comprehensive written analysis (a "New Business Summary") prepared by the individual who is the relevant originator (who will generally be an employee, officer or an agent of the Mortgage Broker) which details the proposed loan terms and provides a preliminary assessment based on the initial information received from the prospective borrower, together with some initial due diligence evidentiary materials, including information on the borrower and analysis of the market. Prior to preparing a New Business Summary, in situations where a potential investment is complex or non-standard compared to the normal course of business, the originator (who will generally be an employee, officer or an agent of the Mortgage Broker) is encouraged to discuss the investment with credit committee. Early discussion will generally be accompanied by a written preliminary screening analysis which includes high level deal characteristics and an outline of key risks and mitigants. Early stage discussion is intended to improve the alignment of risk appetite with originators.	The Manager's acquisition committee reviews a comprehensive written analysis (an "Acquisition Committee Brief") prepared by the individual who is the relevant originator (who will generally be an employee, officer or an agent of the Manager) which details the proposed investment terms and provides a preliminary assessment based on the initial information received from the prospective investment partner, together with some initial due diligence evidentiary materials, including information on the investment partner and analysis of the market. Prior to preparing an Acquisition Committee Brief, the originator prepares a preliminary screening analysis accompanied by a high-level investment thesis inclusive of key economic terms of partnership, key project metrics and investor return summary. The Manager's acquisition committee reviews the preliminary screening analysis and will request the originator to prepare an Acquisition Committee Brief if the initial investment thesis is found satisfactory. Early stage discussion is intended to improve the alignment of risk appetite with originators and is also intended to determine the proper allocation of the investment opportunity to the appropriate equity funds that can best suit investors' expectations.
Letter of Intent	Upon review of the New Business Summary, if the preliminary assessment is positive, the credit committee may authorize the issuance of a letter of intent. The letter of intent is then sent to the prospective borrower for signature and return, together with a deposit cheque from the prospective borrower sufficient to cover third-party due diligence, legal and other costs.	Upon review of the Acquisition Committee Brief, if the preliminary assessment is satisfactory, the acquisition committee may authorize the issuance of a letter of intent, primarily for investment opportunities with new sponsors. The letter of intent is then sent to the prospective sponsor for acknowledgment. For existing sponsors with a proven track record; this step may not be required.
Due Diligence Team Kickoff Meeting	The underwriter assigned to the proposed transaction, the originator,	The underwriter assigned to the proposed transaction, the originator,

	the respective manager, Credit Risk & Underwriting, and the manager, Funding & Administration, conduct a meeting to develop a strategy for the due diligence process. This includes discussions on timing, roles and responsibilities, underwriting tactics, and potential issues.	the respective manager of Credit Risk & Underwriting, the manager of Tax, the manager of Fund Accounting, the manager of Funding & Administration, and the manager of Portfolio Management allocated to overseeing the transaction (collectively the "Acquisition Team") conduct a meeting to develop a strategy for the due diligence process. This includes discussions on timing, roles and responsibilities, underwriting tactics, and potential issues.
Due Diligence	The underwriter conducts thorough due diligence to assess the merits of the proposed investment. This process may include a review of: credit checks, financial statements and personal net worth statements of the prospective borrowers, and any guarantor(s); borrower experience, track record, capabilities and strength of team; internet searches; third-party reports (such as valuation appraisals, market studies, environmental, building condition assessment and geotechnical appraisals, and quantity surveyor reports); rent rolls, leases, and estoppel certificates; comparable leasing and investment transactions; a development budget and schedules, zoning and permits; local market research; and prior and subsequent ranking mortgage balances. The underwriter also reviews the remainder of the information in the Mortgage Broker's due diligence checklist and completes an underwriting analysis model. The underwriter proceeds with completion of a due diligence memo which details the loan terms, underwriting and due diligence, and comprises a complete analysis of the mortgage.	The underwriter, in collaboration with the originator, conducts thorough due diligence to assess the merits of the proposed investment. This process may include a review of: credit checks, financial statements and personal net worth statements of the prospective borrower(s), sponsor(s) or partner(s), and any guarantor(s); investment partner experience, track record, capabilities and strength of team; internet searches; third-party reports (such as valuation appraisals, market studies, environmental, building condition assessment and geotechnical appraisals, and quantity surveyor reports); rent rolls, leases, and estoppel certificates; comparable leasing and investment transactions; a development budget and schedules, zoning and permits; local market research; lender financing terms and conditions; and prior and subsequent ranking mortgage balances. The underwriter also reviews the remainder of the information in the Manager's due diligence checklist and reviews various projections utilized by the originator in a cash flow waterfall model. The extent of the required due diligence is determined by the Acquisition Team and will vary based on the Manager's experience with the partner and within the market. The analyst proceeds with completion of a due diligence memo which details the terms, underwriting and due diligence, and comprises a complete analysis of the investment.

Review Meeting	The due diligence memo is submitted to the respective manager, Credit Risk & Underwriting for first review. The manager, Credit Risk & Underwriting reviews the underwriting inputs, assumptions, supporting due diligence and output analysis and confirms that due diligence has been performed in accordance with policies and procedures prior to submission for credit approval. Note: Any material changes to transaction terms and conditions or material changes in perceived risk that occur during due diligence require that the transaction be returned to the credit committee for approval.	The due diligence memo is submitted to the respective manager, Credit Risk & Underwriting for first review. The manager, Credit Risk & Underwriting reviews the underwriting inputs, assumptions, supporting due diligence and output analysis and confirms that due diligence has been performed in accordance with policies and procedures prior to submission for acquisition committee approval. Note: Any material changes to transaction terms and conditions or material changes in perceived risk and investment return that occur during due diligence require that the transaction be returned to the acquisition committee for approval.
Approval	Once due diligence is complete and the transaction is deemed to meet the expectations set out by the committee during the first committee review, it is submitted to the appropriate delegates of the credit committee for approval. Transaction approval is a dual-signatory process by the delegates of the credit committee.	Once due diligence is complete and the transaction is deemed to meet the expectations set out by the committee during the first committee review, it is submitted to the appropriate delegates of the acquisition committee for approval. Transactions undergo a dual-approval process by the delegates of the acquisition committee.
Commitment Letter	Once the transaction is approved, a commitment letter is sent to the borrower for signature. Where a commitment letter is not applicable in certain jurisdictions, the Mortgage Broker's legal counsel will prepare and conclude a loan agreement with the borrower.	
Legal Documentation	The Mortgage Broker's legal counsel prepares legal documents, obtains title insurance, and conducts the required enquiries and searches. The Mortgage Broker obtains advice from an insurance consultant whether the current and/or proposed insurance coverage is adequate. The Mortgage Broker obtains transmittal and reliance letters from various consultants who provided reports concerning the transaction.	The Manager's legal counsel prepares legal documents (including partnership agreements) and conducts the required enquiries and searches. The Manager's legal counsel reviews loan agreements and provides advice to the Manager on such agreements. For new sponsor deals, the Manager obtains advice from an insurance consultant whether the current and/or proposed insurance coverage is adequate. The Manager obtains transmittal and reliance letters from various consultants who have provided reports concerning the transaction.

Funding Process	The underwriter and the Mortgage Broker's funding department confirm that all due diligence and funding requirements have been completed. The Mortgage Broker's treasury department, as directed by the Manager, identifies the source of the funds and funding parties for the mortgage. Legal counsel registers the Mortgage and other security documents and ensures all conditions are satisfied before releasing funds to the borrower.	The accounting department receives notification of the approval of the transaction and instructions on the timing and amount of funding. Upon final approval from an Acquisition Committee member, the accounting and funding departments complete the funding process in accordance with the closing of the transaction.
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The Mortgage Broker and Manager intend to manage the risk to Unitholders by diversifying the Investment Portfolio geographically and across residential, industrial, hotel, retail, office and other commercial sectors. To manage and diversify risk, the Mortgage Broker and Manager may permit one or more investors to participate in Investments.

As investments are approved following the procedures summarized above, the Manager will determine whether the investment opportunity is suitable for the Trust, having regard for the Trust's investment objectives, strategies and restrictions and the Manager's goal of maintaining a diversified, fully-invested portfolio for the Trust. Where the Manager determines that a new investment opportunity is suitable for more than one investment entity managed by the Manager, the investment entities, when practicable, participate pro rata in that investment based upon, among other things, the relative importance of the investment opportunity to the fulfillment of each investment entity's objectives and the relative amount of assets under management in each investment entity. See "Objectives and Policies".

Loan Syndication

The Manager will arrange for third-parties and Affiliated Funds to participate either in some senior portion of a Mortgage or participate in loans on either a pari passu or junior basis in relation to the Trust. The syndication process facilitates the ability to provide a more secure senior portion of a Mortgage to a lower risk entity, with progressively higher risk / higher return junior portions to those with higher risk tolerances. These arrangements with third-parties and Affiliated Funds allow the Manager to, among other things, reduce the Trust's exposure to a single Mortgage and allow for greater diversification in the Trust, apportion the risks associated with the Mortgages appropriately, provide yield enhancement, as well as create liquidity for the Trust.

The participation interests of the Trust, Affiliated Funds, and third-parties in Mortgages generally will be represented through legal agreements under which the lending entity retains general control over administering and servicing the entire Mortgages. The documents between the mortgagee and the third-party lender would provide that, in the event of a failure by the borrower to pay any amount owing under a Mortgage, the mortgagee will generally be entitled to enforce the Mortgage in accordance with applicable law. In the event of a failure by a mortgagor to make a scheduled payment of interest and/or principal, the mortgagee will immediately communicate with the mortgagor and, failing prompt rectification, will issue a notice of the mortgagee's intent to exercise such remedy or remedies available to the mortgagee which the Manager considers appropriate. In certain syndication arrangements, the Manager may be required to seek agreement from the third-party participant in a Mortgage on a proposed plan of enforcement and remedy prior to proceeding with any enforcement actions.

The negotiation of the terms of loan syndication arrangements is generally done by employees or consultants of the Mortgage Broker.

Types of Loan Syndications

Senior Syndication

The Trust will hold interests in Mortgages in which the Manager has permitted third-parties (such as banks, trust companies, and other mortgage investors) or Affiliated Funds to invest in such Mortgage at reduced interest rates in a senior position. This enables the Trust to retain a disproportionately large amount of interest revenue when compared to the size of the junior position in the Mortgages it retains. This practice – sometimes referred to as "tranching" – enables the Trust to effectively increase its returns while using less capital for each Mortgage investment (thereby facilitating greater diversification for the Trust) and, generally retaining the Manager's control over administering the Mortgages. The Manager believes that tranching will enhance risk-adjusted returns as the interest rate received by the Trust will be significantly higher than the rate it would have obtained under an equivalent non-tranched Mortgage.

Loan syndications wherein third-parties take a senior participation are typically done on the basis where the third-party takes 50% to 80% of a senior participation in a Mortgage, although the Manager may at times negotiate a higher leverage participation in its sole discretion. **The Trust commonly participates in Mortgages with some form of senior participation which is described as the "senior A portion" which makes the Trust's position which is described as the "junior portion" subordinate to such senior participant(s).**

In addition to permitting a third-party to participate in a "senior A portion" of a first Mortgage, the Manager may tranche the "junior portion" into a "senior B portion" and a "junior C portion". The Trust describes a "senior B portion" as being subordinate to the "senior A portion" and senior to a "junior C portion". The interest rate on the "senior B portion" will be higher than the rate on the "senior A portion" but lower than the rate on the "junior C portion". Third-parties and Affiliated Funds may participate in the "senior B portion". **The Trust will commonly participate in a "junior portion" in instances where there is a "senior A" participant and in a "junior C portion" in instances where there is both a "senior A" and a "senior B" participant.**

Non-Senior Syndication

Often times an entire loan may be too large for the Trust, and/or it is suitable for more than one investment entity managed by the Manager, and the Manager may allocate the loan across its Affiliated Funds on a pari passu basis (in either pari passu or junior position) to reduce the size of the position to a single investment entity. Additionally, in certain circumstances, the Manager may determine that a Mortgage investment has a higher element of risk than appropriate for the Trust and may sell off the most junior portion of the loan to a third-party which has a higher risk tolerance.

Related Party Syndication

In certain loan syndication arrangements, the directors or officers of the Manager, Affiliates of the Manager, or employees of the Manager or its Affiliates (collectively, the "**Related Parties**") may also participate in a pari passu or junior position in a Mortgage. This is typically done in situations where the Manager has determined it wants to reduce the risk of a certain Mortgage or create liquidity to the Trust and may offer an opportunity to Related Parties to participate in a Mortgage. **Related Parties do not participate in any position wherein such Related Parties would be in a senior position to the Trust.**

Structure of Loan Syndications

Syndications may be completed on either a loan-by-loan basis ("**Standalone Facility**") or a pooled basis whereby a series of Mortgages is pooled together to form a portfolio of investments for syndication ("**Multiple Loan Facilities**"). Additionally, as outlined below, these arrangements may be made through an investment (1) in the Mortgage(s) through a legal entitlement – although not a directly registered interest – in the Mortgage(s) or (2) to a Special Purpose Entity which holds legal and beneficial ownership in the Mortgage(s).

To facilitate syndication arrangements, many U.S. third-parties require Mortgages to be held by a U.S. domiciled entity (i.e. the Special Purpose Entity) which will result in the Trust, at the discretion of the Manager, making investments in Mortgages through one or more corporations, trusts or persons, the shares or interests of which may be directly or indirectly owned or controlled by or for the benefit of the Trust and which corporation, trust or person shall hold equity, limited partnership or other interests in the entity that holds legal or beneficial title to such Mortgages.

In addition, the lender of record will obtain standard security in respect of commercial Mortgages which, depending on the specific Mortgage, may include one or more of an assignment of rents, an assignment of purchase agreements (on residential development projects), a general security agreement and personal covenants from borrowers.

There are four (4) primary structures utilized to facilitate syndications which include:

1. Mortgage Participations

In a Mortgage participation arrangement third-parties and Affiliated Funds will invest in the Mortgage(s) through a "Mortgage Participation and Servicing Agreement". Legal title to the Mortgage(s) will be held by a nominee entity established and controlled by Trez and the "Mortgage Participation and Servicing Agreement" will outline the underlying beneficial ownership as well as the participation terms and rights, including priority, of the beneficial owners.

2. Note-on-Note Financings

In a note-on-note financing, third-parties will lend against the security of the applicable Mortgage(s). The third-party will receive a collateral assignment of the Mortgage(s) (and related loan documents) to secure the loan made by the third-party to the mortgagee. Note-on-note financings may be completed with the third-party financier either lending to (1) a nominee entity established and controlled by Trez which holds legal title to the underlying Mortgage(s) on behalf of the beneficial owners or (2) a Special Purpose Entity established and controlled by Trez which holds legal and beneficial ownership in the Mortgage(s).

3. Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements involve a lender purchasing loans held by a Special Purpose Entity established and controlled by Trez, which holds legal and beneficial ownership in the Mortgage(s), with a simultaneous agreement that the loans will be repurchased at a later date (a "**Repo**"). The Repo lender will receive a pledge of the equity ownership of the Special Purpose Entity.

4. Co-Lending Agreements

The third-party financier and Trez will enter into a co-lending agreement which outlines the terms of the arrangement. Furthermore, the underlying borrower will enter into one loan agreement but will execute two individual promissory notes – one to the financing partner and one to Trez affiliated entities.

For more details on syndication and Special Purpose Entities, please refer to the notes to the financial statements of the Trust.

Risk Factors

Given that each loan syndication is negotiated on a standalone basis, each arrangement will have its own specific terms and rights which may be different from any other syndication arrangement. Such terms can include certain rights which create additional risk to the Trust such as the following:

- the terms of the syndication may require the Trust to repurchase the senior participant position when there is a default on the underlying Mortgage, resulting in the Trust taking a larger position in the Mortgage in a situation of default;
- the Manager may be required to seek the advice of the senior participant on a material decision in the event of default, which may result in the Manager taking a different course of action with enforcement than it may have had if there were no third-party participants in the Mortgage (although in such instances, the Trust generally has the ability to repurchase the senior position to enable the Manager to take full control in such decision making);

- there may be specific performance covenants required by the syndication partner that if not met may require a repurchase of the senior participant position; and
- in the event there is a default by the Trust on the terms of the syndication with the third-party participant, the Trust may lose the entire Mortgage to the third-party participant.

These are some of the risks that the Manager has identified that are created as a result of syndication and it is not meant to be exhaustive given each syndication is negotiated on a standalone basis and each arrangement can create a unique set of risks.

There are additional risks associated with Multiple Loan Facilities which include:

- If a loan included in a Multiple Loan Facility is in default, it will be required to be removed from the Multiple Loan Facility which will result in the Trust having to repurchase the loan, resulting in the Trust having a larger position in such loan;
- There may be mark-to-market provisions that could result in margin calls for credit issues at the loan level or provide for cash sweeps to the financing partner until the collateral levels are rebalanced to contractually agreed upon terms;
- Multiple Loan Facilities may have cross-default / cross-collateralization provisions on loans within the Multiple Loan Facility as well as cross-default provisions against other financing facilities, and the Trust may only be invested in one or some of the Mortgages within a Multiple Loan Facility (with each participant providing indemnities to the other participants related to their specific loans within the Multiple Loan Facility);
- There can be partial recourse and/or guaranty provisions under the Multiple Loan Facilities which provide for a single guarantor (which may include the Trust or Affiliated Funds) with the other participants indemnifying the main guarantor for their pro-rata share of the guarantee; and
- The third-party provider under Repos benefit from several bankruptcy code safe harbor protections which allow Repo providers to liquidate, terminate and accelerate the loans in accordance with the Repo agreements without having to go through the bankruptcy process and without having to seek approval of the bankruptcy court.

Covenants and Costs

Certain arrangements with third-parties described above may potentially include contractual agreements or covenants such as fund level liquidity and debt covenants, funding and/or repayment guaranty agreements, reporting requirements and other such obligations associated with a specific Mortgage. Additionally, there may be legal costs, commitment fees, and other costs associated with entering into a loan syndication arrangement which may be payable by the Trust.

Equity Syndication

The Manager intends to tranche certain Equity Investments sourced by it into two components: a senior preferred equity tranche that earns a fixed annual return, has a defined maturity date as well as priority for repayment, and a common equity tranche that is subordinate to the preferred equity tranche. These preferred equity investments will be made as a senior participation in a series of U.S. Limited Partnerships ("USLP") formed by the Manager in which Affiliated Funds will be the common equity and the Trust (as well as other Affiliated Funds) will be the preferred equity. USLP will make Equity Investments into various limited partnerships with third-party developers for the purposes of acquiring and developing/improving real estate properties.

As noted above, the Manager may also arrange for third-parties or Affiliated Funds to participate in investments of the Trust. These arrangements with third-parties or Affiliated Funds allow the Manager to further diversify its

investments in Equity Investments and apportion the risks associated with the Equity Investments appropriately. Often the Trust makes Preferred Equity Investments in which the third-parties or other Affiliated Funds will participate on a pari passu or on a junior basis in relation to the Trust.

The Trust's Operating Facility

The Trust has a revolving credit facility with a syndicate of financial institutions, with a Canadian bank acting as administrative and collateral agent, providing for borrowings up to \$105,000,000 with an additional \$15,000,000 accordion feature that can increase the facility maximum amount to up to \$120,000,000. Effective January 1, 2022, the credit facility was amended and restated in order for the Sub-Trust to replace the Trust as the borrower under the credit facility. The credit facility was further amended and restated effective June 20, 2022. The credit facility has financial tests and other covenants with which the Sub-Trust must comply. The Sub-Trust shall (a) maintain an Interest Coverage Ratio equal to or more than 3.0 to 1.0 calculated at the end of each Fiscal Quarter for the trailing 12-month period then ended; (b) maintain at all times a Total Debt to Tangible Net Worth Ratio equal to or less than 0.5 to 1.0; (c) maintain at all times a minimum Tangible Net Worth of \$750,000,000; and (d) maintain at all times a minimum Mortgage Payout Coverage Ratio equal to or more than 2.0 to 1.0 calculated at the end of each Fiscal Quarter for the trailing 12-month period then ended. During the year, the Sub-Trust was in compliance with all such covenants.

The credit facility is collateralized by a general security agreement representing a fixed and floating charge on all current and future Mortgages receivables and all other accounts and assets of the Sub-Trust and an assignment of the Sub-Trust's beneficial interest in all Mortgages held. As at January 1, 2023, there was nil drawn down on the credit facility (2021 - nil).

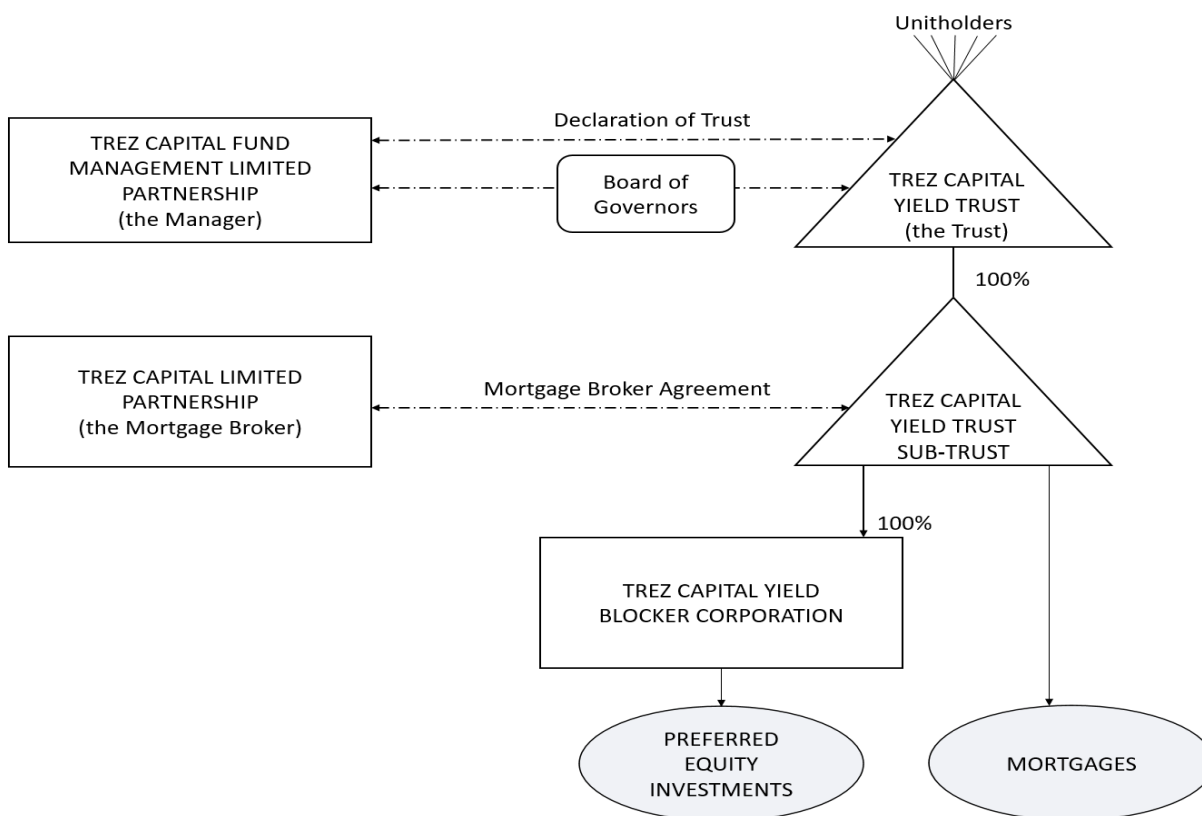
Management

The Trust has retained the services of the Mortgage Broker to provide advice to the Trust with respect to the acquisition of interests in Investments. The Manager is responsible for carrying out all the transactions of the Trust, providing management services for the Trust, and, as portfolio advisor, supervising the investment and Investment Portfolio of the Trust. Investments are reviewed by the Board of Governors of the Trust, through its Credit Committee, on a quarterly basis to ensure compliance with the Trust's investment objectives. Upon receipt of advice from the Mortgage Broker and subject to any required approvals of the Credit Committee, the Manager will, from time to time sell Investments and reinvest the proceeds or exchange such Investments for other Investments. See "Directors, Management, Promoters and Principal Holders – Trez Capital Limited Partnership (the Mortgage Broker)"; and "Directors, Management, Promoters and Principal Holders – The Independent Review Committee".

The Mortgage Broker is well known in the non-bank real estate lending industry in Canada. It identifies potential transactions principally through a network of existing business contacts, repeat borrowers and its reputation. The Mortgage Broker seeks out, reviews and presents to the Trust, investment opportunities which are consistent with the investment objectives and operating policies of the Trust and services such Investments on its behalf. Trez Capital Corporation, the predecessor to the Mortgage Broker, has successfully originated, underwritten and serviced Mortgage investments on behalf of, and syndicated Mortgage investments with, numerous investor clients and financial institutions for nearly 25 years. See "Directors, Management, Promoters and Principal Holders – Trez Capital Limited Partnership (the Mortgage Broker)".

Organizational Relationships

The investment structure of the Trust and the Investment Portfolio are illustrated below. This diagram is provided for illustration purposes only and is qualified by the information set forth elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum.



The Trust generally intends to hold investments in Mortgages, either directly or indirectly (such as through Special Purpose Entities), through the Sub-Trust.

Preferred Equity Investments will generally be held through Trez Capital Yield Blocker Corporation (the "**Blocker Corp**"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Sub-Trust. The Blocker Corp will generally invest in an intermediary entity (usually a limited partnership) that will set out the terms and conditions of the senior and junior portions of the Equity Investment being made and in turn such entity will make a direct investment in the limited partnership generally with a third-party developer that acquires and develops a property.

Investment Portfolio of the Trust as at December 31, 2022

The following are details of the Investment Portfolio of the Trust as at December 31, 2022, by type of Investment.

Type of Investment	Number of Investments	Outstanding Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Interest Rate	% of Total Investments
First Mortgage – Senior Position	1	8,183,543	0.0%	0.9%
First Mortgage – Non-Tranched ¹	37	302,860,582	11.0%	34.8%
First Mortgage – Junior Position ²	83	397,333,226	11.6%	45.7%
Second Mortgage – Non-Tranched ¹	13	95,376,631	11.8%	11.0%
Second Mortgage – Junior Position ²	5	56,952,355	13.6%	6.5%
Blanket Mortgage – Non-Tranched ¹	3	9,199,990	2.3%	1.1%
	142	869,906,328	11.3%	100.0%

¹ Non-Tranched positions refer to Mortgages that have **not** been tranched into a senior and junior position and all participants in the Mortgage are thereby pari-passu participants.

² Refers to either a "junior portion" or a "junior C portion".

The Trust has a total of \$454,285,581 or 52.2% in junior positions in its Mortgages.

The following are details of the Investment Portfolio of the Trust as at December 31, 2022, by nature of underlying property.

Nature of Underlying Property	Number of Investments	Outstanding Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Weighted Loan-to-Value Ratio	% of Total Investments
Residential	102	548,368,967	12.4%	77.4%	63.0%
Office	12	101,322,565	8.1%	75.3%	11.6%
Retail	7	84,336,613	4.8%	72.5%	9.7%
Industrial	11	58,952,034	12.9%	78.2%	6.8%
Mixed-Use	3	41,729,975	14.2%	49.2%	4.8%
Hotel	4	12,701,596	13.5%	72.1%	1.5%
Other	3	22,494,578	14.8%	70.3%	2.6%
Total	142	869,906,328	11.3%	75.1%	100.0%

The following are details of the Investment Portfolio of the Trust as at December 31, 2022, by location of underlying property.

Location of Underlying Property	Number of Investments	Outstanding Balance (\$)	Weighted Average Interest Rate	% of Total Investments
Alberta	24	225,740,076	8.8%	26.0%
British Columbia	32	181,674,400	12.2%	21.0%
Texas	26	168,457,868	9.9%	19.4%
Ontario	12	75,213,749	13.4%	8.6%
Florida	15	70,545,092	14.4%	8.1%
Arizona	13	51,711,838	15.5%	5.9%
Colorado	2	26,962,873	10.9%	3.1%
Nevada	1	16,012,495	9.5%	1.8%
Washington	6	14,751,557	14.1%	1.7%
Oregon	2	8,089,077	17.5%	0.9%
New York	1	6,999,847	10.3%	0.8%
Ohio	1	6,359,824	11.8%	0.7%
Georgia	1	5,200,914	15.6%	0.6%
Indiana	1	2,943,623	15.5%	0.3%
Nova Scotia	1	2,857,153	0.0%	0.3%
Utah	1	2,388,748	10.8%	0.3%
Michigan	1	1,752,313	15.3%	0.2%
Pennsylvania	1	1,471,051	11.6%	0.2%
California	1	773,830	14.0%	0.1%
Total	142	869,906,328	11.3 %	100.0%

As at December 31, 2022, the average of the terms to maturity of the mortgages, weighted by the principal amount of the mortgages is 12.4 months and percentage of mortgages that mature in one year represent 45.1% of the total principal amount of the mortgages.

The following are details of the Investments in the Investment Portfolio of the Trust with payments 90 days overdue and impaired value as at December 31, 2022.

Details of Investments	Number of Investments	Outstanding Balance (\$)	% of Total Investments
Investments with payments 90 days overdue ⁽¹⁾	10	111,817,180	12.9%
Investments with impaired value ⁽²⁾	2	14,627,379	1.7%
Investments not impaired or 90 days overdue, but with material accommodations ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	8	62,806,360	7.2%

⁽¹⁾ includes five defaulted loans totaling \$29,699,975, four foreclosed assets totaling \$62,674,746, as well as one defaulted loan on a foreclosed asset in the amount of \$19,442,458

⁽²⁾ investments in which an impairment to value has been recognized in accordance with IFRS. The gross value of the investments is \$14,627,379 on which a provision of \$4,591,543 has been recognized, resulting in a net value of \$10,035,836

⁽³⁾ material accommodations primarily relate to below market interest rates

⁽⁴⁾ one of the loans in the amount of \$2,697,164 was subsequently repaid in April 2023

The Trust makes certain investments in Mortgages through one or more corporations, trusts or persons to enable the Trust to enter into loan syndication arrangements with certain third-party investors. Mortgages made through Special Purpose Entities are accounted for by the Trust either as investments held at fair value or subsidiaries in accordance with IFRS. A reconciliation of the Investments in the Investment Portfolio to the disclosure in audited financial statements in accordance with IFRS is provided for clarity below.

Investment Portfolio Reconciliation to the Audited Financial Statements ("AFS"):

Investments in Mortgages per AFS (note 5 of the AFS)	\$713,496,294
Investments held at fair value through Special Purpose Entities per AFS	\$160,549,037
Other assets of Special Purpose Entities ¹	\$(4,139,003)

Investment Portfolio	\$869,906,328
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¹ The Special Purpose Entities invest in Mortgages with third-party syndication partners. At any given time, the Special Purpose Entity may hold working capital. An adjustment is made to remove the portion of working capital from the amount attributable to Mortgages.

In addition to the Investment Portfolio, the Trust holds one unsecured note receivable totaling \$124,490, one secured note totalling \$7,098,711 (notes receivable totalling together \$7,223,201) and an investment in a property held for sale totalling \$64,319,104 all relating to historic loan defaults. See "Loans in Default and Foreclosed Assets" for further information.

Portfolio Performance

The following table details the performance data of the Trust for the 10 most recently completed financial years.

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Series F Units (DRIP)¹	7.81%	7.23%	7.42%	7.35%	7.80%	6.75%	6.74%	6.17%	5.43%	6.16%
Series A Units (DRIP)¹	6.81%	6.19%	6.37%	6.30%	6.70%	5.71%	5.69%	5.12%	4.39%	5.11%

¹ All reported returns are net of fees

The performance data is calculated in accordance with the Trust's Valuation Policy. See "Calculation of Net Asset Value - Valuation Policy".

Recent Developments

Florida Operations

In December 2022, the Mortgage Broker's affiliates in the United States elected to discontinue operations with Brett Forman through the Trez Florida office. Trez Florida is now in the process of winding down its business. Trez Florida will continue to service its existing loan portfolio but will not pursue any new lending opportunities through its former office in Boyton Beach, Florida. Instead, the Mortgage Broker, through its affiliates in the United States, will establish a new office in Miami, Florida on May 1, 2023 to service the Florida and the southeastern United States origination platform. This office will be a branch of Trez Texas. As with other offices, the Miami, Florida office will only refer investment opportunities to the Trust for consideration when such investments fall within the objectives or investment policies of the Trust.

Board of Governors

On September 30, 2022, the term of office of Stewart Robertson, a former member of the Board of Governors of the Trust expired. On November 1, 2022, Christopher Voutsinas was appointed as a member of the Board of Governors to fill the vacancy.

Amendment to Declaration of Trust

On March 31, 2022, the Unitholders, approved, through a Special Resolution, the amendment to the Declaration of Trust of the Trust such that the Trust, at the discretion of the Manager, may invest in Preferred Equity Investments subject to the limitation that the Trust will not invest more than 10% of the Trust's net assets in Preferred Equity Investments. See "The Trust-Equity Syndication".

Transfer of Trust Assets to Trez Capital Yield Trust Sub-Trust

On January 1, 2022, the Trust transferred substantially all of its assets (including all of its Mortgages) to the Sub-Trust pursuant to a master asset transfer agreement dated December 31, 2021. The Sub-Trust is wholly owned by the Trust, governed by a declaration of trust that is substantially similar to the Declaration of Trust, and will be used by the Trust for operational purposes. The Trust will continue to own, indirectly, the assets transferred to the Sub-Trust. In connection with the transfer of assets, the Trust's revolving credit facility was amended and restated in order for the Sub-Trust to replace the Trust as the borrower under the credit facility. This transfer occurred with a wholly owned entity and has no substantive impact on investors. See "The Trust – The Trust's Business – The Trust's Operating Facility".

New Partners of Trez Capital Group Limited Partnership

Effective as of January 1, 2022, each of Dean Kirkham and John Maragliano subscribed for an indirect minority ownership interest in Trez Capital Group Limited Partnership, and became a partner of Trez Capital Group Limited Partnership.

Trez Group Reorganization

Trez Capital Group Limited Partnership, an affiliate of the Manager, completed an internal reorganization (the "**Trez Group Reorganization**") effective as of January 1, 2021 to facilitate the retirement of each of Alexander (Sandy) Manson, Robert Perkins and Ken Lai (the "**Retiring Partners**") from Trez Capital Group Limited Partnership. As a result of the Trez Group Reorganization, the minority ownership interests held by each of the Retiring Partners were acquired by Trez Capital Group Limited Partnership. Morley Greene and his family (indirectly) subscribed for additional units and increased their majority ownership interest in Trez Capital Group Limited Partnership, and John D. Hutchinson (indirectly) acquired a minority ownership interest in Trez Capital Group Limited Partnership.

In connection with the Trez Capital Reorganization, Alexander (Sandy) Manson retired as the Chief Financial Officer and Director of the general partner of the Manager, Robert Perkins retired as Director of the general partner of the Manager and Ken Lai retired as Vice-President, Loan Administration and Director of the general partner of the Manager, in each case as of November 8, 2021, after providing transitional services to the general partner of the Manager and certain of its affiliates to facilitate the orderly transfer of responsibilities. Robert Perkins continues to provide transitional services as Managing Director of the general partner of the Mortgage Broker.

As part of such transition, Dean Kirkham was appointed as a Director and Chief Operating Officer of the general partner of the Manager on January 1, 2021, John Maragliano was appointed as the Chief Financial Officer and a Director and Christian Skogen was appointed as the Chief Risk Officer of the general partner of the Manager on May 21, 2021. Effective January 31, 2022, Dean Kirkham was promoted to the position of President of the general partner of the Manager.

Washington Office

On September 9, 2021, the Mortgage Broker established an office in Seattle, Washington to service the Pacific Northwest origination platform. This office is a branch of Trez Texas and the Mortgage Broker's activities in connection with the Trust in the Pacific Northwest region are thereby conducted through Trez Texas. The Pacific Northwest office will source loans primarily in Washington and Oregon, and other areas as it finds suitable opportunities, for referral to, and approval by, the Mortgage Broker and will receive originating fees, commitment fees and renewal fees from borrowers. The Pacific Northwest office will only refer investment opportunities to the Trust for consideration where such investments fall within the objectives or investment policies of the Trust.

Bridge Lending Program

On October 6, 2021, the Mortgage Broker began making bridge loans (i.e. lease-up and value-add) throughout the U.S. through a new limited partnership, Trez New York, based in New York. The focus of Trez New York is to source bridge loan opportunities across the U.S. to provide the Mortgage Broker with additional opportunities in the bridge lending space. Trez New York will source bridge loans in the U.S. for referral to, and approval by, the Mortgage Broker and will receive originating fees, commitment fees and renewal fees from borrowers. Trez New York will only refer investment opportunities to the Trust for consideration where such investments fall within the objectives or investment policies of the Trust.

California Licenses

An affiliate of the Mortgage Broker received the registration and licenses required to conduct business in California. The Manager expects to increase its allocation of funds to and the number of loans it makes in California.

Loans in Default and Foreclosed Assets

As at December 31, 2022, the Trust had five Mortgages in default totalling \$29,699,975 (2021 – four totalling \$48,999,894). One of the defaulted loans totalling \$2,697,164 was subsequently repaid in January 2023.

In addition, the Trust had the following foreclosed assets:

- Two foreclosed assets related to legacy defaulted loans on industrial land in Alberta (\$8,183,543) and residential land in British Columbia (\$6,443,836) together totaling \$14,627,379 (2021 - \$14,464,024). A total provision of \$4,300,000 has been recognized on the foreclosed industrial land loan, of which \$2,000,000 was recognized in 2022 (2021 – \$2,300,000). A total provision of \$291,543 has been recognized on the foreclosed residential land loan, of which \$291,543 was recognized in 2022 (2021 – nil). After the provisions for losses, the net carrying value of these two investments totals \$10,035,836.
- During 2017, a company affiliated with the Trust foreclosed on the property that was in default in the previous year. The foreclosure occurred due to the borrower's missed mandatory principal payment and the borrower's failure to cure that default. The foreclosed upon property consisted of 66 completed lots. The Trust currently holds an unsecured note from the affiliated company in the amount \$124,490 (2021 - \$315,947).
- During 2020, a subsidiary of the Trust foreclosed on the property that was in default in the previous year. The foreclosure occurred due to the borrower's missed mandatory principal payment and their failure to cure that default. The property is an office building in Edmonton, Canada. The Trust currently consolidates the property as held for sale for \$64,319,104 (2021 - \$64,319,104). The property has a \$35,980,875 (2021 - \$35,980,875) first mortgage that is in good standing which is syndicated with a third-party. The third-party

has a \$17,990,438 (2021 - \$17,990,438) investment in the first mortgage alongside the Trust's investment of \$17,990,438 (2021 - \$17,990,438). The Trust also holds a senior position in a defaulted second mortgage on the property in the amount of \$19,442,458 (2021 - \$18,443,998).

- During 2022, an entity affiliated with the Manager assumed ownership on the property that was in default during the year. The foreclosure occurred due to the borrower's missed interest payment and the borrower's failure to cure that default. The foreclosed upon property consisted of an income producing retail shopping center with 22 tenants. The Trust has an investment in the foreclosed asset in the amount of \$47,922,877.

Furthermore, during 2021, an entity related to the Manager foreclosed on a property in Venice Beach, California. As part of the foreclosure process, the entity related to the Manager assumed the mortgage provided by the Trust. At December 31, 2022, an unsecured receivable totaling \$7,098,710 (2021 – \$10,948,221) remains outstanding and is included within other assets on the statement of financial position relating to this Mortgage. Interest payments are being made and no loss to the Trust is expected.

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Business Objective

The business objective of the Trust is to preserve invested capital and generate a steady stream of income to investors by investing in a portfolio of Mortgages secured by Real Property and, to a lesser degree, Preferred Equity Investments selected by the Mortgage Broker and situated in Canada and the United States. The Trust may also buy or sell such Investments.

Short Term Objectives

The primary objectives of the Trust for the ensuing 12 months are to (i) continue to acquire capital through the Offering; and (ii) invest the proceeds of the Offering in the Investment Portfolio.

Actions to be taken	Target completion date or, if not known, number of months to complete	Cost to complete
Acquire capital through the Offering and invest into the Investment Portfolio	12 Months	\$Nil

Insufficient Funds

Funds available as a result of the Offering either may not be sufficient to accomplish all of the Trust's proposed objectives and there is no assurance that alternative financing will be available.

Investment Strategies

The Trust's strategy is to make prudent investments in Mortgages and Preferred Equity Investments selected by the Mortgage Broker and focused on short term financing to qualified real estate investors and developers. The Mortgage Broker will use its well-established lending strategies and competitive advantages, namely (i) flexible structure terms, (ii) speed and certainty of execution, and (iii) its ability to generate deal flow. The Trust is a source of funding for the Mortgage Broker's lending business.

Investment Restrictions

Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, the following are the investment restrictions applied by the Trust in selecting Investments:

- (a) The Trust will not invest in any Mortgage where the Manager or an Affiliate of the Manager holds a prior charge or other security interest on the underlying Real Property which forms the security of such Mortgage.
- (b) The Trust will not invest in Real Property, and will be subject to the investment requirements that must be met for certain trusts, as set out below under paragraph (d). However, the Trust may hold Real Property acquired as a result of foreclosure where such foreclosure was necessary to protect the Mortgage investment of the Trust as a result of a default by the mortgagor. The Trust will use its reasonable best efforts to dispose of such Real Property acquired on foreclosure.
- (c) The Trust will not make loans to, nor invest in securities issued by the Manager or its Affiliates nor make loans to the directors or officers of the Manager.
- (d) The Trust will not invest in or hold any asset which in any way does not qualify as a "qualified investment" for a trust governed by a Deferred Plan, unless the Trust qualifies as a "mutual fund trust" under the Tax Act.
- (e) The Trust will not invest in any asset, or conduct its affairs in a way, that would disqualify the Units as a "qualified investment" for a trust governed by a Deferred Plan.
- (f) The Trust will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in Preferred Equity Investments.

The Trust may, at the discretion of the Manager, make investments in Mortgages through one or more corporations, trusts or persons, the shares or interests of which may be directly or indirectly owned or controlled by or for the benefit of the Trust and which corporation, trust or person shall hold equity, limited partnership or other interests in the entity that holds legal or beneficial title to such Mortgages.

INDUSTRY AND SECTOR OVERVIEW

Canadian Economy and Canadian Real Estate

The Canadian economy grew by 3% in real terms in 2022, posting the second strongest recovery among the G7 nations in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Canada's population increased by more than a million last year for the first time in history, reaching 39.6 million by the end of 2022. This strong population growth, resilient household finances (as of Q4 2022 the household saving rate stood at 6.0%, higher than the 2.8% observed in Q4 2019 before the pandemic), the government's COVID-19 Economic Response Plan and Immigration Levels Plan, and strong corporate profits (up by 5.6% compared to 2021) were the underlying factors for economic recovery in 2022. However, GDP growth has been decelerating and the economy ended Q4 2022 on a flat footing. (Sources: Statistics Canada, Government of Canada – Budget 2023).

During 2022, there were 830,000 jobs created and the unemployment level fell to 5% by year-end, a figure close to the record low of 4.9%. Tight labor markets as well as supply chain disruptions led to a multi-decade high inflation in Canada, reaching 8.1% in June 2022. In an attempt to moderate these inflationary pressures, the Bank of Canada has been raising interest rates quickly, similar to other central banks globally, with its policy interest rate ending the year at 4.25%, 400 basis points higher than the January 26th rate of just 0.25%. Inflation moderated to 6.3% by the end of the year, which is still meaningfully higher than Bank of Canada's target of 2%. (Sources: Statistics Canada, Bank of Canada, OECD).

With rising interest rates, homeownership costs inflated in 2022 to account for 62.8% of median household income in October 2022, up from 53.1% in January 2022. Overall home resales declined by 25% in 2022 from the peaks of 2021

and 2022, but sales have been stable since the summer in most markets, which may suggest that the market is nearing a cyclical bottom. Benchmark prices as measured by the national MLS HPI index declined by 13% from the February 2022 peak. Despite the cooldown, affordability remains an issue. The growing demand for multifamily rental properties led to the overall vacancy rate falling to a 20-year low of 2.0% in 2022, with Toronto standing at 0.6% and Vancouver at 0.7% at year-end. Given the expected population growth and limited supply of residential real estate, this fundamental supply/demand imbalance is expected to persist for the foreseeable future. (Source: RBC, CREA, CBRE, Lee and Associates).

Commercial segments are likely to maintain their momentum in 2023. The industrial segment was particularly strong in 2022, with an average vacancy rate across the six largest markets in Canada of 1.9% at year-end. Although an economic slowdown in 2023 and supply competition may decelerate growth in industrial rents, they are still expected to grow in excess of inflation. Geographical limitations and land-use constraints will continue to contribute to the shortage of available industrial land, particularly in the key markets of Vancouver and Greater Toronto. Despite the rise of e-commerce during Covid, retail foot traffic has returned to pre-pandemic levels, and the retail vacancy rate stood at 2% at the end of 2022, the lowest since 2014. However, as inflation and increased budget constraints start to affect purchasing behavior, retailers' growth opportunities may be impacted. In the office segment, the vacancy rate at the end of 2022 was 8.7%, with demand being positive over all four quarters of the year. However, the divergence in demand between high and low-quality offices is expected to further widen in 2023. Conversion of less attractive office product into residential property is being discussed increasingly given the opposing supply/demand imbalances within the two asset classes, but feasibility remains challenging. From a longer-term perspective, employment growth is the single most important predictor of office space demand and Canada is expected to lead on this front among the G7 countries. (Source: CBRE, Lee and Associates, TD, OECD).

U.S. Economy and U.S. Real Estate

The U.S. economy recovered strongly from the pandemic in 2022 with real GDP growing by 2.1% on an annual basis by the end of the year. The growth however was not balanced, changing from a negative 1.6% on annualized basis in Q1 2022 to a high of 3.2% in Q3 2022 and then decelerating to 2.6% in Q4 2022. As the economy recovered – supported by strong fiscal and monetary stimulus of the previous two years – inflation pressures started building, with the all-items CPI reaching a peak of 9.1% in June of 2022. Facing a tight labour market, strong wage growth, and the risk of inflation expectations becoming deeply entrenched, the Federal Reserve ("**Fed**") raised interest rates at an unprecedented pace, and a 425 basis point increase in the federal funds rate during 2022 marked the fastest tightening in the history. While the Fed made progress in its fight against inflation – the CPI declined to 6.5% in December 2022 – it is still significantly higher than the long-term target of 2%, implying tightening is likely to continue into at least the first quarter of 2023, albeit at a slower pace. The full impact of 2022's rate increases remains to be seen, but GDP growth is expected to decelerate further with most baseline expectations ranging between 1% and 2% in real terms by the end of 2023. Should the tightening appear to be too aggressive, a mild recession in the second half of 2023 is also possible. (Sources: BEA, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Goldman Sachs, CBRE, TD).

One of the biggest implications of the pandemic on real estate markets was the change in convention from full-time office work to the current hybrid working environment. Despite the initial return-to-office trend leading to office occupancy in top-10 U.S. cities reaching 50% in January 2023, remote work has persisted for many companies. The vacancy rate at the end of 2022 in the U.S. stood at 12.7% while net absorption totaled negative 18.6 million square feet for the year. Industrial assets on the other hand were among the strongest performers in 2022, posting a surge in fourth-quarter absorption along with 10.6% annual rent growth. The asset class is expected to perform well going into 2023 given low supply of logistics space and continued healthy demand. The retail sector also continued its rebound in 2022 after the pandemic with overall vacancy having declined to 4.2% – the lowest level in 15 years. Although U.S. consumer spending started to moderate in the second half of the year with the Fed raising interest rates, the 2022 average sales price per square feet of retail real estate was almost 10% higher than in 2020 and 19% higher than its five-year average. The hotel segment has also seen a strong recovery in 2022 with overall demand up by 11% at year-end and U.S. hotel revenues up by 44% compared to 2021. This performance, however, has been driven primarily by leisure travel, while business travel is yet to fully recover. (Sources: CBRE, Forbes, Lee and Associates, Cushman & Wakefield).

With the Fed raising interest rates, U.S. mortgage rates also rose quickly in 2022: the 30-year average fixed-rate reached and briefly exceeded 7% in November, compared to less than 3% in August a year before. Although the

average rate has declined to 6.4% by the year end, such rates represent a level last seen during 2007-2008. As a result of rising rates, new home sales declined by 17% in 2022 and existing home sale closings went down by 18%. While single-family starts declined by 11% in 2022, multifamily starts saw a 16% increase from a year ago, indicating a greater expected delivery of new apartments in 2023 and 2024. Rental markets experienced strong inflation in 2022 (7.9% in January 2023 compared to January 2022), which continued even as other measures of inflation started to moderate in June. After such strong demand, and given the forecasted decline in GDP growth, 2023 rents are expected to remain flat or slightly decline from their previous peaks. Multifamily construction is expected to increase over the long-term, driven by a fundamental housing shortage in the U.S., but a normalization in 2023 is possible. (Sources: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, John Burns Real Estate Consulting, Colliers, Lee and Associates).

Lending Industry in Canada and the U.S.

In both Canada and the U.S., traditional financial institutions, pension funds, insurance companies, and other institutional lenders have reduced their available credit for commercial Mortgages for a variety of reasons, including increasingly strict impositions by Canadian and U.S. regulatory agencies on lending practices. Additionally, especially in the U.S., the conservatism in underwriting criteria at the banks has resulted in constraints on a loan-to-cost or loan-to-value basis which has created a void in financing to real estate developers and investors that are deemed to be qualified by the Manager. Traditional Canadian and U.S. financial institutions have particularly underserved borrowers who require funding in the transition phase of the investment process, including construction, development and lease-up financing, due to the short term in nature of the Mortgages, the limited size of the loans, and the perceived higher risk profile of such loans. The Trust benefits from this transition phase where investors need interim funding to add value to a property prior to obtaining long-term financing. With a limited supply of financing available in the transitional phase of real estate investments, borrowers are often willing to pay higher interest rates over the corresponding Government of Canada bonds in Canada and the corresponding U.S. Government 3-year bond yields in the U.S. Once the transitional phase of the underlying property is complete, the properties can be refinanced with longer-term, lower interest Mortgage loans from traditional Canadian and U.S. financial institutions.

Overall, the Mortgage Broker believes that the above factors have created an opportunity for non-financial institution lenders to charge premium interest rates for high quality Mortgage loans and Preferred Equity Investments, which, prior to the credit crisis, were available at relatively low conventional rates from a variety of financial institutions, both domestically and globally. The Manager believes that this reduction of available Mortgage and Preferred Equity Investment capital has contributed to the increased number of attractive investment opportunities available to the Trust. The Manager believes that other non-financial institution lenders will be its primary competition for similar term financings to real estate developers and investors.

Overview of the Real Estate Sectors in Which the Trust May Invest

The investment real estate market is comprised of residential (single family homes, apartments, duplexes, townhomes, condominiums, residential lots, retirement residences and student residences), self-storage, office, retail, hotel and industrial real estate, as well as development land. Real estate investors or developers typically are either large institutional investors, such as pension funds, and public companies, or smaller entrepreneurial investors, such as privately managed and commingled investment funds and individuals. Most investors and developers in the real estate industry require (or benefit from) some form of financing to acquire, stabilize, improve, develop or re-position real property or a portfolio of real property. The Trust will focus on providing financing for single family lot development, multi-residential real estate, and select commercial real estate such as limited-service hotel and industrial.

Residential

Residential real estate primarily consists of single family homes, apartments, duplexes, townhomes, condominiums, residential lots, retirement residences and student residences. The Mortgage Broker's focus is on the multi-residential for-rent and for-sale housing market wherein multiple housing units are contained within a single building or complex as is characteristic of apartment buildings, duplexes, townhome residences and condominium towers. The Mortgage Broker does not generally provide financing on single family homes. In particular, the Mortgage Broker concentrates primarily on major metropolitan centers and the affordable housing segment, with projects targeted at first-time or move-up home buyers, for which the greatest levels of disequilibrium in supply versus demand exists. The demand in

residential real estate is driven by various community characteristics including security, access to public transportation, education, and well-maintained infrastructure.

The rental apartment asset class is considered to have consistently high demand and a relatively low level of risk despite the considerable tenant turnover. The impact of turnover to the investor's profitability is often low as the turnover is spread across a large tenant base. In rental, residential leases rates can change annually, as compared to alternative sectors that generally lock in rental rates for longer-term leases (5 to 10 years). Residential properties also require less capital expenditure in order to continue ongoing operations and generate income.

In addition to lending against residential rental properties, the Trust may also participate in residential for-sale product loans such as for strata duplexes, townhome and condominium projects. For construction loans, the focus is on loans where the developer has secured substantial pre-sale deposits in advance of construction. The Mortgage Broker's preference is for wood-frame, lower storey affordably priced development projects whereby there is lower execution risk and less speculative investors. The Mortgage Broker primarily pursues residential for-sale loans in major metropolitan centers with developed markets.

Development Land

Mortgages or Preferred Equity Investments on undeveloped land often relate to land servicing and normally are used to finance the acquisition of the land and the installation and construction thereon of roads, drainage and sewage systems, utilities, recreational facilities and similar improvements. Land servicing loan advances are made pursuant to a stipulated schedule after an inspection and review of the project's progress by the lender or its agent and the furnishing of reports by professional engineers, architects or quantity surveyors. In some instances, land servicing loans may be made to finance the acquisition of more land than will be improved immediately, or land on which development is contemplated at a later date. Developers seeking financing for small housing projects in developed areas have fewer financing options as the small scale of these types of projects are of limited appeal to the larger financial institutions. Land servicing loans are generally for terms of 12 months to 36 months. The Mortgage Broker will generally not consider loans against development land where zoning has not been completed.

Industrial

Industrial real estate consists primarily of buildings for warehousing and distribution, manufacturing and assembly, research and development, showrooms, and other general uses which may include back office operations, post-production film studios, call centres and low cost office alternatives. Industrial properties are, for the most part, one-storey buildings located near major metropolitan regions and thoroughfares, ranging in size from 5,000 square feet of gross leasable area to over 500,000 square feet of gross leasable area. Industrial buildings tend to be more homogeneous than other commercial real estate asset classes and can accommodate a relatively diverse tenant base. Due to the significant scale and diversity of the tenant base, the industrial real estate sector generally tracks the overall performance of the economy. The industrial real estate market tends to operate near its demand/supply equilibrium, which leads to stable availability rates, facilitated by a shorter development cycle (9 to 12 months). Developments are typically build-to-suit projects, with limited speculative development, which further facilitates demand/supply equilibrium. Industrial properties can be either single-tenant or multi-tenant, and industrial investments often require smaller average investments, are less management intensive and have lower operating costs than residential or retail properties. Industrial buildings tend to have long-term leases, and tenant rollover is not a significant risk as the cost of relocating is too high. Specific factors to take into account with regards to industrial properties include functionality, location relative to major transportation routes, and the degree of specialization. When evaluating a Mortgage or Preferred Equity Investment on an industrial property, a thorough assessment of the tenant's creditworthiness is important, as securing a replacement tenant can take significant time.

Office

The Mortgage Broker will look for new investment opportunities, if any, in office real estate on a very selective basis. Office buildings generally have multiple tenants, are typically located in downtown cores, sprawling suburban office parks, or near an airport. Office leases are generally mid-to-long-term, providing stable cash flows to service Mortgages. However, returns from office properties can be more variable than residential and industrial properties as the market is more sensitive to economic performance. Similar to industrial properties, thorough due diligence on the

tenants' creditworthiness is a critical factor with regards to lending against the asset. The Mortgage Broker has strong relationships with owners and operators of office properties across the country that are often instrumental in assisting the Mortgage Broker with third-party due diligence and/or market intelligence.

Hotel

Hotel buildings offer a place to stay for guests at a variable daily room rate and are generally located in primary or secondary urban zones often with close proximity to employment centers, conventions, entertainment venues and sporting events. Hotels can be either full-service, select service or limited-service, offering guests a variety of services and amenities depending on their budgets and needs.

The Mortgage Broker classifies hotels into three principal types:

1. **Full-Service Hotels** – Offer guests a full-suite of services and amenities to ensure total fulfilment of guests' needs including features such as swimming pools, fitness centres, conference rooms, laundry services, room service, in-house restaurants and so on. These hotels are often considered luxury with higher average daily room rates.
2. **Limited-Service Hotels** – Offer guests the minimum services and are meant to accommodate the budget conscious traveller. These hotels have the lowest operating costs as they do not have high fixed overhead as they require a limited staff to provide the basic requirements to guests.
3. **Select Service Hotels** - Offer guests services in between that of full-service hotels and limited-service hotels. Select service hotels provide the features of limited-service hotels along with select amenities, facilities, and services of full-service hotels, usually on a more limited and budgeted scale.

The Mortgage Broker's focus is on limited-service and select service hotels from nationally recognized flag carriers in major U.S. markets that exhibit high growth and balanced supply/demand metrics. The Mortgage Broker's preference is for these hotels as the limited-service and select service sector is less volatile than the full-service sector and functions at higher gross operating profit margins primarily due to the lower labour costs associated with operating with less service options.

Retail

The demand for retail real estate is driven by location, visibility, population density and traffic. Returns from retail investments tend to be stable as retail leases are generally longer term as compared to office tenants. Investment risk can also be mitigated due to the diversity of retailers in a given property. The large anchors in a shopping centre may pay lower rental rates, but will increase traffic for smaller retailers that pay higher rates.

Retail buildings are leased to businesses that sell products and services directly to consumers for their personal consumption. The Mortgage Broker classifies shopping centres into six principal types:

- (a) **Power Centres** – Specific purpose-built retail centres that are typically open-air and are comprised of three or more large-format retailers that are mostly freestanding.
- (b) **Retail Malls** – An all-purpose centre that is typically fully enclosed and includes retailers usually selling fashion apparel, accessories and other discretionary goods but also provides services in full depth and variety. Its main attraction is generally a combination of anchors.
- (c) **Factory Outlet Centres** – Consists of separate manufacturers and retailers' outlet stores selling goods at discount prices. Could be either open-air or enclosed / covered.
- (d) **Neighbourhood Centres** – A general-purpose centre that could be either open-air or enclosed / covered and provides convenience shopping for the daily needs of consumers in the immediate neighbourhood, and is typically anchored by a supermarket or drugstore.

- (e) **Convenience Centres** – A limited-purpose centre that could be either open-air or enclosed / covered that provides a narrow mix of goods and personal services to a very limited trade area, including walk-in traffic. A typical anchor would be a convenience store.
- (f) **Freestanding Stores** – Single store or multi-stores that are stand-alone, self-contained, not physically connected to other stores in the vicinity.

The Mortgage Broker may provide financing to proven owners and operators of retail centres where a repositioning of the centre is planned, as the Mortgage Broker believes that it has a competitive advantage in instances such as this, as financial institutions typically do not evaluate these opportunities. For example, a retail property owner may require financing in the event of a tenant departure, whereby a significant retrofit of existing space is required over a period of months in order to prepare for a new tenant to enter the space – in these instances, the Mortgage Broker will evaluate a loan against the property which proceeds are used to retrofit the space over the vacancy period, with the intention of getting refinanced with traditional bank debt once the new tenant is in place and is paying regular rental payments. Other examples of repositioning may include financing tenant improvements such as flooring, electrical improvements, and parking lots repairs.

Self-Storage

Self-storage relates to facilities offering rental units on a month-to-month basis where the tenant stores their belongings. Facilities can vary in size, quality, security and extent of services. A typical storage facility may consist of five to seven one or two-storey buildings with a varied unit mix, large roll-up doors and direct drive-up access to outside units. Location is key with visibility, ease of access, and proximity to customers being important drivers of demand.

The Manager believes the fundamentals for self-storage are particularly strong in the U.S. As the preference of renting over home ownership continues with Millennials and Baby Boomers downsize from their single-family homes into multi-family residential units in the city, the need to store belongings is growing. Multi-family residential units offer less space than single-houses and little room for storage creating demand for self-storage units. Additionally, businesses have started to view self-storage as a cost-effective solution to address space constraints.

Self-storage also has additional benefits as an attractive investment. It allows for ease of rent increases due to the month-to-month rental terms enabling quick responses to market conditions. Given the wide tenant base, vacancy risks compare favourably to other asset classes. Self-storage assets are also less labour or maintenance intensive than most other asset classes, resulting in lower operating costs and reduced capital improvement requirements. These factors allow for attractive risk-adjusted returns on this asset class.

Self-storage is also a good asset class within volatile markets. When the economy is expanding, enhanced purchasing power will result in increased acquisition of goods requiring storage. When the economy is recessionary, downsizing of housing to save on shelter expenses will increase demand for storing excess belongings. Accordingly, the Manager views this asset class as a good investment in any cycle.

Types of Mortgages

The Trust will focus on short term Mortgages to real estate investors and developers that are deemed to be qualified by the Manager. Mortgages may be first ranking, a junior position in a first ranking Mortgage, subsequent ranking or a blanket Mortgage. Short term loans typically bear higher rates of interest than conventional financing. A sale of the property or a debt refinancing will often provide sufficient proceeds to repay the Mortgage.

Mortgages will primarily finance Real Property development and construction. Development Mortgages are typically loans secured against development lands prior to development or with existing buildings that are slated for redevelopment in the short term. In either case, the majority of the value of the asset is in the underlying land. Development Mortgages are frequently used to assist in funding site acquisitions, predevelopment costs, and costs associated with servicing sites with infrastructure. Construction loans are used to finance the construction of Real Property. Often, construction loans require special monitoring and guidelines to ensure that the project is completed

and that repayment will take place. In addition, development and construction loans often accrue interest until the maturity of the loan at which point both the accrued interest and principal become due.

The Trust will also provide bridge loans which are short term loans typically borrowed to bridge a short period of time, generally ranging between 6 months and 3 years. Bridge loans are often used for the lease-up and stabilization of a property, capital repairs to a property, redevelopment of a property, or the purchase of another investment.

Types of Preferred Equity Investments

The Manager anticipates that a Preferred Equity Investment made to carry out real estate acquisition or development in the United States will typically be conducted through a multi-tiered structure. The Trust will generally invest, directly or indirectly, in an intermediary U.S. limited partnership that will set out the terms and conditions of the senior and junior portions of the Equity Investment being made and in turn such entity will make a direct Equity Investment in the limited partnership with a third-party developer that acquires and develops the property. In some instances, the Trust may make, directly or indirectly, a Preferred Equity Investment in the limited partnership with the third-party developer that acquires and develops the property.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Monthly Distributions

The Trust will make a distribution to each Unitholder of record of each calendar month end. For each month end (other than the month ending December 31), the Manager will distribute an amount it deems appropriate. Such monthly distributions will be paid in arrears by the 10th day following the month to which the distribution relates.

The distribution to be made in respect of the December 31 year end (the "**Final Year End Distribution**") will equal 100% of the Trust's Taxable Income for the applicable Series, less non-capital losses incurred in the year or prior years and carried forward, if any, less any reserves that the Manager deems appropriate and any previous distributions made in that year.

The Final Year End Distribution will be made in two payments. The first payment for the Final Year End Distribution will be made by the 10th day following the year end in an amount determined in the same manner as the month end distributions. The second payment, if any, for the Final Year End Distribution will be paid in arrears not later than March 15 following the year end in an amount equal to any amount payable in excess of the distributions previously paid. Pursuant to the terms of the Declaration of Trust, the Manager has consistently determined that Unitholders of record on December 31 of each year shall be entitled to the Final Year End Distribution.

Subject to a Unitholder's election to receive distributions in cash, distributions by the Trust will be paid in Units. If the Trust has Taxable Income in excess of accounting income the Trust may make distributions of such Taxable Income in Units. Such a distribution would be followed by a consolidation of the Units to maintain the Net Asset Value per Unit at \$10.00. Payment of income by the distribution of Units can result in Unitholders having a tax liability without a corresponding distribution of cash to pay that tax liability.

A Unitholder holding a Unit will only be entitled to a proportionate share based on the proportion that the number of days between the date of the first issuance of such Unit and the last day of the calendar month bears to the total number of days in such calendar month. Subscribers of Units who do not hold such Units throughout a month will receive reduced distributions in respect of such month based on the number of the days in the month that the Units were held. In respect to second payment of the Final Year End Distribution, a Unitholder will only be entitled to a proportionate share based on the portion that the number of days between the date of first issuance of such Unit and the last day of the calendar year bears to the total number of days in such calendar year. Subscribers of Units who do not hold such Units through a year will receive reduced distributions in respect of the second payment of the Final Year End Distribution based on the number of the days in the year that the Units were held.

Unitholders who redeem their Units prior to a month end or year-end will not participate in distributions for that calendar month or the Final Year End Distribution, as the case may be. For clarity, a Unitholder whose

Redemption is paid out on the last day of any month will not be eligible for that monthly distribution, including the Final Year End Distribution in the case of a Redemption paid out on December 31.

The Trust intends to distribute all of the Taxable Income of the Trust to Unitholders, so that the Trust will not be liable to pay income tax pursuant to the Tax Act during any year. Distributions to Unitholders in excess of the Taxable Income of the Trust, will generally result in a reduction in the adjusted cost base of the Units to the Unitholder. See "Income Tax Considerations".

On each monthly distribution, 0.0833% (1.00% annually) of such distribution is deducted from the distribution otherwise payable to Series A Unitholders, in order to provide the funds available to pay the Trailer Fee. If at any Distribution Payment Date there are insufficient funds to pay the Trailer Fee from the distribution otherwise payable to Series A Unitholders, the Manager will redeem a sufficient number of Units from each Series A Unitholder to pay the Trailer Fee payable by such Series A Unitholder.

The Manager will be paid the Management Fee at the same time that distributions are made to Unitholders on a monthly basis. The Incentive Fee will be paid at the same time as the final year end payment to Unitholders. See "Directors, Management, Promoters and Principal Holders – Manager's Fees".

To the extent distributions are calculated in respect of a period and payable at the end of such period, if for any reason, including the termination of the Trust, such period is not completed or such amounts are no longer payable, then the distribution will be pro-rated to the end of the shortened period and be payable at the end of such shortened period.

If, on a Distribution Payment Date, the Trust does not have cash in an amount sufficient to pay the cash distribution to be made on such Distribution Payment Date, the Manager may, in its discretion, borrow sufficient funds on such terms as it deems appropriate to make such cash distributions. In the event that the Manager is unable to, or determines that it is not in the best interests of the Trust and the Unitholders to borrow funds in order to make a distribution wholly in cash, the distribution payable to the Unitholders on such Distribution Payment Date may, at the option of the Manager and subject to the provision of an officers' certificate and to the approval of the Trustee, include a distribution of additional Units (at \$10.00 per Unit) having a value equal to the cash shortfall. If the Manager determines that the value of a Unit is materially different than \$10.00, in which case each additional Unit shall be issued at such different value. The distribution of Units shall be subject to the requirements of the applicable Securities Authorities and if not permitted, distributions will be made in cash. The Manager may, in exceptional circumstances, consolidate the number of outstanding Units after a distribution of additional Units, so that each Unitholder holds the same number of Units held before the distribution of additional Units.

The Trust has adopted a distribution reinvestment plan (the "**DRIP**"), pursuant to which Unitholders are entitled to have all distributions of the Trust automatically reinvested in additional Units. A Unitholder will thereby, by default, receive distributions in Units. In order to receive distributions in cash, the Unitholder must elect to receive distributions in cash at the time of purchase or notify the Manager in writing at least five (5) business days in advance of distribution's record date. No brokerage commission will be payable in connection with the purchase of Units under the DRIP and all administrative costs will be borne by the Trust. Unitholders resident outside of Canada will not be entitled to participate in the DRIP. Upon ceasing to be a resident of Canada, a Unitholder must terminate his or her participation in the DRIP.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Taxable Income of the Trust was \$67,171,896 (2021 - \$54,259,974) and the accounting income of the Trust attributable to holders of redeemable Units, before distributions was \$63,726,246 (2021 - \$67,906,450). In accordance with the Declaration of Trust, the Trust distributed an amount equal to Taxable Income. The difference of \$3,445,650 (2021 - \$11,124,526) between accounting income and Taxable Income is considered a notional distribution for tax purposes (2021 – return of capital for tax purposes). The difference primarily reflects timing differences arising from Equity Investments, interest recognized in accounting income relating to property under development held for sale and Stage 1 IFRS 9 provisions.

Distribution on Termination of the Trust

On the termination of the Trust, the assets of the Trust will be liquidated and the proceeds distributed in the following order:

- (a) firstly, to pay the liabilities of the Trust (including unpaid fees and expenses of the Manager) and to establish reserves for the contingent liabilities of the Trust; and
- (b) secondly, to redeem the Units on a pro rata basis from the Unitholders.

MATERIAL AGREEMENTS

The following is a list of agreements, which are material to this Offering and to the Trust, all of which are in effect:

- (a) the Declaration of Trust made as of March 20, 2013, as amended and restated effective March 8, 2016, as further amended at a special meeting of Unitholders held on August 14, 2018, creating the Trust under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. For details, see the heading "The Declaration of Trust and Description of Units";
- (b) the Mortgage Broker Agreement made as of March 20, 2013, between the Mortgage Broker and the Trust and amended and restated as of January 1, 2022, in order to add the Sub-Trust as a party to the agreement, with respect to the provision of services by the Mortgage Broker to the Trust. For details, see the heading "Organization and Management Details of the Trust – The Mortgage Broker – The Mortgage Broker Agreement"; and
- (c) the Custodial Agreement made as of March 21, 2013, among the Trust, the Manager and Computershare Trust Company of Canada, and the acknowledgment thereto made as of December 2, 2021, in order to add the Sub-Trust as a party to the agreement. For details, see the heading "Directors, Management, Promoters and Principal Holders – Custodian and Registrar".

Copies of all agreements referred to above may be inspected during normal business hours at the principal office of the Manager, 1700 – 745 Thurlow Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 0C5.

SUMMARY OF DECLARATION OF TRUST

The following is only a summary of certain of the provisions of the Declaration of Trust. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the provisions of the Declaration of Trust, a copy of which may be inspected during normal business hours at the principal office of the Manager.

Meetings of Unitholders and Resolutions

The Trustee may, at any time, convene a meeting of the Unitholders and will be required to convene a meeting on receipt of a request in writing of the Manager or of Unitholders holding, in aggregate, 50% or more of the Units outstanding (or in the case of a Series meetings, of that Series).

Any matter to be considered at a meeting of Unitholders, other than certain matters requiring the approval of Unitholders by Special Resolution or Unanimous Resolution, as discussed below, will require the approval of Unitholders by Ordinary Resolution. A quorum for any meeting convened to consider such matter will consist of two or more Unitholders present in person or by proxy and representing not less than 5% of the Units (or of that Series) outstanding on the record date. If a quorum is not present at a meeting within 30 minutes after the time fixed for the meeting, the meeting, if convened pursuant to a request of Unitholders, will be cancelled, but otherwise will be adjourned to another day, not less than 10 days later, selected by the Manager and notice will be given to the Unitholders of such adjourned meeting. The Unitholders present at any adjourned meeting will constitute a quorum.

Each Unitholder is entitled to one vote per Unit held.

Matters Requiring Unitholder Approval

The following matters require approval by Ordinary Resolution and shall be deemed approved, consented to or confirmed, as the case may be, upon the adoption of such Ordinary Resolution:

- (a) matters relating to the administration of the Trust for which the approval of the Unitholders is required by policies of the securities regulatory authorities in effect from time to time;
- (b) subject to the requirements for a Special Resolution and a Unanimous Resolution, any matter or thing stated herein to be required to be consented to or approved by the Unitholders; and
- (c) any matter which the Manager or Trustee considers appropriate to present to the Unitholders for their confirmation or approval.

Each of the following actions requires approval by Special Resolution, the terms of which shall specify the date upon which the proposed action shall be undertaken and the party who shall undertake the action:

- (a) the amendment of the Declaration of Trust (except as provided under "Amendments to the Declaration of Trust" below) or changes to the Trust, including the investment objectives of the Trust (for greater certainty, the establishment of a new Series, provided same are within the investment objectives of the Trust, will not require Unitholder approval);
- (b) an increase in the fees payable to the Manager;
- (c) the removal of the Trustee;
- (d) the appointment of a new trustee;
- (e) the termination of the Manager; and
- (f) subject to the right of the Manager to do so, the termination of the Trust.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, any amendment to the Declaration of Trust which would have any of the following effects requires approval by Unanimous Resolution, the terms of which shall specify the date upon which the proposed amendment shall be undertaken and the party who shall undertake the amendment:

- (a) a reduction in the interest in the Trust of any Unitholder (other than a reduction arising through an issuance of additional Units);
- (b) a reduction in the amount payable on any outstanding Units of the Trust upon liquidation of the Trust;
- (c) an increase in the liability of any Unitholder; or
- (d) the alteration or elimination of any voting rights pertaining to any outstanding Units of the Trust.

Amendments to the Declaration of Trust by the Manager

Subject to the restrictions described under "Matters Requiring Unitholder Approval" above, any provision of the Declaration of Trust may be amended, deleted, expanded or varied by the Trustee without the consent of the Unitholders:

- (a) remove any conflicts or other inconsistencies which may exist between any terms of the Declaration of Trust and any provisions of any law or regulation applicable to or affecting the Trust;

- (b) make any change or correction in the Declaration of Trust which is of a typographical nature or is required to cure or correct any ambiguity or defective or inconsistent provision, clerical omission, mistake or manifest error contained herein;
- (c) bring the Declaration of Trust into conformity with applicable laws, including the rules and policies of Securities Authorities or with current practice within the securities or investment fund industries provided that any such amendment does not adversely affect the rights, privileges or interests of Unitholders;
- (d) maintain, or permit the Manager to take such steps as may be desirable or necessary to maintain, the status of the Trust as a "mutual fund trust" and a "unit trust" for the purposes of the Tax Act or to respond to amendments to the Tax Act or to the interpretation thereof;
- (e) effect a Permitted Merger; and
- (f) if the amendment is not a material change which adversely affects the pecuniary value of the interest of any Unitholder in the Trust.

The Declaration of Trust may also be amended by the Trustee without the consent of the Unitholders for the purpose of changing the Trust's taxation year-end as permitted under the Tax Act or providing the Trust with the right to acquire Units from any Unitholder for the purpose of maintaining the status of the Trust as a "mutual fund trust" for purposes of the Tax Act.

Notwithstanding the above or any other provision herein, no confirmation, consent or approval will be sought or have any effect and no Unitholder will be permitted to effect, confirm, consent to or approve, in any manner whatsoever, where the same increases the obligations of or reduces the compensation payable to or protection provided to either the Manager, Board of Governors or the Trustee or which terminates the Manager, except with the prior respective written consent of the Manager, Board of Governors or the Trustee, as the case may be.

Any matter affecting a particular Series alone or affecting such Series differently than other Series requires a separate vote of the Unitholders of such Series. The Manager may not, without the approval by Special Resolution of the Unitholders of the affected Series:

- (a) create a Series which will be entitled to a preference over that Series; or
- (b) abrogate, affect or alter any rights, privileges, restrictions or conditions attaching to that Series.

Permitted Mergers

The Manager may, without obtaining Unitholder approval, merge the Trust (a "**Permitted Merger**") with another fund or funds, provided that:

- (a) the fund(s) with which the Trust is merged must be managed by the Manager or an affiliate of the Manager (the "**Affiliated Trust(s)**");
- (b) Unitholders are permitted to redeem their Units at a redemption price equal to the Subscription Price, less any costs of funding the redemption, including commissions, prior to the effective date of the merger;
- (c) the funds being merged have similar investment objectives as set forth in their respective declarations of trust, as determined in good faith by the Manager and by the manager of the Affiliated Trust(s) in their sole discretion;
- (d) the Manager must have determined in good faith that there will be no increase in the management expense ratio borne by the Unitholders as a result of the merger;

- (e) the merger of the funds is completed on the basis of an exchange ratio determined with reference to the redemption value per unit of each fund; and
- (f) the merger of the funds must be accomplished on a tax-deferred rollover basis for unitholders of each of the funds.

Reporting to Unitholders

The Trust will furnish to Unitholders such financial statements as are from time to time required by applicable law to be furnished by the Trust, including prescribed forms needed for the completion of Unitholders' tax returns under the Tax Act and equivalent provincial or territorial legislation. As required by applicable securities laws, these financial statements and reports will include financial information relating to the Trust. The audited annual financial statements of the Trust will be audited by the Trust's Auditor in accordance with IFRS. The Manager will ensure that the Trust complies with all applicable reporting and administrative requirements.

No Certificates

An investor who purchases Units will receive a customary confirmation from the registered dealer from or through whom Units are purchased in accordance with the book-based system. No physical paper certificates for Units will be issued.

Liability of Unitholders

The Declaration of Trust provides that it is intended that no Unitholder will be held to have any personal liability as such, and no resort will be had to a Unitholder's private property, for satisfaction of any obligation in respect of or claim arising out of or in connection with any contract or obligation of the Trust or of the Trustee or any obligation in respect of which a Unitholder might otherwise have to indemnify the Trustee for any liability incurred by the Trustee, but rather only the Trust Property is intended to be subject to any levy or execution for satisfaction of any obligation or claim.

Because of uncertainties in the law relating to investment trusts such as the Trust, there is a remote risk that a Unitholder could be held personally liable, notwithstanding the foregoing statement in the Declaration of Trust, for obligations in connection with the Trust (to the extent that claims cannot be satisfied by the Trust). It is intended that the Trust's operations be conducted in such a way as to minimize any such risk and, in particular and where practical, to cause every written contract or commitment of the Trust to contain an express statement that liability under such contract or commitment is limited to the value of the assets of the Trust.

Under the *Income Trust Liability Act* (British Columbia), Unitholders are not liable, as beneficiaries of a trust, for any act, default, obligation or liability of the Trustee. This statute has not yet been judicially considered and it is possible that reliance on the statute by a Unitholder could be successfully challenged on jurisdictional or other grounds. Unitholders who are resident in jurisdictions which have not enacted legislation similar to the British Columbia legislation may not be entitled to the protection of the British Columbia legislation. As a general rule, the Mortgage Broker, when making investments for the Trust, contracts as principal and therefore, subject to contract, the Mortgage Broker is liable for all obligations incurred in carrying out such investments for the Trust. Legal title to Mortgages will generally be held in the name of the Custodian, in the case of Canadian Mortgages, or a subsidiary of the Mortgage Broker in the case of US Mortgages, and the Trust's legal entitlement thereto held pursuant to participation agreements or may be held directly through Special Purpose Entities under certain loan syndication arrangements. As well, in conducting its affairs, the Trust has acquired and will be acquiring Mortgage investments, subject to existing contractual obligations. The Manager will use all reasonable efforts to have any such obligations, other than leases, modified so as not to have such obligations become binding upon any of the Unitholders.

However, in cases where the Manager is unable to obtain written agreement that a material obligation assumed by the Trust is not binding upon the Unitholders personally, there is a risk that if the claims made in respect thereof are to be satisfied by the Trust, a Unitholder will be held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust. Such risk is believed

by the Manager to be very limited since, as indicated above, the Manager intends to act in all transactions as principal and not as agent for the Trust or the Unitholders.

In case of claims made against the Trust, which do not arise out of contracts, for example, claims for taxes or claims in tort, personal liability may also arise against Unitholders. However, in accordance with prudent real estate practice, the Manager will maintain insurance in respect of the above-mentioned perils and in amounts sufficiently large as to protect the Trust against any foreseeable non-contractual liability. The Manager intends to cause the operations of the Trust to be conducted, with the advice of counsel, in such a way, as far as possible, as to avoid any material risk of liability to Unitholders for claims against the Trust. In the event that a Unitholder should be required to satisfy any obligation of the Trust, such Unitholder will be entitled to reimbursement from any available net assets of the Trust.

Termination of the Trust

The Trust does not have a fixed Termination Date. However, the Trust may be terminated at any time upon not less than 90 days' written notice by the Trustee provided that the prior approval of Unitholders has been obtained by Special Resolution at a meeting of Unitholders called for that purpose; provided, however, that the Manager may, in its discretion, on 60 days' notice to Unitholders, terminate the Trust without the approval of Unitholders if, in the opinion of the Manager:

- (a) it would be in the best interests of the Trust and the Unitholders to terminate the Trust;
- (b) the Manager determines to terminate the Trust in connection with a Permitted Merger;
- (c) the Net Asset Value of the Trust is less than the aggregate Subscription Price of all outstanding Units; or
- (d) it is no longer economically feasible to continue the Trust.

Upon termination, the net assets of the Trust will be distributed to Unitholders on a pro rata basis up to an amount equal to the Subscription Price of the Units held by each Unitholder. Immediately prior to the termination of the Trust, including on the Termination Date, the Trustee will, to the extent possible, convert the assets of the Trust to cash and after paying or making adequate provision for all of the Trust's liabilities, distribute the net assets of the Trust to the Unitholders (up to the Subscription Price) as soon as practicable after the Termination Date or any unliquidated assets may be distributed in specie rather than in cash, subject to compliance with any securities or other laws applicable to such distributions. The Manager may, in its discretion, defer the Termination Date for up to 90 days if the Manager provides written notice of such deferral to the Unitholders at least 30 days prior to the Termination Date and advises the Trust that the Manager deems it important or is unable to convert all of the Trust's assets to cash and that it would be in the best interests of the Unitholders to do so.

If the Manager receives a Redemption notice or is required to make a redemption for an amount exceeding the Net Asset Value of such Units, the Manager may, in its discretion, give notice to terminate the Trust as of a Termination Date which precedes the intended date of such Redemption or Redemptions.

The Declaration of Trust will be terminated immediately following the occurrence of a Termination Event. On such termination, the Trust Property will be distributed. Each of the following events is a "Termination Event":

- (a) the Manager is, in the opinion of the Board of Governors, in material default of its obligations under the Declaration of Trust and such default continues for 30 days from the date that the Manager receives written notice of such material default from the Board of Governors, unless the Manager is taking steps to remedy such default and such default is remedied within 120 days from the date of such notice and there is no reasonable basis for believing that such default cannot be remedied within such 120 day period;

- (b) the Manager has been declared bankrupt or insolvent or has entered into liquidation or winding up, whether compulsory or voluntary (and not merely a voluntary liquidation for the purposes of amalgamation or reconstruction);
- (c) the Manager makes a general assignment for the benefit of creditors or otherwise acknowledges its insolvency; or
- (d) the assets of the Manager have become subject to seizure or confiscation by any public or governmental authority.

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

Valuation Policy

The Manager will value the assets of the Trust in accordance with the following policy (the "**Valuation Policy**"):

The Manager will calculate the net asset value of the Units and net asset value per Unit on each Valuation Date in accordance with the Valuation Policy as set out in the Declaration of Trust. In determining the Net Asset Value for such purpose, net assets will be calculated in accordance with the Declaration of Trust and will follow the significant accounting policies disclosed in the audited financial statements of the Trust for the period ended December 31, 2022, except modified as follows.

For foreign Equity Investments that have a functional currency different from that of the Trust, foreign exchange gains or losses on translation of the Equity Investments into the Trust's presentation currency are recorded under IFRS as accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on the audited statements. Also unrealized mark to market foreign exchange gains and losses on foreign Equity Investments are recorded under IFRS as accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on the audited financial statements. Such foreign exchange gains or losses will be allocated to the net asset value calculation for the purposes of the Valuation Policy.

For purposes of inclusion in the net asset value calculation, the value of Equity Investments and any other property, will be the value determined by the Manager, or its delegate, which most accurately reflects its fair value.

Effective January 1, 2018, the Trust adopted International Financial Reporting Standard 9 *Financial Instruments* ("**IFRS 9**"). The Trust continues to classify its investments in Mortgages as financial instruments measured at amortized cost by using the effective interest method, less any expected credit losses. Expected credit losses on performing investments in Mortgages classified under IFRS 9 as Stage 1 and Stage 2, which are not related to a specific credit impaired or defaulted Mortgage will be removed from the net asset value calculation for the purposes of the Valuation Policy. No adjustment to the net asset value calculation will be made for expected credit losses related to a specific investment in a credit impaired defaulted Mortgage.

Due to the aforementioned IFRS accounting policies, the Net Asset Value of the Trust as calculated for financial reporting purposes per the audited IFRS statements may be different than the transactional Net Asset Value of the Trust.

Net Asset Value of the Trust

The Manager will calculate the net asset value of the Units and net asset value per Unit as at each Valuation Date in accordance with the Valuation Policy.

Net Asset Value per Unit

The Net Asset Value per Unit on a particular date shall be the quotient obtained by dividing the Net Asset Value of the Trust on a given day by the total number of outstanding Units at the end of such date (for greater certainty, after giving effect to all issuances, purchases, redemptions and consolidations of Units occurring, or deemed to occur, on such date).

The Net Asset Value per Unit will be calculated by the Manager as at each Valuation Date. The most recently calculated Net Asset Value per Unit will be available to the public upon request and will be posted at www.trezcapital.com.

For information concerning the Redemption of Units, see "Securities Offered – Unitholder's Right to Redeem" and "Risk Factors – Restrictions on Redemption".

Reporting of Net Asset Value

The Net Asset Value of each Series of Units is included in the quarterly report of the Trust that is available to the public on the Manager's website and upon request by contacting the Manager at is@trezcapital.com or by calling toll free 1-877-689-0821.

Suspension of Redemptions

For a period of not more than 180 days, the Manager may suspend the Redemption of Units, for or during a period during which the Manager determines that conditions exist which render impractical the sale of the assets of the Trust or impair the ability of the Manager to determine the value of the assets held by the Trust. The Manager may from time to time limit or suspend redemptions and/or terminate the Trust when the Redemption price exceeds the Net Asset Value per Unit.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following table details purchase and sale transactions between the issuer and a related party that does not relate to real property (i.e., relate to Mortgages):

Description of business or asset	Period of transfer	Legal name of seller	Legal name of buyer	Number of loans	Amount and form of consideration exchanged in connection with transfer (\$)
Commercial – Office	Q1 2022	Trez Capital Prime Trust	Trez Capital Yield Trust	1	(2,513,750)
Residential – Multifamily construction	Q1 2022	Trez Capital Prime Trust	Trez Capital Yield Trust	1	(15,000,000)
Residential – Multifamily construction	Q2 2022	Trez Capital Prime Trust	Trez Capital Yield Trust	1	(1,248,800)
Residential – Multifamily construction	Q2 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust	Trez Capital Prime Trust	1	1,687,564
Residential – Multifamily construction	Q4 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust	Trez Capital Prime Trust	2	16,146,401
Commercial – Industrial	Q4 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust	Trez Capital Prime Trust	1	2,674,570
Total Trez Capital Prime Trust				7	1,745,985
Other – Hotel	Q1 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust	Trez Capital Yield Trust US (Canadian \$)	1	1,296
Residential – Multifamily construction	Q1 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust US (Canadian \$)	Trez Capital Yield Trust	1	(12,768,375)

Residential – Lot development	Q2 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust US (Canadian \$)	Trez Capital Yield Trust	2	(4,664,868)
Other - Mixed-use land	Q2 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust US (Canadian \$)	Trez Capital Yield Trust	1	(5,900,186)
Residential – Multifamily construction	Q3 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust	Trez Capital Yield Trust US (Canadian \$)	1	14,215,632
Residential – Lot development	Q3 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust	Trez Capital Yield Trust US (Canadian \$)	1	3,239,250
Residential – Multifamily construction	Q3 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust US (Canadian \$)	Trez Capital Yield Trust	1	(4,076,400)
Residential – Lot development	Q3 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust US (Canadian \$)	Trez Capital Yield Trust	5	(33,847,155)
Other – Mixed-use land	Q4 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust US (Canadian \$)	Trez Capital Yield Trust	1	(7,147,350)
Residential – Multifamily construction	Q4 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust US (Canadian \$)	Trez Capital Yield Trust	1	(13,621,000)
Commercial – Industrial	Q4 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust US (Canadian \$)	Trez Capital Yield Trust	1	(17,017,500)
Total Trez Capital Yield Trust US (Canadian \$)				16	(81,586,656)
Residential – Lot development	Q2 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust US	Trez Capital Yield Trust	1	(859,328)
Other - Mixed-use land	Q2 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust US	Trez Capital Yield Trust	1	(1,383,994)
Residential – Multifamily construction	Q2 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust US	Trez Capital Yield Trust	2	(5,643,316)
Commercial – Industrial	Q2 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust US	Trez Capital Yield Trust	1	(4,026,434)
Residential – Multifamily construction	Q3 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust	Trez Capital Yield Trust US	1	2,412,618
Residential – Lot development	Q3 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust US	Trez Capital Yield Trust	2	(874,135)
Other - Mixed-use land	Q4 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust US	Trez Capital Yield Trust	1	(1,348,390)
Total Trez Capital Yield Trust US				9	(11,722,979)
Other – Parking	Q2 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust	Trez Capital Private Real Estate Fund trust	1	11,000,000
Residential – Multifamily construction	Q2 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust	Trez Capital Private Real Estate Fund trust	2	11,000,000
Other – Parking	Q2 2022	Trez Capital Private Real Estate Fund trust	Trez Capital Yield Trust	1	(4,500,000)
Residential – Multifamily construction	Q2 2022	Trez Capital Private Real Estate Fund trust	Trez Capital Yield Trust	1	(4,500,000)
Other – Parking	Q3 2022	Trez Capital Private Real Estate Fund trust	Trez Capital Yield Trust	2	(6,777,089)

Residential – Multifamily construction	Q3 2022	Trez Capital Private Real Estate Fund trust	Trez Capital Yield Trust	2	(6,738,350)
Total Trez Capital Private Real Estate Fund trust				9	(515,439)
Other – Parking	Q1 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust	Private Institutional Closed-Ended Funds	1	5,000,000
Commercial – Retail	Q1 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust	Private Institutional Closed-Ended Funds	1	3,460,000
Residential – Multifamily construction	Q1 2022	Private Institutional Closed-Ended Funds	Trez Capital Yield Trust	1	(2,457,383)
Residential – Multifamily construction	Q2 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust	Private Institutional Closed-Ended Funds	5	19,952,541
Residential – Single family construction	Q2 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust	Private Institutional Closed-Ended Funds	1	5,000,000
Commercial – Retail	Q2 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust	Private Institutional Closed-Ended Funds	2	7,810,000
Commercial – Office	Q2 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust	Private Institutional Closed-Ended Funds	1	5,000,000
Commercial – Retail	Q2 2022	Private Institutional Closed-Ended Funds	Trez Capital Yield Trust	1	(1,000,000)
Residential – Multifamily construction	Q3 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust	Private Institutional Closed-Ended Funds	2	4,495,400
Other – Mixed-use land	Q4 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust	Private Institutional Closed-Ended Funds	1	3,271,836
Residential – Lot development	Q4 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust	Private Institutional Closed-Ended Funds	2	2,287,808
Residential – Single family construction	Q4 2022	Trez Capital Yield Trust	Private Institutional Closed-Ended Funds	1	1,092,407
Residential – Lot development	Q4 2022	Private Institutional Closed-Ended Funds	Trez Capital Yield Trust	1	(3,270,910)
Total Private Institutional Closed-Ended Funds				20	50,641,699

All purchase and sale transactions relating to Mortgages relate to performing loans (i.e., Stage 1 loans in accordance with IFRS) that are completed at par value (i.e., principal plus accrued interest).

DIRECTORS, MANAGEMENT, PROMOTERS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS

Trez Capital Fund Management Limited Partnership (the Manager)

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Declaration of Trust, the Manager is the manager and portfolio advisor of the Trust. In performing its services, the Manager will, at all times, on the terms and conditions of the Declaration of Trust, be subject to the continuing and ultimate authority of the Unitholders. The head office of the Manager is located at 1700-745 Thurlow Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 0C5. Trez Capital Fund Management Limited Partnership is a limited partnership formed under the laws of British Columbia on August 11, 2011.

Trez Capital Group

Trez Capital Group Limited Partnership operates principally through four wholly-owned limited partnerships. Trez Capital Fund Management Limited Partnership is registered as an exempt market dealer, investment fund manager and portfolio manager (restricted to buying and selling Mortgages and interests in Mortgages) under applicable

securities legislation. Trez Capital Limited Partnership is registered as a mortgage broker in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario. Trez Capital Asset Management Limited Partnership is registered as a mortgage administrator in Ontario and a mortgage broker in British Columbia. Trez Capital (US) Limited Partnership is registered as a mortgage broker in California.

Duties and Services to be Provided by the Manager

The Manager employs a conservative and risk-averse approach to real estate-based investments. The Manager has taken the initiative in founding and organizing the Trust and, accordingly, may be considered to be a "promoter" of the Trust within the meaning of the securities legislation of certain provinces of Canada.

Subject to the terms of the Declaration of Trust, the Manager will be responsible for managing the business and administration of the Trust. The Manager has coordinated the organization of the Trust and will manage the ongoing business and administration of the Trust and will monitor the Investment Portfolio of the Trust. The Manager will be responsible for ensuring that the net proceeds of this Offering are invested as described under "Use of Available Funds" and in accordance with the investment objectives of the Trust. Funds of the Trust will not be commingled with the Manager's funds, or with any other funds.

The Manager has exclusive authority to manage the operations and affairs of the Trust and to make all decisions regarding the business of the Trust, and has authority to bind the Trust. The Manager may, pursuant to the terms of the Declaration of Trust, delegate its powers to third-parties where it deems it advisable. The Manager is required to exercise its powers and discharge its duties honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Trust and to exercise the degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent professional manager would exercise in comparable circumstances.

The Manager's duties include, without limitation, appointing the registrar and transfer agent for the Trust, appointing the bankers of the Trust, valuing the assets of the Trust, calculating the income and capital gains of the Trust, authorizing all contractual arrangements relating to the Trust, providing or causing to be provided services in respect of the Trust's daily operations, distributing or causing to be distributed Units, ensuring compliance with applicable securities legislation, preparing and filing or causing to be prepared and filed all requisite returns, reports and filings, providing all requisite office accommodation and associated facilities and services, providing or causing to be provided to the Trust all other administrative and other services and facilities required by the Trust and maintaining or causing to be maintained complete records of all transactions in respect of the Investment Portfolio of the Trust.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

Other than fees paid to the members of the Board of Governors, as described the section entitled "The Board of Governors", the Trust does not pay any compensation directly to any directors or officers. For details on Management Fee paid to the Manager, please refer to the section entitled "Directors, Management, Promoters and Principal Holders – Manager's Fees" and the notes to the financial statements of the Trust.

Directors and Officers

The name and municipality of residence of each of the directors and senior officers of the general partner of the Manager, the office held by them and principal occupation in the last five years are as follows:

Name and Municipality	Office	Principal Occupation	Year First Became a Director/Officer
Morley Greene, B.A., LLB Vancouver, B.C.	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Director	Business Executive	1997 ⁽¹⁾
Dean Kirkham, B.S., MBA Vancouver, B.C.	President, Chief Operating Officer and Director	Business Executive	2021

Name and Municipality	Office	Principal Occupation	Year First Became a Director/Officer
Christian Skogen, B.A., MBA Vancouver, B.C.	Chief Risk Officer	Business Executive	2021
John Maragliano, CPA, CA, CFA Vancouver, B.C.	Chief Financial Officer and Director	Business Executive	2021

⁽¹⁾ Refers to the date the individual first became a director or officer of Trez Capital Corporation.

Each director is appointed for a one-year term, with their term of office to expire at the next annual general meeting of the shareholders of the general partner of the Manager.

As of April 1, 2023, the directors and senior officers of Trez Capital Fund Management Limited Partnership, own or control, directly or indirectly, 1.25% of the issued and outstanding Units.

Principal Occupations and Biographies

Morley Greene is Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Director of the general partner of the Manager. Prior to that, he had been Chairman and President of Trez Capital Corporation since May 30, 2009. Prior to that, he had been President and Chief Executive Officer of Trez Capital Corporation since August 1997. For approximately two years prior to establishing the Mortgage Broker, Mr. Greene acted as counsel to Samoth Capital Corporation (now called Sterling Centrecorp), a company listed on The Toronto Stock Exchange. From September 1991 to 1995, Mr. Greene was in private law practice.

Dean Kirkham is President, Chief Operating Officer and Director of the general partner of the Manager. Mr. Kirkham joined Trez in March, 2016 as Chief Credit Officer being promoted to Chief Operating Officer in November 2020 and most recently to President in January 2022. Mr. Kirkham began his career with ABN AMRO's investment bank in Amsterdam and later New York. He spent 12 years at the Bank of Montreal in a variety of senior commercial banking and credit risk management roles, including, Vice President Credit Risk Management for Western Canada and Regional Vice President Commercial Banking. Mr. Kirkham earned a Bachelor of Science from the University of British Columbia and an MBA from the Schulich School of Business at York University.

Christian Skogen is Chief Risk Officer of the general partner of the Manager. Mr. Skogen joined Trez in February, 2021. Mr. Skogen has more than 20 years of diverse commercial lending experience, with in-depth knowledge in credit structuring, risk and portfolio management. He has spent 15 years at Bank of Montreal (BMO) in a variety of progressively senior commercial banking and credit risk management roles, including Head of Credit Structuring and Portfolio Management, Commercial Banking where he had credit risk oversight and defined the risk appetite for an \$80-billion commercial portfolio, including \$20-billion in commercial real estate. Other notable posts at BMO include: Head of Syndications, Head of Commercial Credit Western Canada and National Director for Special Account Management Unit. Mr. Skogen holds an Honors B.A. in Economics from the University of Toronto, and an MBA from the Richard Ivey School of Business.

John Maragliano is Chief Financial Officer and Director of the general partner of the Manager. Mr. Maragliano joined Trez in February, 2021. Mr. Maragliano has over 20 years of experience in the financial services industry, with a focus on banking, insurance, wealth management, and fintech. His extensive background includes financial and management reporting, treasury management, capital and liquidity management, M&A transactions, and capital raising. Prior to joining Trez, Mr. Maragliano was the Chief Financial Officer at SNAP Financial Group where he was responsible for financial relationships with bankers and investors, developing and managing SNAP's finance and capital strategies while overseeing financing/securitizations, accounting, and reporting functions. Previous to SNAP, Mr. Maragliano was the Executive Vice President and Group Chief Financial Officer at Butterfield Bank, a publicly owned bank with 1,200 employees, \$10 billion in assets and \$80 billion in off balance sheet assets under administration in six jurisdictions. Mr. Maragliano was the Chair of the Group Asset and Liability Management Committee, member of the Group Technology Committee, oversaw investor and rating agency relations as well as the global finance

function. Mr. Maragliano is a Chartered Accountant (CPA, CA) and holds a Chartered Financial Analyst designation (CFA).

Manager's Fees

Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, the Series A and Series F Management Fee, being an annual amount equal to 1.5% of the Proportionate Share of the Series A Units and the Series F Units of the Average Annual Gross Assets (calculated by using a simple moving average of the month end value of the assets held by the Trust), is payable to the Manager by the Trust in each Fiscal Year. The Series I Management Fee, being an annual amount equal to a percentage to be negotiated by the Manager and the Unitholder of the Proportionate Share of the Series I Units of the Average Annual Gross Assets (calculated by using a simple moving average of the month end value of the assets held by the Trust), is payable to the Manager by the Trust in each Fiscal Year. The Proportionate Share of the Series A Units, the Series F Units and the Series I Units of the Annual Gross Assets of the Trust, in respect of each monthly distribution will be determined by the Proportionate Share of Units of each Series existing at the end of such period. On each monthly distribution, the Series A and Series F Management Fee will be deducted from the monies otherwise payable to the Series A Unitholders and the Series F Unitholders and the Series I Management Fee will be deducted from the monies otherwise payable to the Series I Unitholders. As well, an Incentive Fee, being an annual amount equal to 10% of the Incentive Fee Revenue of the Trust, is payable to the Manager by the Trust in each Fiscal Year.

The Management Fee is estimated and paid monthly in arrears 15 days following the end of each month, except the payment due for the month ended December 31st will be determined taking into consideration the previous payments made on an estimated basis and will be paid in two payments, the first on January 15 and the second payment, if any, not later than March 15 following that month. The Incentive Fee is paid at the same time as the final year end payment to Unitholders. The Trust will be obligated to pay any applicable GST or other taxes on such fees.

In the past, the Manager has elected to waive Incentive Fees during the year provided that the target returns for the Trust, as established by the Manager, were not achieved. In 2022, the Manager waived \$1,176,000 in Incentive Fees (2021 - \$6,065,580). Any fees waived are not collectible in the current or future years. There is no guarantee that such waivers will be made in the future.

Expenses of the Trust

The Trust pays for all expenses incurred in connection with its operation and administration. It is expected that the operating expenses of the Trust will include, without limitation: preparing, mailing and printing expenses for periodic reports to Unitholders and other Unitholder communications including marketing and advertising expenses; fees payable to the Trustee; fees payable to the Custodian; fees payable to accountants, the Auditors, legal advisors and any other professional consultants as required; ongoing regulatory fees, licensing fees and other fees; external bookkeeping fees and the costs associated with FundSERV; any costs associated with the hedging program; fees payable for banking charges, including set-up costs, service and other fees and interest expense on borrowings; interest charges and any fees and costs relating to syndication arrangements; any mortgage broker fees chargeable to the Trust; any reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Manager or its agents in connection with their ongoing obligations to the Trust; any additional fees payable to the Manager for the performance of extraordinary services on behalf of the Trust; any taxes payable by the Trust or to which the Trust is subject; interest expenses; expenses relating to portfolio transactions; any expenditures that may be incurred upon the termination of the Trust; and fees payable to members of the Board of Governors. Such expenses also will include expenses of any action, suit or other proceeding in which or in relation to which the Manager is entitled to indemnity by the Trust. The Trust will also be responsible for any extraordinary expenses which it may incur from time to time.

The Trust will be subject to an independent audit and report to the Trustee, and the Manager will provide full access to its books and records for such purpose.

Trez Capital Limited Partnership (the Mortgage Broker)

The Trust is a source of funding for the Mortgage Broker's lending business. The Mortgage Broker acts as the Trust's loan underwriter, adviser and syndicator.

To conduct its operations primarily in the state of Texas, Florida, Georgia, Arizona, Utah, Washington, and Oregon, the Mortgage Broker formed Trez Texas, to act as loan originator for the Trust. To focus on bridge lending across the U.S., the Mortgage Broker formed Trez New York. To conduct its operations in the State of California, the Mortgage Broker formed Mortgage Broker-California to act as loan originator for the Trust. See "The Mortgage Broker's Operations", "Mortgage Broker Regulation".

Trez Capital Corporation, the predecessor to the Mortgage Broker, and subsequently the Mortgage Broker, have been in the business of originating, underwriting, servicing and syndicating Mortgage loans since 1997.

Mortgage Broker Agreement

The Mortgage Broker has entered into the Mortgage Broker Agreement with the Trust. Pursuant to the Mortgage Broker Agreement, the Mortgage Broker acts as the Trust's loan underwriter, adviser and syndicator.

The Mortgage Broker is required to service the Investment Portfolio in the same manner, and with the same care, skill, prudence and diligence, with which it services and administers similar Mortgage loans for other similar third- party portfolios. It must also exercise reasonable business judgment in accordance with applicable law to maximize recovery under the Investment Portfolio without regard to any other relationship that the Mortgage Broker or any of its Affiliates may have with borrowers. The Mortgage Broker Agreement also requires the Mortgage Broker to administer deposits and trust accounts for reserves under deposit trust agreements in respect of the Investment Portfolio in accordance with the standard of care applicable to its servicing duties under the Mortgage Broker Agreement.

The Mortgage Broker is permitted to invest (for the benefit of its clients, other than the Trust) in the Investment Portfolio. Similarly, the Mortgage Broker will offer the Trust the opportunity to invest with its other clients. This provides the Trust with an increased opportunity to reduce risk through syndication.

The Mortgage Broker Agreement provides that the Mortgage Broker will not have any liability to the Trust or Unitholders of the Trust for taking any action or refraining from taking any action in good faith or for errors in judgment, unless caused by the wilful misfeasance, dishonesty, bad faith or negligence of the Mortgage Broker. The Mortgage Broker Agreement has a term which ends on the termination of the Trust.

The Mortgage Broker will continue as Mortgage Broker until the dissolution of the Trust or the happening of any of the following:

- (a) the Mortgage Broker may resign if the Trust or the Manager is in breach or default of the provisions of the Mortgage Broker Agreement and, if capable of being cured, any such breach or default has not been cured within 30 days of notice of such breach or default to the Trust or the Manager, as applicable;
- (b) the Mortgage Broker becomes bankrupt or insolvent;
- (c) termination of the Mortgage Broker Agreement by the Trust in the event that the Mortgage Broker is in material breach or default of the provisions of the Mortgage Broker Agreement and, if capable of being cured, any such breach or default has not been cured within 30 days of notice of such breach or default to the Mortgage Broker;
- (d) the Mortgage Broker no longer holds the licenses, registrations or other authorizations necessary to carry out its obligations hereunder and is unable to obtain them within a reasonable period after their loss;
- (e) the Mortgage Broker resigns as Mortgage Broker of the Trust and terminates the Mortgage Broker Agreement upon not less than 120 days written notice to the Trust; or
- (f) termination of the Mortgage Broker Agreement by mutual agreement of the parties.

The Mortgage Broker's Operations

Trez Capital Corporation, the predecessor to the Mortgage Broker, commenced operations in September 1997 in order to raise a pool of capital for investment in Mortgages, primarily in the commercial and multi-unit residential markets. Since inception, the Mortgage Broker and its predecessor have funded 1,700 loans totalling over \$17 billion. The Mortgage Broker currently is one of the largest non-bank providers of Mortgages in Canada with approximately \$5.5 billion in assets under administration, of which approximately \$4.6 billion is invested in Mortgages.

The entities established by the Mortgage Broker are income trusts, mortgage investment corporations, limited partnerships, corporations and corporate management companies. The variety of investment vehicles provides investors with varying degrees of risk and potential return, as well as mechanisms to accommodate both residents and non-residents of Canada. Since 1997, the Mortgage Broker, and its predecessor, have taken the initiative in forming 41 investment funds. All of these offerings have been conducted pursuant to exemptions from applicable prospectus requirements, except TG Income Trust, TG Income Trust II and TG Income Trust III, which were offered by prospectus in the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, and Trez Capital Mortgage Investment Corporation and Trez Capital Senior Mortgage Investment Corporation, which were offered by prospectus throughout Canada, except Quebec. As a result of the worldwide credit crisis which occurred in 2008, two investment funds, Harvard High Yield Investments Inc. and Mickey II LLC, which are managed by affiliates of the Mortgage Broker and had invested in Mortgages in the United States, were unable to meet their obligations to holders of their debt instruments and entered into a compromise arrangement with such holders whereby they agreed to accept a significantly lesser amount in one instance and significantly reduced interest rate in the other.

Due Diligence Procedures and Risk Reduction

Due diligence procedures, undertaken prior to funding Mortgages have resulted in an excellent record of return of principal and interest to investors. Since the inception of the Mortgage Broker and its predecessor, out of 1,700 Mortgages, or approximately \$17 billion, funded by the Mortgage Broker and its predecessor, the realized losses on these Mortgages aggregate approximately 0.35%. The Mortgage Broker believes its core strategy of lending primarily on traditional commercial real estate (including multi-family), in major markets and with multiple contingent exit strategies has proved successful. See "Risk Factors".

The Mortgage Broker manages the risks associated with defaulting Investments through extensive initial due diligence and careful monitoring of its Investment portfolio, active communication with borrowers and the institution of enforcement procedures on defaulting Investments. All properties are evaluated on the basis of location, quality, source of repayment, prospects for value-add, and cash flow profile. In addition, the creditworthiness of the borrower is reviewed and personal covenants are often obtained from the principals of the borrower. See "The Trust – Investment Process".

The Mortgage Broker monitors the performance of the Investment portfolio, including tracking the status of outstanding payments due and maturity dates, progress of construction projects, pay down requirements from sales and the calculation and assessment of other applicable charges. Each member of management of the Manager and the Mortgage Broker has extensive knowledge and understanding of the Mortgage and real estate industries that has enabled him or her of making prudent investment decisions and identify sound investment opportunities.

The Mortgage Broker intends to restrict investors' risk exposure by diversifying its portfolio geographically in both Canada and the United States. In particular, in addition to the key markets in Canada, the Mortgage Broker has identified that certain regions in the southeastern and southwestern U.S., and in parts of the western U.S., have much stronger local-level economies than in other parts of the country with a marked imbalance between the demand and supply sides of the real estate market in those areas, leading to a positive environment for real estate development. As a result the Trust intends to make the majority of its U.S. Mortgage investments in those regions. See "The Trust – Investment Portfolio of the Trust as at December 31, 2022".

Although the Mortgage Broker also intends to restrict investors' risk exposure by diversifying its portfolio by borrowers, the Trust at December 31, 2022 had 6.3% of its Investment Portfolio by number of Investments and 9.5% of its Investment Portfolio by dollar amount of Investments advanced to a single borrower. The Mortgage Broker

allocates participation in Investments based on the Mortgage Broker's assessment of the investor's risk tolerance and any investment restrictions placed upon an investor.

To manage and diversify risk, the Mortgage Broker may syndicate a Mortgage investment with one or more investors, including the Trust and Affiliated Funds. Mortgages can be syndicated at a lower interest rate in a more secure senior position. Syndication may also be on a *pari passu* basis or on a basis where parties are subordinated to the Trust. Syndication of Mortgages is done to provide a dilution of risk of default of any one Mortgage among a number of entities and individuals. In some instances, the Mortgage Broker may syndicate a Mortgage to different parties at different rates, but never on interest or priority terms more favourable than those offered to the Trust. The syndication process also facilitates the ability to provide a more secure senior portion of a Mortgage to a lower risk entity, with progressively higher risk / higher return for junior portions to those with higher risk tolerances.

Mortgage Broker Regulation

Mortgage brokers in Canada are regulated by provincial mortgage brokers legislation. As the Trust is not and will not be registered under the provincial mortgage brokers legislation, the Trust cannot engage directly in the business of lending money secured in whole or in part by Mortgages, and must therefore conduct its Mortgage investment activities under contract with the Mortgage Broker. The Mortgage Broker, which performs mortgage broker services on behalf of the Trust pursuant to the Mortgage Broker Agreement, is currently registered under the *Mortgage Brokers Act* (British Columbia), the *Real Estate Act* (Alberta) and the *Mortgage Brokerages, Lenders and Administrators Act* (Ontario) in order to permit it to carry on the activities contemplated in the Mortgage Broker Agreement.

The registrar under provincial mortgage brokers legislation regulates the mortgage broker industry, and has the power to grant or renew registration, the power to revoke registration and the power to investigate complaints made regarding the conduct of registered mortgage brokers. Under provincial mortgage brokers legislation, there are several requirements a mortgage broker must meet in order to obtain or maintain its registration. Generally, a mortgage broker's registration may be suspended or cancelled if it is party to a harsh or unconscionable transaction, or it has conducted its business in a manner that is contrary to the public interest.

The BC Financial Services Authority ("**BCFSA**") regulates the mortgage brokering and lending activities of mortgage investment entities (MIEs) under the *Mortgage Brokers Act*. The Registrar and the *Mortgage Brokers Act* do not regulate the capital raising and investment marketing activities of MIEs which are subject to securities legislation and regulation. Further information can be found at BCFSA's website: <http://www.bcfsa.ca>.

An affiliate of the Mortgage Broker is registered and licensed to conduct business in California. Otherwise, the Mortgage Broker is not licensed as a mortgage broker or lender in the United States. There are no licensing requirements in Texas, or the other select U.S. regions in which the Mortgage Broker engages in the business of lending (except for banks and savings and loan institutions) for originating loans and lending funds in respect of commercial loans (a loan that is not for "personal, family or household purposes"), or the Mortgage Broker operates under an exemption in those limited regions with licensing requirements.

Directors and Senior Officers of the Mortgage Broker

The directors and certain senior officers of the general partner of the Mortgage Broker are the same as the directors and senior officers of the general partner of the Manager, other than the additional individual listed below. See "Directors and Officers of the Manager".

Robert Perkins is providing transitionary services as Managing Director of the general partner of the Mortgage Broker. Prior to that, he had been Vice President – Mortgage Funds of Trez Capital Corporation since July 2000 and became Executive Vice-President on June 1, 2006. He is registered as a sub-mortgage broker under the *Mortgage Brokers Act* (British Columbia). From 1986 to April 2000, Mr. Perkins was a Principal of Montrose Realty Corporation, the B.C. licensed lending and real estate arm of Montrose Mortgage Corporation, which has placed and administers a \$1.2 billion commercial mortgage portfolio on behalf of various pension funds, life insurance companies, banks and private clients. From 1984 to 1986, Mr. Perkins was a Financial Analyst in the Controller's Department of the Hong Kong Bank of Canada/Bank of B.C., now HSBC Bank Canada.

The Mortgage Broker's Operations from Trez Texas

In September 2010, the Mortgage Broker began making loans in the state of Texas. The Mortgage Broker's activities in connection with the Trust primarily in the state of Texas, Arizona, Utah, Washington, Oregon and other select regions in the U.S. are conducted through Trez Texas, of which an Affiliate of the Mortgage Broker is the majority limited partner. The Pacific Northwest region (Washington and Oregon) is serviced through the Washington office which is a branch of Trez Texas. Trez Texas will source loans as it finds suitable opportunities for referral to, and approval by, the Mortgage Broker and will receive originating fees, commitment fees and renewal fees from borrowers. Trez Texas will only refer investment opportunities to the Trust for consideration where such investments fall within the objectives or investment policies of the Trust.

Officers of Trez Texas

The name and municipality of residence of each of the senior officers of the general partner of Trez Texas, the office held by them and principal occupation in the last five years are as follows:

Name and Municipality	Office	Principal Occupation	Year First Became an Officer
John D. Hutchinson Coppell, Texas	Vice President	Business Executive	2012
Dean Kirkham Vancouver, B.C.	Chief Operating Officer	Business Executive	2021
Morley Greene, B.A., LLB Vancouver, B.C.	President	Business Executive	2013

Principal Occupations and Biographies

For the biography of Morley Greene, see "Trez Capital Fund Management Limited Partnership (the Manager)".

John D. Hutchinson is currently the Vice President of the general partner of Trez Texas. Between January 1, 1996 and December 31, 2009, Mr. Hutchinson was President of the Dallas Division of The Ryland Group, Inc., a major developer, builder and marketer of residential housing in the United States. In January 1995, Mr. Hutchinson served as President of Perry Homes, Inc., a regional home builder with offices in Houston and San Antonio, Texas. Between 1993 and 1995, Mr. Hutchinson was Vice President and General Counsel of Hillwood Development, a Dallas, Texas based mixed-use real estate development firm controlled by the Perot family. Between 1978 and 1993, Mr. Hutchinson was engaged in the full time practice of law in Dallas, Texas. Immediately prior to going into the real estate business in 1993, Mr. Hutchinson was a partner with the Dallas law firm of Hughes and Luce, LLP which subsequently merged into the national law firm of K&L Gates, LLP. During his nearly 14 years as President of Ryland's Dallas Division, Mr. Hutchinson was responsible for the operations of the division and oversaw the construction of more than 11,000 homes and the development of 4,000 residential lots. At various times, the Dallas Division had over 200 employees and produced revenues of over \$175,000,000 annually.

On March 1, 2005, Mr. Hutchinson consented to the entry of an order of permanent injunction in federal district court in Los Angeles, California. The order resulted from claims by the Securities and Exchange Commission that Mr. Hutchinson violated certain provisions of the federal securities laws in connection with his exercise of fully vested stock options granted to him under the employee stock option plan of The Ryland Group, Inc. Mr. Hutchinson consented to the entry of the injunction without admitting or denying any violations of law. Mr. Hutchinson continued to serve as Ryland's divisional president until December 31, 2009 when he resigned to pursue personal real estate investments.

The Mortgage Broker's Operations from Trez New York

On October 6, 2021, the Mortgage Broker began making bridge loans (i.e. lease-up and value-add) throughout the U.S. through a new partnership, Trez New York, in New York. The focus of Trez New York is to source bridge loan opportunities across the U.S. to provide the Mortgage Broker with additional opportunities in the bridge lending space. Trez New York will source bridge loans in the U.S. for referral to, and approval by, the Mortgage Broker and will receive originating fees, commitment fees and renewal fees from borrowers. Trez New York will only refer investment opportunities to the Trust for consideration where such investments fall within the objectives or investment policies of the Trust.

Officers of Trez New York

The name and municipality of residence of each of the senior officers of the general partner of Trez New York, the office held by them and principal occupation in the last five years are as follows:

<u>Name and Municipality</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Principal Occupation</u>	<u>Year First Became an Officer</u>
Morley Greene, B.A., LLB Vancouver, B.C.	President	Business Executive	2021
Dean Kirkham, Vancouver, B.C.	Chief Operating Officer	Business Executive	2021
John Maragliano, CPA, CA, CFA Vancouver, B.C.	Chief Financial Officer	Business Executive	2021

Principal Occupations and Biographies

For the biography of Morley Greene, see "Trez Capital Fund Management Limited Partnership (the Manager)".

For the biography of Dean Kirkham, see "Trez Capital Fund Management Limited Partnership (the Manager)".

For the biography of John Maragliano, see "Trez Capital Fund Management Limited Partnership (the Manager)".

The Mortgage Broker's Operations from California

On June 11, 2019, the Mortgage Broker formed a new B.C. limited partnership, Trez Capital California Limited Partnership, to make loans in the state of California. Additionally, on January 30, 2017, the Mortgage Broker formed a new B.C. limited partnership, Mortgage Broker-California, to source mortgages in California. These partnerships received the registration and licenses required to conduct business in California. The Mortgage Broker's activities in connection with the Trust in the state of California are conducted through these partnerships. Mortgage Broker-California will source loans as it finds suitable opportunities, for referral to, and approval by, the Mortgage Broker and will receive originating fees, commitment fees and renewal fees from borrowers. Mortgage Broker-California will only refer investment opportunities to the Trust for consideration where such investments fall within the objectives or investment policies of the Trust.

Directors and Officers of Mortgage Broker-California

The name and municipality of residence of each of the directors and senior officers of the general partner of Mortgage Broker-California, the office held by them and principal occupation in the last five years are as follows:

<u>Name and Municipality</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Principal Occupation</u>	<u>Year First Became a Director/Officer</u>
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Morley Greene, B.A., LLB Vancouver, B.C.	President and Director	Business Executive	2017
Dean Kirkham, Vancouver, B.C.	Chief Operating Officer and Director	Business Executive	2021

Principal Occupations and Biographies

For the biography of Morley Greene, see "Trez Capital Fund Management Limited Partnership (the Manager)".

For the biography of Dean Kirkham, see "Trez Capital Fund Management Limited Partnership (the Manager)".

Mortgage Broker's Fees

The Mortgage Broker (and Trez Texas, in respect of Investments originated by the Texas, Florida and Washington offices and Trez New York in respect of Investments originated by the New York office) will receive originating fees, commitment fees and renewal fees on Investments it originates for the Trust. These fees will generally be paid by the borrowers, but in some instances, may be deducted from interest payments otherwise payable to the Trust as described below. The Mortgage servicing fees payable to the Mortgage Broker are commensurate with fees paid to other entities providing similar services as the Mortgage Broker and which have been negotiated at arm's length. In addition to such fees, the Mortgage Broker is entitled to retain any overnight float interest on all accounts maintained by the Mortgage Broker in connection with its originating and servicing of the Trust's investments. In some instances where the Trust agrees to participate in a loan which has a low brokerage fee, a portion of the brokerage fee may be deducted from interest payments otherwise payable to the Trust. In the case of Investments, or interests in Investments, which have been purchased by the Mortgage Broker from third-parties either on its own behalf or on behalf of the Trust, such fees may also be deducted from interest payments otherwise payable to the Trust, or may be paid directly by the Trust as a result of the difference between the purchase price paid by the Mortgage Broker and the purchase price paid by the Trust. The brokerage fees charged to the Trust in such instances will vary depending on the size of the transaction and the amount of any fees otherwise payable to the Mortgage Broker.

Under the Mortgage Broker Agreement, the Mortgage Broker is responsible for all employment and other expenses of its personnel, rent and other office expenses of the Mortgage Broker.

The Board of Governors

The Declaration of Trust provides that a Board of Governors be appointed for the Trust to consist of at least four members, whose mandate is to identify and establish procedures for resolving situations where there exists a conflict or potential conflict between the interests of the Manager and the Mortgage Broker on the one hand and the interests of the Unitholders on the other hand as well as in connection with certain other stated matters such as the Trust's annual audit. While the role of the Board of Governors is generally advisory in nature and it does not involve itself in the day-to-day management of the Trust (see "Risk Factors - Very Limited Role of the Board of Governors"), in the most recent Fiscal Year, the Board of Governors has considered a reasonable number of loans to ensure the appropriate controls are being observed.

The members of the Board of Governors are Steve Mathiesen (Chair), Andrew Huntley (Vice-Chair), Dale Belsher, Paulina Hiebert and Christopher Voutsinas. The members of the Board of Governors receive compensation from the Trust. The members of the Board of Governors also constitute the board of governors of Bison Income Trust II, Trez Capital Prime Trust, Trez Capital Yield Trust US and Trez Capital Yield Trust US (Canadian \$). The fees paid to the members of the Board of Governors are paid in respect of their services to all of the foregoing trusts. Currently, the Chair of the Board and Chair of the Independent Review Committee receives a total of \$105,000 per annum, the Vice-Chair of the Board and Chair of the Credit Committee receives a total of \$85,000, the Chair of the Audit Committee receives \$80,000 and the other Board members receive \$55,000 per annum. The fees are allocated to the funds as a fixed minimum plus a percentage based on their respective total assets. The Board of Governors will from time to time, in respect of the Trust:

- (a) identify and establish procedures for resolving situations where there exists a conflict or potential conflict between the interests of the Manager and the Mortgage Broker on the one hand and the interests of the Unitholders on the other hand and review any conflicts of interest referred to it by the Manager for review and for both of these purposes an Independent Review Committee has been appointed;
- (b) approve every material contract of the Trust referred to it by the Manager for review which may raise a conflict of interest, including any agreement between the Trust and the Trustee or the Manager;
- (c) meet with the Manager from time to time, on a not less than quarterly basis, to review the investments in Mortgages made by the Manager on behalf of the Trust, in order to confirm that such investments comply with the investment objectives of the Trust and for this purpose a Credit Committee has been appointed;
- (d) review and approve annual financial statements provided to Unitholders and for this purpose an Audit Committee has been appointed;
- (e) review compliance by the Trust with its investment policies;
- (f) appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration;
- (g) approve the giving of indemnities to the Trustee, the Manager or the Mortgage Broker or any of their Affiliates, or their respective directors, officers or employees;
- (h) receive the resignation of the Trustee and select and appoint a successor trustee;
- (i) provide such other assistance to the Trustee as the Trustee or Unitholders may reasonably request from time to time.

A member of the Board of Governors must, among other things, be independent of both the Manager and the Trustee and their respective Affiliates and shall not be an employee of any of them. Any member of the Board of Governors who has any material interest in a material contract or transaction with the Trust must disclose in writing to the other Board members and to the Manager the nature and extent of their interest and may not vote upon or sign any resolution dealing with such material contract or transaction.

Each member of the Board of Governors and the Independent Review Committee is appointed for a term of not less than one year and not more than three years and will hold office until their successor has been appointed or until their appointment has terminated or such person revokes their consent. The terms of office of members of the Board of Governors may be staggered. In the event of the death, removal, resignation, bankruptcy or other incapacity of a member of the Board of Governors, the Board of Governors will fill a vacancy on the Board of Governors as soon as practicable. A member of the Board of Governors whose term has expired, or will soon expire, may be reappointed by the members of the Board of Governors. A member of the Board of Governors may not be reappointed for a term or terms of office that, if served, would result in the member serving on the Independent Review Committee for longer than six years, unless the Manager agrees to the reappointment.

The nature and extent of the experience of the members of the Board of Governors and their principal occupations are as follows:

Dale Belsher is a Chartered Professional Accountant, CA and served as Chief Financial Officer for Glentel Inc., a Burnaby-based retailer of telecommunications solutions, from 2001 to 2010. Prior to joining Glentel, Dale was Vice President, Finance and CFO for Norsat International Inc., a publicly traded, Burnaby-based satellite communications technology company. Prior to moving to British Columbia in 1983, Dale was Vice President, Finance and Controller of Denro Developments Inc., a family-owned real estate development firm. Denro was a land and multi-family

residential development company based in Regina, Saskatchewan. Denro was one of the first Canadian real estate development companies to develop property in and around Phoenix, Arizona.

Steve Mathiesen was a corporate and securities lawyer for more than 30 years and is now a corporate director. Until 2011, he was a partner at the national law firm, McMillan LLP, focusing on mergers and acquisitions, financings, and corporate matters. He is currently on the board of several private and public companies. He holds an LL.B from the University of British Columbia, a BA in Economics and Commerce from Simon Fraser University, the ICD.D designation from the Institute of Corporate Directors and is a retired member of the Law Society of BC.

Andrew Huntley has spent the bulk of his 35 year career involved in commercial real estate finance. He retired from AIMCo in 2015 as SVP Mortgage Investments having been responsible for a commercial Mortgage portfolio in excess of \$3 billion. He has negotiated complex transactions in all sectors and throughout North America and Western Europe. Prior to AIMCo Mr. Huntley was a partner with the Toronto based Murray & Company. He has extensive community Board experience including Chairing the Board of Northlands in Edmonton. He holds a BSc. from the University of Alberta; an MBA from the Ivey School of Business at the University of Western Ontario and the ICD.D designation.

Paulina Hiebert was a legal and finance executive in the retail and financial services sectors for over 35 years where she obtained extensive experience with capital markets, corporate finance, public income funds, private debt and equity, corporate governance and international expansion.

Ms. Hiebert is currently the Vice Chair of the Board of Directors and Chair of the Governance and Human Resources Committee of the Alberta Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation (provincial regulator for Credit Unions in Alberta), and a Trustee and Chair of the Governance, Nominating and Compensation Committee of the Boston Pizza Royalties Income Fund. Ms. Hiebert holds a B.Comm and LL.B (with Distinction) from the University of Saskatchewan and an MBA (with Distinction) from the Ivey School of Business at the University of Western Ontario. She is a member of the Law Societies of Alberta (practicing) and Manitoba (non-practicing).

Christopher Voutsinas has over 30 years of real estate investment management and private equity experience. Mr. Voutsinas is President of Capital Value & Income Corp., a proprietary investment and advisory firm he founded in 2011. Prior to that, Mr. Voutsinas was Board Chair of Infrastructure Ontario, and also a board member and member of the Real Estate & Investment Committee of Waterfront Toronto.

Mr. Voutsinas has held senior leadership roles at prominent institutions including SEDCO Capital (Managing Director, Head of International Investment), Deutsche Bank (Managing Director, Global Head of Real Estate Asset Management), Goldman Sachs (Executive Director, Real Estate Principal Investment Area), and AT&T Resource Management (Portfolio Manager, Signature Properties). He has led professional teams in offices including London, New York, Frankfurt, Milan, Hong Kong, Jeddah, and Toronto.

The Audit Committee

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Manager will appoint an Audit Committee consisting of a minimum of three persons, whose mandate is to meet with the Auditors and review and recommend approval of financial statements sent to Unitholders. The members of the Audit Committee are: Dale Belsher (Chair), Steve Mathiesen, Andrew Huntley, Paulina Hiebert and Christopher Voutsinas.

The Credit Committee

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Manager will appoint a Credit Committee consisting of at least two persons, whose mandate is to meet with the Manager from time to time, on a not less than quarterly basis, to review the investments in Mortgages made by the Manager on behalf of the Trust, in order to confirm that such investments comply with the investment objective and investment policies of the Trust. The members of the Credit Committee are: Andrew Huntley (Chair), Dale Belsher, Steve Mathiesen, Paulina Hiebert and Christopher Voutsinas.

The Independent Review Committee

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Manager will appoint an Independent Review Committee. The Independent Review Committee has been established to review situations where a reasonable person would consider the Manager or an entity related to the Manager, to have an interest that may conflict with the Manager's ability to act in good faith and in the best interests of the Trust. The members of the Independent Review Committee are: Steve Mathiesen (Chair), Dale Belsher, Andrew Huntley, Paulina Hiebert and Christopher Voutsinas.

The Independent Review Committee will:

- (a) review and provide input to the Manager with respect to the written policies and procedures of the Manager related to conflict of interest matters;
- (b) review and approve every conflict of interest matter referred to it by the Manager for review; and
- (c) perform any other function required by applicable securities legislation.

Members of the Independent Review Committee are not compensated separately for their participation on this committee. They are compensated as members of the Board of Governors. See "The Board of Governors".

The Trustee

Computershare Trust Company of Canada is the trustee of the Trust pursuant to the terms and conditions set out in the Declaration of Trust. The address of the Trustee is 510 Burrard Street, 3rd Floor, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3B9.

The powers, authorities and responsibilities of the Trustee are limited to those expressly set forth in the Declaration of Trust. The Trustee is responsible for holding Trust Property in safekeeping and investing moneys from time to time forming part of Trust Property as directed by the Manager. The Trustee may also sell, encumber or otherwise dispose of Trust Property as directed by the Manager and may borrow money as directed by the Manager.

The Trustee or any successor trustee may resign upon 60 days' notice (or such shorter time as may be agreed to by the Trustee and the Manager) to Unitholders and to the Manager, or may be removed by the Manager on 60 days' notice if approved by Special Resolution. In the event that the Trustee resigns or is removed or becomes incapable of acting or if for any cause a vacancy occurs in the office of the Trustee, a successor trustee will forthwith be appointed by the Manager to fill such vacancy. Forthwith following such appointment of a successor trustee, the Trustee will execute and deliver such documents as the Manager may require for the conveyance of any property of the Trust held in the Trustee's name, will account to the Manager for all property of the Trust which the Trustee holds as trustee and shall thereupon be discharged as trustee.

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustee will be liable in carrying out its duties under the Declaration of Trust as a result of its willful misconduct, bad faith, negligence or disregard of its obligation to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Trust and Unitholders or to exercise the degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent trustee would exercise in comparable circumstances. In addition, the Declaration of Trust contains other customary provisions limiting the liability of the Trustee.

The Trustee will receive fees from the Trust for acting as trustee of the Trust, and will be reimbursed by the Manager for all expenses and liabilities, which are properly incurred by the Trustee in connection with the activities of the Trust.

Policies and Procedures of the Manager

Pursuant to its internal policies and procedures, the Manager and its directors, officers and employees are required to devote as much of their time and attention to the business and affairs of the Trust as they consider necessary and appropriate under the then prevailing circumstances.

The Manager is also required to ensure fairness in the allocation of investment opportunities among its investment entities. For such purpose, all investment entities that have investment objectives that are compatible with a particular investment opportunity are required, when practicable, to participate pro rata in that opportunity based upon, among other things, the relative importance of the investment opportunity to the fulfillment of each investment entity's objectives and the relative amount of assets under management in each investment entity. An assessment of the relative importance of an investment opportunity to the fulfillment of an investment entity's objectives is dependent upon a number of factors including but not limited to alternative investment opportunities, present holdings of the same, or similar, investments, geographic and industry sector considerations and the liquidity of the investment entity.

For purposes of new investment opportunities, the Manager identifies those investment entities that have investment objectives that are compatible with the investment opportunity and ranks them in order of the relative importance that each investment entity places on such investment opportunity for the purpose of fulfilling its investment objectives. If such an investment opportunity meets more than one investment entity's objectives, it is considered first for the investment entity that places the highest level of importance on the investment opportunity. If two or more investment entities rank equally in terms of the importance they place on the investment opportunity, each investment entity generally will participate pro rata in the investment opportunity.

Custodian

Computershare Trust Company of Canada is the custodian of the assets of the Trust represented by Mortgages secured by Real Property situated in Canada, pursuant to the Custodial Agreement. Subsidiaries of the Mortgage Broker are the custodian of the assets secured by Real Property situated in the U.S.

The address of the Custodian is Computershare Trust Company of Canada, 9th Floor – 100 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2Y1.

The Custodian is entitled to receive fees from the Trust, which will be paid by the Manager, as described under "Directors, Management, Promoters and Principal Holders - Expenses of the Trust" and to be reimbursed for all expenses and liabilities which are properly incurred by the Custodian in connection with the activities of the Trust.

Promoters

Trez Capital Fund Management Limited Partnership (the Manager) and Trez Capital Limited Partnership (the Mortgage Broker), are the promoters of the Trust by reason of the initiative of their predecessors in forming and establishing the Trust and taking steps necessary for the public distribution of the Units. The directors and officers of the Manager and the Mortgage Broker are set out above. Affiliates and associates of the Manager and the Mortgage Broker may receive a portion of the Sales Fee. Neither the Manager nor the Mortgage Broker will receive any benefits, directly or indirectly from the issuance of the Units other than as described in this Offering Memorandum.

PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF THE TRUST

To the knowledge of the Manager, no person directly or indirectly beneficially owns or controls 10% or more of the units of the Trust as of April 1, 2023.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Structure

The Trust is an investment unit trust formed under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. The following are the details of the outstanding securities of the Trust at April 1, 2023:

Description of Security⁽¹⁾	Number Authorized to be Issued	Price per Security	Number Outstanding as at April 1, 2023
Series A Units	Unlimited	\$10.00	3,327,051
Series F Units	Unlimited	\$10.00	50,930,371

Series I Units	Unlimited	\$10.00	45,800,760
Total			100,058,182

(1) See "Securities Offered".

Prior Sales and Redemptions

Pursuant to prior offerings, the following Units were sold for the 12-month period ending April 30, 2023:

Description of Security	Number of Securities Issued	Price per Security	Total Funds Received
Series A Units	247,492	\$10.00	\$2,474,924
Series F Units	8,019,378	\$10.00	\$80,193,785
Series I Units	2,801,663	\$10.00	\$28,016,632
Total	11,068,534		\$110,685,340

Pursuant to prior offerings, the following Units were redeemed for the two most recent financial years:

Description of security	Date of end of financial year	Number of securities with outstanding repurchase requests on the first day of the year	Number of securities for which investors made repurchase requests during the year	Number of securities repurchased during the year	Average price paid for the repurchased securities	Source of funds used to complete the repurchases	Number of securities with outstanding repurchase requests on the last day of the year
Series A Units	December 31, 2022	26,273	453,204	434,500	\$10.00	Income and repayment of investment	44,978
Series F Units	December 31, 2022	248,143	7,630,600	7,638,115	\$10.00	Income and repayment of investment	240,628
Series I Units	December 31, 2022	842	12,197,282	10,420,028	\$10.00	Income and repayment of investment	1,778,096
Series A Units	December 31, 2021	42,656	595,038	611,421	\$10.00	Income and repayment of investment	26,273
Series F Units	December 31, 2021	259,324	6,832,812	6,843,993	\$10.00	Income and repayment of investment	248,143
Series I Units	December 31, 2021	178	3,498,700	3,498,036	\$10.00	Income and repayment	842

						of investment	
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Pursuant to prior offerings, the following Units were redeemed for the period after December 31, 2022 up to April 1, 2023:

Description of security	Beginning and end dates of the period	Number of securities with outstanding repurchase requests on the first day of the period	Number of securities for which investors made repurchase requests during the period	Number of securities repurchased during the period	Average price paid for the securities repurchased	Source of funds used to complete the repurchases	Number of securities with outstanding repurchase requests on the last day of the period
Series A Units	December 31, 2022 – April 1, 2023	44,978	123,663	104,350	\$10.00	Income and repayment of investment	64,290
Series F Units	December 31, 2022 – April 1, 2023	240,628	1,429,397	981,870	\$10.00	Income and repayment of investment	688,155
Series I Units	December 31, 2022 – April 1, 2023	1,778,096	848,700	1,932,478	\$10.00	Income and repayment of investment	694,318

SECURITIES OFFERED

Description of the Units Offered

Investments in the Trust are represented by Units. The Trust is permitted to have an unlimited number of Series of a single class of Units, having such terms and conditions as the Manager may determine. Each Unit represents an undivided beneficial interest in the net assets of the Trust. The Manager, in its discretion, determines the number of Series of Units and establishes the attributes of each Series, including investor eligibility, the designation and currency of each Series, the initial closing date and initial offering price for the first issuance of Units of the Series any minimum initial or subsequent investment thresholds, any minimum redemption amounts or minimum account balances, fees and expenses of the Series, sales or redemption charges payable in respect of the Series, redemption rights, convertibility among Series and any additional Series specific attributes.

The Trust may issue additional Units from time to time. Unitholders do not have any pre-emptive rights whereby additional Units proposed to be issued are first offered to existing Unitholders. The price or the value of the consideration for which Units may be issued will be determined by the Manager.

Each Unit of a Series entitles the holder to the same rights and potential liabilities as a holder of any other Unit of such Series and no Unitholder of a Series is entitled to any privilege, priority or preference in relation to any other Unitholders of such Series. Each Unitholder is entitled to one vote for each Unit held and, subject to an adjustment in a Unit's proportionate share as a result of the date of first issue of a Unit in the first Fiscal Year, is entitled to participate equally with respect to any and all distributions made by the Trust in respect of such Series, including distributions of Taxable Income (which they are required to receive their share of) and the non-taxable portion of net realized capital

gains, if any. On termination, the Unitholders of record holding outstanding Units are entitled to receive all of the assets of the Trust remaining after payment of all debts, liabilities and liquidation expenses of the Trust up to an amount equal to the Subscription Price of such Units. See "Termination of the Trust".

Series

The Manager may create one or more new Series without Unitholder approval (provided same are within the investment objectives set out in the Declaration of Trust). Before the issue of a new Series, the Manager will execute a supplemental Declaration of Trust creating the new Series and the terms and investment objectives relating thereto. Any new Series created by the Manager shall:

- (a) be designated by letter or letters or letters and numbers; and
- (b) have Series' rights (including the rights of Redemption) established by the Manager.

No Series may have priority over any other Series, provided that the calculation of distributions and the Redemption price for each Series may differ.

The Trust is authorized to issue an unlimited number of redeemable non-transferable units of beneficial interest in Series, each of which represents an equal, undivided interest in the net assets of the Trust. The Trust is currently authorized to issue Series A Units, Series F Units and Series I Units. Fractional Units will not be issued.

Three Series of Units of the Trust are offered under this Offering Memorandum:

Series A Units are designed for investors who are not eligible to purchase Series F Units. Series A Units pay a Trailer Fee.

Series F Units are designed for investors who are enrolled in a dealer sponsored fee-for-service or wrap program and who are subject to an annual asset based fee rather than commissions on each transaction or, at the discretion of the Manager, any other investor for whom the Manager does not incur distribution costs.

Series I Units are generally only available to investors who make large investments in the Trust. Series I investors typically pay a negotiated management fee. See "Directors, Management, Promoters and Principal Holders – Manager's Fees". A negotiated service fee may be payable by investors to a dealer who sells Series I Units. The Manager does not pay any sales commission to a dealer who sells Series I Units.

To be eligible to purchase Series I Units, investors must enter into an agreement with the Manager. This agreement will set out, among other things, the amount to be invested, the management fee payable to the Manager and the service fee payable to the dealer, if any. If the investor did not qualify to hold Series I Units when the investor originally purchased them, or is no longer eligible to hold Series I Units, the dealer must tell the Manager to switch the investor's Units into Series A Units or Series F Units of the Trust, or to redeem them. The Manager also retains the right, at its sole discretion, to redeem or switch the Series I Units into Series A Units or Series F Units if the Manager determines that the investor is not eligible to hold Series I Units.

All Units of the same Series are entitled to participate pro rata: (i) in any payments or distributions made by the Trust to the Unitholders of the same Series; and (ii) upon liquidation of the Trust, in any distributions to Unitholders of the same Series of net assets of the Trust attributable to the Series remaining after satisfaction of outstanding liabilities of such Series.

Outstanding Units of any Series may be subdivided or consolidated in the Manager's discretion. The Manager may re-designate units of a Series as Units of any other Series.

Foreign Exchange and Hedging Policy

The Trust may invest in U.S. dollar denominated investments. In order to mitigate the adverse effects of currency exchange fluctuations, the Trust will undertake currency hedging transactions. U.S. dollar denominated loan investments are typically hedged by way of forward foreign exchange swaps with maturities of approximately one month, or such other term determined by the Manager, for the maximum benefit of Unitholders. There are costs relating to entering into such hedging transactions, which include the interest rate differential between the Canadian and U.S. interest rates. These costs are borne by the Trust.

The cost of hedging is allocated to all Series.

No Transfer of Units

Units are not transferable, except by operation of law (such as the death or bankruptcy of a Unitholder) or in circumstances where the Manager deems it appropriate to do so in its absolute discretion. As well, securities laws will restrict, and may prohibit, transfer of Units. To dispose of Units, a Unitholder must have them redeemed. No transfer of Units will be effective or recognized by the registrar and transfer agent of the Trust unless and until a transfer form in the form prescribed in the Declaration of Trust has been duly completed and signed by the Unitholder, as transferor, and by the transferee and delivered to the registrar and transfer agent. The transferee, by executing the transfer form: (i) acknowledges that he or she agrees to be bound by the terms of the Declaration of Trust and is liable for all obligations of a Unitholder; (ii) makes certain representations and warranties that the transferee is not a "non-resident" for purposes of the Tax Act and is not a "non-Canadian" for purposes of the *Investment Canada Act* and that the transferee will maintain such status during such time as Units are held by the transferee; and (iii) irrevocably ratifies and confirms the power of attorney given to the Manager pursuant to the transfer form. Pursuant to the provisions of the Declaration of Trust, when the transferee has been registered as a Unitholder, the transferee will be subject to the obligations and entitled to the rights of a Unitholder thereunder.

Liquidity

There is no market through which the Units may be sold. No market is expected to develop. Investors may find it difficult or impossible to sell their Units. However, Unitholders may exercise their right of Redemption. See "Unitholder's Right to Redeem". There are no assurances, however, that funds will be available to permit the Manager to honour requests for Redemption. A Redemption Notice for an amount exceeding the Net Asset Value of the Units may cause the Manager to delay redemption and ultimately to terminate the Trust. See "Summary of Declaration of Trust - Termination of the Trust".

Consolidation and Subdivision

Units may be consolidated or subdivided by the Trustee at the direction of the Manager.

Unitholder's Right to Redeem

Units may be surrendered to the Manager by entering a request for redemption, which may be entered on the FundSERV network where Units were purchased through that network. A Unitholder is entitled to, at any time, or from time to time, redeem ("**Redemption**") all or any of the Unitholder's Units in increments of not less than \$1,000, by giving 30 days' written notice to the Manager, which notice shall be irrevocable and shall contain a clear request that a specified number of Units be redeemed at a specified price equal to: (i) at any time up to the first anniversary of their issuance, 99% of the Subscription Price; and (ii) thereafter, at the Subscription Price. The Manager has the right to redeem such Units at any time from the date the Redemption notice is received up to 30 days after the Redemption notice is received. If a Unitholder, after Redemption, holds Units with a value of less than \$1,000, the Unitholder must redeem all of his or her investment. The Manager may, in its absolute discretion, redeem the Units of the Unitholder if such Units have a value of less than \$1,000. The form of notice may be obtained from the Manager. Payment will be made using the FundSERV network where Units were purchased through that network.

Suspension of Redemptions

The Manager also may from time to time suspend Redemptions and/or terminate the Trust when the Redemption price exceeds the Net Asset Value per Unit. The Manager is not obligated to accept Redemption notices for amounts exceeding, in aggregate, 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Trust at such time, in any one calendar month.

The Manager may suspend the Redemption of Units, or postpone the day of payment or right of Redemption, for a period of not more than 180 days, for or during any period during which the Manager determines that conditions exist which render impractical the sale of the assets of the Trust or impair the ability of the Manager to determine the value of the assets held by the Trust. Any such suspension shall take effect at such time as the Manager specifies and thereafter there shall be no redemption of Units during the 180 day period until the Manager declares the suspension at an end.

The suspension may apply to all requests for Redemption received prior to the suspension but as to which payment has not been made, as well as to all requests received while the suspension is in effect. All Unitholders making such requests will be advised by the Manager of the suspension and that the Redemption will be effected at a price determined on the first Business Day following the termination of the suspension. All such Unitholders will have and will be advised that they have the right to withdraw their requests for Redemption. The suspension shall terminate in any event on the first day on which the condition giving rise to the suspension has ceased to exist, provided that no other condition under which a suspension is authorized then exists. To the extent not inconsistent with official rules and regulations promulgated by any government body having jurisdiction over the Trust, any declaration of suspension made by the Trustee or Manager will be conclusive.

Short Term Trading

In order to protect the interests of the remaining Unitholders in the Trust and to discourage short term trading in the Trust, Unitholders will be subject to a short term trading deduction. If a Unitholder redeems Units during the first year after purchasing Units, the Trust will deduct and retain, for the benefit of the remaining Unitholders in the Trust, 1% of the Subscription Price of the Units being redeemed.

Redemption at the Demand of the Manager

At no time may non-residents of Canada and/or partnerships that are not Canadian partnerships within the meaning of the Tax Act (or any combination thereof) (collectively, "**non-residents**") be the beneficial owners of a majority of the Units (on a number of Units or on a fair market value basis), and the Manager shall inform the Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Trust of this restriction. The Manager may require declarations as to the jurisdictions in which a beneficial owner of Units is resident and, if a partnership, its status as a Canadian partnership. If the Manager becomes aware, as a result of requiring such declarations as to beneficial ownership or otherwise, that the beneficial owners of 40% of the Units then outstanding (on a number of Units or on a fair market value basis) are, or may be, non-residents, or that such a situation is imminent, the Manager may make a public announcement thereof. If the Manager determines that more than 40% of the Units (on a number of Units or on a fair market value basis) are beneficially held by non-residents, or that such a situation is imminent, the Manager may send a notice to such non-resident Unitholders, chosen in inverse order to the order of acquisition or in such manner as the Manager may consider equitable and practicable, requiring them to dispose of their Units or a portion thereof within a specified period of not less than 30 days. If the Unitholders receiving such notice have not disposed of the specified number of Units or provided the Manager with satisfactory evidence that they are not non-residents within such period, the Manager may, on behalf of such Unitholders, redeem such Units at the Subscription Price and, in the interim, shall suspend the voting and distribution rights attached to such Units. Upon such Redemption, the affected holders will cease to be beneficial holders of Units and their rights shall be limited to receiving the net proceeds of Redemption of such Units.

If at any Distribution Payment Date there are insufficient funds to pay the Trailer Fee from the distribution otherwise payable to Series A Unitholders, the Manager will redeem a sufficient number of Units from each Series A Unitholder to pay the Trailer Fee payable by such Series A Unitholder.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR UNITS

The Units are conditionally offered if, as and when subscriptions are accepted by the Trust and subject to prior sale. There is no minimum or maximum offering. Subscriptions for Units will be received by the Trust subject to rejection or allotment in whole or in part and the right is reserved to close the subscription books at any time without notice.

Every person who subscribes for Units will be required to complete and deliver to the Trust a subscription in the form which can be found at www.trezcapital.com, together with payment of the subscription price in the manner therein described.

Subscriptions received will be subject to rejection or allotment by the Trust in whole or in part in the Manager's sole discretion. The Trust is not obliged to accept any subscription. If a subscription is not accepted, the Trust will promptly return to the subscriber the Subscription Agreement and the money comprising such subscription. Confirmation of acceptance of a subscription will be forwarded to the subscriber or, if applicable, to the relevant registered dealer by the Trust. The Trust reserves the right to close the subscription books at any time without notice.

SUBJECT TO THE FOREGOING, ALL SUBSCRIPTION DOCUMENTS SHOULD BE REVIEWED BY PROSPECTIVE SUBSCRIBERS AND THEIR PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS PRIOR TO SUBSCRIBING FOR UNITS.

Subscription Procedure

Subscribers may subscribe for Units in this Offering by delivering the following documents to the Trust at the address shown in the Subscription Agreement:

- (a) an executed Subscription Agreement; and
- (b) a cheque, bank draft, FundSERV settlement or wire transfer made payable to "Trez Capital Yield Trust" in the amount of the subscription price for the Units.

The Trust will hold subscription funds in trust until midnight on the second Business Day after the day on which it received a signed Subscription Agreement. After this, the Trust will hold the subscription funds in trust pending a closing under this Offering.

The Trust may collect, use and disclose individual personal information in accordance with the privacy policy of the Trust and will obtain consent to such collection, use and disclosure from time to time as required by its policy and the law.

The Trust anticipates that there will be multiple closings. The Trust may close any part of this Offering on any date as it may determine in its sole business judgment. The Trust reserves the right to accept or reject in whole or in part any subscription for Units and the right to close the subscription books at any time without notice. Any monies for subscription that are not accepted will be promptly returned after it has been determined not to accept the investment. At a closing of this Offering, the Trust will provide direct subscribers with a confirmation of their subscription for Units, provided the Subscription Price has been paid in full. A subscriber who purchases Units through a registered dealer will receive a customer confirmation from the registered dealer from or through which the Units were purchased.

Subscribers should carefully review the terms of the Subscription Agreement for more detailed information concerning the rights and obligations of subscribers and the Trust. Execution and delivery of a Subscription Agreement will bind subscribers to the terms thereof, whether executed by Subscribers or by an agent on their behalf. Subscribers should consult with their own professional advisors. See "Risk Factors".

Qualified Unitholders

The Manager is offering for sale an unlimited number of Units on a continuous basis in each of the Provinces of Canada and Territories by way of private placement.

The offering is being conducted in all the Provinces and Territories, pursuant to the exemptions from the prospectus requirements afforded by Sections 2.3, 2.9 and 2.10 of National Instrument 45-106 – Prospectus Exemptions ("**NI 45-106**") and section 73.3 of the Securities Act (Ontario).

The exemption pursuant to Section 2.3 of NI 45-106 is available for distributions to investors purchasing as principal and who are "accredited investors" as defined in NI 45-106 and section 73.3 of the *Securities Act* (Ontario). Certain accredited investors will be required to sign a risk acknowledgement in the form attached as Appendix B to the Subscription Agreement.

The exemption pursuant to Section 2.10 of NI 45-106 is available for distributions to investors purchasing as principals where (i) the trade in a security that has an aggregate acquisition cost to the investor of not less than \$150,000, paid in cash at the time of acquisition, and (ii) the investor is not an individual.

The exemption pursuant to Section 2.9 of NI 45-106 is available for distributions only to investors purchasing as principals, who receive this Offering Memorandum prior to signing the Subscription Agreement and who sign a risk acknowledgement in the form attached as Appendix A to the Subscription Agreement.

In Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Prince Edward Island and Yukon, an investor must qualify as an "eligible" investor to purchase more than \$10,000 of Units when relying on the Offering Memorandum exemption. In the provinces of Alberta, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan, investors relying on the Offering Memorandum exemption must complete the schedules in the Risk Acknowledgement Form attached to the Subscription Agreement. Depending on the circumstances of each investor in those provinces, certain investment limits will apply to all Units acquired under the Offering Memorandum exemption as follows:

- (a) in the case of a "non-eligible" investor that is an individual, the acquisition cost of all Units acquired by the purchaser under the Offering Memorandum exemption in the preceding 12 months cannot exceed \$10,000;
- (b) in the case of an "eligible" investor that is an individual, the acquisition cost of all Units acquired by the purchaser under the Offering Memorandum exemption in the preceding 12 months cannot exceed \$30,000;
- (c) in the case of an "eligible" investor that is an individual and that receives advice from a portfolio manager, investment dealer or exempt market dealer that the investment above \$30,000 is suitable, the acquisition cost of all Units acquired by the purchaser under the Offering Memorandum exemption in the preceding 12 months cannot exceed \$100,000.

The foregoing exemptions relieve the Trust from the provisions of the applicable securities laws of each of the Provinces of Canada and the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut, which otherwise would require the Trust to file and obtain a receipt for a prospectus. Accordingly, prospective investors for Units will not receive the benefits associated with a subscription for securities issued pursuant to a filed prospectus, including the review of material by securities regulatory authorities.

The Manager is registered as an exempt market dealer in various provinces of Canada, which allows the Manager, on behalf of the Trust, to offer the Units for sale directly to the investors. The Trust may also use qualified dealers or brokers to sell Units and may enter into non-exclusive agency agreements with such brokers or dealers in connection with such sales. Depending on provincial requirements, brokers or dealers used by the Trust may be required to be registered as exempt market dealers pursuant to National Instrument 31-103 – Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

Acceptance of Subscriptions

Subscriptions received are subject to rejection or allotment in whole or in part by the Manager on behalf of the Trust generally within 30 days of their receipt by the Manager. The minimum subscription is 500 Units (\$5,000). The Manager reserves the right to close the subscription books at any time without notice. Confirmation of the acceptance of a subscription will be forwarded by the Manager to the investor. The Manager is not obligated to accept any subscriptions, and will reject any subscription which the Manager considers to be not in compliance with applicable securities laws and regulations. If any subscription is rejected, the Manager will return to the investor promptly after making the decision to reject the subscription, the Subscription Agreement, any other documentation delivered by the investor, and the subscription funds comprising such subscription.

Subject to the contractual rights of action, and a two day right of withdrawal for certain investors provided for herein, and subject to applicable securities laws, the investor's subscription may not be withdrawn, cancelled, terminated or revoked by the investor for a period of 30 days from the date of receipt of the subscription by the Manager, unless previously accepted by the Manager.

Units will be issued to an investor if a Subscription Agreement substantially in the form prescribed by the Manager from time to time is received by the Trust and accepted by the Manager and if payment of the subscription price is made by cheque or bank draft. Units will be issued at a price of \$10.00 per Unit, subject in all cases to the minimum investment levels described above. An investor who subscribes for Units by executing and delivering a Subscription Agreement will become a Unitholder after the Manager accepts such subscription and the Trust has received the subscription price.

Additional Investments

The minimum additional subscription is \$1,000 or such greater amount as may be otherwise required to comply with applicable securities laws or as may be prescribed by the Manager.

No Unit Certificates

Certificates evidencing ownership of the Units will not be issued to a Unitholder.

INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

In the opinion of Thorsteinssons LLP, tax counsel to the Trust, the following is a fair summary of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations generally relevant to individual investors who, for purposes of the Tax Act, are resident in Canada, deal at arm's length with the Trustee and Manager and beneficially hold their Units as capital property.

This summary is based on the current provisions of the Tax Act and the regulations under it, all publicly announced proposals to amend the Tax Act and its regulations, and the published administrative practices of the Canada Revenue Agency. It is assumed that all amendments will be passed as proposed. This summary is also based on the assumptions that (i) none of the Mortgages will be a "tax shelter investment" within the meaning of section 143.2 of the Tax Act; (ii) the Trust will not acquire any Mortgage that would cause the Trust to become a SIFT trust within the meaning of subsection 122.1(1) of the Tax Act; (iii) none of the Mortgages will be property that would be "taxable Canadian property" within the meaning of the Tax Act (without reference to paragraph (b) thereof); and (iv) none of the Mortgages will be an interest in an "offshore investment fund property" pursuant to section 94.1 of the Tax Act.

This summary is of a general nature and is not intended to be exhaustive. It does not take into account provincial, territorial or foreign tax laws. Investors should consult their own tax advisers with respect to all tax consequences in their particular circumstances. No application has been made nor is it intended that any application be made for an advance income tax ruling with respect to the tax consequences of acquiring or holding Units in the Trust.

Status of the Trust

The Manager and Trustee have advised tax counsel that the Trust is a "mutual fund trust" as that term is defined under the Tax Act and that it is recognized as such by the Canada Revenue Agency. The Trust became a registered investment for Deferred Plans with effect from March 20, 2013. This summary is based on the assumption that the Trust is and, at all material times, will be a mutual fund trust and a "registered investment" for Deferred Plans.

Taxation of the Trust

The Trust must pay tax on its taxable income for each of its taxation years, except to the extent such amounts are distributed to Unitholders. Losses incurred by the Trust cannot be allocated to Unitholders but may be deducted in computing the Taxable Income of the Trust in future years in accordance with the Tax Act. The Declaration of Trust requires the Trust to distribute, in cash and Units, all of its Taxable Income each year, so that the Trust will not pay any tax under Part I of the Tax Act.

The Trust is required to include in its income for a taxation year all interest that accrues (or is deemed to accrue) to it to the end of that year (or until the disposition of the indebtedness in the year) or that has become receivable or is received by the Trust before the end of that year, including on a conversion, redemption or repayment on maturity, except to the extent that such interest was included in computing the Trust's income for a preceding year and excluding any interest that accrued prior to the time of the acquisition of the indebtedness by the Trust. Upon the actual or deemed disposition of indebtedness, the Trust will be required to include in computing its income for the year of disposition all interest that accrued on such indebtedness from the last interest payment date to the date of disposition except to the extent such interest was included in computing the Trust's income for that or another taxation year and such interest will not be included in the proceeds of disposition for purposes of computing any gain or loss.

Income earned by Blocker Corp in respect of Preferred Equity Investments (or by any other foreign corporation in respect of loan syndication arrangements) may be taxable to the Trust as foreign accrual property income. Such income may be required to be recognized by the Trust in a period or taxation year that is different than the year in which cash is paid to the Trust on account of Preferred Equity Investments or other income from syndication arrangements. The Trust will generally receive a credit for any U.S. tax paid by Blocker Corp (or any other foreign corporation in respect of loan syndication arrangements), and for any withholding tax paid on account of dividends paid by Blocker Corp or any other foreign corporation to the Trust, but it cannot be assured that such tax credits will fully offset U.S. tax payable on Preferred Equity Investments or by any other foreign corporation in respect of loan syndication arrangements.

In the event the Trust ceases to qualify as a mutual fund trust under the Tax Act and a Unitholder is a "designated beneficiary" of the Trust in a taxation year of the Trust, the "designated income" of the Trust for that taxation year will be subject to tax under Part XII.2 of the Tax Act at the current rate of 40%. A portion of the Part XII.2 tax paid by the Trust will, if the Trust makes a designation in its tax return, be credited against tax otherwise payable by Unitholders who are not designated beneficiaries of the Trust. A "designated beneficiary" is defined in the Tax Act to include non-residents of Canada, certain tax-exempt entities and certain trusts. "Designated income" is defined in the Tax Act to include, generally, taxable capital gains from the disposition of taxable Canadian property, and income from Canadian businesses and real estate. The Manager and the Trustee do not expect that the Trust will earn designated income.

To the extent the Trust's investments include assets denominated in currencies other than Canadian dollars, the cost and proceeds of disposition of such assets, income and any other relevant amounts must be determined for purposes of the Tax Act in Canadian dollars, and the Trust may therefore recognize gains or losses by virtue of fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies relative to Canadian dollars. To the extent the Trust derives income or gains from investments in countries other than Canada, the Trust may be liable to pay income or profits tax to such countries and the utilization of credits or deductions in respect of foreign tax so paid is subject to special rules and restrictions under the Tax Act. Each taxable Unitholder will generally be entitled to a tax credit for any foreign taxes paid by the Trust in respect of the Unitholder's share of income from foreign sources.

The Trust's participation in loan syndication arrangements or Preferred Equity Investments, the application of tax losses or other events may result in timing differences between the year in which income or losses, or gains and losses

resulting from the changes in the value of foreign currency, occur and the year in which such income, gains, or losses are recognized under the rules in the Tax Act by the Trust. This could lead to income or losses being allocated to the Trust, or gains or losses in respect of foreign currency fluctuations being realized by the Trust, being included in computing the Trust's Taxable Income in a year other than the year in which such income, gains, or losses occur. This can affect the amount of Taxable Income allocated to the Unitholders of the Trust in a particular year.

The Tax Act imposes tax on trusts that are "specified investment flow-through trusts" or "SIFT trusts". In order to qualify as a SIFT trust, a trust must meet three conditions: it must be resident in Canada; investments in the trust must be listed or traded on a stock exchange or other public market; and the trust must hold one or more "non-portfolio properties". As Units of the Trust are not listed or traded on a stock exchange or other public market, the Trust is not a SIFT trust and will not be liable to tax under the Tax Act as such.

The Trust will be a "selected listed financial institution" for the purposes of the *Excise Tax Act*. The application of GST/HST to financial institutions is complex and controversial. The Trust will be required to pay GST/HST on management fees and certain other inputs, and should be able to recover some of the GST/HST incurred as input tax credits to the extent that the related property or service being acquired is used in providing zero-rated services to non-residents such as providing Mezzanine Loans in connection with property outside of Canada. There is likely to be some portion of GST/HST paid by the Trust that will not qualify for input tax credits, which will be a direct cost to the Trust.

After 2019 the Tax Act prevents the Trust from distributing ordinary income as part of the redemption price of Units and restricts in some circumstances the ability of the Trust to distribute capital gains as part of the redemption price of Units. While the Trust has not utilized this procedure for normal course redemptions, if the Trust makes investments in other mutual fund trusts it may be required to make larger taxable distributions to remaining Unitholders.

If the Trust ceases to qualify as a mutual fund trust and holds at the end of any month property that is not a "qualified investment" for the type of Deferred Plan that holds Units, the Trust will be liable for a penalty tax under Part X.2 of the Tax Act equal to 1% of the fair market value of such property at the time of its acquisition.

Taxation of Unitholders

Each Unitholder will be required to include in computing the Unitholder's income for a particular year the portion of the Taxable Income of the Trust for the year distributed in cash and Units to the Unitholder (including any amounts distributed on the redemption of Units). Each year the Trust will advise each Unitholder of the share of the Taxable Income of the Trust distributed to that Unitholder.

Any amount distributed to a Unitholder in a year in excess of the Taxable Income of the Trust is not included in computing the Unitholder's income for the year. Under the Tax Act, the Trust is permitted to deduct in computing its income for a taxation year an amount that is less than the amount of its distributions for the calendar year in which such taxation year ends. This will enable the Trust to utilize, in a taxation year, losses from prior years. The amount distributed to a Unitholder but not deducted by the Trust will not be included in the Unitholder's income. However, the payment of any such excess amount, other than as proceeds of disposition of a Unit or a part thereof, will reduce the adjusted cost base to the Unitholder of the Unitholder's Units except to the extent that such amount relates to the non-taxable portion of the net realized capital gains of the Trust distributed to the Unitholder. If the amounts deducted from the adjusted cost base of the Unit exceed the adjusted cost base of the Unit, the excess is deemed to be a capital gain realized by the Unitholder. The adjusted cost base of the Unit is then reset to nil.

If the Trust receives dividends or foreign income or realizes capital gains, the Trust intends to make designations under the Tax Act so that taxable dividends received from taxable Canadian corporations, income from foreign sources and net realized capital gains distributed to Unitholders will retain their character when distributed to Unitholders. Distributed amounts that retain their character as taxable dividends on shares of taxable Canadian corporations will be subject to the normal gross-up and dividend tax credit rules in the Tax Act applicable to individuals. The Trust will carry out hedging transactions in respect of Investments denominated in currencies other than Canadian dollars which are intended to reduce gains or losses resulting from fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies relative to Canadian dollars. These hedging transactions will result in the Trust realizing both income and losses, and capital gains and losses, depending on the property to which the hedging transaction relates.

The Trust intends to make a designation under the Tax Act so that income from foreign sources will retain its character when distributed to Unitholders. Each taxable Unitholder will generally be entitled to a tax credit for any foreign taxes paid by the Trust in respect of that Unitholder's share of income from foreign sources. On a redemption or other disposition of Units, including a redemption of Units on the termination of the Trust, the Unitholder will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) equal to the amount by which the proceeds of disposition, net of any reasonable costs of disposition, exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base to the Unitholder of those Units immediately before the disposition. All relevant amounts must be determined in Canadian dollars at the appropriate exchange rate for the particular transaction. The adjusted cost base of a Unit is equal to the total adjusted cost base of all of the Unitholder's Units divided by the number of Units held. If the Unitholder acquires Units of the same Series at separate times, the cost of each Unit in that Series owned by the Unitholder will be determined by averaging the cost of those Units acquired with the adjusted cost base of the Units of the same Series then owned by the Unitholder. Any additional Units acquired by a Unitholder, including in satisfaction of a distribution, have an initial cost to the Unitholder equal to the value of the Units or the amount of the distribution so satisfied, as the case may be. Generally, the total adjusted cost base of Units in the same Series will be equal to the total cost of all Units in the Series acquired by the Unitholder minus the adjusted cost base of Units in the Series previously redeemed or otherwise disposed of and the amount by which the adjusted cost base of Units in the Series is required to be reduced on account of distributions made by the Trust to the Unitholder, as described above. Unitholders are responsible for tracking their adjusted cost base.

One-half of any capital gain realized by a Unitholder on the disposition of Units must be included in the Unitholder's income as a taxable capital gain. One-half of a capital loss is an allowable capital loss, which may be deducted from taxable capital gains realized by the Unitholder in the year. Allowable capital losses of a Unitholder that exceed taxable capital gains of the Unitholder in a year may be carried back three years or forward indefinitely and deducted against net taxable capital gains realized by the Unitholder in those earlier or later years, to the extent and in the circumstances specified in the Tax Act.

Any consolidation of Units is not a taxable event to a Unitholder. The adjusted cost base of the Unitholders' consolidated Units will be equal to the result obtained when the adjusted cost base of a Unitholder's Units immediately prior to the time of consolidation is divided by the number of Units the Unitholder holds immediately after consolidation.

The Tax Act provides for an alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals (including certain trusts and estates) resident in Canada, which is computed by reference to an adjusted taxable income amount. Under the existing rules in the Tax Act, eighty percent of capital gains (net of capital losses) and the actual amount of taxable dividends (not including any gross-up) are included in adjusted taxable income.

In the Federal Budget of March 28, 2023, the Federal Minister of Finance proposed to amend the Tax Act to broaden the base of the alternative minimum tax ("**AMT**"). These proposed changes, should they be passed by Parliament, are intended to apply to tax years after 2023. In summary, the AMT proposals would:

- increase the AMT rate from 15% to 20.5%;
- increase the AMT capital gains inclusion rate from 80% to 100%;
- include 100% of the benefit associated with employee stock options in the AMT base;
- include 30% of capital gains on donations of publicly listed securities in the AMT base, which would apply to the full benefit associated with employee stock options to the extent that a deduction is available because the underlying securities are publicly listed securities that have been donated;
- disallow 50% of a number of deductions, the most pertinent for an investor in Units likely being interest and carrying charges incurred to earn income from property, the deduction for limited partnership losses of other years and non-capital loss carried forward from other years;
- with limited exceptions, allow only 50 per cent of non-refundable tax credits to reduce the AMT; and

- increase the exemption from AMT from \$40,000 to the start of the fourth federal tax bracket, which is expected to be approximately \$173,000 in 2024 (the exemption amount would be indexed annually to inflation as the amount of the fourth federal tax bracket is indexed annually).

Any additional tax payable by an individual under the minimum tax provisions may be carried forward and applied against certain tax otherwise payable in any of the seven immediately following taxation years; however this carry forward amount will only be creditable in a particular year to the extent that the individual's tax payable for the year, calculated without reference to the minimum tax provisions, exceeds the tax payable under the minimum tax provisions for the year. Amounts distributed by the Trust that are taxable dividends from taxable Canadian corporations or the taxable portion of net realized capital gains, and capital gains realized on the disposition of Units, may result in the Unitholder being liable to alternative minimum tax, or increase the Unitholder's liability for alternative minimum tax.

Tax Information Reporting

While Unitholders should not have any additional U.S. reporting or filing requirements on account of ownership of Units of the Trust, the Trust has due diligence and reporting obligations under the U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (as implemented in Canada by the Canada-United States Enhanced Tax Information Exchange Agreement and Part XVIII of the Tax Act, collectively "**FATCA**") and the OECD's Common Reporting Standard (as implemented in Canada by Part XIX of the Tax Act, "**CRS**"). Generally, Unitholders (or in the case of certain Unitholders that are entities, the "controlling persons" thereof) will be required by law to provide the Trust and/or their registered dealer with information related to their citizenship or tax residence and, if applicable, their foreign tax identification number. If a Unitholder (or, if applicable, any of its controlling persons) does not provide the information or, for FATCA purposes, is identified as a U.S. citizen (including a U.S. citizen living in Canada) or, for CRS purposes, is identified as a tax resident of a country other than Canada or the U.S., information about the Unitholder (or, if applicable, its controlling persons) and the Unitholder's investment in the Trust will generally be reported to the CRA. The CRA will provide that information to, in the case of FATCA, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and in the case of CRS, the relevant tax authority of any country that is a signatory of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information or that has otherwise agreed to a bilateral information exchange with Canada under CRS.

Investment by Deferred Plans

Units of the Trust will constitute a "qualified investment" under the Tax Act for Deferred Plans so long as the Trust qualifies as a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act.

Even if the Units are qualified investments for Deferred Plans, the Units of the Trust will be a "prohibited investment" for Unitholders who hold Units in tax-free savings accounts, registered retirement savings plans, registered retirement income funds, registered disability savings plans and registered education savings plans if, among other things, the holder has a "significant interest" in the Trust. A Unitholder will have a significant interest in the Trust if the Unitholder, either alone or together with persons and partnerships with which the Unitholder does not deal at arm's length, holds interests in the Trust that have a fair market value of at least 10% of the value of all the beneficial interests in the Trust. The interest of a Unitholder who holds less than 10% of the beneficial interests in the Trust cannot be a prohibited investment.

Prospective Unitholders should consult with their own tax advisors as to whether Units of the Trust would be prohibited investments under the Tax Act in their particular circumstances.

COMPENSATION PAID TO SELLERS AND FINDERS

Selling Commissions

The Trust and the Manager do not charge a fee or commission when investors purchase Units of the Trust.

The Trust will pay a Trailer Fee to registered dealers in respect of the Series A Units, payable monthly in arrears. The amount of the Trailer Fee will be deducted from distributions to Series A Unitholders.

Investors should note that authorized brokers, dealers or advisors may charge investors an upfront selling commission (estimated to be up to 5% of the Subscription Price) at the time of purchase of Units, which may reduce the amount of money invested in the Trust.

Short Term Trading Deduction

In order to protect the interest of the remaining Unitholders in the Trust and to discourage short term trading in the Trust, Unitholders will be subject to a short term trading deduction. If a Unitholder redeems Units of the Trust within one year of purchasing such Units, the Trust will deduct and retain, for the benefit of the remaining Unitholders in the Trust, 1% of the Subscription Price of the Units being redeemed.

Dealer Compensation

As set out under "Selling Commissions" above, brokers, dealers or advisors selling Units of the Trust may charge investors a commission at the time of purchasing Units, which will reduce the amount of money invested in the Trust.

The Trust will pay an investor's authorized broker, dealer or advisor Trailer Fees as compensation for ongoing advice and service in respect of Series A Units. The Trailer Fees are accrued monthly and are paid monthly at the current annual rate of 1.0% of the Subscription Price per Unit of the Series A Units held by clients of the authorized broker, dealer or advisor. The Trailer Fee is calculated based on the Subscription Price of the Units for each calendar month. The Trailer Fee will not be paid if the Units are redeemed. Trailer Fees are calculated monthly and payable, on or about 10 days following the last day of each month. The amount of the Trailer Fee will be deducted from distributions otherwise payable to Series A Unitholders. The Trust may, from time to time, pay the Trailer Fee more frequently than monthly, in which event the Trailer Fee will be pro-rated for the period to which it relates.

Investors who purchase Series I Units through a dealer, pay their dealer a negotiated service fee and a lower Management Fee is paid to the Manager by the Trust.

The following table outlines the dollar amount of Trailer Fees payable by the Trust in relation to Series A Units, and commissions as incurred by the Manager in relation to capital raised for the Trust in 2022:

Trailer Fees	Commission incurred by the Manager with respect to capital raised⁽¹⁾
\$348,989	\$817,129

⁽¹⁾ not payable by the Trust

Selling commissions and Trailer Fees payable by the Trust may be modified or discontinued by the Manager at any time. The Manager may, at its discretion, negotiate, change the terms and conditions of, or discontinue the Trailer Fee with brokers, dealers and advisors. Brokers, dealers or advisors qualifying for a Trailer Fee in respect of the Trust for the first time must contact the Manager in writing to arrange the first payment. Payments thereafter are made automatically as long as the broker, dealer or advisor continues to qualify.

RISK FACTORS

The purchase of Units involves a number of risk factors. An investor should reach a decision to invest in the Trust after careful consideration with his or her advisors as to the suitability of an investment in the Trust in light of its investment objective and the information set out in this Offering Memorandum. The Manager does not make any recommendation as to the suitability of the Trust for investment by any person. All prospective Unitholders should consider an investment in the Trust within the overall context of their investment policies. Investment policy considerations include, but are not limited to, setting objectives, defining risk/return constraints and considering time

horizons. This Offering is not suitable for investors who cannot afford to assume moderate risks in connection with their investments. In addition to the factors set forth elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum, prospective investors should consider the following factors.

Return on Units Determined By Reference to Investment Portfolio

Unitholders' returns will be determined by the returns generated by the Investment Portfolio. The return on the Units may decrease as well as increase. The Trust makes no representation as to any return that a Unitholder will earn on the Units and there can be no assurance that information on the Mortgage Broker or the Investment Portfolio set out in this Offering Memorandum will be, in any respect, indicative of how they will perform (either in terms of profitability, volatility or low correlation with other investments) in the future.

Changes in Real Estate Values

The Investments will be direct or indirect investments in Real Property or be secured by Real Property, which can fluctuate in value. The value of real estate is affected by general economic conditions, local real estate markets, the attractiveness of the property to tenants/purchasers, competition from other available properties, fluctuations in market pricing and occupancy rates, operating expenses and other factors. The value of income-producing real property may also depend on the credit worthiness and financial stability of the borrowers and/or the tenants. Changes in market conditions may decrease the value of the secured property and reduce the actual or projected cash flow from the property, thereby affecting the ability of the borrower to service the debt and/or repay the loan. In particular, disruptions to the credit and financial markets worldwide and local economic disruptions in areas where the borrowers of the Mortgage loans are located may adversely affect the value of the real estate on which the Mortgage loans are secured and the ability of the borrowers to repay the Mortgage loans and thereby negatively affect the Trust's business.

A substantial decline in value of real property provided as security for a Mortgage may cause the value of the property to be less than the outstanding principal amount of the Mortgage loan. Foreclosure by the Trust on any such Mortgage loan might not provide the Trust with proceeds sufficient to satisfy the outstanding principal amount of the Mortgage loan.

While independent appraisals are generally required before the Trust may make any Mortgage investments, the appraised values provided, even where reported on an "as is" basis, are not necessarily reflective of the market value of the underlying real property, which may fluctuate. In addition, the appraised values reported in independent appraisals may be subject to certain conditions, including the completion of construction, rehabilitation, remediation or leasehold improvements on the real property providing security for the loan. There can be no assurance that these conditions will be satisfied and if, and to the extent they are not satisfied, the appraised value may not be achieved. Even if such conditions are satisfied, the appraised value may not necessarily reflect the market value of the Real Property at the time the conditions are satisfied.

Technology and Information Security

The Trust's business is subject to risks relating to its ability to safeguard its information systems, including the security and privacy of its information systems. The Trust's business relies on the safety and integrity of the information systems of the Manager and its Affiliates. The Trust relies on information technology to manage its business, including maintaining proprietary databases containing sensitive and confidential information about its investments and counterparties (which may include personally identifiable information and credit information) and for the electronic transfer of funds from time to time.

Unauthorized parties may attempt to gain access to the Trust's systems or facilities through various means, including hacking into the Trust's systems or facilities, fraud, trickery or other means of deceiving employees or contractors of the Manager of its Affiliates. In particular, cybersecurity risks faced by businesses that use and depend on information technology systems have increased in recent years due to the proliferation of cyber-threats that target computers, information systems, software, data and networks. Cyber-threats include, among other things, unauthorized attempts to access, disable, modify or degrade information systems and networks, telecommunication failures, shut-downs, the

introduction of computer viruses / worms, and other malicious codes such as "ransomware", and fraudulent "phishing" emails that seek to misappropriate data and information or install malware on users' computers.

A party that is able to circumvent the Trust's security measures could misappropriate the Trust's confidential information, cause interruption to the Trust's operations, damage its computing infrastructure or otherwise damage its reputation. Specific potential effects relating to cyber-threats or cyber-terrorism include the theft or loss of data, unauthorized access to, and disclosure of, confidential information, service disruption, remediation costs, increased cybersecurity costs, lost revenue, litigation and reputational harm, all of which can materially affect the Trust.

Although the Trust maintains information security measures and continuously monitors security threats to its information technology systems and implements measures to manage these threats, there can be no assurance that the Trust will be immune from these security risks and that risks can be fully mitigated due especially to the evolving nature of cybersecurity threats, the difficulty in anticipating such threats and the difficulty in immediately detecting all such threats and any breach of the Trust's information security may have a material adverse impact on its business, operations, financial condition and cash flows. In addition, cyber incidents may also remain undetected for an extended period, which could exacerbate the consequences aforementioned. Overall, security breaches could expose the Trust to a risk of loss or litigation and possible liability for damages. The Trust may be required to make significant expenditures to protect against security breaches or to alleviate problems caused by any breaches.

Concentration and Composition of the Investment Portfolio

The Investment Portfolio will be invested in Mortgages and Preferred Equity Investments, although the Trust also may hold some cash and cash equivalents. Given the concentration of the Trust's exposure to these Investments, the Trust will be more susceptible to adverse economic or regulatory occurrences affecting Real Property than an investment entity that holds a diversified portfolio of securities. 6.3% of the Trust's Investment Portfolio by number of Investments and 9.5% of the Trust's Investment Portfolio by dollar amount relate to Investments granted to a single borrower at December 31, 2022. Given the concentration of the Trust's exposure to this borrower, the Trust will be more susceptible to adverse financial circumstances affecting this borrower than an investment entity that does not have its investments concentrated with a small number of borrowers. Investments in Real Property and Mortgages are relatively illiquid. Such illiquidity will tend to limit the Trust's ability to vary the Investment Portfolio promptly in response to changing economic or investment conditions.

The investment objectives and investment restrictions of the Trust permit the assets of the Trust to be invested in a broad spectrum of Mortgages and Preferred Equity Investments. Therefore, the composition of the Investment Portfolio may vary widely from time to time, subject to the investment objectives and investment restrictions of the Trust. The Investment Portfolio will be invested and may from time to time be concentrated by location of the properties, type of property, or other factors resulting in the Investment Portfolio being less diversified than at other times. As a result, the returns generated by the Investment Portfolio may change as its composition changes.

No Market

There is no market for the Units and a market for the Units is not expected to develop. Units will not be transferable, except by operation of law (such as the death or bankruptcy of a Unitholder) or in circumstances where the Manager deems it appropriate to do so in its absolute discretion. As well, securities laws will restrict, and may prohibit, transfer of Units. See "Resale Restrictions".

Investments Not Guaranteed or Insured

There can be no assurance that Investments of the Trust will result in a guaranteed rate of return or any return to Unitholders or that losses will not be suffered on one or more Investments. Moreover, at any point in time, the interest rates being charged for Investments are reflective of the general level of interest rates and, as interest rates fluctuate, it is expected that the aggregate yield on investments will also change.

A Mortgage or Preferred Equity Investment borrower's obligations to the Trust or any other person are not guaranteed by the Government of Canada, the government of any province or any agency thereof nor are they insured under the

National Housing Act (Canada). In the event that additional security is given by the borrower or a third-party or that a private guarantor guarantees the borrower's obligations, there is no assurance that such additional security or guarantee will be sufficient to make the Trust whole if and when resort is to be had thereto. Further, Units are not "deposits" within the meaning of the *Canadian Deposit Insurance Corporation Act* (Canada) and are not insured under the provisions of that act or any other legislation.

Lack of Liquidity

An impairment of liquidity within the financial markets, such as the extraordinary credit crisis which commenced in 2008 or the COVID-19 health pandemic which began in 2019, could affect the ability of the Trust's borrowers to refinance and pay out the Investments in the Investment Portfolio when due. If a similar crisis were experienced, the Manager expects an impairment of liquidity will occur within the financial markets and this lack of liquidity may require that the Trust suspend the Redemption of its Units.

Preferred Equity Investment Risks

Preferred Equity Investments are subordinate to indebtedness (including Mezzanine Loans) but are senior to equity interests and, as such, are significantly riskier investments than Mortgages or Mezzanine Loans. Preferred Equity Investments generally earn a fixed return and do not have security in the underlying real estate. Instead, Preferred Equity Investments, upon certain specified default events, have the right to effect a change of control of the ownership of the real estate, subject to any similar rights of lenders in respect of such real estate that rank ahead of the rights of the Preferred Equity Investments. Given the limited rights associated with Preferred Equity Investments, there is a greater risk that a loss could occur on these investments than investments in Mortgages or Mezzanine Loans.

Subordinate and Non-conventional Financing

The Trust borrows funds and secures such borrowings by Investments in the portfolio and, at the same time, participates in junior (subordinated) positions in certain Mortgages, either through loan-by-loan syndication arrangements or through Multiple Loan Facilities. This increases the risk of the Trust's insolvency and the risk of loss of Investments to Unitholders as the Trust's portfolio of Mortgages serves as security to third-party lenders under a credit facility while, at the same time, the Trust participates in subordinate positions in Mortgages held within the Trust. Multiple Loan Facilities more specifically have increased risk due to potential repurchase requirements, cross-default and cross-collateralization provisions and mark-to-market provisions. Furthermore, such borrowed funds may be shown as a net amount (i.e. the net investment in the Mortgage by the Trust) in the financial statements in accordance with accounting criteria under IFRS. See "Loan Syndication."

Subordinate financing (such as a second ranking Mortgage investment), which will be carried on by the Trust, is generally considered a higher risk than first ranking financing. As such, Mortgages will be secured by a charge, which may be in a first, but at times subsequent, ranking position upon or in the underlying real estate. When a charge on Real Property is in a position other than first ranking, it is possible for the holder of a prior charge on the Real Property, if the borrower is in default under the terms of its obligations to such holder, to take a number of actions against the borrower and ultimately against the Real Property in order to realize the security given for his loan. Such actions may include a foreclosure action, or an action forcing the Real Property to be sold. A foreclosure action may have the ultimate effect of depriving any person having other than a first ranking charge on the Real Property of the security of the Real Property. If an action is taken to sell the Real Property and sufficient proceeds are not realized from such sale to pay off all creditors who have prior charges on the Real Property, the holder of a subsequent charge may lose his investment or part thereof to the extent of such deficiency unless he can otherwise recover such deficiency from other property owned by the debtor.

As well, the Trust will take a junior position in a first Mortgage. See "Loan Syndication". The senior portion in the Mortgage will be given priority for payment in return for receiving less interest than the stipulated rate of the Mortgage thereby increasing the risk to the junior position for potential full recovery of its interest and principal in the event of default. Additionally, if a foreclosure action is taken to sell the Real Property and sufficient proceeds are not realized from such sale to pay off all creditors who have a first ranking charge on the Real Property, the holder of a junior charge may lose his investment or part thereof to the extent of such deficiency unless he can otherwise recover such deficiency from other property owned by the debtor.

The Trust may make investments in Mortgages where the aggregate of all Mortgages registered against the underlying real property exceeds 75% of the value of the Real Property which is mortgaged, which exceeds the investment limit for conventional bank Mortgage lending.

Degree of Leverage

The Trust's degree of leverage could have important consequences to Unitholders. For example, the degree of leverage could affect the Trust's ability to obtain additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, or other general purposes, making the Trust more vulnerable to a downturn in business or the economy in general.

Sensitivity to Interest Rates

It is anticipated that the market price for the Units and the value of the Investment Portfolio at any given time may be affected by the level of interest rates prevailing at such time. The Trust's income will consist primarily of interest payments on the Mortgages and Preferred Equity Investments comprising the Investment Portfolio. If there is a decline in interest rates (as measured by the indices upon which the interest rates of the Trust's Investments are based), the Trust may find it difficult to originate additional Investments bearing rates sufficient to achieve the targeted payment of distributions on the Units at the rates previously achieved by the Trust. There can be no assurance that an interest rate environment in which there is a significant decline in interest rates would not adversely affect the Trust's ability to maintain distributions on the Units at a consistent level. As well, if interest rates increase, it generally becomes more expensive to borrow money, which can reduce demand for real estate. As a result, property values may decline and adversely affect the value of the Investments. Higher interest rates may also have a negative impact on overall liquidity in financial markets.

Fluctuations in Capitalization Rates

As interest rates fluctuate in the lending market, generally so too do capitalization rates which affect the underlying value of real estate. As such, when interest rates rise, capitalization rates may rise. Over the period of investment or development, gains and losses at the time of disposition can occur due to the increase or decrease of these capitalization rates.

Severe Weather Conditions and Natural Disasters

The occurrence of unpredictable and severe weather conditions may have adverse impacts on the Trust's investments and financial condition. Severe weather conditions and natural disasters may negatively impact, among other things, land values, rates of default, capitalization rates, foreclosure rates and insurance costs and may require rehabilitation costs for damaged properties or cause delays in the completion of projects that may directly or indirectly be part of the Trust's Investment Portfolio.

Cross-Border Risk

Some of the Trust's Investments are, and will continue to be, made in the U.S. As the Trust continues to expand its existing cross-border Investments, it may face cross-border risks, including risks relating to political policy changes, staffing and managing cross-border investments, tariffs and other trade barriers, differing and potentially adverse tax implications, increased and conflicting regulatory compliance, and challenges caused by distance and cultural difference.

Tax Matters

The return on the Unitholder's investment in Units is subject to changes in Canadian federal and provincial tax laws, tax proposals, other governmental policies or regulations and governmental, administrative or judicial interpretation of the same. To the extent the Trust earns income in the United States, it is also exposed to changes in U.S. federal and state tax laws, tax proposals, other governmental policies or regulations and U.S. governmental, administrative or judicial interpretation of the same. There can be no assurance that tax laws, tax proposals, policies or regulations, or

the interpretation thereof in either country, will not be changed in a manner which will fundamentally alter the tax consequences to Unitholders acquiring, holding or disposing of Units.

If the Trust ceases to qualify as a mutual fund trust or a registered investment, Units may cease to be qualified investments for Deferred Plans. This could result in Deferred Plans which hold Units becoming liable for a penalty tax under the Tax Act.

Payment of income by the distribution of Units, for example on payment of non-cash items such as foreign exchange gains or as a result of accounting and tax differences, can result in Unitholders having a tax liability without a corresponding distribution of cash to pay that tax liability.

Hedging

The Trust enters into hedging transactions relating to investments denominated in U.S. dollars to manage the risks from changes in currency conversion. Hedging instruments allow the Manager to reduce, but not eliminate, the potential effects of the variability in cash flow from fluctuations in currency conversion. The Manager's hedging strategy and future hedging transactions will be determined at its discretion. Hedging of U.S. dollar investments may not perfectly offset fluctuations in the Canadian-U.S. dollar exchange rate.

Loan Syndication – Income (Loss) Allocations

The Trust enters into loan syndication transactions with other investment entities managed by the Manager as well as with third-party financiers. These arrangements may provide for pooling and/or different timing of contributions. As such, this can result in a mismatch of income (loss) or taxable income (loss) allocations, such that the Trust could receive a lesser or greater amount of income (loss)/taxable income (loss) than it would have received had it maintained sole ownership of the mortgage and not participated in the loan syndication arrangement.

Risks Related to Investment Extensions and Investment Defaults

The Manager may from time to time deem it appropriate to extend or renew the term of an Investment past its maturity, or to accrue the interest on an Investment, in order to provide the borrower with increased repayment flexibility. The Manager generally will do so if it believes that there is a very low risk to the Trust of not being repaid the full principal and interest owing on the investment. In these circumstances, however, the Trust is subject to the risk that the principal and/or accrued interest of such investment may not be repaid in a timely manner or at all, which could affect the cash flows of the Trust during the period in which it is granting this accommodation. Further, in the event that the valuation of the asset has fluctuated substantially due to market conditions, there is a risk that the Trust may not recover all or substantially all of the principal and interest owed to the Trust in respect of such Investment.

When an Investment is extended past its maturity, it can either be held over on a month-to-month basis, or renewed for an additional term at the time of its maturity. Notwithstanding any such extension or renewal, if the borrower subsequently defaults under any terms of the Investment, the Manager has the ability to exercise its enforcement remedies in respect of the extended or renewed Investment. In addition, as a result of potential declines in real estate values, in particular given the current economic environment, there is no assurance that the Trust will be able to recover all or substantially all of the outstanding principal and interest owed to the Trust in respect of such Investments by exercising its enforcement remedies. Should the Trust be unable to recover all or substantially all of the principal and interest owed to the Trust in respect of such Investments, the Net Asset Value of the Trust would be reduced, and the returns, financial condition and results of operations of the Trust could be adversely affected.

Foreclosure and Related Costs

One or more borrowers could fail to make payments according to the terms of their loans, and the Trust could therefore be forced to exercise its rights as mortgagee. The recovery of a portion of the Trust's assets may not be possible for an extended period of time during this process and there are circumstances where there may be complications in the enforcement of the Trust's rights as mortgagee. Legal fees and expenses and other costs incurred by the Trust in enforcing its rights as mortgagee against a defaulting borrower are usually recoverable from the borrower directly or

through the sale of the mortgaged property by power of sale or otherwise, although there is no assurance that they will actually be recovered. In the event that these expenses are not recoverable they will be borne by the Trust.

Furthermore, certain significant expenditures, including property taxes, capital repair and replacement costs, maintenance costs, Mortgage payments, insurance costs and related charges must be made through the period of ownership of real property regardless of whether the property is producing income or whether Mortgage payments are being made. The Trust may therefore be required to incur such expenditures to protect its investment, even if the borrower is not honoring its contractual obligations.

The Trust intends to hold any U.S. foreclosure property through a United States corporate subsidiary (or other appropriate entity) to prevent the Trust from having a "permanent establishment" in the U.S. for income tax treaty purposes. If the Trust were to be treated as having a permanent establishment in the United States, the income tax consequences to the Trust could be materially and adversely affected.

Reliance on the Manager/Mortgage Broker

The Trust will be highly dependent upon the good faith, experience and judgment of the directors and officers of the Manager and the Mortgage Broker to manage the business and affairs of the Trust. The loss of services of key personnel of the Manager and/or Mortgage Broker could adversely affect the Trust. Unitholders have no right to take part in the management of the Trust.

Very Limited Role of the Board of Governors

The role of the Board of Governors is generally advisory in nature with a focus on overseeing and managing conflicts of interest that may arise between the Manager, the entities managed by it and affiliates thereof. The Board of Governors is not involved in the day-to-day management of the Trust. Its duties differ from those of the board of directors of a corporation as its responsibilities are limited to those expressly set forth in the Declaration of Trust and substantially all powers, authorities and responsibilities in respect of the Trust are those of the Manager. While the Declaration of Trust sets out that the Board of Governors has the duty to ensure the actions of the Manager and the Trustee are, at all times, in accordance with the terms of the Declaration of Trust, the Board of Governors has limited insight into the day-to-day operations and activities of the Manager and is, to a large degree, reliant upon the Manager reporting its activities to the Board of Governors. Accordingly, while the Board of Governors meets at least quarterly and has adopted certain corporate governance and other practices that are consistent with market practices to mitigate the risk of non-compliance with the Declaration of Trust by the Manager, there can be no assurance that such non-compliance may occur given the Board of Governors' limited ability and authority to oversee and monitor the activities and operations of the Manager on a day-to-day basis and its reliance on the Manager to report on such activities.

Restrictions on Redemption

Conditions may arise which would cause the Manager to suspend the Redemption of Units, or postpone the day of payment or right of Redemption, for a period of not more than 180 days, for or during a period during which the Manager determines that conditions exist which render impractical the sale of the assets of the Trust or impair the ability of the Manager to determine the value of the assets held by the Trust. If the Manager receives a Redemption Notice or is required to make a Redemption for an amount exceeding the Redemption price per Unit, the Manager may, in its discretion, suspend redemptions or give notice to terminate the Trust as of the Termination Date which precedes the intended date of such Redemption. See "Securities Offered – Unitholder's Right to Redeem".

Public Health Crisis

The Trust's business, operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected by the outbreak of epidemics, pandemics or other health crises, such as COVID-19. The global reactions to the spread of COVID-19 could lead to, among other things, significant restrictions on travel, quarantines, temporary business closures and a general reduction in consumer activity. Such public health crises can result in disruptions and volatility in financial markets and global supply chains as well as declining trade and market sentiment and reduced mobility of people, all of which could impact Real Property prices, interest rates, credit ratings, credit risk and inflation. The risks to the Trust of such

public health crises also include risks to employee health and safety and a slowdown or temporary suspension of operations in geographic locations impacted by an outbreak. The extent to which COVID-19 has impacted the Trust has been limited to date and, at this time, is not expected to have a material impact on the future outlook of the Trust given the continued strength of real estate fundamentals in the geographies and asset classes in which the Trust focuses.

Nature of Units

The Units share certain attributes common to equity securities. The Units represent an undivided interest in the assets of the Trust. However, Unitholders will not have the statutory rights normally associated with ownership of shares of a corporation including, for example, the right to bring "oppression" or "derivative" actions.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

The Manager is required to satisfy a standard of care in exercising its duties with respect to the Trust. However, neither the Manager nor its officers, directors, Affiliates, or employees are required to devote all or any specified portion of their time to their responsibilities relating to the Trust. The Manager and its officers, directors, employees and Affiliates may undertake financial, investment or professional activities that give rise to conflicts of interest with respect to the Trust.

Certain inherent conflicts of interest arise from the fact that the Manager may carry on investment activities for other clients (including other mortgage or equity investment entities managed by the Manager) in which (a) the Trust will have no interest, or (b) the Trust and such other clients of the Manager are co-investors. For example, the Manager may invest on behalf of certain equity funds it manages in a Real Property project in respect of which the Trust has made an investment. Future investment activities by the Manager, including the establishment of other mortgage or equity investment entities, may give rise to additional conflicts of interest.

The Manager will also engage in the promotion, management or investment management or other services in relation to other investment products, vehicles or any other fund or trust. These competing vehicles may have investment policies similar to those of the Trust or entities through which they make investment allocations and the Manager may be compensated in a different manner in respect of those vehicles. The Manager will follow procedures designed to ensure an appropriate allocation of available investment opportunities among the Trust and competing vehicles. Additionally, other entities managed by the Manager may participate as co-investors with the Trust in an investment. These other entities managed by the Manager may rank in a priority, *pari passu* or subordinate position to the Trust. Such co-investments may create conflicts of interest. For more details on syndication and Special Purpose Entities, please refer to the notes to the financial statements of the Trust.

Where there is a material risk of damage to the Trust arising from any conflict of interest, this conflict will be managed to prevent the conflict from adversely affecting the interests of the Trust, including by reference to the Trust's Independent Review Committee.

Availability of Investments

The ability of the Trust to make investments in accordance with the objectives of the Trust will depend upon the availability of suitable investments. The Trust will compete with individuals, trusts and institutions for the investment in the financing of real properties. Many of these competitors have greater resources than the Trust or operate with greater flexibility.

Fees and Transaction Costs

The Trust will be subject to the payment of various fees, including those of the Mortgage Broker. See information within the section entitled "Directors, Management, Promoters and Principal Holders – Manager's Fees; Expenses of the Trust".

Possible Personal Liability of Unitholders

The Declaration of Trust provides that it is intended that no Unitholder will be held to have any personal liability as such, and no resort will be had to a Unitholder's private property, for satisfaction of any obligation in respect of or claim arising out of or in connection with any contract or obligation of the Trust or of the Trustee, or any obligation in respect of which a Unitholder might otherwise have to indemnify the Trustee for any liability incurred by the Trustee, but rather only the Trust Property is intended to be subject to any levy or execution for satisfaction of any obligation or claim.

Because of uncertainties in the law relating to investment trusts such as the Trust, there is a remote risk that a Unitholder could be held personally liable, notwithstanding the foregoing statement in the Declaration of Trust, for obligations in connection with the Trust (to the extent that claims cannot be satisfied by the Trust). It is intended that the Trust's operations be conducted in such a way as to minimize any such risk and, in particular and where practical, to cause every written contract or commitment of the Trust to contain an express statement that liability under such contract or commitment is limited to the value of the net assets of the Trust.

Under the *Income Trust Liability Act* (British Columbia), Unitholders are not liable, as beneficiaries of a trust, for any act, default, obligation or liability of the Trust. This statute has not yet been judicially considered and it is possible that reliance on the statute by a Unitholder could be successfully challenged on jurisdictional or other grounds. Unitholders who are resident in jurisdictions which have not enacted legislation similar to the British Columbia legislation may not be entitled to the protection of the British Columbia legislation. In any event, the Manager considers that the risk of any personal liability of Unitholders is minimal in view of the size of the anticipated equity of the Trust, the nature of its activities and the requirement of the Trust that any written contract or commitment of the Trust (except where such inclusion is not reasonably possible) include an express limitation of such liability.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

General

Purchasers of the Units will be required to rely upon the judgment, honesty and good faith of the Manager. Persons who are not willing to rely thereon should not purchase any of the Units offered hereby.

An Independent Review Committee has been established for the Trust. The mandate of the Independent Review Committee is to consider, and to recommend or approve, the Manager's proposed course of action in response to conflict of interest matters that are referred to it by the Manager. The Independent Review Committee has adopted a written charter that prescribes its mandate, its responsibilities and functions and the policies and procedures that govern its activities. A conflict of interest matter is any situation where a reasonable person would consider the Manager, or any person related to the Manager, to have an interest that may conflict with the Manager's ability to act in good faith in the best interests of the Trust. Please see "Directors, Management, Promoters and Principal Holders – The Board of Governors – Independent Review Committee" for a description of the members of the Independent Review Committee.

Although the Independent Review Committee is required to review same (see "The Board of Governors"), there may be situations in which the individual interests of the Manager may conflict with those of the Trust or its Unitholders. The Manager will make any decision involving the Trust or the Unitholders in accordance with its duty to deal honestly and in good faith.

In the case of Mortgages, purchases from and sales to related parties are transacted at unpaid principal plus accrued interest due at the date of the transaction which, in the opinion of the Manager, represent the estimated fair values of the related Mortgages. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Trust purchased investments in Mortgages of \$161,184,713 (2021 - \$110,641,168) and sold investments in Mortgages of \$119,747,323 (2021 - \$63,483,712) to entities under common management. See "Related Party Transactions".

The Mortgage Broker or its Affiliates may also earn brokerage fees from placing Investments against properties and performing due diligence review proceedings.

The Manager and the Mortgage Broker are Affiliates and transactions between them have not been, and will not be, negotiated or conducted at arm's length.

Other Competing Activities of the Manager and its Affiliates

The Manager is not in any way limited or affected in its ability to carry on business ventures for its own account and for the account of others and may be engaged in the ownership, acquisition and operation of businesses, which compete with the Trust. In addition, the Manager and its Affiliates have established and may establish in the future other trusts or other investment vehicles which have or may have investment objectives that are the same as or similar to those of the Trust and to act as adviser and/or Manager to such Trusts. However, the Declaration of Trust includes a covenant of the Manager to exercise its powers in good faith and in the best interests of the Trust, and in connection therewith, to exercise that degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent manager would exercise in comparable circumstances.

The Manager may also establish or acquire an interest in one or more mortgage brokerage businesses (see "Risk Factors - Conflicts of Interest"), and such business may recommend investments for the Trust which, if taken, will entitle such businesses to a brokerage fee. The Trust is not committed to make any investment with such mortgage brokerage businesses.

The Manager, the Mortgage Broker or their Affiliates will determine the amount of any brokerage or due diligence fees they may charge. In the case of Investments which are originated by the Mortgage Broker, such fees will generally be paid by the borrower. In some instances where the Trust agrees to participate in a loan which has a low brokerage fee, a portion of the brokerage fee may be deducted from interest payments otherwise payable to the Trust. In the case of Investments which have been purchased by the Mortgage Broker from third-parties, such fees may also be deducted from interest payments otherwise payable to the Trust, or may be paid directly by the Trust, as a result of the difference between the purchase price paid by the Mortgage Broker and the purchase price paid by the Trust. The brokerage fees charged to the Trust in such instances will vary depending on the size of the transaction and the amount of any fees otherwise payable to the Mortgage Broker. Such fees will generally be paid by the borrower, but may be deducted from monies paid by borrowers in respect of existing Investments which have been purchased from third-parties.

AUDITORS

The Auditor of the Trust is KPMG, LLP, whose address is 777 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V7Y 1K3.

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

Trez Capital Limited Partnership acts as registrar and transfer agent for all transactions.

LEGAL AND TAX MATTERS

Certain legal matters in connection with the issuance and sale of Units offered hereunder will be passed upon on behalf of the Trust by Bennett Jones LLP and in respect of income tax matters, by Thorsteinssons LLP, Tax Lawyers.

CONTINUOUS REPORTING OBLIGATIONS TO INVESTORS

As the Trust is not a "reporting issuer" as defined in the *Securities Act* (British Columbia), the continuous reporting requirements of relevant securities laws do not generally apply to the Trust. The Trust will, however, on or before March 31 in each calendar year, provide to each Unitholder all information required to file Canadian income tax returns and will provide to each Unitholder annual audited financial statements, together with notice as to how the proceeds raised pursuant to this Offering Memorandum have been used, in accordance with Form 45-106F16.

RESALE RESTRICTIONS

The Units will be subject to a number of resale restrictions, including a restriction on trading. Investors will not be able to trade the securities unless they comply with an exemption from the prospectus and registration requirements under securities legislation.

Unless permitted under securities legislation, an Investor cannot trade the Units before the date that is 4 months and a day after the later of (i) the date the Trust became a reporting issuer in any province or territory of Canada; and (ii) the distribution date.

Unless permitted under securities legislation, an Investor must not trade the Units without the prior written consent of the regulator in Manitoba unless:

- (a) the Trust has filed a prospectus with the regulator in Manitoba with respect to the Units which have been purchased and the regulator in Manitoba has issued a receipt for that prospectus; or
- (b) the Investor has held the securities for at least 12 months.

The regulator in Manitoba will consent to a trade if the regulator is of the opinion that to do so is not prejudicial to the public interest.

PURCHASERS' CONTRACTUAL AND STATUTORY RIGHTS OF ACTION

Securities legislation in certain of the provinces of Canada provides investors (known as statutory rights), or requires investors to be provided (known as contractual rights) with, in addition to any other rights they may have at law, a remedy for rescission or damages where this Offering Memorandum and any amendment thereto contains a Misrepresentation; however, such remedies must be exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation. As used herein, except where otherwise specifically defined, "Misrepresentation" means an untrue statement of a material fact or an omission to state a material fact that is required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement in this Offering Memorandum not misleading in light of the circumstances in which it was made. Purchasers of Units should refer to the applicable provisions of the securities legislation of their provinces for the particulars of these rights or consult with a legal advisor. The contractual rights of action described below will be provided to investors in their Subscription Agreements.

If you purchase these securities, you will have certain rights, some of which are described below. For information about your rights, you should consult a lawyer. The following is a summary of the rights of the rescission or damages, or both, available to investors under the securities legislation of the provinces of Canada. Such rights will be expressly conferred upon investors in the Subscription Agreement to be executed by investors in connection with the offering of securities hereunder.

Two Day Cancellation Right

You can cancel your agreement to purchase these securities. To do so, you must send a notice to the Manager by midnight on the second Business Day after you sign the agreement to buy the securities.

Rights for Investors in British Columbia

If an Investor is (i) resident in British Columbia; (ii) not an "accredited investor", as defined in NI 45-106, and (iii) not purchasing, as principal, a sufficient number of Units such that the aggregate Subscription Price to the Investor is not less than \$150,000, then if there is a misrepresentation in this Offering Memorandum, the Investor will have a statutory right of action for damages against the Trust and every director of the Manager at the date of this Offering Memorandum and every person who signs this Offering Memorandum. The Trust has granted an identical contractual right of action in the Subscription Agreement to Investors resident in British Columbia who are "accredited investors" or purchasing a sufficient number of Units such that the aggregate Subscription Price is not less than \$150,000.

Alternatively, the Investor may elect to exercise a right of rescission against the Trust in which case the Investor will have no right of action for damages against the Trust or the Manager.

If applicable, the statutory right to sue is available to an Investor whether or not the Investor relied on the misrepresentation. However, there are various defences available to the Trust and the Manager or entities that an Investor have a right to sue, including if it can be proven that the Investor knew of the misrepresentation when the Investor purchased the securities in an action for damages, the amount an Investor may recover will not exceed the price that the Investor paid for his securities and will not include any part of the damages that the Trust or the Manager prove does not represent the depreciation in value of the securities resulting from the misrepresentation.

If an Investor intends to rely on the rights described above, the Investor must do so within strict time limitations. An Investor must commence his action to cancel the agreement within 180 days after he signed the agreement to purchase the securities. The Investor must commence his action for damages within the earlier of 180 days after learning of the misrepresentation and 3 years after he signed the agreement to purchase the securities.

The foregoing summary is subject to the express provisions of the *Securities Act* (British Columbia) and the rules and the regulations thereunder and reference is made thereto for the complete text and provisions. Investors should refer to those provisions for the particulars of these rights or consult with a lawyer.

Rights for Investors in Alberta

If an Investor is (i) resident in Alberta; (ii) not an "accredited investor", as defined in NI 45-106, and (iii) purchases the Units during the period of distribution, then he shall be deemed to have relied on a representation contained in this Offering Memorandum, if it was a misrepresentation at the time of purchase, the Investor shall have a right of action for damages against the Trust but may elect (while still the owner of any of the Units purchased) to exercise a right of rescission against the Trust, in which case he shall have no right of action for damages against the Trust, provided that:

- (a) the Trust will not be held liable under this right of action if the Trust proves that the Investor purchased the Units with knowledge of the misrepresentation;
- (b) in an action for damages, the Trust will not be liable for all or any portion of such damages that it proves do not represent the depreciation in value of the Units as a result of the misrepresentation relied upon; and
- (c) in no case will the amount recoverable under this right of action exceed the price at which the Units were sold to the Investor.

The Trust has granted an identical contractual right of action in the Subscription Agreement to Investors resident in Alberta who are "accredited investors".

In Alberta, no action may be commenced to enforce such right of action unless the right is exercised:

- (a) in the case of an action for rescission, not later than 180 days from the date the Investor purchased the Units; or
- (b) in the case of any action, other than an action for rescission, the earlier of: (A) 180 days from the day that the Investor first had knowledge of the facts giving rise to the cause of action, or (B) one year from the day the Investor purchased the Units.

The foregoing summary is subject to the express provisions of the *Securities Act* (Alberta) and the rules and regulations thereunder and reference is made thereto for the complete text and provisions. If an Investor is resident in Alberta, he should refer to those provisions for the particulars of these rights or consult with a legal adviser.

Rights for Investors in Ontario

In the event that this Offering Memorandum, together with any amendment hereto, delivered to an Investor of Units resident in Ontario contains a Misrepresentation and it was a Misrepresentation at the time of purchase of the Units by such Investor, the Investor will be deemed to have relied upon the Misrepresentation and will, as provided below, have a right of action against the Trust for damages or, while still the owner of the Units purchased by that Investor, for rescission, in which case, if the Investor elects to exercise the right of rescission, the Investor will have no right of action for damages against the Trust, provided that:

- (a) the right of action for rescission or damages will be exercisable by an Investor resident in Ontario, only if the Investor gives notice to the Trust, not later than 180 days for Investors resident in Ontario, after the date on which the payment is made for the Units, (or after the initial payment was made for the securities, where payments subsequent to the initial payment are made pursuant to a contractual commitment assumed prior to or concurrently with the initial payment), that the Investor is exercising this right; and, with respect to Investors resident in Ontario an action is commenced to enforce such right (i) in the case of an action for rescission not more than 180 days after the date of purchase; or (ii) in the case of an action for damages not more than the earlier of 180 days following the date the Investor first had knowledge of the Misrepresentation or three years after the date of purchase;
- (b) the Trust will not be liable if it proves that the Investor purchased the Units with knowledge of the Misrepresentation;
- (c) in the case of an action for damages, the Trust will not be liable for all or any portion of the damages that it proves does not represent the depreciation in value of the Units as a result of the Misrepresentation relied upon;
- (d) in no case will the amount recoverable in any action exceed the price at which the Units were sold to the Investor; and
- (e) the rights of action for rescission or damages are in addition to and without derogation from any other right the investor may have at law.

Rights for Investors in Saskatchewan

The Securities Act, 1988 (Saskatchewan) provides that if this Offering Memorandum or any amendment hereto contains a Misrepresentation, a purchaser of Units pursuant to this Offering Memorandum is deemed to have relied on the Misrepresentation, if it was a Misrepresentation at the time of purchase, and has a statutory right of action for damages or rescission against the Trust and a statutory right of action for damages against every promoter and director of the Trust at the time this Offering Memorandum or any amendment hereto was sent or delivered, every person or company whose consent has been filed respecting the offering, but only with respect to reports, opinions or statements that have been made by them, every person who or company that signed this Offering Memorandum or any amendment hereto and every person who or company that sells Units on behalf of the Trust under this Offering Memorandum or any amendment hereto. These rights of action are subject to certain limitations, including that:

- (a) no person or company will be liable if it proves that the Investor purchased the Units with knowledge of the Misrepresentation; and
- (b) in an action for damages, no person or company will be liable for all or any portion of the damages that he, she or it proves do not represent the depreciation in value of the Units as a result of the Misrepresentation relied on.

The Securities Act, 1988 (Saskatchewan) also provides that where any advertising or sales literature (as such terms are defined therein) disseminated in connection with the offering of Units contains a Misrepresentation, a purchaser who purchases Units referred to in that advertising or sales literature is deemed to have relied on the Misrepresentation,

if it was a Misrepresentation at the time of purchase, and has a statutory right of action for damages or rescission against the Trust and a statutory right of action against every promoter or director of the Trust at the time the advertising or sales literature was disseminated and every person who or company that, at the time the advertising or sales literature was disseminated, sells Units on behalf of the Trust in the offering with respect to which the advertising or sales literature was disseminated. These rights of action are subject to certain limitations, including that:

- (a) no person or company will be liable if it proves that the purchaser purchased the Units with knowledge of the Misrepresentation; and
- (b) in an action for damages, no person or company will be liable for all or any portion of the damages that he, she or it proves do not represent the depreciation in value of the Units as a result of the Misrepresentation relied on.

In addition, *The Securities Act, 1988* (Saskatchewan) provides that, where an individual makes a verbal statement to a prospective Investor of Units that contains a Misrepresentation relating to the Units and the verbal statement is made either before or contemporaneously with the purchase of the Units, the Investor is deemed to have relied on the Misrepresentation, if it was a Misrepresentation at the time of purchase, and has a statutory right of action for damages against the individual who made the verbal statement. This right is subject to certain limitations, including:

- (a) no individual will be liable if he or she proves that the Investor purchased the Units with knowledge of the Misrepresentation; and
- (b) in an action for damages, no individual will be liable for all or any portion of the damages that he or she proves do not represent the depreciation in value of the Units as a result of the Misrepresentation relied on.

An Investor of Units from a vendor trading in contravention of *The Securities Act, 1988* (Saskatchewan), the regulations thereunder or a decision of the Saskatchewan Securities Commission may elect to void the contract and to recover all monies or other consideration paid by him to the vendor pursuant to such trade.

An Investor of Units to whom this Offering Memorandum or any amendment hereto was not delivered prior to such purchase has a right of action for rescission or damages against the Trust or any dealer who failed to deliver this Offering Memorandum or any amendment hereto prior to such purchase.

No action to enforce the foregoing rights may be commenced:

- (a) in the case of an action for rescission, more than 180 days after the date of purchase of the Units; or
- (b) in the case of an action for damages, more than the earlier of:
 - (i) one year after the purchaser first had knowledge of the facts giving rise to the cause of action; or
 - (ii) six years after the date of purchase of the Units.

Rights for Investors in Manitoba

Securities legislation in Manitoba provides that Investors of Units pursuant to this Offering Memorandum shall have, in addition to and without derogation from any other right or remedy they may have at law, the following contractual right of action for damages and/or rescission against the Trust if this Offering Memorandum or any amendment hereto contains a Misrepresentation. However, such rights must be exercised within the prescribed time limits described below.

Each Investor of Units pursuant to this Offering Memorandum will not be bound by the contract for the purchase of the Units if the person or company from whom the Units were purchased or his agent receives written or telegraphic

notice evidencing the Investor's intention not to be bound not later than midnight on the second Business Day after receipt or deemed receipt by the Investor or his agent of this Offering Memorandum and has the right to rescind the contract for the purchase of the Units, while the holder thereof, if this Offering Memorandum or any amendment hereto, as of the date of receipt or deemed receipt, contains a Misrepresentation. No action to enforce this right may, however, be commenced by the Investor after the expiration of the later of (i) 180 days from the date of receipt or deemed receipt of this Offering Memorandum or any amendment hereto by the Investor or any agent of the Investor, or (ii) the date of the contract for the purchase of the Units.

In the event that this Offering Memorandum or any amendment hereto contains a Misrepresentation, the Investor also has a right of action for damages against every person or company who signed either of the certificates required in this Offering Memorandum and against every director who, on the date this Offering Memorandum or any amendment hereto was signed, was a director of the person or company who signed such certificates for any loss or damage that the Investor has sustained as a result of the purchase of the security, unless it is proved:

- (a) that this Offering Memorandum or any amendment hereto was delivered to the Investor without the director's knowledge or consent;
- (b) that, after the delivery of this Offering Memorandum to the Investor and before the purchase of the Units by the Investor, on becoming aware of any false statement in this Offering Memorandum or any amendment hereto, the director withdrew his consent to the delivery of this Offering Memorandum to prospective Investors and gave reasonable public notice of such withdrawal and of the reason therefore;
- (c) that, with respect to every false statement, the director has reasonable grounds to believe and did believe that the statement was true;
- (d) that where such false statement was that of any expert, the director had no reasonable grounds to believe that the expert who made the statement in this Offering Memorandum or any amendment hereto or whose report or valuation was produced or fairly summarized therein was not competent to make such statement, valuation or report; or
- (e) that, with respect to every false statement purporting to be a statement made by an official person or contained in what purports to be a copy of or extract from a public official document, it was a correct and fair representation of the statement or copy or extract from the document;

but no action to enforce these rights of action for damages against signatories of certificates in this Offering Memorandum or their directors may be commenced by the Investor within the earlier of 180 days after learning of the misrepresentation and two years after the Investor signed the agreement to purchase the Units.

Rights for Investors in New Brunswick

Where this Offering Memorandum contains a Misrepresentation, an Investor who purchases the Units offered by this Offering Memorandum during the period of distribution shall be deemed to have relied on the Misrepresentation if it was a Misrepresentation at the time of purchase, and, the Investor has a right of action for damages or rescission against the Trust. If the Investor elects to exercise a right of rescission against the Trust, then the Investor shall have no right of action for damages against the Trust.

No person or company is liable if the person or company proves that the Investor purchased the Units with knowledge of the Misrepresentation.

In an action for damages, the defendant is not liable for all or any part of the damages that the defendant proves does not represent the depreciation in value of the Units resulting from the Misrepresentation.

In no case shall the amount recoverable exceed the price at which the Units were offered.

In the case of an action for rescission, no action may be commenced more than 180 days from the day of the transaction that gave rise to the cause of action. In the case of an action for damages, no action may be commenced more than the earlier of: (i) 1 year from the day that the Investor first had knowledge of the facts giving rise to the cause of action, or (ii) 6 years from the day of the transaction that gave rise to the cause of action.

Rights for Investors in Nova Scotia

Section 138 of the *Securities Act* (Nova Scotia) provides that if this Offering Memorandum, together with any amendment thereto, or any record incorporated by reference in, or deemed incorporated into, this Offering Memorandum or any amendment thereto, or any advertising or sales literature (as defined in the *Securities Act* (Nova Scotia)) in respect of the Units, contains a Misrepresentation, any Investor to whom this Offering Memorandum is sent or delivered who purchases the Units referred to in this Offering Memorandum, or such amendment or record, and any Investor who purchases Units referred to in such advertising or sales literature, is deemed to have relied on that Misrepresentation if it was a Misrepresentation at the time of purchase and has, subject as hereinafter provided, a statutory right of action for damages against the Trust at the date of this Offering Memorandum, and subject to additional defences against the directors of the Trust and every person who signed this Offering Memorandum (and the liability of such persons and companies is joint and several with respect to the same cause of action), or the Investor may elect instead to exercise a statutory right of rescission against the Trust in which case the Investor has no right of action for damages against the Trust at the date of this Offering Memorandum, any director or any person who signed this Offering Memorandum, provided that:

- (a) no action shall be commenced to enforce the right of rescission or damages created under Section 138 of the *Securities Act* (Nova Scotia) more than 120 days after the date payment was made for the Units (or after the date on which initial payment was made for the Units where payments subsequent to the initial payment are made pursuant to a contractual commitment assumed prior to, or concurrently with, the initial payment);
- (b) no person or company is liable under Section 138 of the *Securities Act* (Nova Scotia) if the person or company proves that the Investor purchased the Units with knowledge of the Misrepresentation;
- (c) no person or company, other than the Trust, is liable under Section 138 of the *Securities Act* (Nova Scotia) if the person or company proves that:
 - (i) this Offering Memorandum, or the amendment to this Offering Memorandum, was sent or delivered to the Investor without the person's or company's knowledge or consent and that, on becoming aware of its delivery, the person or company gave reasonable general notice that it was delivered without the person's or company's knowledge or consent;
 - (ii) after delivery of this Offering Memorandum, or the amendment thereto and before the purchase of the Units by the Investor, on becoming aware of any Misrepresentation in this Offering Memorandum, or the amendment thereto, or any record incorporated or deemed incorporated by reference herein, the person or company withdrew the person's or company's consent to this Offering Memorandum, or amendment to this Offering Memorandum, or such record, and gave reasonable general notice of the withdrawal and the reason for it; or
 - (iii) with respect to any part of this Offering Memorandum, or amendment thereto, or any record incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference herein, purporting to be made on the authority of an expert, or to be a copy of, or an extract from a report, an opinion or a statement of an expert, the person or company had no reasonable grounds to believe and did not believe that there had been a Misrepresentation, or that the relevant part of this Offering Memorandum, or amendment thereto, or such record, did not fairly represent the report, opinion or statement of the expert, or was not a fair copy of, or extract from, the report, opinion or statement of the expert;

- (d) no person or company, other than the Trust, is liable under Section 138 of the Securities Act (Nova Scotia) with respect to any part of this Offering Memorandum, or amendment thereto or any record incorporated or deemed incorporated by reference therein, not purporting to be made on the authority of an expert, or to be a copy of or an extract from, a report, opinion or statement of an expert, unless the person or company failed to conduct a reasonable investigation to provide reasonable grounds for a belief that there had been no Misrepresentation, or believed that there had been a Misrepresentation;
- (e) in an action for damages under Section 138 of the Securities Act (Nova Scotia), the defendant is not liable for all or any part of the damages that the defendant proves does not represent the depreciation in value of the Units resulting from the Misrepresentation;
- (f) the amount recoverable by a plaintiff under Section 138 of the Securities Act (Nova Scotia) may not exceed the price at which the Units were offered under this Offering Memorandum or amendment thereto.

Rights for Investors in Québec

In addition to any other right or remedy available to the purchaser at law, if this Offering Memorandum is delivered to an investor resident in Québec and contains a Misrepresentation, the investor will have statutory rights of action under Québec legislation or, in circumstances where Québec legislation does not provide such rights, contractual rights of action that are equivalent to the statutory rights of action set forth above in respect to purchasers resident in British Columbia.

Statutory rights of action available to purchaser's resident in Québec are outlined in Section 221 of the *Securities Act* (Québec). Section 221 provides that the rights of action established under sections 217 to 219, which deal with Misrepresentation contained in a prospectus, also apply to purchasers of securities under an offering memorandum prescribed by the regulation. A purchaser who has subscribed for acquired securities in a distribution effected with an offering memorandum containing a Misrepresentation may apply to have the contract rescinded or the price revised, without prejudice to a claim for damages. The defendant may defeat the application only if it is proved that the purchaser knew, at the time of the transaction, of the alleged Misrepresentation.

The purchaser may claim damages from the Trust, the Trust's directors or officers, the dealer under contract to the Trust, and any person who is required to sign an attestation in the offering memorandum. Additionally, the purchaser may claim damages from the expert whose opinion, containing a Misrepresentation, appeared, with his consent, in the offering memorandum.

General

The foregoing summaries are subject to the express provisions of the *Securities Act* (British Columbia), the *Securities Act* (Alberta), the *Securities Act* (Ontario), *The Securities Act, 1988* (Saskatchewan), the *Securities Act* (Manitoba), the *Securities Act* (New Brunswick), the *Securities Act* (Nova Scotia) and the *Securities Act* (Québec), and the regulations, rules and policy statements thereunder and reference is made thereto for the complete text of such provisions.

The rights of action described herein are in addition to and without derogation from any other right or remedy that the Investor may have at law.

This Offering Memorandum may include a report and/or statement by solicitors and auditors, including but not limited to statements regarding income tax considerations and the financial statements attached hereto. You do not have a statutory right of action against these parties for a misrepresentation in the Offering Memorandum. You should consult with a legal adviser for further information.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Attached to this Offering Memorandum are the audited financial statements of the Trust for the year ended December 31, 2022 and for the year ended December 31, 2021.



Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

And Independent Auditor's Report thereon

Year ended December 31, 2022



KPMG LLP
PO Box 10426 777 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver BC V7Y 1K3
Canada
Telephone (604) 691-3000
Fax (604) 691-3031

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Unitholders of Trez Capital Yield Trust

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Trez Capital Yield Trust (the "Entity"), which comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022
- the consolidated statement of income for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of changes in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***" section of our auditor's report.

We are independent of the Entity 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.

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity'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 Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity 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;
- 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; and
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group Entity to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, Canada
April 21, 2023

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	Notes	2022	2021
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 60,605,650	\$ 139,601,462
Other assets		1,181,385	12,425,501
Foreign currency derivatives and margin deposits	12	9,546,090	6,226,033
Investments in mortgages	5, 15	940,520,033	771,609,377
Investments in associates and joint ventures	4	8,401,578	9,412,846
Investments held at fair value	6	160,549,037	175,758,686
Promissory notes receivable	8	7,223,201	315,947
Due from related parties	15	7,850,469	1,825,315
Other investments	7	64,319,104	64,319,104
Property under development held for sale	9	31,860,658	49,547,643
		\$ 1,292,057,205	\$ 1,231,041,914
Equity			
Accumulated other comprehensive income		\$ 1,048,814	\$ 757,759
Non-controlling interests	15(e)	1,077,409	4,114,393
		2,126,223	4,872,152
Liabilities and Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	15(c)	11,176,272	12,841,270
Distributions payable to holders of redeemable units	13	3,013,632	2,229,335
Loans payable	11	46,381,342	28,620,571
Foreign currency derivatives	12	6,843,507	-
Mortgage syndication liabilities	5	221,639,164	102,793,831
		289,053,917	146,485,007
Redeemable units, representing net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	14	1,000,877,065	1,079,684,755
		1,289,930,982	1,226,169,762
Total liabilities and net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units and equity		\$ 1,292,057,205	\$ 1,231,041,914

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

Approved on behalf of the Board of the General Partner of the Manager:
Trez Capital Fund Management Limited Partnership:

(Signed) "John Maragliano"

Director

(Signed) "Dean Kirkham"

Director

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Consolidated Statement of Income
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	Notes	2022	2021
Revenue:			
Revenue from property under development held for sale	9	\$ 20,967,656	\$ 70,367,002
Interest income		82,497,389	62,164,877
Interest expense on mortgage syndication liabilities		(9,532,727)	(4,629,744)
Rental income from foreclosed property	7	8,203,443	7,226,306
Other income		785,649	903,982
		102,921,410	136,032,423
Expenses:			
Management and incentive fees	15(c)	23,957,893	16,796,321
Foreign exchange loss		11,347,599	2,869,936
General and administrative		3,314,058	4,162,974
Provision (recovery) for mortgage losses	5	2,608,543	(115,000)
Expenses related to foreclosed property	7	4,968,811	5,202,415
Cost of sales from property under development held for sale	9	16,559,890	54,545,135
Expenses from property under development held for sale	9	260,985	1,628,981
		63,017,779	85,090,762
Income from investments in associates and joint ventures	4	396,567	1,761,299
Fair value gain on investments held at fair value	6	14,469,153	15,063,506
Foreign exchange gain on investments held at fair value	6	11,024,088	2,833,208
Income from operations		65,793,439	70,599,674
Financing costs:			
Interest expense		1,783,130	2,693,226
Distributions to holders of redeemable units	13	63,726,246	58,853,646
		65,509,376	61,546,872
Net income for the year		\$ 284,063	\$ 9,052,802
Attributable to:			
Holders of redeemable units		\$ 3,569,014	\$ 6,530,854
Non-controlling interests	15(e)	(3,284,951)	2,521,948
		\$ 284,063	\$ 9,052,802

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

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	2022	2021
Net income	\$ 284,063	\$ 9,052,802
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Translation adjustment on foreign operations	291,055	(1,189,502)
Comprehensive income end of year	\$ 575,118	\$ 7,863,300
Net comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:		
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	\$ 3,860,069	\$ 5,341,352
Non-controlling interests	(3,284,951)	2,521,948
	\$ 575,118	\$ 7,863,300

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

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,079,684,755	\$ 1,060,044,720
Income attributable to holders of redeemable units	3,569,014	6,530,854
Contributions and redemptions:		
Issuance of units	77,234,532	91,356,824
Reinvestment of distributions on redeemable units	35,448,905	31,286,846
Redemptions	(195,060,141)	(109,534,489)
	(82,376,704)	13,109,181
Balance, end of year	\$ 1,000,877,065	\$ 1,079,684,755

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

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	2022	2021
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 284,063	\$ 9,052,802
Items not involving cash:		
Income from investments in associates and joint ventures	(396,567)	(1,761,299)
Unrealized loss on foreign currency derivatives	7,993,450	2,721,608
Interest income, net of interest expense on syndications	(72,964,662)	(57,535,133)
Distributions to holders of redeemable units	63,726,246	58,853,646
Provision for mortgage losses	2,608,543	(115,000)
Fair value gain on investments held at fair value	(25,493,241)	(17,896,714)
Interest received	38,265,580	36,356,368
Recovery of cost of sales	16,559,889	54,545,135
Changes in non-cash operating working items:		
Other assets	-	12,366,728
Margin deposits	(4,470,000)	3,960,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,664,998)	(10,534,658)
	24,448,303	90,013,483
Investing activities:		
Funding of investments in mortgages	(569,523,322)	(574,378,459)
Repayments on investments in mortgages including syndications	483,365,573	566,554,144
Repayments of promissory notes receivable	191,457	3,646,920
Repayments (additions) on property under development held for sale	1,127,095	(38,709,095)
Repayments (additions) to other assets	4,145,408	(62,280)
Distributions from investment in associates and joint ventures	1,698,889	8,076,644
Net contributions (to) from investments held at fair value	108,885,856	94,342,055
	29,890,956	59,469,929
Financing activities:		
Distributions paid	(27,493,045)	(27,983,776)
Advances of loans payable	18,814,217	6,058,884
Repayments of loans payable	(1,053,446)	(42,351,647)
Issuance of units	77,234,532	91,356,824
Redemptions	(195,060,141)	(109,534,489)
Change in amounts due from related parties	(6,025,154)	(193,954)
Change in amounts due to related parties	-	(589)
Contributions (distributions) to non-controlling interest	247,966	(3,172,753)
	(133,335,071)	(85,821,500)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(78,995,812)	63,661,912
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	139,601,462	75,939,550
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 60,605,650	\$ 139,601,462

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

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

1. Nature of business:

Trez Capital Yield Trust (the "Trust") is an unincorporated trust, which was established under the laws of British Columbia, pursuant to a Declaration of Trust dated March 20, 2013, which was amended and restated March 8, 2016. The Trust commenced operations on April 1, 2013.

Trez Capital Fund Management Limited Partnership is the Trust's manager (the "Manager"); Trez Capital Limited Partnership is the Trust's mortgage broker (the "Mortgage Broker"); and Computershare Trust Company of Canada acts as Trustee.

The Trust has been created for the purpose of generating a stream of income from interests acquired in a portfolio of mortgages related to any and all types of real property within Canada and the United States ("U.S.") and from limited equity profit sharing arrangements through limited partnerships within the U.S. Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, the legal ownership of the Trust's property is vested in the Trustee and the Trust Unitholders' beneficial interest in the Trust is represented by units. The affairs and administration of the Trust are managed by the Manager.

The principal place of business of the Trust is located at 1700 - 745 Thurlow Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 0C5.

2. Basis of preparation:

(a) Statement of compliance:

These consolidated financial statements of the Trust have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Governors of the Trust on April 21, 2023.

(b) Basis of measurement:

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for foreign currency derivatives and margin deposits; investments held at fair value and other investments which are measured at fair value.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

2. Basis of preparation (continued):

(c) Functional and presentation currency:

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the functional currency of the Trust. The functional currency of the Trust's U.S. subsidiaries and investments in associates and joint ventures is the U.S. dollar. Accordingly, the financial statements of the Trust's U.S. subsidiaries and investments in associates and joint ventures have been translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

- (i) Assets and liability amounts are translated at the exchange rate at the end of each reporting period;
- (ii) Amounts included in the determination of earnings is translated at the average exchange rate during the year; and
- (iii) Any gains or losses from the translation of amounts determined in (i) and (ii) above are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income, which is a separate account within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(d) Use of estimates and judgments:

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the Manager to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

In making estimates, the Manager relies on external information and observable inputs where possible supplemented by internal analysis as required. The significant estimates and judgments used in determining the recorded amount for assets and liabilities in these consolidated financial statements are related to investment in mortgages and investments held at fair value:

(i) Investments in mortgages:

The Trust is required to make an assessment of forward looking 'expected credit losses' ("ECL") for investments in mortgages. The expected credit loss model is further explained in note 3(k). The estimation of future cash flows includes assumptions about local real estate market conditions, market interest rates, availability and terms of financing, underlying value of the security and various other factors. These assumptions are limited by the availability of reliable comparable market data, economic uncertainty and the uncertainty of future events. Accordingly, by their nature, estimates of impairment are subjective and may not necessarily be comparable to the actual outcome. Should the underlying assumptions change, the estimated future cash flows could vary by a material amount.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

2. Basis of preparation (continued):

(d) Use of estimates and judgments (continued):

(ii) Investments held at fair value:

Included in investments held at fair value are interests in limited partnerships created to enable the Trust to enter loan sharing arrangements with US domiciled financial institutions. The loan sharing arrangements allow the Trust to share senior participations increasing both available investable cash and yield to the Trust. Judgment is applied in assessing whether the Trust exercises control, joint control, significant influence or none of the above over the Special Purpose Entities.

Control is defined as the power to govern the financial and operating decisions of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities, and significant influence is defined as the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the Special Purpose Entities. The Trust has determined for these Special Purpose Entities that the Trust has neither control, joint control or significant influence as the Trust has no ability to control or influence any of the relevant activities of the Special Purpose Entities and has therefore measured the investments at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9.

The Trust estimates the value of these investments based on its assessment of the current lending market for mortgages of same or similar terms. Should the underlying assumptions around current market interest rates change, the estimated future cash flows and income could vary affecting fair value.

3. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Basis of presentation:

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements:

(i) Subsidiaries:

These consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Trust and subsidiaries controlled by the Trust. Control exists when the Trust is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity, and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are consolidated from the date that control commences and continue to be consolidated until the date that control ceases.

These consolidated financial statements reflect the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Trust and its subsidiaries. Intra-group transactions and balances are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets of consolidated subsidiaries not held by the Trust and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss) and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

3. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Basis of presentation (continued):

(i) Subsidiaries (continued):

The Trust consolidates the following material subsidiaries:

	Province of registration	% of ownership
Trez Capital Yield Trust Sub-Trust	British Columbia	100%
Victoria Customs House LP (formerly, T-816 Government Street LP)	British Columbia	60%
Trez NP Investors LP	British Columbia	77%
Trez CN Tower Holdings Ltd.	British Columbia	100%

The principal business activity of Victoria Customs House LP is investment in real estate development. The principal business activity of Trez NP Investors LP is investment in mortgages. Trez CN Tower Holdings Ltd is invested in an office building in Edmonton, Alberta which was acquired through a foreclosure like process during 2021. The Trust is making efforts to dispose of the building through a sales process.

(ii) Investments in jointly controlled entities:

The Trust and certain of its subsidiaries have interests in a number of development joint ventures, which are accounted for using the equity method.

The Trust holds investments in other trusts and limited partnerships for the purpose of investing in real estate development projects. In certain cases, the Trust's investments are held through intermediary holding entities.

Where the Trust has assessed that it has joint control over the investees, the investments are initially recognized at cost and are adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Trust's share in the investee's net assets. The Trust's share of investee's profit or loss is included in the Trust's consolidated statement of income.

(iii) Investments in associates:

Investments over which the Trust holds significant influence are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee without actual control or joint control of those policies. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at cost and is adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Trust's share in the investee's net assets. The Trust's share of investee's profit or loss is included in the Trust's consolidated statement of income.

The Trust holds investments in associates primarily for the purpose of investing in real estate development projects.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(a) Basis of presentation (continued):

(iii) Investments in associates (continued):

Significant accounting policies of the underlying operating partnerships involved in real estate development projects classified as investments in joint ventures or associates are as follows:

- Property under development held for sale:

Property under development held for sale are recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less cost to complete the development and selling costs. Costs include all direct development costs and capitalized carrying costs related to holding the property under development held for sale, including borrowing costs. The cost of sale of a property or unit is allocated on the basis of the estimated total cost of the project prorated by the selling price of the property or unit over the anticipated sales proceeds from the entire project.

- Sales revenue:

Revenue from the sale of property under development held for sale is recognized at the time that the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred, possession or title passes to the purchaser, and all material conditions of the sales contract have been met, and at which time all proceeds are received or collectability is reasonably assured.

- Other revenues:

The operating partnerships may earn other revenue such as performance fees based on the specific contractual terms of each partnership. These revenues are recorded as earned in accordance with the terms of the respective partnership agreement.

(iv) Investments held at fair value:

Investments over which the Trust does not have control or significant influence are accounted for at fair value. The Trust holds investments held at fair value primarily for the purpose of participating in loan sharing arrangements with U.S. domiciled financial institutions.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash consists of cash held at financial institutions and cash equivalents include securities with maturities of three months or less when purchased.

(c) Margin deposits:

Relates to margin deposits made on foreign currency swap transactions.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(d) Investments held for sale:

When the Trust obtains legal title of the underlying security of a mortgage investment, the carrying value of the mortgage investment, which is comprised of principal, costs incurred, accrued interest and the related provision for mortgage investment loss, if any, is reclassified from mortgage investments to other investments. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in profit or loss in the period they arise. The Trust uses management's best estimate to determine fair value of the properties, which may involve frequent inspections, engaging realtors to assess market conditions based on previous property transactions or obtaining property appraisals from independent valuation specialists. These investments are held in other investments (note 7).

(e) Property under development held for sale:

Property under development held for sale includes an investment property being developed for a mixed use development.

Costs include all direct development costs and capitalized carrying costs related to holding the property under development held for sale, including borrowing costs.

(f) Promissory notes receivable:

Promissory notes are recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less any impairment.

(g) Redeemable units:

All units of the Trust are redeemable at the Unitholder's option and accordingly are classified as financial liabilities and presented as "net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units" in the consolidated statement of financial position. Units redeemed are accounted for in the period during which the redemption is effective. Resultant gains on redemption are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the same period.

(h) Revenue recognition:

Interest income is recognized in the consolidated statement of income on an effective interest rate basis.

Interest on impaired financial assets is recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

Revenue from property under development held for sale is recognized at a point in time when possession or title passes to the purchaser, and all performance obligations of the sales contract have been met, and at which time all proceeds are received or collectability is reasonably assured.

Rental income is recognized when services are rendered, and the amount is earned.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(i) Distributions on redeemable units:

Distributions to Unitholders on each series of redeemable units are made on a quarterly basis, in arrears. The total distributions to be made in respect of the December 31 year-end will equal at least 100% of the Trust's taxable income for the year. Distributions on redeemable units are treated as an expense within the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss), following the units' classification as liabilities. Distributions are accrued in the period to which they relate.

(j) Foreign currency translation:

Revenue and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the average rate of exchange prevailing for the period.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange as at the date of the consolidated financial statements.

Assets denominated in foreign currencies under forward currency arrangements are shown at the contractual rates of exchange reflected in the arrangements. Related gains or losses on these arrangements are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income at their maturities.

For foreign subsidiaries, investments in joint arrangements and investments in associates that have a functional currency different than that of the Trust, foreign exchange gains or losses on translation of the foreign operations into the Trust's presentation currency is recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income.

(k) Financial instruments:

(i) Recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities:

Under IFRS 9, on initial recognition, a financial asset is measured at fair value and subsequently classified as measured at: amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")-debt investment; FVOCI-equity investment; or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification of financial assets that are debt instruments under IFRS 9 are generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

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

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

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(k) Financial instruments (continued):

(i) Recognition and classification of financial assets and liabilities (continued):

The most significant financial asset that is a debt instrument in the Trust is investments in mortgages. The objective of the Trust is to hold these investments and collect the contractual interest payments from the loans. The payments received by the Trust are solely payments of principal and interest; therefore, the asset meets the criteria under IFRS 9 to be measured at amortized cost. Cash and cash equivalents and promissory notes receivables are also classified at amortized cost. Foreign currency derivatives are classified as FVTPL.

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and are subsequently classified as other financial liabilities or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, is a derivative or is designated as such on initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at FVPTL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

Financial instruments subsequently measured at amortized cost are done so using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

The Trust has classified its financial instruments as follows:

	Classification
Financial assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Margin deposits and foreign currency derivatives	FVTPL
Investments in mortgages	Amortized cost
Accrued interest receivable	Amortized cost
Investments held at fair value	FVTPL
Promissory notes receivable	Amortized cost
Due from related parties	Amortized cost
Financial liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Foreign currency derivatives	FVTPL
Distributions payable on redeemable units	Amortized cost
Loans payable	Amortized cost
Mortgage syndication liabilities	Amortized cost
Redeemable units, representing net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	Amortized cost

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(k) Financial instruments (continued):

(ii) Impairment:

Under IFRS 9, an entity recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECL") to financial assets measured at amortized cost, and debt investments at FVOCI.

The Trust measures expected credit losses on each reporting date according to a three stage expected credit loss impairment model:

Performing financial assets:

- Stage 1: From initial recognition of a financial asset to the date on which the asset has not experienced a significant increase in credit risk relative to its initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized equal to the credit losses expected to result from defaults occurring over the 12-months following the reporting date.
- Stage 2: Following a significant increase in credit risk relative to the initial recognition of the financial asset, a loss allowance is recognized equal to the credit losses expected over the remaining lifetime of the asset.

Impaired financial assets:

- Stage 3: When a financial asset is considered credit-impaired and in default it will be classified in Stage 3, and a loss allowance equal to credit losses expected over the remaining lifetime of the asset will be recorded.

In assessing whether a mortgage is in default, the Trust considers both quantitative and qualitative factors. This occurs when investments in mortgages are 90 days past due on interest payment or maturity date, and/or when the Trust assesses that there have been a deterioration of credit quality to the extent the Trust no longer has reasonable assurance as to the timely collection of the full amount of principal and interest, and/or when the Trust has commenced enforcement remedies available to it under its contractual agreements.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(k) Financial instruments (continued):

(ii) Impairment (continued):

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Trust considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable and is relevant and available. There is a presumption in IFRS 9 that credit risk has increased significantly once payments are 30-days past due. However, the Trust's historical experience is that mortgages can become 30-days past due, but be brought up to date by the borrower; therefore, other relevant risk factors also need to be identified for the mortgage to move to Stage 2. Other relevant risk factors considered to identify a significant increase in credit risk are:

- Changes in the financial condition of the borrower;
- Responsiveness of the borrower;
- Current economic conditions: interest rates, housing prices, real estate and employment statistics; and
- Supportable forward looking information: macro-economic factors, such as interest rate forecasts.

Determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, or a subsequent reduction in credit risk back to the level at initial recognition, requires the exercise of significant judgment. Judgment is also required in making assumptions and estimations when calculating the allowance for credit losses, including movements between the three stages and the application of forward-looking information.

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

An ECL represents the difference between the present value of all contractual cash flows that are due under the original terms of the contract and the present value of all cash flows expected to be received. The application of the concept uses three inputs to measure ECLs for commitments and mortgages receivable classified as Stage 1: probability of default ("PD"); loss given default ("LGD"); and exposure at default ("EAD").

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(k) Financial instruments (continued):

(ii) Impairment (continued):

These inputs are determined at each reporting period using historical data and current conditions.

- **PD** The PD represents the likelihood that a loan will not be repaid and will go into default in either a 12-month horizon for Stage 1 or lifetime horizon for Stage 2. The PD for each individual loan is modelled based on historic data and is estimated based on current market conditions and reasonable and supportable information about future economic conditions.
- **EAD** EAD is modelled on historic data and represents an estimate of the outstanding amount of credit exposure at the time a default may occur. For off-balance sheet and undrawn amounts, EAD includes an estimate of any further amounts to be drawn at the time of default.
- **LGD** The LGD is the amount that may not be recovered in the event of default and is modelled based on historic data and reasonable and supportable information about future economic conditions, where appropriate. LGD takes into consideration the amount and quality of any collateral held.

In assessing information about possible future economic conditions, the Trust utilizes multiple economic scenarios including a base case, which represents the most probable outcome and is consistent with the Trust's view of the portfolio. The calculation of expected credit losses includes the incorporation of forecasts of future economic conditions. In determining expected credit losses, the Trust has considered key macroeconomic variables that are relevant to each investment type. Key economic variables include GDP, unemployment and interest rate forecasts. The estimation of future cash flows also includes assumptions about local real estate market values and conditions, availability and terms of financing, underlying value of the security and various other factors. These assumptions are limited by the availability of reliable comparable market data, economic uncertainty and the uncertainty of future events.

Should the underlying assumptions change, the estimated future cash flows could vary. The forecast is developed internally by the Manager of the Trust. The Trust exercises experienced credit judgment to incorporate multiple economic forecasts which are probability-weighted in the determination of the final expected credit loss. The allowance is sensitive to changes in both economic forecast and the probability-weight assigned to each forecast scenario.

(iii) De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities:

(A) Financial assets:

The Trust derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or in which the Trust neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial assets.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(k) Financial instruments (continued):

(iii) De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued):

(A) Financial assets (continued):

Any interest in such transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Trust is recognized as a separate asset or liability. On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed); and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (Loss).

The Trust enters into transactions whereby it transfers mortgage or loan investments recognized on its consolidated statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred mortgage or loan investments or a portion of them. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred mortgage or loan investments are not derecognized. In transactions in which the Trust neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Trust continues to recognize the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

In circumstances where the Trust retains all or substantially all risks and rewards of a transferred mortgage, the transferred mortgage is not derecognized, and the transferred mortgage is recognized as a mortgage syndication liability on the consolidated statement of financial position.

(B) Financial liabilities:

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

(iv) Loan modifications:

The Trust may modify the contractual terms of mortgages for either commercial or credit reasons. The terms of a loan in good standing may be modified for commercial reasons to provide competitive pricing and other terms to borrowers. Loans may also be modified for credit reasons where the contractual terms are modified to grant a concession to a borrower that may be experiencing financial difficulty.

Upon the modification of the contractual terms of a financial asset, an assessment is made if the modified contractual terms are considered significant. The Trust considers one or a combination of the following factors as a significant change: a substantial interest rate reduction, an extension of the repayment term at a below market stated interest rate, a forgiveness of principal or accrued interest, or substantial changes to the collateral provided.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(k) Financial instruments (continued):

(iv) Loan modifications (continued):

When the modification is considered to be significant, the carrying amount of the original financial asset is derecognized and the fair value of the modified financial asset is recognized with the resulting gain or loss recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss). For the purposes of assessing if the financial asset experienced a significant increase in credit risk, the modification date is considered to be the origination date of the modified financial asset.

When the modification is not considered to be significant, the gross carrying amount of the modified loan is recalculated based on the present value of the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate and any gain or loss from the modification is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss). The origination date of the financial asset prior to the modification continues to be used for the purposes of assessing if the financial asset experienced a significant increase in credit risk.

(l) Accumulated other comprehensive income:

Accumulated other comprehensive income represents the cumulative translation adjustment of foreign operations whose functional currency is in U.S. dollars.

(m) Income taxes:

The Trust is a mutual fund trust under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada). The Trust will allocate to its Unitholders taxable income including taxable capital gains that would otherwise attract Canadian tax in the Trust. Accordingly, no provision for Canadian income taxes will be reflected in the Trust's consolidated financial statements.

The Trust holds certain investments in associates and joint ventures based in the US. Certain of these investments in associates and joint ventures are held by controlled subsidiaries of the Trust that are required to pay income taxes to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service based on a determination of taxable income for U.S. tax purposes. Accordingly, current income tax recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss) is based on the subsidiary's U.S. taxable income for the year. Current tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income taxes are accounted for using the liability method. The liability method requires that income taxes reflect the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined for each temporary difference based on currently enacted or substantively enacted tax rates that are expected to be in effect when the underlying items are expected to be realized. The effect of a change in tax rates or tax legislation is recognized in the period of substantive enactment. Deferred income tax assets, such as non-capital loss carryforwards, are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred income taxes are only recognized with respect to U.S. tax assets and liabilities.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(n) New standards adopted effective January 1, 2022:

In August 2022, the IASB published the Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2, which amended IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*; IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*; IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosure*; IFRS 1, *Insurance Contracts*; and IFRS 16, *Leases*. The Phase 2 amendments addressed issues that may affect financial reporting related to financial instruments and hedge accounting resulting from the reform of an interest rate benchmark. The amendments were effective and adopted by the Trust on January 1, 2022. The Trust adopted the amendments related to the interest rate benchmark reform and there was no material effect on its consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2022.

(o) Standards issued but not yet effective:

At December 31, 2022, a number of standards and amendments to standards had been issued by the IASB but are not yet effective for these consolidated financial statements. Those which are relevant to the Trust's consolidated financial statements are set out below:

(i) Definition of accounting estimates:

On February 12, 2021, the IASB published Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*) to help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The amendments introduce a new definition for accounting estimates by clarifying that they are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that a company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy. The amendments are effective for the Trust's fiscal year beginning January 1, 2023 with early adoption permitted and will apply prospectively to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies occurring on or after the start of that period. The Trust is in the process of assessing the impact of these amendments.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

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Year ended December 31, 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(o) Standards issued but not yet effective (continued):

(ii) Disclosure of accounting policies:

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and an update to IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements to help companies provide useful accounting policy disclosures. The amendments to IAS 1 require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments are effective for the Trust's fiscal year beginning January 1, 2023 with early adoption permitted. The Trust is in the process of assessing the impact of these amendments.

4. Investments in associates and joint ventures:

The summary below lists the Trust's investments in associates and joint ventures, their names, types, and percentage of ownership:

	Equity investment December 31, 2021	Share of income (loss)	Net contributions (distributions)	Impact of foreign exchange	Equity investment December 31, 2022
Investments in associates:					
T-NWBP Investments LP 45% (2021 - 45%)	\$ 482,869	\$ 78,714	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 561,583
TC Logan Park Investments LP 41% (2021 - 41%)	2,824,672	(129,799)	(1,455,216)	179,421	1,419,078
Trez NP LP 77% (2021 - 77%)	4,507,411	(135,793)	247,966	-	4,619,584
Total	\$ 7,814,952	\$ (186,878)	\$ (1,207,250)	\$ 179,421	\$ 6,600,245
	Equity investment December 31, 2021	Share of earnings	Net contributions (distributions)	Impact of foreign exchange	investment December 31, 2022
Investments in joint ventures:					
HT Midtown LP 50% (2021 - 50%)	\$ 1,597,894	\$ 583,445	\$ (491,639)	\$ 111,633	\$ 1,801,333
Total	\$ 1,597,894	\$ 583,445	\$ (491,639)	\$ 111,633	\$ 1,801,333
Total	\$ 9,412,846	\$ 396,567	\$ (1,698,889)	\$ 291,054	\$ 8,401,578

With the exception of Trez NP LP, the investment in associates and joint ventures above have been entered into with established property developers in Western Canada and Texas, United States to enable the Trust to benefit from local real estate expertise while pursuing returns from its investments. The underlying assets of the joint ventures are being developed with the joint venture counterparty acting as lead developer. The lead developer assumes the development risk associated with the projects in that cost overruns are to be borne by them.

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Year ended December 31, 2022

4. Investments in associates and joint ventures (continued):

In the case of the joint ventures, the Trust, through an affiliated entity, is represented on the respective joint ventures' major decision committee which entitles the Trust's affiliate and the joint venture counterparty to 50% each of the voting rights with respect to the major decisions impacting the outcome of the relevant developments.

The following identifies certain obligations and or commitments in accordance with the terms of the agreements for the respective associates and joint ventures:

- T- NWBP Investments LP:

In accordance with the provisions of the Limited Partnership Agreement, the General Partner, at its sole discretion, shall offer additional Partnership units for sale to Limited Partners on a pro-rata basis. Any additional units, which remain unsubscribed for, may be offered to any Limited Partner or third party as the General Partner determines.

- TC Logan Park Investments LP:

In accordance with the provisions of the Limited Partnership Agreement, the Trust made an initial contribution of US\$1,900,000, representing a 29.69% interest in the Limited Partnership. In accordance with the provisions of the Limited Partnership Agreement, each Limited Partner will make additional capital contributions to the capital of the Partnership to meet additional funding requirements, as determined and called by, the General Partner from time-to-time in accordance with the terms of the Limited Partnership Agreement. Any additional capital is funded on a pro-rata basis.

- Trez NP LP:

This investment is held by the Trust's 77% owned consolidated subsidiary, Trez NP Investors LP. Trez NP LP invests in a pool of mortgages. The Trust records its investment in Trez NP LP as an investment in associate as it has significant influence but not control over the entity.

- HT Midtown LP:

This investment is held by the consolidated subsidiary, TC H 2014 Partners Investments LP. The Trust is required to contribute a pre-agreed capital contribution of US\$2,154,000, as well as the additional capital contributions as approved and called by the General Partner that cover the Trust's committed capital contributions for each particular phase of development and for which the Trust has not yet made such contributions to the required amounts. The Trust is not obligated to make additional capital contributions for cost overruns.

However, the Trust is obligated to make additional capital contributions, should they be requested by the General Partner, to fund operating shortfalls, other permitted costs and other contribution obligations (as such capitalized terms are defined). These additional contributions will be made on a pro-rata basis to the Trust's holding in the joint venture. Should the Trust fail to make such obligated contributions, the other joint venture will be entitled to pay that defaulting amount and will thereby increase its pro-rata entitlement to the residual returns on the investment, while the Trust will be subject to a corresponding reduction in its pro-rata entitlement to the residual returns on the investment.

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Year ended December 31, 2022

4. Investments in associates and joint ventures (continued):

Investments in associates - significant influence:

The summary below shows 100% of the investees' total assets, total liabilities, revenue, expenses and net income on aggregate basis for investments in associates.

	2022	2021
Total assets	\$ 9,753,571	\$ 13,350,406
Total liabilities	155,023	730,328
Revenue	120,907	812,501
Expenses	94,829	52,585
Net income	26,078	759,916

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Trust recorded income (loss) from its equity accounted investments in associates of \$(186,878) (2021 - income of \$723,818). As at December 31, 2022, the Trust's total investment in associates in which the Trust has significant influence is \$6,600,245 (2021 - \$7,814,952).

Investments in joint ventures:

The summary below shows 100% of the investees' total assets, total liabilities, revenue, expenses and net income on aggregate basis for its joint ventures.

	2022	2021
Total assets	\$ 2,581,539	\$ 7,510,610
Total liabilities	780,244	6,615,291
Revenue	13,698,315	4,728,826
Expenses	6,728,874	3,676,665
Net income	6,969,441	1,052,161

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Trust recorded its share of income from joint ventures of \$583,445 (2021 - \$1,037,481). As at December 31, 2022, the Trust's total investment in joint ventures is \$1,801,333 (2021 - \$1,597,894).

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Year ended December 31, 2022

5. Investments in mortgages:

The Trust holds mortgages on the following types of properties:

Property type	2022		2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Industrial	10	\$ 58,947,489	15	\$ 80,647,048
Office	12	101,322,565	13	106,057,830
Residential	73	443,598,989	73	362,400,254
Retail	5	36,413,736	8	64,336,915
Hotel	3	10,741,274	-	-
Mixed-use	3	41,729,975	-	-
Other	2	20,742,266	7	50,279,039
	108	713,496,294	116	663,721,086
Mortgage syndications		221,639,164		102,793,831
Accrued interest		12,008,118		9,109,460
Less: Provision for mortgage losses		(6,623,543)		(4,015,000)
Investments in mortgages		\$ 940,520,033		\$ 771,609,377

Property location	2022		2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Alberta	24	\$ 225,740,076	32	\$ 293,616,458
British Columbia	32	181,674,400	36	228,265,975
Ontario	12	75,213,749	13	73,185,087
Nova Scotia	1	2,857,153	1	2,857,153
Texas	15	105,308,898	12	20,724,975
Florida	7	42,168,107	8	11,575,313
Oregon	1	1,730,003	1	4,039,099
Washington	4	13,573,673	3	12,428,121
Georgia	1	5,200,914	2	13,002,985
Arizona	6	26,263,025	4	1,000,927
Utah	1	2,388,748	-	-
Idaho	-	-	1	31,004
Pennsylvania	1	1,471,051	1	487,000
Indiana	1	2,943,623	1	2,506,483
Ohio	-	-	1	506
Colorado	2	26,962,874	-	-
Total mortgages	108	\$ 713,496,294	116	\$ 663,721,086

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Year ended December 31, 2022

5. Investments in mortgages (continued):

The mortgages are secured by the real property to which they relate, bear interest at a weighted average interest rate of 11.65% (2021 - 7.79%).

All mortgages, except for the mortgage under the CMBS program as discussed below, are conventional uninsured mortgages which contain a prepayment option, whereby the borrower may repay the principal and accrued interest, at any time prior to maturity without penalty or yield maintenance.

Principal payments, net of mortgage syndication liabilities, are due based on contractual maturities of each loan as follows:

Maturity period	Number	Amount
Past due	2	\$ 14,627,379
Past due but not credit impaired	10	52,554,274
2023	56	355,039,953
2024	25	203,315,814
2025	12	37,739,280
2026 and beyond	3	50,219,594
	108	\$ 713,496,294

(a) Mortgage syndication liabilities:

The Trust has entered into certain mortgage participation agreements with third party lenders, whereby, the third party lenders take the senior position and the Trust retains the subordinated position, all of which are secured by first mortgage positions. As a result, the senior lenders' position is recorded as a mortgage syndication liability. The interest earned on the transferred participation interests and the related interest expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. The Trust also retains an option, not the obligation, to repurchase the senior position at a price equal to the outstanding principal amount of the senior lenders' share together with accrued interest.

For those investments which have not met the de-recognition criteria, the participation transactions have resulted in the Trust recognizing the participating mortgages and corresponding mortgage syndication liabilities on its consolidated statement of financial position. The carrying value, which the Manager believes equates to the fair value, of the transferred assets and corresponding liabilities is \$221,639,164 (2021 - \$102,793,831).

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

5. Investments in mortgages (continued):

(b) Provision for mortgage losses:

The gross carrying amounts of investments in mortgages and expected credit loss by property type are as follows:

Gross carrying amount	December 31, 2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Property type:				
Industrial	\$ 49,499,294	\$ 1,264,652	\$ 8,183,543	\$ 58,947,489
Office	50,979,154	16,730,252	33,613,159	101,322,565
Residential	350,178,898	56,329,404	37,090,687	443,598,989
Retail	36,413,736	-	-	36,413,736
Hotel	10,741,274	-	-	10,741,274
Mixed-use	41,729,975	-	-	41,729,975
Other	20,742,266	-	-	20,742,266
	\$ 560,284,597	\$ 74,324,308	\$ 78,887,389	\$ 713,496,294

Gross carrying amount	December 31, 2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Property type:				
Industrial	\$ 71,412,106	\$ 1,214,754	\$ 8,020,188	\$ 80,647,048
Office	55,849,721	16,571,212	33,636,897	106,057,830
Residential	248,390,665	48,687,276	65,322,313	362,400,254
Retail	64,336,915	-	-	64,336,915
Other	50,279,039	-	-	50,279,039
	\$ 490,268,446	\$ 66,473,242	\$ 106,979,398	\$ 663,721,086

Provision for credit losses	December 31, 2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Property type:				
Industrial	\$ 37,000	\$ -	\$ 4,300,000	\$ 4,337,000
Office	19,000	-	-	19,000
Residential	1,512,000	-	291,543	1,803,543
Retail	16,000	-	-	16,000
Other	448,000	-	-	448,000
	\$ 2,032,000	\$ -	\$ 4,591,543	\$ 6,623,543

Provision for credit losses	December 31, 2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Property type:				
Industrial	\$ 175,000	\$ -	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 2,475,000
Office	97,000	-	-	97,000
Residential	1,028,000	-	-	1,028,000
Retail	156,000	-	-	156,000
Other	259,000	-	-	259,000
	\$ 1,715,000	\$ -	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 4,015,000

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(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

5. Investments in mortgages (continued):

(b) Provision for mortgage losses (continued):

The provision for mortgage losses at December 31, 2022 is \$6,623,543 (2021 - \$4,015,000). Stage 1 provisions of \$2,032,000 (2021 - \$1,715,000) represent management's estimate of the ECLs on mortgages in the company's portfolio that have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The ECL was assessed individually for each investment in mortgages and commitments classified as Stage 2 and Stage 3. Management estimated the ECL for these as \$4,591,543 (2021 - \$2,300,000).

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

	December 31, 2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
December 31, 2021	\$ 1,715,000	\$ -	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 4,015,000
Provision for mortgage losses in 2022:				
Transfers to Stage 1 ⁽¹⁾	(9,000)	-	9,000	-
Transfers to Stage 2 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement ⁽²⁾	(440,000)	-	2,282,543	1,842,543
Mortgage advances	1,301,000	-	-	1,301,000
Mortgage repayments	(535,000)	-	-	(535,000)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
Total movement	317,000	-	2,291,543	2,608,543
	\$ 2,032,000	\$ -	\$ 4,591,543	\$ 6,623,543

	December 31, 2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
December 31, 2021	\$ 1,830,000	\$ -	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 4,130,000
Provision for mortgage losses in 2022:				
Transfers to Stage 1 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement ⁽²⁾	(19,000)	-	-	(19,000)
Mortgage advances	1,163,000	-	-	1,163,000
Mortgage repayments	(1,259,000)	-	-	(1,259,000)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
Total movement	(115,000)	-	-	(115,000)
December 31, 2022	\$ 1,715,000	\$ -	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 4,015,000

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

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

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Year ended December 31, 2022

6. Investments held at fair value:

The Manager has concluded that the Trust's limited partnership investments in which it does not have control or significant influence, meet the definition of structured entities.

The table below describes the types of structured entities that the Trust does not consolidate but in which it holds an interest.

Type of structure entity	Nature and purpose	Interest held by the Trust
Limited partnerships participating in loan sharing	Limited partnerships created to enable the Trust to enter loan sharing arrangements with US domiciled financial institutions. The limited partnerships are financed by capital contributed by the Trust and entities related to the Trust in the form of limited partnership units and credit facilities with US domiciled financial institutions.	Investment in limited partnership units

The table below sets out interest held by the Trust in investments held at fair value.

	Number of Limited Partnerships	Total assets	Carrying amount included in investments held at fair value
December 31, 2022			

Investments in Limited Partnerships:

Loan sharing	13	\$ 1,721,699,416	\$ 160,549,037
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	Number of Limited Partnerships	Total assets	Carrying amount included in investments held at fair value
December 31, 2021			

Investments in Limited Partnerships:

Loan sharing	14	\$ 839,478,062	\$ 175,758,686
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During 2022, a change in fair value of \$25,493,241 was recorded (2021 - \$17,896,714). Included within the change in fair value is realized net interest income of \$9,119,789 (2021 - \$13,086,051). The unrealized portion of net interest income was \$5,349,364 (2021 - \$1,977,455) with the remaining balance of \$11,024,088 related to foreign exchange (2021 - \$2,833,208).

In the event a mortgage investment held by a structured entity enters default, the Trust may have the obligation to repay the third-party loan sharing partner. At December 31, 2022 the total amount of third party loan sharing the Trust is committed to repay in event of default was \$162,473,477 (2021 - \$211,793,320).

At December 31, 2022, one mortgage held by a structured entity totaling \$17,047,019 was in default (2021 - nil). At the date of default the Trust repaid the senior loan sharing partner \$8,535,225.

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7. Other investments:

As at December 31, 2022, the Trust held two other investments. These consist of a property held-for-sale previously acquired through a foreclosure process with net realizable value of \$58,500,104 (2021 - \$64,319,104), and a guarantee provided by the Manager as described in note 15 (f) (ii) with a fair value of \$5,819,000 (2021 - nil).

The Trust did not sell or acquire any additional other investments in 2022.

The Trust acquired one property through a foreclosure like process during 2020. The property is an office tower located in Edmonton, Canada. As part of the transaction, the Trust assumed a loan payable of \$40,726,310 related to this property. Of this balance, a total of \$36,155,061 was refinanced in 2021 with the Trust assuming an additional first mortgage of \$17,990,437. An additional \$9,576,667 (2021 - 10,630,113) is payable to entities related to the Manager by common control.

At December 31, 2022 the Manager determined the net realizable value of the property to be lower than the book value at the date of assumption. The Manager has recorded an impairment of \$5,819,000 offset by value attributed to the guarantee provided by the Manager (note 15 (f) (ii)).

The net realizable value of the remaining property is based on an internal valuation prepared by the Manager. The property was appraised using the Direct Capitalization method whereby the fair value less costs to sell is achieved by dividing the stabilized net operating income generated by the property by its capitalization rate and adjusting for any costs incurred to achieve stabilized occupancy. The capitalization rate used to determine the fair value was 7.00%. A 0.25% increase or decrease in the capitalization rate, in isolation, would result in an approximate \$2,100,000 decrease or increase in fair value less costs to sell, respectively.

8. Promissory notes receivable:

	2022	2021
USD unsecured, interest free, promissory note due on demand from a private affiliated entity ^(a)	\$ 124,490	\$ 315,947
USD secured, interest at 9% per annum effective January 1, 2022, promissory note due on demand from a private affiliated entity ^(b)	7,098,711	-
	\$ 7,223,201	\$ 315,947

(a) During 2017, a Manager affiliated entity foreclosed on 66 single-family lots in Texas. The affiliated entity has a note payable to the Trust, which is being repaid as lots are sold to home builders.

(b) During 2021, an entity related to the Manager foreclosed on a property in Venice Beach, California. As part of the foreclosure process, the entity related to the Manager assumed the mortgage provided by the Trust. At December 31, 2022, a promissory note receivable totaling \$7,098,711 (2021 - other asset of \$10,948,221) remains outstanding. Interest payments on the mortgage are being made and no loss to the Trust is expected.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

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Year ended December 31, 2022

9. Property under development held for sale:

	2022	2021
Property under development held for sale	\$ 31,860,658	\$ 49,547,643

Property under development held for sale represents a real estate development in Victoria, British Columbia held in a Limited Partnership, that the Trust controls and consolidates. The Trust owns 60% of the units in the Limited Partnership.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, costs of sales incurred on the sale of residential units were \$16,559,890 (2021 - \$54,545,135).

In addition to cost of sales, expenses of \$260,985 (2021 - \$1,628,981) were incurred.

10. Bank indebtedness:

A credit line was active for the year ended December 31, 2022. The maximum amount available under the credit line is \$105,000,000 at an interest rate of lender prime +1.5%.

The credit facility has financial tests and other covenants with which the Trust must comply. The Trust shall (a) maintain an Interest Coverage Ratio equal to or more than 3.0 to 1.0 calculated at the end of each Fiscal Quarter for the trailing 12-month period then ended; (b) maintain at all times a Total Debt to Tangible Net Worth Ratio equal to or less than 0.5 to 1.0; and (c) maintain at all times a minimum Tangible Net Worth of \$750,000,000. At December 31, 2022 the Trust was in compliance with all covenants.

As at December 31, 2022, there was nil drawn down on the credit facility (2021 - nil).

11. Loans payable:

	2022	2021
Secured borrowing with a related party on property under development held for sale bearing interest at greater of 5.25% or prime plus 2.80% per annum	\$ 18,814,237	\$ -
First mortgage payable related to property held-for-sale bearing interest at greater of 5.70% or prime plus 2.00% per annum maturing on May 1, 2023 (note 7)	17,990,438	17,990,438
Second mortgage payable related to property held-for-sale bearing interest at 0%. Payable to entities related to the Manager maturing on May 1, 2023 (note 7)	9,576,667	10,630,133
	\$ 46,381,342	\$ 28,620,571

During the year, the Trust incurred interest charges of \$1,107,841 (2021 - \$1,542,565) relating to loans payable.

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Year ended December 31, 2022

12. Foreign currency derivatives and margin deposits:

The Trust has put in place steps to mitigate the impacts from fluctuations in foreign exchange as the Trust has entered into foreign exchange contracts to manage most of its foreign exchange exposure. As at December 31, 2022, the Trust was participating in forward exchange contracts to sell Canadian dollars totaling \$321,232,942 (2021 - \$308,152,504). The foreign currency derivatives are marked-to-market on the statement of financial position and the fair value of liabilities as at December 31, 2022 is \$6,843,507 (2021 - asset of \$1,149,943). The foreign currency derivatives are entered into by the Mortgage Broker on behalf of the Trust with third party financial institutions.

Margin deposits are also outstanding totaling \$9,546,090 (2021 - 5,076,090). This is considered restricted cash.

13. Distributions payable to holders of redeemable units:

The Trust distributes to its Unitholders taxable income including taxable capital gains.

Distributions allocable to each class of units differs as a result of the deduction of the amounts payable quarterly in respect of 1.0% per annum trailer fee, as defined in the Declaration of Trust, for the Class A Units and the lower administration fee payable in respect of the Class I Units. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the taxable income of the Trust was \$67,171,896 (2021 - \$54,259,974) and the accounting income of the Trust attributable to holders of redeemable units, before distributions was \$63,726,246 (2021 - \$67,906,450).

In accordance with its trust indenture, the Trust distributed an amount equal to taxable income. The difference of \$3,445,650 (2021 - \$11,124,526) between accounting income and taxable income is considered a notional distribution for tax purposes (2021 - return of capital for tax purposes). The difference primarily reflects timing differences arising from equity investments, interest recognized in accounting income relating to property under development held for sale and Stage 1 IFRS 9 provisions.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, \$35,448,905 (2021 - \$31,286,846) of the declared distributions were reinvested.

As at December 31, distributions payable on redeemable units are as follows:

	2022	2021
Cash paid out subsequent to the year	\$ 3,013,632	\$ 2,229,335

14. Redeemable units, representing net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units:

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were an unlimited number of Class A Units, Class F Units and Class I Units authorized.

The holder of Class A Units, Class F Units and Class I Units (collectively, the "Units") are entitled to one vote per unit. The Units are redeemable on demand of the Unitholder upon 30 days' notice in increments of not less than \$5,000. If notice is received by the Manager, the redemption will occur within thirty days subsequent to the receipt of the redemption notice. Redemptions may be subject to a 1.0% discount if units are redeemed prior to their one year anniversaries.

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14. Redeemable units, representing net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units (continued):

All classes of units have the same objectives, strategies and restrictions, but differ with respect to one or more of their features, such as fees and distributions. The Trust's Units do not meet the exception criteria in IAS 32 for classification as equity due to the redemption terms of the Units and the dissimilarity of features between classes. As a result, the Units have been reclassified as financial liabilities under IFRS.

Reconciliation of units:

Class A units	2022		2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Issued and outstanding, beginning of year	3,777,530	\$ 36,911,691	4,063,533	\$ 39,548,447
Increase (decrease) in net assets attributable to redeemable units, from operations		117,762	-	223,273
Issued for cash	157,940	1,579,400	221,974	2,219,735
Issued for reinvested distributions	109,033	1,090,335	103,444	1,034,443
Redeemed for cash	(434,500)	(4,344,998)	(611,421)	(6,114,207)
Transfer between classes	(232,967)	(2,329,671)	-	-
Issued and outstanding, end of year	3,377,036	\$ 33,024,519	3,777,530	\$ 36,911,691

Class F units	2022		2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Issued and outstanding, beginning of year	52,159,778	\$ 514,067,100	51,247,570	\$ 501,835,503
Increase (decrease) in net assets attributable to redeemable units, from operations		1,808,960	-	3,109,517
Issued for cash	6,285,985	62,859,852	6,439,333	64,393,327
Issued for reinvested distributions	1,513,789	15,137,889	1,316,868	13,168,681
Redeemed for cash	(7,684,876)	(76,848,761)	(6,843,993)	(68,439,928)
Transfer between classes	(972,900)	(9,728,995)	-	-
Issued and outstanding, end of year	51,301,776	\$ 507,296,045	52,159,778	\$ 514,067,100

Class I units	2022		2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Issued and outstanding, beginning of year	53,377,001	\$ 528,705,964	52,692,289	\$ 518,660,770
Increase (decrease) in net assets attributable to redeemable units, from operations		1,642,292	-	3,198,064
Issued for cash	1,279,528	12,795,280	2,474,376	24,743,763
Issued for reinvested distributions	1,922,068	19,220,681	1,708,372	17,083,722
Redeemed for cash	(11,386,638)	(113,866,382)	(3,498,036)	(34,980,355)
Transfer between classes	1,205,867	12,058,666	-	-
Issued and outstanding, end of year	46,397,826	\$ 460,556,501	53,377,001	\$ 528,705,964

Total	2022		2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Issued and outstanding, beginning of year	109,314,309	\$ 1,079,684,755	108,003,392	\$ 1,060,044,720
Decrease in net assets attributable to redeemable units, from operations		3,569,014	-	6,530,854
Issued for cash	7,723,453	77,234,532	9,135,683	91,356,825
Issued for reinvested distributions	3,544,890	35,448,905	3,128,684	31,286,846
Redeemed for cash	(19,506,014)	(195,060,141)	(10,953,450)	(109,534,490)
Transfer between classes	-	-	-	-
Issued and outstanding, end of year	101,076,638	\$ 1,000,877,065	109,314,309	\$ 1,079,684,755

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

15. Related party transactions:

Related party transactions that are not disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

- The Trust invests in mortgages alone or on a participation basis with parties related to the Manager. Titles to mortgages are held by TCC Mortgage Holdings Inc., a bare trustee, or Computershare Trust Company of Canada, on behalf of the beneficial owners of the mortgages. In addition, certain duties are performed by the Mortgage Broker. The Mortgage Broker is related to the Manager and the Trust through common control. In cases where mortgages are held on a participation basis:
 - The Trust's rights are as outlined in the Declaration of Trust and a Mortgage Participation and Servicing Agreement with the Mortgage Broker;
 - Pursuant to this Mortgage Participation and Servicing Agreement, the Mortgage Broker administers and services the mortgages on behalf of the Trustee and other investees. The Mortgage Broker acts as the Trust's loan originator, underwriter, servicer and syndicator;
 - The Mortgage Broker performs certain duties including registering the mortgages, arranging for title searches, and holding all title papers and other security documentation related to the mortgages; and
 - The Mortgage Broker delivers cash payments for interest and principal to the Trustee.

The Trust is managed by the Manager pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, a summary of which is set out in the most current Offering Memorandum. Certain of the Manager's duties may be performed by a company or companies related to the Manager through common control.

The Manager is responsible for the employment expenses of its personnel, rent and other office expenses. The Manager is not responsible for any taxes payable by the Trust or to which the Trust may be subject. The Trust is liable to the Manager for all expenses incurred in the management of the Trust except as previously noted.

The following are related party transactions not disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements:

(a) Due from related parties:

Amounts due from related parties at December 31, 2022 were \$7,850,469 (2021 - \$1,825,315). The amounts primarily related to amounts receivable from special purpose entity loan sharing partners relating to funding made on their behalf.

(b) Transfer of investments in mortgages:

The Trust generally invests in an interest in a mortgage at the time the mortgage is funded. However, at any time during the term of the mortgage, it may acquire an interest from or sell its interest in a mortgage to parties related to the Manager, Trustee and Mortgage Broker. Purchases from and sales to related parties are transacted at unpaid principal plus accrued interest due at the date of the transaction which, in the opinion of the Manager, represent the estimated fair values of the related mortgages.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Trust purchased investments in mortgages of \$161,184,713 (2021 - \$110,641,168) and sold investments in mortgages of \$119,747,323 (2021 - \$63,483,712) to entities under common management.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

15. Related party transactions (continued):

(c) Management and incentive fees:

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Declaration of Trust, the Manager is entitled to receive from the Trust in respect of each class of units an annual fee (the "Management Fee") payable quarterly. For Class A Units and Class F Units this fee is equal to 1.5% of the proportionate share of the average gross assets of the Trust plus applicable taxes. For Class I Units this is equal to a percentage, that is negotiated between the Manager and the Unitholder, of the proportionate share of the average gross assets of the Trust plus applicable taxes. The average gross assets of the Trust are calculated using a simple moving average of the month end value of all assets, excluding mortgage syndications, of the Trust. For each class of units of the Trust, the Manager also receives an additional fee (the "Incentive Fee") equal to 10% of net earnings and capital gains but prior to the deduction for the Incentive Fee, payable annually.

During the year, the Trust incurred incentive fees before waivers of \$7,672,976 (2021 - \$6,065,580) and management fees of \$17,460,917 (2021 - \$16,796,321), payable to the Manager. For the year ended December 31, 2022, \$1,176,000 of incentive fees were waived by the Manager in 2022 (2021 - full amount of \$6,065,580). Any fees waived are no longer collectible in the current or future years.

As at December 31, 2022, \$7,982,639 of the current year management and incentive fee (2021 - \$4,220,081) remained outstanding, and is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(d) Co-investment in mortgages and investments held at fair value:

The Trust has invested in a mortgage portfolio with a balance at December 31, 2022 of \$940,520,033 (2021 - \$771,609,377), virtually all of which are made on a participation basis with related parties.

The Trust has invested in investments held at fair value created to enable the Trust to enter into loan sharing arrangements with US domiciled financial institutions. The balance at December 31, 2022 was \$160,549,037 (2021 - \$175,758,686), virtually all of which is made on a participation basis with related parties.

(e) Non-controlling interest:

Included in non-controlling interest on the consolidated statement of financial position is \$1,077,409 (2021 - \$4,114,393) which is held by entities related to the Manager by common ownership. The non-controlling interest relates to the Trust's investments in property held-for-sale. During the year ended December 31, 2022, a loss of \$3,284,951 (2021 - income of \$2,521,948) has been allocated to the non-controlling interest for its share of the net income.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

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(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

15. Related party transactions (continued):

(f) Guarantees provided and mortgages or properties acquired by entities related to the Manager:

- (i) An entity related to the Manager assumed ownership of three properties and the associated mortgages held by the Trust. The total amount assumed was \$18,490,859. The entity related to the Manager provided guarantees to the Trust on the same three mortgages and one additional mortgage. During 2022 one of the Guaranteed mortgages was repaid in full.

The amount guaranteed in relation to the remaining three mortgages was \$17,469,889 (2021 - \$18,004,059), which is the full amount of the mortgages outstanding at December 31, 2022.

- (ii) The total amount guaranteed by an entity related to the Manager in relation to other investments (note 7), being the additional property acquired through a foreclosure process during 2022, was \$23,443,998 (2021 - \$23,443,998) which was the full amount of the mortgage outstanding prior to proceeding with the foreclosure process.

At December 31, 2022 the Manager determined the fair value of the property to be lower than the value at the date of assumption. The Manager has recorded a reduction in fair value of \$5,819,000 offset by value attributed to the guarantee.

- (iii) During 2021, the Trust assumed a mortgage from a related entity totaling \$3,750,435. The transfer occurred net of a Stage 3 IFRS 9 provision. An entity related to the Manager has provided a guarantee totaling \$3,750,435.

- (iv) During 2021, an entity related to the Manager foreclosed on a property in Venice Beach, California. As part of the foreclosure process, the entity related to the Manager assumed the mortgage provided by the Trust. At December 31, 2022, a promissory note receivable totaling \$7,098,710 (2021 an unsecured receivable of \$10,948,221) remains outstanding. Interest payments on the mortgage are being made and no loss to the Trust is expected.

- (v) During 2022, an entity related to the Manager assumed ownership of two properties and the associated mortgages held by the Trust. The total mortgage amount assumed related to the Trust was \$46,425,891. Subsequent to the assumption the entity related to the Manager shared a senior portion of the mortgage to a third party. On syndication the Trust received a paydown of \$14,802,795.

The Trust has provided a Guarantee to the senior mortgage participant totaling \$53,925,000 at December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021 - nil).

- (vi) One mortgage totaling \$2,363,456 (2021 - \$2,363,456) was acquired by an entity related to the Manager. Interest payments are current, and the Manager expects no loss to the Trust.

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(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

15. Related party transactions (continued):

(g) Co-investment in associates and joint ventures:

As at December 31, 2022, the Trust has co-invested in certain associates and joint ventures investments with the owners of the Manager and their close family members and other Trez managed funds which are related parties by virtue of common management, as follows:

- As at December 31, 2022, the owners of the Manager and their close family members own 42% (2021 - 42%) of the units of T- NWBP Investments LP.
- As at December 31, 2022, the owners of the Manager and their close family members own 8% (2021 - 8%) of the units of TC Logan Park Investments LP.
- As at December 31, 2022, the owners of the Manager and their close family members own 13% (2021 - 13%) of the units of Trez NP Investors LP and other Trez managed funds own 7% (2021 - 7%) of the units of Trez NP Investors LP.

16. Income taxes:

The Trust is a mutual fund trust under the *Income Tax Act (Canada)*.

The Trust allocates to its Unitholders taxable income, including taxable capital gains that would otherwise attract tax in the Trust. Accordingly, no provision for Canadian income taxes will be reflected in the Trust's consolidated financial statements.

For purposes of the *Income Tax Act (Canada)*, the Trust is required to compute its Canadian tax results using Canadian currency. Where an amount that is relevant in computing the Trust's Canadian tax results is expressed in U.S. dollars, such amount must be converted to Canadian currency, generally using the rate of exchange on the day such amount arose. As a result, the Trust may realize gains and losses for tax purposes by virtue of the fluctuation of the value of the U.S. dollar relative to Canadian dollar.

Any net gain realized by the Trust for a particular taxation year may be made payable to Unitholders and is thus required to be included in computing Unitholders' income for Canadian tax purposes. The Trust intends to distribute at least 100% of the Trust's taxable income including capital gains for the 2022 fiscal tax period.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Trust has recorded current tax expense of \$47,916 (2021 - \$10,562).

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(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

17. Fair value measurements:

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced liquidation or sale. The carrying value of all of the Trust's financial instruments approximates their fair value.

The carrying values of financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair values, such as cash and cash equivalents, other assets, accrued interest receivable, other receivables, due from related parties, promissory notes receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, distributions payable on redeemable units, line of credit and loans payable approximate their fair values due to the relatively short periods to maturity of these items or because they are receivable or payable on demand. The carrying values of the investments in mortgages and mortgage syndication liabilities, approximate their fair values because the Manager does not expect any significant changes in interest rates or credit risk.

The following table shows a hierarchy for disclosing fair value based on inputs used to value the Trust's assets or liabilities that are measured at fair value or for which fair value disclosure is required. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities ("Level 1 measurement") and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs ("Level 3 measurements").

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities ("Level 1");
- Inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices) ("Level 2"); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) ("Level 3").

December 31, 2022	Carrying value		Fair value
	Amortized cost	FVTPL	
Assets not measured at fair value:			
Investments in mortgages, including mortgage syndication liabilities	\$ 940,520,033	\$ -	\$ 940,520,033
Cash and cash equivalents	60,605,650	-	60,605,650
Promissory notes receivable	7,223,201	-	7,223,201
Due from related parties	7,850,469	-	7,850,469
Assets measured at fair value:			
Investments held at fair value	-	160,549,037	160,549,037
Other investments	-	64,319,104	64,319,104
Foreign currency derivatives and margin deposits	-	9,546,090	9,546,090

December 31, 2022	Carrying value		Fair value
	Amortized cost	FVTPL	
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 11,176,272	\$ -	\$ 11,176,272
Distributions payable on redeemable units	3,013,632	-	3,013,632
Loans payable	46,381,342	-	46,381,342
Mortgage syndication liabilities	221,639,164	-	221,639,164
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	1,000,877,065	-	1,000,877,065

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(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

17. Fair value measurements (continued):

December 31, 2021	Carrying value		Fair value
	Amortized cost	FVTPL	
Assets not measured at fair value:			
Investments in mortgages, including mortgage syndication liabilities	\$ 771,609,377	\$ -	\$ 771,609,377
Cash and cash equivalents	139,601,462	-	139,601,462
Promissory notes receivable	315,947	-	315,947
Due from related parties	1,825,315	-	1,825,315
Assets measured at fair value:			
Investments held at fair value	-	175,758,686	175,758,686
Other investments	-	64,319,104	64,319,104
Foreign currency derivatives and margin deposits	-	6,226,033	6,226,033

December 31, 2021	Carrying value		Fair value
	Amortized cost	FVTPL	
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 12,841,270	\$ -	\$ 12,841,270
Distributions payable on redeemable units	2,229,335	-	2,229,335
Loans payable	28,620,571	-	28,620,571
Mortgage syndication liabilities	102,793,831	-	102,793,831
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	1,079,684,755	-	1,079,684,755

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

(a) Investments in mortgages and mortgage syndication liabilities:

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

(b) Investments held at fair value:

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced liquidation or sale. The Company's investments in mortgages and mortgage syndication liabilities are carried at fair value in the financial statements.

There is no quoted price in an active market for the Investments held at fair value. The investments held at fair value consists of a portfolio of mortgage loans in the United States. The Manager makes its determination of fair value based on its assessment of the current lending market and credit risk for mortgage investments of same or similar terms. The fair value of the portfolio of mortgage loans has been determined based on a cash flow model discount rates based on current market rates and adjusted for any change in the credit risk of the borrower.

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Year ended December 31, 2022

17. Fair value measurements (continued):

(b) Investments held at fair value (continued):

Typically, the fair value of these investments approximate their carrying value given the investments consist of short-term mortgages and the mortgages have variable interest rates.

At December 31, 2022, a 25-basis point increase in the discount rate used in the discounted cash flow would decrease the fair value by \$1,079,354 (2021 - 25-basis points decrease - \$159,785) and a 25-basis point decrease in the discount rate would increase the fair value by \$1,082,716 (2021 - 25-basis points increase - \$694,918).

The following table shows a hierarchy for disclosing fair value based on inputs used to value the Company's investments. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities ("Level 1 measurement") and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs ("Level 3 measurements").

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities ("Level 1");
- Inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices) ("Level 2"); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) ("Level 3").

The Trust's assets and liabilities recorded at fair value have been categorized as follows:

2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments held at fair value	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 160,549,037	\$ 160,549,037

2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments held at fair value	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 175,758,686	\$ 175,758,686

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(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

17. Fair value measurements (continued):

(b) Investments held at fair value (continued):

A reconciliation of Level 3 investments held at fair value at December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Investments held at fair value, December 31, 2020	\$	204,569,614
Additions to investments		289,400,563
Realized change in fair value		13,086,051
Unrealized change in fair value		1,977,455
Unrealized foreign exchange		2,833,208
Distributions paid		(336,108,205)
Investments held at fair value, December 31, 2021		175,758,686
Additions to investments		296,750,897
Realized change in fair value		9,119,789
Unrealized change in fair value		5,349,364
Unrealized foreign exchange		11,024,088
Distributions paid		(337,453,787)
Investments held at fair value, December 31, 2022	\$	160,549,037

The key valuation techniques used in measuring the fair values of underlying investments in mortgages include:

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Discounted cash flow	Net operating income Discount rate Probability of cash flows	The estimated fair value would increase / (decrease) with changes in significant unobservable inputs

(c) Foreign currency derivatives:

The Trust has entered into foreign exchange contracts to mitigate the impact from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The Manager determines the fair value of foreign currency derivatives with reference to quotations from third party derivative dealers and accepts the amount as fair value for the derivatives. As a result, the fair value of foreign currency derivatives is based on Level 2 inputs.

(d) Other financial assets and liabilities:

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, margin deposits, interest receivable, other receivables, due from related parties, promissory notes receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, distributions payable on redeemable units, and loans payable approximate their carrying value due to their short-term maturities.

(e) Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units:

The Trust routinely redeems and issues redeemable units at \$10 per unit.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

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Year ended December 31, 2022

18. Financial instruments and risk management:

(a) Financial risk management:

The Trust has exposure to the following risks from financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk.

The Managers risk management policies are typically performed as a part of the overall management of the Trust's operations. Management is aware of risks related to these objectives through direct personal involvement with employees and outside parties. In the normal course of its business, the Trust may be exposed to a number of risks that could affect its operating performance. Management's close involvement in operations will help to identify risks and variations from expectations.

As a part of the overall operation of the Trust, management considers the avoidance of undue concentrations of risk. The risk and the actions taken to manage them include the following:

(i) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation that it has entered into with the Trust, resulting in a financial loss to the Trust. This risk arises principally from the investments in mortgages, promissory notes receivable, and other receivables. For risk management reporting purposes the Trust considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure (such as loan-to-value, sector risk, location risk, and individual obligor default risk).

The Trust's policy over credit risk is to minimize its exposure to counterparties with perceived higher risk of default by dealing only with counterparties meeting the credit standards set out by the Manager's Credit Committee.

Credit risk is monitored on an on-going basis by the Manager in accordance with policies and procedures in place. The Trust's credit risk is monitored on a quarterly basis by the Trust's Board of Governors.

The Mortgage Broker's Credit Committee reviews its policies regarding its lending limits on an on-going basis. As at December 31, 2022, 11.6% (2021 - 16%) of the Trust's investments in mortgages was advanced to a single borrowing group. Minimal credit risk also arises from cash, and deposits which is mitigated by holding cash and deposits in Canada with a major financial institution.

The Trust's maximum credit risk exposure (without taking into account collateral and other credit enhancements) at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is represented by the respective carrying amounts of the relevant financial assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

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(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

18. Financial instruments and risk management (continued):

(a) Financial risk management (continued):

(ii) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk of encountering difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Trust's liquidity requirements relate to its obligations under its loans payable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, mortgage syndication liabilities, distributions payable to holders of redeemable units, redeemable units, loans payable and its obligations to make future advances under its existing mortgage portfolio. Liquidity risk is managed by ensuring that the sum of: (i) availability under the Trust's bank borrowing line; (ii) the sourcing of other borrowing facilities; and (iii) projected repayments under the existing mortgage portfolio, exceeds projected needs (including funding of further advances under existing and new mortgage investments). As at December 31, 2022, 59% of the Trust's mortgage portfolio, being \$422,221,606 is due on or before December 31, 2023 (2021 - 40% or \$310,265,008 due before December 31, 2022).

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities arise from normal operating expenses and are expected to be settled within three months of year-end.

The following table shows the contractual timing of cashflows.

December 31, 2022	Carrying value	Contractual cash flow	Within a year	Following year	3 - 5 years	5+ years
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 3,193,633	\$ 3,193,633	\$ 3,193,633	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Distribution payable	3,013,632	3,013,632	3,013,632	-	-	-
Due to Manager	7,982,639	7,982,639	7,982,639	-	-	-
Credit facility	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans payable	46,381,342	48,921,343	48,921,343	-	-	-
Total	60,571,246	63,111,247	63,111,247	-	-	-
Total contractual liabilities, excluding mortgage syndication liabilities	\$ 60,571,246	\$ 63,111,247	\$ 63,111,247	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

1. As at December 31, 2022, there was nil drawn down on the credit facility (Note 10).

2. Loans payable include one year of interest based on annual interest rates assuming all loans are repaid at December 31, 2023.

As at Dec 31, 2022, the Trust had a cash position of \$60,605,650 (December 31, 2022- \$139,601,462), an unutilized credit facility of \$105,000,000 (December 31, 2021-100,000,000). Management believes the Trust will be able to finance its operations using the cash flow generated from operations, investing activities and credit facilities.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

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(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

18. Financial instruments and risk management (continued):

(a) Financial risk management (continued):

(iii) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market factors, such as interest rates, currency and other price risks will affect the Trust's income or the fair value of its holdings of financial instruments and investments in associates. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

The Trust's strategy for the management of market risk is driven by the Trust's investment objective which is to invest in a diversified portfolio of mortgages on real property and development projects within Canada and the U.S. that preserves capital and generates returns in order to permit the Trust to pay quarterly distribution to its Unitholders.

The Trust's market risk is managed on a regular basis by the Manager in accordance with policies and procedures in place.

(A) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that fair values or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Trust's interest rate risk is primarily attributable to its resources to fund the mortgages. As described in note 14, units are retractable by Unitholders upon 30-days' notice. A significant rise in interest rates may cause Unitholders to retract their Units and could cause a shortfall in funds available to meet such retractions. The Trust manages interest rate risk by generally investing in short term variable rate mortgages with floor rates which are greater than the rate charged by its lenders. The Trust also charges a 1% penalty on retractions made prior to units' first year anniversary.

As at December 31, 2022, a 0.5% increase/decrease in interest rates with all other variables held constant would increase/decrease the Trust's income by approximately \$3,835,016 (2021 - \$2,995,339), arising mainly as a result of higher interest income generated on variable rate mortgage investments.

(B) Currency risk:

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Trust's functional currency is Canadian dollars however the Trust invests in mortgages and investments in associated and joint ventures that are denominated in U.S. dollars.

The Trust has put in place steps to mitigate impacts from fluctuations in foreign exchange as the Trust has entered into forward exchange contracts to manage its foreign exchange exposure. As at December 31, 2022, the Trust was participating in forward exchange contracts to sell U.S. dollars totaling \$321,232,942 (2021 - \$308,152,504).

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

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18. Financial instruments and risk management (continued):

(a) Financial risk management (continued):

(iii) Market risk (continued):

(B) Currency risk (continued):

The foreign currency derivatives are marked-to-market on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and the fair value as at December 31, 2022 is an asset of \$6,843,507 (2021 - asset \$1,149,943). The foreign currency derivatives are entered into by the Mortgage Broker on behalf of the Trust with third-party financial institutions.

The table below indicates the foreign currency to which the Trust had unhedged exposure at December 31, 2021 and over hedged exposure at December 31, 2022. It also illustrates the potential impact on the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units if Canadian dollar had strengthened or weakened by 5% in relation to the other currency, with all other variables held constant.

2022		
Currency	Exposure	Impact on net assets attributable to redeemable units
United States dollars	\$ (30,383)	\$ (1,519)
% of net assets attributable to redeemable units	0.00%	0.00%

2021		
Currency	Exposure	Impact on net assets attributable to redeemable units
United States dollars	\$ 1,603,474	\$ 80,174
% of net assets attributable to redeemable units	0.15%	0.01%

(C) Other price risk:

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Trust is exposed to price risk because of its investment in mortgages and development projects through its investments in associates and joint ventures. These risks arise from changes in the real estate market and could be local, national, and global in nature. Deteriorating real estate values increase the Trust's risk. The Trust manages these risks by actively maintaining strong borrower relationship and active monitoring of all loans. Further, the Trust has diversified its portfolio of investment mortgages geographically to manage this risk.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2022

19. Capital management:

The Trust considers net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units to be capital, which at December 31, 2022 was \$1,000,877,065 (2021 - \$1,079,684,755).

The Trust's objective when managing capital is to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern and ensure that it has sufficient cash resources to invest in mortgages in order to provide a return to its Unitholders. To secure the additional capital necessary to pursue these plans, the Trust may attempt to raise additional funds through the issuance of additional units.

The Trust, through its Manager, manages its capital structure and makes adjustments as appropriate based on the funds available to the Trust, as well as, utilization of its line of credit in order to support the continued investment in mortgages and other investments. The Manager's investment strategy continues to be to preserve investor capital, while providing a consistent stream of interest income.

20. Commitments and contingencies:

In the ordinary course of business activities, the Trust may be contingently liable for litigation and claims arising from investing in mortgage investments and other investments. Where required, management records adequate provisions in the accounts.

Although it is not possible to accurately estimate the extent of potential costs and losses, if any, management believes that the ultimate resolution of such contingencies would not have a material adverse effect on the Trust's consolidated financial position. The Trust's estimate involves significant judgement, given the fact that the Trust's liability, if any, has yet to be determined and as such could vary by a material amount in the future should this change.

Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

And Independent Auditors' Report thereon

Year ended December 31, 2021



KPMG LLP
PO Box 10426 777 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver BC V7Y 1K3
Canada
Telephone (604) 691-3000
Fax (604) 691-3031

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Unitholders of Trez Capital Yield Trust

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Trez Capital Yield Trust (the "Entity"), which comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2021
 - the consolidated statement of income (loss) for the year then ended
 - the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss) for the year then ended
 - the consolidated statement of changes in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units for the year then ended
 - the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
 - and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies
- (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "***Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***" section of our auditors' report.

We are independent of the Entity 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.



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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity'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 Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, 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 Entity'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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity 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.
- 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group Entity to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, Canada
April 20, 2022

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

December 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	Notes	2021	2020
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 139,601,462	\$ 75,939,550
Other assets		12,425,501	13,844,009
Foreign currency derivatives and margin deposits	12	6,226,033	12,907,641
Investments in mortgages	5, 15(b)	771,609,377	792,348,495
Investments in associates and joint ventures	4	9,412,846	16,917,693
Investments held at fair value	6	175,758,686	204,569,614
Promissory notes receivable	8	315,947	3,962,866
Due from related parties	15	1,825,315	1,631,361
Other investments	5, 7	64,319,104	64,256,825
Property held-for-sale	9	49,547,643	-
Property under development	9	-	65,383,682
		\$ 1,231,041,914	\$ 1,251,761,736
Equity			
Accumulated other comprehensive income		\$ 757,759	\$ 1,947,260
Non-controlling interests	15(e)	4,114,393	4,765,198
		4,872,152	6,712,458
Liabilities and Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	15(c)	\$ 12,841,270	\$ 23,375,928
Due to related parties	15(a)	-	589
Distributions payable to holders of redeemable units	13	2,229,335	2,646,310
Loans payable	11	28,620,571	64,913,334
Mortgage syndication liabilities	5	102,793,831	94,068,397
		146,485,007	185,004,558
Redeemable units, representing net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	14	1,079,684,755	1,060,044,720
		1,226,169,762	1,245,049,278
Total liabilities and net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units and equity		\$ 1,231,041,914	\$ 1,251,761,736

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

Approved on behalf of the Board of the General Partner of the Manager:
Trez Capital Fund Management Limited Partnership:

(Signed) "John Maragliano"

Director

(Signed) "Dean Kirkham"

Director

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Consolidated Statement of Income (Loss)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	Notes	2021	2020
Revenue:			
Revenue from sale of property held-for-sale	9	\$ 70,367,002	\$ -
Interest income		62,164,877	79,791,372
Interest expense on mortgage syndication liabilities		(4,629,744)	(4,685,473)
Rental income from foreclosed property	7	7,226,306	1,882,924
Other income		903,982	435,605
		136,032,423	77,424,428
Expenses:			
Management and incentive fees	15(c)	16,796,321	17,471,701
Foreign exchange (gain)		2,869,936	(8,393,618)
General and administrative		4,162,974	3,011,392
Provision (recovery) for mortgage losses	5	(115,000)	2,249,000
Expenses related to foreclosed property		5,202,415	2,034,733
Cost of sales from property held-for-sale	9	54,545,135	-
Expenses related to property held-for-sale	9	1,628,981	-
		85,090,762	16,373,208
Income from investments in associates and joint ventures	4	1,761,299	1,426,034
Fair value gain on investments held at fair value	6	17,896,714	3,452,250
Fair value gain on foreclosed properties held-for-sale	7	-	522,542
Income from operations		70,599,674	66,452,046
Financing costs:			
Interest expense		2,693,226	343,426
Distributions to holders of redeemable units	13	58,853,646	68,362,765
		61,546,872	68,706,191
Net income (loss) for the year		\$ 9,052,802	\$ (2,254,145)
Attributable to:			
Holders of redeemable units		\$ 6,530,854	\$ (2,594,594)
Non-controlling interests	15	2,521,948	340,449
		\$ 9,052,802	\$ (2,254,145)

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

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Consolidated Statement Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	2021	2020
Net income (loss)	\$ 9,052,802	\$ (2,254,145)
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Translation adjustment on foreign operations	(1,189,502)	19,314
Comprehensive income (loss) end of year	\$ 7,863,300	\$ (2,234,831)
Net comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:		
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	\$ 5,341,352	\$ (2,575,280)
Non-controlling interests	2,521,948	340,449
	\$ 7,863,300	\$ (2,234,831)

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

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	2021	2020
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,060,044,720	\$ 1,140,318,352
Income (loss) attributable to holders of redeemable units	6,530,854	(2,594,594)
Contributions and redemptions:		
Issuance of units	91,356,824	158,722,841
Reinvestment of distributions on redeemable units	31,286,846	43,699,153
Redemptions	(109,534,489)	(280,101,032)
	13,109,181	(77,679,038)
Balance, end of year	\$ 1,079,684,755	\$ 1,060,044,720

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

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	2021	2020
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 9,052,802	\$ (2,254,145)
Items not involving cash:		
Income from investments in associates and joint ventures	(1,761,299)	(1,426,034)
Unrealized loss on foreign currency derivatives	2,721,608	3,297,846
Fair value gain on foreclosed property held-for-sale	-	(522,542)
Interest income, net of interest expense on syndications	(57,535,133)	(75,105,899)
Distributions to holders of redeemable units	58,853,646	68,362,765
Provision for mortgage losses	(115,000)	2,249,000
Fair value gain on investments held at fair value	(17,896,714)	(3,452,250)
Realized loss on previous stage 3 provisions	-	(4,000,000)
Additions to other investments	-	(64,256,825)
Interest received	36,356,368	44,138,725
Recovery of cost of sales	54,545,135	-
Changes in non-cash operating working items:		
Other assets	12,366,728	(7,265,824)
Margin deposits	3,960,000	(6,529,850)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(10,534,658)	2,319,025
	90,013,483	(44,446,008)
Investing activities:		
Funding of investments in mortgages	(574,378,459)	(352,630,354)
Repayments on investments in mortgages	566,554,144	565,836,653
Repayments of promissory notes receivable	3,646,920	2,205,277
Additions to property held-for-sale	(38,709,095)	(26,156,186)
Additions to other investments	(62,280)	-
Proceeds on disposition of foreclosed property held-for-sale	-	2,422,542
Distributions from investment in associates and joint ventures	8,076,644	4,160,146
Net contributions (to) from investments held at fair value	94,342,055	(32,396,409)
	59,469,929	163,441,669
Financing activities:		
Distributions paid	(27,983,776)	(34,929,188)
Advances (repayments) of promissory notes payable	(36,292,763)	52,829,752
Issuance of units	91,356,824	158,722,841
Redemptions	(109,534,489)	(280,101,032)
Change in amounts due from related parties	(193,954)	(724,703)
Change in amounts due to related parties	(589)	(140,189)
Distributions to non-controlling interest	(3,172,753)	(1,278,207)
	(85,821,500)	(105,620,726)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	63,661,912	13,374,935
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	75,939,550	62,564,615
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 139,601,462	\$ 75,939,550

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

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

1. Nature of business:

Trez Capital Yield Trust (the "Trust") is an unincorporated trust, which was established under the laws of British Columbia, pursuant to a Declaration of Trust dated March 20, 2013, which was amended and restated March 8, 2016. The Trust commenced operations on April 1, 2013.

Trez Capital Fund Management Limited Partnership is the Trust's manager (the "Manager"); Trez Capital Limited Partnership is the Trust's mortgage broker (the "Mortgage Broker"); and Computershare Trust Company of Canada acts as Trustee.

The Trust has been created for the purpose of generating a stream of income from interests acquired in a portfolio of mortgages related to any and all types of real property within Canada and the United States ("U.S.") and from limited equity profit sharing arrangements through limited partnerships within the U.S. Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, the legal ownership of the Trust's property is vested in the Trustee and the Trust Unitholders' beneficial interest in the Trust is represented by units. The affairs and administration of the Trust are managed by the Manager.

The principal place of business of the Trust is located at 1700 - 745 Thurlow Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 0C5.

On March 11, 2020, the outbreak of the novel strain of the coronavirus ("COVID-19") was officially declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. Emergency measures to contain the spread of the virus were implemented, which impacted general economic conditions, including the temporary closure of business and uncertainty around employment in certain industries. Although global economies are reopening, the situation is dynamic and the ultimate duration and magnitude of the impact on the economy and the Trust are not known at this time. These impacts could include increases in expected credit losses for mortgage investments and potential future decreases in revenue or the profitability of ongoing operations.

As a result of the pandemic, the Trust temporarily suspended all redemptions in order to preserve the liquidity of the Trust. Redemptions were suspended from March 23, 2020 until July 2, 2020. Redemptions were reinstated on July 3, 2020 and there were no further impacts on unit subscriptions, redemptions or regular monthly distributions as a direct result of the pandemic.

2. Basis of preparation:

(a) Statement of compliance:

These consolidated financial statements of the Trust have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Governors of the Trust on April 20, 2022.

(b) Basis of measurement:

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for margin deposits; foreign currency derivatives; investments held at fair value and foreclosed properties held-for-sale which are measured at fair value.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

2. Basis of preparation (continued):

(c) Functional and presentation currency:

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the functional currency of the Trust. The functional currency of the Trust's U.S. subsidiaries and investments in associates and joint ventures is the U.S. dollar. Accordingly, the financial statements of the Trust's U.S. subsidiaries and investments in associates and joint ventures have been translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

- (i) Assets and liability amounts are translated at the exchange rate at the end of each reporting period;
- (ii) Amounts included in the determination of earnings is translated at the average exchange rate during the year; and
- (iii) Any gains or losses from the translation of amounts determined in (i) and (ii) above are recognized in accumulated and other comprehensive income, which is a separate account within equity in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

(d) Use of estimates and judgments:

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the Manager to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In making estimates, the Manager relies on external information and observable inputs where possible supplemented by internal analysis as required. The significant estimates and judgments used in determining the recorded amount for assets and liabilities in these consolidated financial statements are related to investment in mortgages and investments held at fair value:

(i) Investments in mortgages:

The Trust is required to make an assessment of forward looking 'expected credit losses' ("ECL") for investments in mortgages. The expected credit loss model is further explained in note 3(k). The estimation of future cash flows includes assumptions about local real estate market conditions, market interest rates, availability and terms of financing, underlying value of the security and various other factors. These assumptions are limited by the availability of reliable comparable market data, economic uncertainty and the uncertainty of future events. Accordingly, by their nature, estimates of impairment are subjective and may not necessarily be comparable to the actual outcome. Should the underlying assumptions change, the estimated future cash flows could vary by a material amount.

(ii) Investments held at fair value:

Included in the investments at fair value are investment interests in Special Purpose Entities. These allow the Trust to participate in loan sharing arrangements with third party U.S. based financial institutions. Judgment is applied in assessing whether the Trust exercises control, joint control, significant influence or none of the above over the Special Purpose Entities.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

2. Basis of preparation (continued):

(ii) Investments held at fair value (continued):

Control is defined as the power to govern the financial and operating decisions of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities, and significant influence is defined as the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the Special Purpose Entities. The Trust has determined for these Special Purpose Entities that the Trust has neither control, joint control or significant influence as the Trust has no ability to control or influence any of the relevant activities of the Special Purpose Entities and has therefore measured the investments at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9.

The Trust estimates the value of these investments based on its assessment of the current lending market for mortgages of same or similar terms. Should the underlying assumptions around current market interest rates change, the estimated future cash flows and income could vary affecting fair value.

3. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Basis of presentation:

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements:

(i) Subsidiaries:

These consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Trust and subsidiaries controlled by the Trust. Control exists when the Trust is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity, and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are consolidated from the date that control commences and continue to be consolidated until the date that control ceases.

These consolidated financial statements reflect the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Trust and its subsidiaries. Intra-group transactions and balances are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets of consolidated subsidiaries not held by the Trust and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss) and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Trust consolidates the following material subsidiaries:

	Province of registration	% of ownership
Victoria Customs House LP (formerly, T-816 Government Street LP)	British Columbia	60%
Trez NP Investors LP	British Columbia	77%
Trez CN Tower Holdings Ltd.	British Columbia	100%

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(a) Basis of presentation (continued):

(i) Subsidiaries (continued):

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

The principal business activity of Victoria Customs House LP is investment in real estate development. The principal business activity of Trez NP Investors LP is investment in mortgages. Trez CN Tower Holdings Ltd is invested in an office building in Edmonton, Alberta which was acquired through a foreclosure like process during 2020. The Trust is making efforts to dispose of the building through a sales process.

(ii) Investments in jointly controlled entities:

The Trust and certain of its subsidiaries have interests in a number of development joint ventures, which are accounted for using the equity method.

The Trust holds investments in other trusts and limited partnerships for the purpose of investing in real estate development projects. In certain cases, the Trust's investments are held through intermediary holding entities.

Where the Trust has assessed that it has joint control over the investees, the investments are initially recognized at cost and are adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Trust's share in the investee's net assets. The Trust's share of investee's profit or loss is included in the Trust's consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss).

(iii) Investments in associates:

Investments over which the Trust holds significant influence are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee without actual control or joint control of those policies. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at cost and is adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Trust's share in the investee's net assets. The Trust's share of investee's profit or loss is included in the Trust's consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss).

The Trust holds investments in associates primarily for the purpose of investing in real estate development projects.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(a) Basis of presentation (continued):

(iii) Investments in associates (continued):

Significant accounting policies of the underlying operating partnerships involved in real estate development projects classified as investments in joint ventures or associates are as follows:

- Properties under development:

Properties under development are recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less cost to complete the development and selling costs. Costs include all direct development costs and capitalized carrying costs related to holding the property under development, including borrowing costs. The cost of sale of a property or unit is allocated on the basis of the estimated total cost of the project prorated by the selling price of the property or unit over the anticipated sales proceeds from the entire project.

- Sales revenue:

Revenue from the sale of properties under development is recognized at the time that the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred, possession or title passes to the purchaser, and all material conditions of the sales contract have been met, and at which time all proceeds are received or collectability is reasonably assured.

- Other revenues:

The operating partnerships may earn other revenue such as performance fees based on the specific contractual terms of each partnership. These revenues are recorded as earned in accordance with the terms of the respective partnership agreement.

(iv) Investments held at fair value:

Investments over which the Trust does not have control or significant influence are accounted for at fair value. The Trust holds investments at fair value primarily for the purpose of participating in loan sharing arrangements with U.S. domiciled financial institutions.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash consists of cash held at financial institutions and cash equivalents include securities with maturities of three months or less when purchased.

(c) Margin deposits:

Relates to margin deposits made on foreign currency swap transactions.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(d) Investments held-for-sale:

When the Trust obtains legal title of the underlying security of a mortgage investment, the carrying value of the mortgage investment, which is comprised of principal, costs incurred, accrued interest and the related provision for mortgage investment loss, if any, is reclassified from mortgage investments to other investments. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in profit or loss in the period they arise. The Trust uses management's best estimate to determine fair value of the properties, which may involve frequent inspections, engaging realtors to assess market conditions based on previous property transactions or obtaining property appraisals from independent valuation specialists. These investments are held in other investments (note 7).

(e) Property under development:

Property under development includes an investment property being developed for a mixed use development.

Costs include all direct development costs and capitalized carrying costs related to holding the property under development, including borrowing costs.

(f) Property held-for-sale:

Property held-for-sale comprises investments previously classified as property under development now held-for-sale.

(g) Promissory notes receivable:

Promissory notes are recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less any impairment.

(h) Redeemable units:

All units of the Trust are redeemable at the Unitholder's option and accordingly are classified as financial liabilities and presented as "net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units" in the consolidated statement of financial position. Units redeemed are accounted for in the period during which the redemption is effective. Resultant gains on redemption are recognized in the consolidated statement of income (loss) in the same period.

(i) Revenue recognition:

Interest income is recognized in the consolidated statement of income (loss) on an effective interest rate basis.

Interest on impaired financial assets is recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(j) Distributions on redeemable units:

Distributions to Unitholders on each series of redeemable units are made on a quarterly basis, in arrears. The total distributions to be made in respect of the December 31 year-end will equal at least 100% of the Trust's taxable income for the year. Distributions on redeemable units are treated as an expense within the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss), following the units' classification as liabilities. Distributions are accrued in the period to which they relate.

(j) Foreign currency translation:

Revenue and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the average rate of exchange prevailing for the period.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange as at the date of the consolidated financial statements.

Assets denominated in foreign currencies under forward currency arrangements are shown at the contractual rates of exchange reflected in the arrangements. Related gains or losses on these arrangements are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss) at their maturities.

For foreign subsidiaries, investments in joint arrangements and investments in associates that have a functional currency different than that of the Trust, foreign exchange gains or losses on translation of the foreign operations into the Trust's presentation currency is recognized in other comprehensive income.

(k) Financial instruments:

(i) Recognition and classification of financial assets and liabilities:

Under IFRS 9, on initial recognition, a financial asset is measured at fair value and subsequently classified as measured at: amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")-debt investment; FVOCI-equity investment; or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification of financial assets that are debt instruments under IFRS 9 are generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

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

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

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(k) Financial instruments (continued):

(i) Recognition and classification of financial assets and liabilities (continued):

The most significant financial asset that is a debt instrument in the Trust is investments in mortgages. The objective of the Trust is to hold these investments and collect the contractual interest payments from the loans. The payments received by the Trust are solely payments of principal and interest; therefore, the asset meets the criteria under IFRS 9 to be measured at amortized cost. Other assets such as cash and receivables are also classified at amortized cost. Foreign currency derivatives are classified as FVTPL.

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and are classified as other financial liabilities or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at FVPTL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

Financial instruments subsequently measured at amortized cost are done so using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

The Trust has classified its financial instruments as follows:

	Classification
Financial assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Other assets	Amortized cost
Margin deposits and foreign currency derivatives	FVTPL
Investments in mortgages	Amortized cost
Accrued interest receivable	Amortized cost
Investments held at fair value	FVTPL
Promissory notes receivable	Amortized cost
Due from related parties	Amortized cost
Other investments	FVTPL
Property held-for-sale	Amortized cost
Financial liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Due to related parties	Amortized cost
Distributions payable on redeemable units	Amortized cost
Loans payable	Amortized cost
Mortgage syndication liabilities	Amortized cost
Redeemable units, representing net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	Amortized cost

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(k) Financial instruments (continued):

(iii) Impairment:

Under IFRS 9, an entity recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECL") to financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI.

The Trust measures expected credit losses on each reporting date according to a three stage expected credit loss impairment model:

Performing financial assets:

- Stage 1: From initial recognition of a financial asset to the date on which the asset has experienced a significant increase in credit risk relative to its initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized equal to the credit losses expected to result from defaults occurring over the 12-months following the reporting date.
- Stage 2: Following a significant increase in credit risk relative to the initial recognition of the financial asset, a loss allowance is recognized equal to the credit losses expected over the remaining lifetime of the asset.

Impaired financial assets:

- Stage 3: When a financial asset is considered credit-impaired and in default it will be classified in Stage 3, and a loss allowance equal to credit losses expected over the remaining lifetime of the asset will be recorded.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Trust considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable and is relevant and available. There is a presumption in IFRS 9 that credit risk has increased significantly once payments are 30-days past due. However, the Trust's historical experience is that mortgages can become 30-days past due, but be brought up to date by the borrower; therefore, other relevant risk factors also need to be identified for the mortgage to move to Stage 2. Other relevant risk factors considered to identify a significant increase in credit risk are:

- Changes in the financial condition of the borrower;
- Responsiveness of the borrower;
- Current economic conditions: interest rates, housing prices, real estate and employment statistics; and
- Supportable forward looking information: macro-economic factors, such as interest rate forecasts.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(k) Financial instruments (continued):

(iii) Impairment (continued):

Determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, or a subsequent reduction in credit risk back to the level at initial recognition, requires the exercise of significant judgment. Judgment is also required in making assumptions and estimations when calculating the allowance for credit losses, including movements between the three stages and the application of forward looking information.

In cases where a borrower experiences financial difficulties, the Trust may grant certain modifications to the terms and conditions of a loan. Modifications may include payment terms, debt consolidation, and forbearance intended to minimize economic loss. The Trust determines the appropriate remediation strategy based on the individual situation. If the Trust determines that a modification results in expiry of cash flows, the original asset is derecognized and a new asset is recognized based on the new contractual terms.

Significant increase in credit risk is assessed relative to the risk of default on the date of modification. If the Trust determines that a modification does not result in derecognition, significant increase in credit risk is assessed based on the risk of default at initial recognition of the original asset. The expected cash flows arising from the modified contractual terms are considered when calculating the ECL for the modified asset. For loans that were modified while having a lifetime ECL, the loans can revert to having 12-month ECL after a period of performance and improvement in the borrower's financial condition.

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

An ECL represents the difference between the present value of all contractual cash flows that are due under the original terms of the contract and the present value of all cash flows expected to be received. The application of the concept uses three inputs to measure ECLs for commitments and mortgages receivable classified as Stage 1: probability of default ("PD"); loss given default ("LGD"); and exposure at default ("EAD").

These inputs are determined at each reporting period using historical data and current conditions.

- **PD** The PD represents the likelihood that a loan will not be repaid and will go into default in either a 12-month horizon for Stage 1 or lifetime horizon for Stage 2. The PD for each individual loan is modelled based on historic data and is estimated based on current market conditions and reasonable and supportable information about future economic conditions.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(k) Financial instruments (continued):

(iii) Impairment (continued):

- **EAD** EAD is modelled on historic data and represents an estimate of the outstanding amount of credit exposure at the time a default may occur. For off-balance sheet and undrawn amounts, EAD includes an estimate of any further amounts to be drawn at the time of default.
- **LGD** The LGD is the amount that may not be recovered in the event of default and is modelled based on historic data and reasonable and supportable information about future economic conditions, where appropriate. LGD takes into consideration the amount and quality of any collateral held.

In assessing information about possible future economic conditions, the Trust utilizes multiple economic scenarios including a base case, which represents the most probable outcome and is consistent with the Trust's view of the portfolio. The calculation of expected credit losses includes the incorporation of forecasts of future economic conditions. In determining expected credit losses, the Trust has considered key macroeconomic variables that are relevant to each investment type. Key economic variables include GDP and interest rate forecasts. The estimation of future cash flows also includes assumptions about local real estate market values and conditions, availability and terms of financing, underlying value of the security and various other factors. These assumptions are limited by the availability of reliable comparable market data, economic uncertainty and the uncertainty of future events.

Should the underlying assumptions change, the estimated future cash flows could vary. The forecast is developed internally by the Manager of the Trust. The Trust exercises experienced credit judgment to incorporate multiple economic forecasts which are probability-weighted in the determination of the final expected credit loss. The allowance is sensitive to changes in both economic forecast and the probability-weight assigned to each forecast scenario.

(iv) De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities:

(A) Financial assets:

The Trust derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or in which the Trust neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial assets.

Any interest in such transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Trust is recognized as a separate asset or liability. On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed); and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income (loss).

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(k) Financial instruments (continued):

(iv) De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued):

(A) Financial assets (continued):

The Trust enters into transactions whereby it transfers mortgage or loan investments recognized on its Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred mortgage or loan investments or a portion of them. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred mortgage or loan investments are not derecognized. In transactions in which the Trust neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Trust continues to recognize the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

In circumstances where the Trust retains all or substantially all risks and rewards of a transferred mortgage, the transferred mortgage is not derecognized, and the transferred mortgage is recognized as a mortgage syndication liability on the consolidated statement of financial position.

(B) Financial liabilities:

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

(v) Loan modifications:

The Trust may modify the contractual terms of mortgages for either commercial or credit reasons. The terms of a loan in good standing may be modified for commercial reasons to provide competitive pricing and other terms to borrowers. Loans may also be modified for credit reasons where the contractual terms are modified to grant a concession to a borrower that may be experiencing financial difficulty.

Upon the modification of the contractual terms of a financial asset, an assessment is made if the modified contractual terms are considered significant. The Trust considers one or a combination of the following factors as a significant change: a substantial interest rate reduction, an extension of the repayment term at a below market stated interest rate, a forgiveness of principal or accrued interest, or substantial changes to the collateral provided.

When the modification is considered to be significant, the carrying amount of the original financial asset is derecognized and the fair value of the modified financial asset is recognized with the resulting gain or loss recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss). For the purposes of assessing if the financial asset experienced a significant increase in credit risk, the modification date is considered to be the origination date of the modified financial asset.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(k) Financial instruments (continued):

(v) Loan modifications (continued):

When the modification is not considered to be significant, the gross carrying amount of the modified loan is recalculated based on the present value of the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate and any gain or loss from the modification is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss). The origination date of the financial asset prior to the modification continues to be used for the purposes of assessing if the financial asset experienced a significant increase in credit risk.

(l) Accumulated other comprehensive income:

Accumulated other comprehensive income represents the cumulative translation adjustment of foreign operations whose function currency is in U.S. dollars.

(m) Income taxes:

The Trust is a mutual fund trust under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada). The Trust will allocate to its Unitholders taxable income including taxable capital gains that would otherwise attract Canadian tax in the Trust. Accordingly, no provision for Canadian income taxes will be reflected in the Trust's consolidated financial statements.

The Trust holds certain investments in associates and joint ventures based in the US. Certain of these investments in associates and joint ventures are held by controlled subsidiaries of the Trust that are required to pay income taxes to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service based on a determination of taxable income for U.S. tax purposes. Accordingly, current income tax recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss) is based on the subsidiary's U.S. taxable income for the year. Current tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income taxes are accounted for using the liability method. The liability method requires that income taxes reflect the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined for each temporary difference based on currently enacted or substantively enacted tax rates that are expected to be in effect when the underlying items are expected to be realized. The effect of a change in tax rates or tax legislation is recognized in the period of substantive enactment. Deferred income tax assets, such as non-capital loss carryforwards, are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred income taxes are only recognized with respect to U.S. tax assets and liabilities.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(n) New standards adopted effective January 1, 2021:

In August 2021, the IASB published the Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2, which amended IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*; IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*; IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosure*; IFRS 1, *Insurance Contracts*; and IFRS 16, *Leases*. The Phase 2 amendments addressed issues that may affect financial reporting related to financial instruments and hedge accounting resulting from the reform of an interest rate benchmark. The amendments were effective and adopted by the Trust on January 1, 2021. The Trust adopted the amendments related to the interest rate benchmark reform and there was no material effect on its consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2021.

4. Investments in associates and joint ventures:

The summary below lists the Trust's investments in associates and joint ventures, their names, types, and percentage of ownership:

	Equity investment December 31, 2020	Share of (loss)	Net contributions (distributions)	Impact of foreign exchange	Equity investment December 31, 2021
Investments in associates:					
Trez WTH Equity LP					
28% (2020 - 28%)	\$ 29,299	\$ (7,454)	\$ (22,031)	\$ 186	\$ -
T Church and Stone Oak Investments LP					
24% (2020 - 24%)	309,455	171,414	(166,048)	(314,821)	-
T-NWBP Investments LP					
45% (2020 - 45%)	391,545	91,324	-	-	482,869
TC Logan Park Investments LP					
41% (2020 - 41%)	3,528,535	187,565	(863,251)	(28,177)	2,824,672
Trez NP LP 63% (2020 - 63%)	4,630,811	280,969	(404,369)	-	4,507,411
Total	\$ 8,889,645	\$ 723,818	\$ (1,455,699)	\$ (342,812)	\$ 7,814,952

	Equity investment December 31, 2020	Share of earnings	Net contributions (distributions)	Impact of foreign exchange	Equity investment December 31, 2021
Investments in joint ventures:					
Parkside Land West LP					
50% (2020 - 50%)	\$ 4,979,241	\$ 408,732	\$ (5,185,374)	\$ (202,599)	\$ -
HT Spring Stuebner Land LP					
50% (2020 - 50%)	1,155,191	363,142	(886,802)	(631,531)	-
HT Midtown LP					
50% (2020 - 50%)	1,893,616	265,607	(548,769)	(12,560)	1,597,894
Total	\$ 8,028,048	\$ 1,037,481	\$ (6,620,945)	\$ (846,690)	\$ 1,597,894
Total	\$16,917,693	\$ 1,761,299	\$ (8,076,644)	\$ (1,189,502)	\$ 9,412,846

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

4. Investments in associates and joint ventures (continued):

With the exception of Trez NP LP, the investment in associates and joint ventures above have been entered into with established property developers in Western Canada and Texas, United States to enable the Trust to benefit from local real estate expertise while pursuing returns from its investments. The underlying assets of the joint ventures are being developed with the joint venture counterparty acting as lead developer. The lead developer assumes the development risk associated with the projects in that cost overruns are to be borne by them.

In the case of the joint ventures, the Trust, through an affiliated entity, is represented on the respective joint ventures' major decision committee which entitles the Trust's affiliate and the joint venture counterparty to 50% each of the voting rights with respect to the major decisions impacting the outcome of the relevant developments.

The following identifies certain obligations and or commitments in accordance with the terms of the agreements for the respective associates and joint ventures:

- Trez WTH Equity LP:

Each Limited Partner shall make additional capital contributions to the capital of the Partnership to meet additional funding requirements, as determined and called by the General Partner from time-to-time in accordance with the terms of the Limited Partnership Agreement. Any additional capital contributions are subject to the unanimous approval of the Limited Partners, and shall be funded on a pro-rata basis.

- T Church and Stone Oak Investments LP:

In accordance with the provisions of the Limited Partnership Agreement, the Trust made an initial contribution of US\$700,000. Each Limited Partner shall make additional capital contributions to the capital of the Partnership to meet additional funding requirements, as determined and called by the General Partner from time-to-time in accordance with the terms of the Limited Partnership Agreement. Any additional capital contributions are funded on a pro-rata basis.

- T- NWBP Investments LP:

In accordance with the provisions of the Limited Partnership Agreement, the General Partner, at its sole discretion, shall offer additional Partnership units for sale to Limited Partners on a pro-rata basis. Any additional units, which remain unsubscribed for, may be offered to any Limited Partner or third party as the General Partner determines.

- TC Logan Park Investments LP:

In accordance with the provisions of the Limited Partnership Agreement, the Trust made an initial contribution of US\$1,900,000, representing a 29.69% interest in the Limited Partnership. In accordance with the provisions of the Limited Partnership Agreement, each Limited Partner will make additional capital contributions to the capital of the Partnership to meet additional funding requirements, as determined and called by, the General Partner from time-to-time in accordance with the terms of the Limited Partnership Agreement. Any additional capital is funded on a pro-rata basis.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

4. Investments in associates and joint ventures (continued):

- Trez NP LP:

This investment is held by the Trust's 77% owned consolidated subsidiary, Trez NP Investors LP. Trez NP LP invests in a pool of mortgages. The Trust records its investment in Trez NP LP as an investment in associate as it has significant influence but not control over the entity.

- Parkside Land West LP:

This investment is held by the consolidated subsidiary, TC Parkside West Investments LP. The Trust is required to contribute a pre-agreed capital contribution of US\$6,190,000, as well as the additional capital contributions as approved and called by the General Partner that cover the Trust's committed capital contributions for each particular phase of development and for which the Trust has not yet made such contributions to the required amounts. The Trust is not obligated to make additional capital contributions for cost overruns. However, the Trust is obligated to make additional capital contributions, should they be requested by the General Partner, to fund operating shortfalls, other permitted costs and other contribution obligations as such terms are defined.

These additional contributions will be made on a pro-rata basis to the Trust's holding in the Joint Venture. Should the Trust fail to make such obligated contributions, the other Joint Venture will be entitled to pay that defaulting amount and will thereby increase its pro-rata entitlement to the residual returns on the investment, while the Trust will be subject to a corresponding reduction in its pro-rata entitlement to the residual returns on the investment.

- HT Spring Stuebner Land LP:

This investment was held by the consolidated subsidiary, TC Laurel Park LP. The Trust is required to contribute a pre-agreed capital contribution of US\$3,423,550, as well as the additional capital contributions as approved and called by the general partner that cover the Trust's committed capital contributions for each particular phase of development and for which the Trust has not yet made such contributions to the required amounts. The Trust is not obligated to make additional capital contributions for cost overruns. However, the Trust is obligated to make additional capital contributions, should they be requested by the general partner, to fund operating shortfalls, other permitted costs and other contribution obligations (as such capitalized terms are defined). These additional contributions will be made on a pro-rata basis to the Trust's holding in the joint venture. Should the Trust fail to make such obligated contributions, the other joint venture will be entitled to pay that defaulting amount and will thereby increase its pro-rata entitlement to the residual returns on the investment, while the Trust will be subject to a corresponding reduction in its pro-rata entitlement to the residual returns on the investment.

- HT Midtown LP:

This investment is held by the consolidated subsidiary, TC H 2014 Partners Investments LP. The Trust is required to contribute a pre-agreed capital contribution of US\$2,154,000, as well as the additional capital contributions as approved and called by the General Partner that cover the Trust's committed capital contributions for each particular phase of development and for which the Trust has not yet made such contributions to the required amounts. The Trust is not obligated to make additional capital contributions for cost overruns.

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(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

4. Investments in associates and joint ventures (continued):

- HT Midtown LP (continued):

However, the Trust is obligated to make additional capital contributions, should they be requested by the General Partner, to fund operating shortfalls, other permitted costs and other contribution obligations (as such capitalized terms are defined). These additional contributions will be made on a pro-rata basis to the Trust's holding in the joint venture. Should the Trust fail to make such obligated contributions, the other joint venture will be entitled to pay that defaulting amount and will thereby increase its pro-rata entitlement to the residual returns on the investment, while the Trust will be subject to a corresponding reduction in its pro-rata entitlement to the residual returns on the investment.

Investments in associates - significant influence:

The summary below shows 100% of the investees' total assets, total liabilities, revenue, expenses and net income on aggregate basis for investments in associates.

	2021	2020
Total assets	\$ 13,350,406	\$ 15,530,517
Total liabilities	730,328	107,758
Revenue	812,501	(156,729)
Expenses	52,585	130,508
Net income (loss)	759,916	(287,237)

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Trust recorded income (loss) from its equity accounted investments in associates of \$723,818 (2020 - loss - \$(308,474)). As at December 31, 2021, the Trust's total investment in associates in which the Trust has significant influence is \$7,814,952 (2020 - \$8,889,645).

Investments in joint ventures:

The summary below shows 100% of the investees' total assets, total liabilities, revenue, expenses and net income on aggregate basis for its joint ventures.

	2021	2020
Total assets	\$ 7,510,610	\$ 11,834,880
Total liabilities	6,615,291	8,524,394
Revenue	4,728,826	7,983,327
Expenses	3,676,665	5,183,908
Net income	1,052,161	2,799,419

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Trust recorded its share of income from joint ventures of \$1,037,481 (2020 - \$1,734,508). As at December 31, 2021, the Trust's total investment in joint ventures is \$1,597,894 (2020 - \$8,028,848).

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Year ended December 31, 2021

5. Investments in mortgages:

The Trust holds mortgages on the following types of properties:

Property type	2021		2020	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Industrial	15	\$ 80,647,048	22	\$ 80,523,842
Office	13	106,057,830	11	50,833,183
Residential	73	362,400,254	99	470,444,699
Retail	8	64,336,915	5	25,077,584
Other	7	50,279,039	5	63,673,780
	116	663,721,086	142	690,553,088
Mortgage syndications		102,793,831		94,068,397
Accrued interest		9,109,460		11,857,010
Less: Provision for mortgage losses		(4,015,000)		(4,130,000)
Investments in mortgages		\$ 771,609,377		\$ 792,348,495

Property location	2021		2020	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Alberta	32	\$ 293,616,458	35	\$ 286,973,461
British Columbia	36	228,265,975	36	209,666,302
Ontario	13	73,185,087	11	36,126,246
Nova Scotia	1	2,857,153	4	17,258,579
Texas	12	20,724,975	27	86,439,806
California	-	-	1	2,918,306
Florida	8	11,575,313	8	6,701,932
Oregon	1	4,039,099	-	-
Washington	3	12,428,121	2	8,137,396
Georgia	2	13,002,985	4	19,283,371
Arizona	4	1,000,927	9	8,221,802
North Carolina	-	-	1	889,765
Tennessee	-	-	1	4,270,641
Alabama	-	-	1	2,844,820
South Carolina	-	-	1	737,921
Idaho	1	31,004	1	82,740
Pennsylvania	1	487,000	-	-
Indiana	1	2,506,483	-	-
Ohio	1	506	-	-
Total mortgages	116	\$ 663,721,086	142	\$ 690,553,088

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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Year ended December 31, 2021

5. Investments in mortgages (continued):

The following table presents the reconciliation of mortgages as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
Investments in mortgages, beginning of year	\$ 792,348,495	\$ 1,006,174,847
Provision (recovery) for expected credit loss	115,000	(2,249,000)
Realized loss of prior stage 3 provision	-	4,000,000
Funding of investments in mortgages	574,378,459	352,630,354
Interest capitalized to investments in mortgages	23,926,315	31,004,661
Repayment of mortgages	(566,554,144)	(542,392,655)
Transfer to foreclosed properties held-for-sale	-	(23,443,998)
Increase in mortgage syndication liabilities	8,725,434	29,762,665
Transfer to special purpose entity (Note 6)	(47,634,411)	(63,100,893)
Transfer to other assets	(10,948,221)	-
Change in accrued interest	(2,747,550)	(37,486)
Investments in mortgages, end of year	\$ 771,609,377	\$ 792,348,495

The mortgages are secured by the real property to which they relate, bear interest at a weighted average interest rate of 7.79% (2020 - 8.63%).

All mortgages, except for the mortgage under the CMBS program as discussed below, are conventional uninsured mortgages which contain a prepayment option, whereby the borrower may repay the principal and accrued interest, at any time prior to maturity without penalty or yield maintenance.

As at December 31, 2021, the Trust is invested in one (2020 - one) loan in the amount of \$2,116,725 (2020 - \$2,176,844) under the CMBS program at an effective interest rate of 4.17% (2020 - 4.17%), which matures in September 2024.

Principal payments, net of mortgage syndication liabilities, are due based on contractual maturities of each loan as follows:

Maturity period	Number	Amount
Past due	16	\$ 94,368,244
2022	46	215,896,764
2023	35	219,049,216
2024	17	98,198,311
2025 and beyond	2	36,208,551
	116	\$ 663,721,086

(a) Mortgage syndication liabilities:

The Trust has entered into certain mortgage participation agreements with third party lenders, whereby, the third party lenders take the senior position and the Trust retains the subordinated position, all of which are secured by first mortgage positions. As a result, the senior lenders' position is recorded as a mortgage syndication liability. The interest earned on the transferred participation interests and the related interest expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of income (loss). The Trust also retains an option, not the obligation, to repurchase the senior position at a price equal to the outstanding principal amount of the senior lenders' share together with accrued interest.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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Year ended December 31, 2021

5. Investments in mortgages (continued):

(a) Mortgage syndication liabilities (continued):

For those investments which have not met the de-recognition criteria, the participation transactions have resulted in the Trust recognizing the participating mortgages and corresponding mortgage syndication liabilities on its consolidated statement of financial position. The carrying value, which the Manager believes equates to the fair value, of the transferred assets and corresponding liabilities is \$102,793,831 (2020 - \$94,068,397).

(b) Mortgages in default:

As at December 31, 2021, the Trust had a total of four mortgages that were in default (2020 - nine mortgages). The four mortgages were with one borrower (2020 - five). The Trust has a total of 10 mortgages with the borrower (2020 - 12).

Mortgages that are in default are not provided against if they are fully secured and collection efforts are reasonably expected to result in repayment of principal plus all associated costs and accrued interest.

During 2020, a subsidiary of the Trust foreclosed on the property that was in default in the previous year. The foreclosure occurred due to the borrower's missed mandatory principal payment and their failure to cure that default. The property is an office building in Edmonton, Alberta. The Trust consolidates the property as held-for-sale \$64,319,104 (2020 - \$64,256,825) (note 7(b)).

(c) Provision for mortgage losses:

The gross carrying amounts of investments in mortgages and expected credit loss by property type are as follows:

Gross carrying amount	December 31, 2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Property type:				
Industrial	\$ 71,412,106	\$ 1,214,754	\$ 8,020,188	\$ 80,647,048
Office	55,849,721	16,571,212	33,636,897	106,057,830
Residential	248,390,665	48,687,276	65,322,313	362,400,254
Retail	64,336,915	-	-	64,336,915
Other	50,279,039	-	-	50,279,039
	\$ 490,268,446	\$ 66,473,242	\$ 106,979,398	\$ 663,721,086

Gross carrying amount	December 31, 2020			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Property type:				
Industrial	\$ 70,851,842	\$ 1,840,203	\$ 7,831,797	\$ 80,523,842
Office	27,618,557	-	23,214,626	50,833,183
Residential	359,864,963	85,102,935	25,476,801	470,444,699
Retail	25,077,584	-	-	25,077,584
Other	63,673,780	-	-	63,673,780
	\$ 547,086,726	\$ 86,943,138	\$ 56,523,224	\$ 690,553,088

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Year ended December 31, 2021

5. Investments in mortgages (continued):

(c) Provision for mortgage losses (continued):

Provision for credit losses	December 31, 2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Property type:				
Industrial	\$ 175,000	\$ -	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 2,475,000
Office	97,000	-	-	97,000
Residential	1,028,000	-	-	1,028,000
Retail	156,000	-	-	156,000
Other	259,000	-	-	259,000
	\$ 1,715,000	\$ -	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 4,015,000

Provision for credit losses	December 31, 2020			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Property type:				
Industrial	\$ 260,000	\$ -	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 2,560,000
Office	81,000	-	-	81,000
Residential	1,217,000	-	-	1,217,000
Retail	140,000	-	-	140,000
Other	132,000	-	-	132,000
	\$ 1,830,000	\$ -	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 4,130,000

The provision for mortgage losses at December 31, 2021 is \$4,015,000 (2020 - \$4,130,000). Stage 1 provisions of \$1,715,000 (2020 - \$1,830,000) represent management's estimate of the ECLs on mortgages in the company's portfolio that have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The ECL was assessed individually for each investment in mortgages and commitments classified as Stage 2 and Stage 3. Management estimated the ECL for these as \$2,300,000 (2020 - \$2,300,000). During the year ended December 31, 2021, nil (2020 - \$4,000,000) Stage 3 provisions from the prior year were recognized as a realized loss.

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

	December 31, 2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
December 31, 2020	\$ 1,830,000	\$ -	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 4,130,000
Provision for mortgage losses in 2021:				
Transfers to (from) Stage 1 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-
Transfers to (from) Stage 2 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-
Transfers to (from) Stage 3 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement ⁽²⁾	(19,000)	-	-	(19,000)
Mortgage advances	1,163,000	-	-	1,163,000
Mortgage repayments	(1,259,000)	-	-	(1,259,000)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
December 31, 2021	\$ 1,715,000	\$ -	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 4,015,000

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Year ended December 31, 2021

5. Investments in mortgages (continued):

(c) Provision for mortgage investment loss (continued):

	December 31, 2020			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
December 31, 2019	\$ 1,881,000	\$ -	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 5,881,000
Provision for mortgage losses in 2020:				
Transfers to (from) Stage 1 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-
Transfers to (from) Stage 2 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-
Transfers to (from) Stage 3 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement ⁽²⁾	15,875	-	2,300,000	2,315,875
Mortgage advances	691,662	-	-	691,662
Mortgage repayments	(758,537)	-	-	(758,537)
Write-offs	-	-	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)
December 31, 2020	\$ 1,830,000	\$ -	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 4,130,000

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

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

6. Investments held at fair value:

The summary below lists the Trust's investments held at fair value, their name, type and percentage of ownership:

	Balance, January 1, 2021	Additions to investments	Change in fair value	Distributions paid	Balance, December 31, 2021
Trez Caldwell Station LP ^(a)	\$ 6,728,217	\$ -	\$ (42,229)	\$ (6,685,988)	\$ -
Trez Avilla Meadows LP ^(b)	46,649,767	11,655,711	2,895,191	(48,268,039)	12,932,630
Trez Shops at Broad LP ^(c)	20,922,630	1,915,089	2,039,213	(2,170,466)	22,706,466
Trez Blue Diamond LP ^(d)	25,321,893	9,238,325	812,357	(30,701,348)	4,671,227
Trez Capital (2017) Nominee LP ^(e)	6,264,665	13,881,645	475,558	(15,347,723)	5,274,145
Trez Capital Logistics LP ^(f)	16,565,755	246,232	1,293,774	(1,133,320)	16,972,441
Trez Capital 2020 LP ^(g)	82,116,687	-	1,729,710	(83,846,397)	-
Trez Capital Winston LP ^(h)	-	13,986,882	1,510,455	-	15,497,337
Trez Capital Block 40 LP ⁽ⁱ⁾	-	3,760,529	521,993	-	4,282,522
Trez Capital Alloro LP ^(j)	-	1,116,714	4,471	-	1,121,185
Trez Capital Manhattan Bridge LP ^(k)	-	79,573,253	948,027	(60,273,054)	20,248,226
Trez Capital Brooklyn Bridge LP ^(l)	-	126,936,609	2,856,595	(57,818,802)	71,974,402
Trez Capital Land T LP ^(m)	-	27,008,298	2,854,770	(29,863,068)	-
Trez Capital California LP ⁽ⁿ⁾	-	81,276	(3,171)	-	78,105
	\$ 204,569,614	\$ 289,400,563	\$ 17,896,714	\$ (336,108,205)	\$ 175,758,686

Included within the change in fair value is realized net interest income of \$13,086,051. The unrealized portion of net interest income was \$1,977,455 with the remaining balance of \$2,833,208 related to foreign exchange.

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Year ended December 31, 2021

6. Investments held at fair value (continued):

	Balance, January 1, 2020	Additions to investments	Change in fair value	Distributions paid	Balance, December 31, 2020
Trez Forman Floridian LP	\$ 6,828,059	\$ -	\$ 282,112	\$ (7,110,171)	\$ -
Trez Caldwell Station LP ^(a)	3,953,429	2,594,160	180,628	-	6,728,217
Trez Forman 1624/17 LLC	11,435,596	-	1,451,321	(12,886,917)	-
Trez Avilla Meadows LP ^(b)	26,006,011	35,652,280	584,698	(15,593,222)	46,649,767
Trez Shops at Broad LP ^(c)	36,602,696	-	2,345,462	(18,025,528)	20,922,630
Trez Blue Diamond LP ^(d)	20,794,274	18,838,195	1,292,787	(15,603,363)	25,321,893
Trez Capital (2017) Nominee LP ^(e)	-	6,352,788	(88,123)	-	6,264,665
Trez Capital Logistics LP ^(f)	-	16,861,098	(295,343)	-	16,565,755
Trez Capital 2020 LP ^(g)	-	85,003,919	(2,301,292)	(585,940)	82,116,687
	\$ 105,620,065	\$ 165,302,440	\$ 3,452,250	\$ (69,805,141)	\$ 204,569,614

- (a) During 2019, the Trust made an investment in Trez Caldwell Station LP in which it held a 32% interest (2020 - 32%). Trez Caldwell Station LP is special purpose entity that was created to enable the Trust to enter into loan sharing arrangement with a US domiciled financial institution. The underlying loans were repaid during 2021 and capital was returned to investors in full.
- (b) In 2018, the Trust held a 100% interest in Trez Avilla Meadows LP and was deemed to have control and therefore consolidated the entity. During 2019, the Trust's share of the investment was reduced to 62% and it was deemed to no longer have control or significant influence in Trez Avilla Meadows LP and the investment was reclassified to investments held at fair value. At December 31, 2021, the Trust's share of the investment is 36%. Trez Avilla Meadows LP is a special purpose entity that was created to enable the Trust to enter into loan sharing arrangements with a U.S. domiciled financial institution. Total assets of the entity are US\$54,945,152 as at December 31, 2021 (2020 - US\$89,379,586).
- (c) During 2019, the Trust made an investment in Trez Shops at Broad LP in which it holds a 64% interest at December 31, 2021 (2020 - 54%). Trez Shops at Broad LP is a special purpose entity that was created to enable the Trust to enter into loan sharing arrangement with a U.S. domiciled financial institution. Total assets of the entity are US\$56,260,191 as at December 31, 2021 (2020 - US\$58,044,735).
- (d) During 2019, the Trust made an investment in Trez Blue Diamond LP in which it holds a 41% interest as at December 31, 2021 (2020 - 37%). Trez Blue Diamond LP is a special purpose entity that was created to enable the Trust to enter into loan sharing arrangement with a U.S. domiciled financial institution. Total assets of the entity are US\$9,251,383 as at December 31, 2021 (2020 - US\$59,513,598).
- (e) During 2020, the Trust made an investment in Trez Capital (2017) Nominee LP in which it holds a 40% interest at December 31, 2021 (2020 - 20%). Trez Capital (2017) Nominee LP is a special purpose entity that was created to enable the Trust to enter into loan sharing arrangement with a U.S. domiciled financial institution. Total assets of the entity are US\$18,666,331 as at December 31, 2021 (2020 - US\$47,004,196).

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(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

6. Investments held at fair value (continued):

- (f) During 2020, the Trust made an investment in Trez Capital Logistics LP in which it holds a 74% interest at December 31, 2021 (2020 - 74%). Trez Capital Logistics LP is a special purpose entity that was created to enable the Trust to enter into loan sharing arrangement with a U.S. domiciled financial institution. Total assets of the entity are US\$39,132,119 as at December 31, 2021 (2020 - US\$30,242,250).
- (g) During 2020, the Trust made an investment in Trez Capital 2020 LP in which it held an 89% interest. Trez Capital 2020 LP is a special purpose entity that was created to enable the Trust to enter into loan sharing arrangement with a U.S. domiciled financial institution. Within the Trez Capital 2020 LP, one mortgage totaling \$92,594,052, of which the Trusts share was \$82,408,706, was in default as at December 31, 2020. The underlying loan went into foreclosure during 2021. The asset was sold and capital was returned in full to investors.
- (h) During 2021, the Trust made an investment in Trez Capital Winston LP in which it holds a 44% interest at December 31, 2021. Trez Capital Winston LP is a special purpose entity that was created to enable the Trust to enter into loan sharing arrangement with a U.S. domiciled financial institution. Total assets of the entity are US\$73,634,341 as at December 31, 2021.
- (i) During 2021, the Trust made an investment in Trez Capital Block 40 LP in which it holds a 19% interest at December 31, 2021. Trez Capital Block 40 LP is a special purpose entity that was created to enable the Trust to enter into loan sharing arrangement with a U.S. domiciled financial institution. Total assets of the entity are US\$50,904,666 as at December 31, 2021.
- (j) During 2021, the Trust made an investment in Trez Capital Alloro LP in which it holds a 25% interest at December 31, 2021. Trez Capital Alloro LP is a special purpose entity that was created to enable the Trust to enter into loan sharing arrangement with a U.S. domiciled financial institution. Total assets of the entity are US\$3,548,054 as at December 31, 2021.
- (k) During 2021, the Trust made an investment in Trez Capital Manhattan Bridge LP in which it holds a 45% interest at December 31, 2021. Trez Capital Manhattan Bridge LP is a special purpose entity that was created to enable the Trust to enter into loan sharing arrangement with a U.S. domiciled financial institution. Total assets of the entity are US\$135,760,634 as at December 31, 2021.
- (l) During 2021, the Trust made an investment in Trez Capital Brooklyn Bridge LP in which it holds a 55% interest at December 31, 2021. Trez Capital Brooklyn Bridge LP is a special purpose entity that was created to enable the Trust to enter into loan sharing arrangement with a U.S. domiciled financial institution. Total assets of the entity are US\$176,972,228 as at December 31, 2021.
- (m) During 2021, the Trust made an investment in Trez Capital Land T LP in which it held a 40% interest. Trez Capital Land T LP is a special purpose entity that was created to enable the Trust to enter into loan sharing arrangement with a U.S. domiciled financial institution. The underlying loans were paid out during 2021 and all capital was returned to investors in full.

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6. Investments held at fair value (continued):

- (n) In 2018, the Trust held a 100% interest in Trez California LP and was deemed to have control and therefore consolidated the entity. At December 31, 2021, the Trust's share of the investment was reduced to 5% and it was deemed to no longer have control or significant influence and the investment was reclassified to investments held at fair value. Trez California LP was established so the Trust could make loan investments in California. Total assets of the entity are US\$1,542,737 as at December 31, 2021.

7. Other investments:

As at December 31, 2021, there was one other investment consisting of a property acquired through a foreclosure process and held-for-sale at year end (2020 - one foreclosed property). These are recorded at their fair value of \$64,319,104 (2020 - \$64,256,825). The changes in other investments during the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	2021	2020
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 64,256,825	\$ 1,900,000
Fair value adjustment	-	522,542
Proceeds on disposition of property ^(a)	-	(2,422,542)
Additional property foreclosed in the year ^(b)	-	64,256,825
Additions to other investments	62,279	-
Balance, end of year	\$ 64,319,104	\$ 64,256,825

- (a) During 2020, a previously foreclosed property was sold. Total proceeds were \$2,422,542 resulting in a fair value gain of \$522,542. There were no sales in 2021.

- (b) The Trust acquired one additional property through a foreclosure like process during 2020. The property is an office tower located in Edmonton, Canada. As part of the transaction, the Trust assumed a loan payable of \$40,726,310 related to this property. Of this balance, a total of \$36,155,061 was refinanced in 2021 with the Trust assuming an additional first mortgage of \$17,990,437. An additional \$10,630,113 (2020 - \$4,571,249) is payable to entities related to the Manager by common control. The increase relates to a \$5,000,000 payment from the Trust plus accrued interest.

Prior to the property being acquired, the Trust held a second mortgage totaling \$23,443,998 (note 14(f)). The balance remaining at December 31, 2021 is \$18,443,998, the result of the \$5,000,000 payment from an entity related to the Manager.

The foreclosed property is categorized as Level 3 fair value assets based on the inputs to the valuation technique used. The fair value of the remaining property is based on a valuation by an independent external appraiser. The property was appraised using the Direct Capitalization method whereby the fair value is achieved by dividing the stabilized net operating income generated by the property by its capitalization rate and adjusting for any costs incurred to achieve stabilized occupancy. The capitalization rate used to determine the fair value was 6.75%. A 0.25% increase or decrease in the capitalization rate, in isolation, would result in an approximate \$2,300,000 decrease or increase in fair value, respectively.

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8. Promissory notes receivable:

	2021	2020
USD unsecured, interest free, promissory note due on demand from a private affiliated entity ^(a)	\$ 315,947	\$ 658,893
USD unsecured, interest at 4% per annum effective January 1, 2021, promissory note due on demand from a private affiliated entity ^(b)	-	3,303,973
	\$ 315,947	\$ 3,962,866

(a) During 2017, a Manager affiliated entity foreclosed on 66 single-family lots in Texas. The affiliated entity has a note payable to the Trust, which is being repaid as lots are sold to home builders.

(b) During 2020, the Manager purchased a defaulted mortgage from the Trust and, in return, the Trust received an unsecured, interest free, due on demand, note receivable in the amount of the outstanding mortgage. The Manager agreed to the terms of the promissory note to provide financial support to the Trust. The loan and interest were fully repaid during 2021.

9. Property held-for-sale previously property under development:

Property held-for-sale represents a real estate development in Victoria, British Columbia held in a Limited Partnership, that the Trust controls and consolidates. The Trust owns 60% of the units in the Limited Partnership. At December 31, 2020 the investment was held as property under development. The following costs are included in the amounts capitalized with respect to the development during the year ended December 31, 2021:

	2021	2020
Land and other costs	\$ 49,547,643	\$ 65,383,682

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the property with a carrying amount of \$49,547,643 (2020 - nil) that was previously classified as property under development was reclassified to property held-for-sale upon completion of the development.

Properties held-for-sale represent properties that are expected to be sold or disposed of within a year, and as such are presented as current assets in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Properties held-for-sale expenses to cost of sales during the year was \$62,433,136 (2020 - nil).

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10. Bank indebtedness:

A credit line was active from December 31, 2021. The maximum amount available under the credit line is \$100,000,000.

The credit facility has financial tests and other covenants with which the Trust must comply. The Trust shall (a) maintain an Interest Coverage Ratio equal to or more than 3.0 to 1.0 calculated at the end of each Fiscal Quarter for the trailing 12-month period then ended; (b) maintain at all times a Total Debt to Tangible Net Worth Ratio equal to or less than 0.2 to 1.0; and (c) maintain at all times a minimum Tangible Net Worth of \$750,000,000.

As at December 31, 2021, there was nil drawn down on the credit facility (2020 - nil).

11. Loans payable:

	2021	2020
Mortgage syndication liability related to property under development bearing interest at greater of 5.55% or prime plus 1.60% per annum	\$ -	\$ 24,187,024
First mortgage payable related to property held-for-sale bearing interest at 5.70% maturing on January 31, 2022 (note 7(b))	17,990,438	36,155,061
Second mortgage payable related to property held-for-sale bearing interest at 0%. Payable to entities related to the Manager maturing on January 31, 2022 (note 7(b))	10,630,133	4,571,249
	<u>\$ 28,620,571</u>	<u>\$ 64,913,334</u>

During the year, the Trust incurred interest charges of \$2,233,693 (2020 - \$685,510) relating to loans payable.

12. Foreign currency derivatives and margin deposits :

The Trust has put in place steps to mitigate the impacts from fluctuations in foreign exchange as the Trust has entered into foreign exchange contracts to manage most of its foreign exchange exposure. As at December 31, 2021, the Trust was participating in forward exchange contracts to sell Canadian dollars totaling \$308,152,504 (2020 - \$302,645,609). The foreign currency derivatives are marked-to-market on the statement of financial position and the fair value as at December 31, 2021 is an \$1,149,943 (2020 - \$3,871,551). The foreign currency derivatives are entered into by the Mortgage Broker on behalf of the Trust with third party financial institutions.

Margin deposits are also outstanding totaling \$5,076,090 (2020 - \$9,036,090). This is considered restricted cash.

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13. Distributions payable to holders of redeemable units:

The Trust distributes to its Unitholders taxable income including taxable capital gains.

Distributions allocable to each class of units differs as a result of the deduction of the amounts payable quarterly in respect of 1.0% per annum trailer fee, as defined in the Declaration of Trust, for the Class A Units and the lower administration fee payable in respect of the Class I Units. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the taxable income of the Trust was \$54,259,974 (2020 - \$68,362,765) and the accounting income of the Trust attributable to holders of redeemable units, before distributions was \$67,906,450 (2020 - \$66,108,620). In accordance with its trust indenture, the Trust distributed an amount equal to taxable income. The difference of \$11,124,526 (2020 - \$2,254,145) between accounting income and taxable income primarily reflect timing differences arising from equity investments, interest recognized in accounting income relating to property under development and Stage 1 IFRS 9 provisions.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, \$31,286,846 (2020 - \$43,699,153) of the declared distributions were reinvested.

As at December 31, distributions payable on redeemable units are as follows:

	2021	2020
Cash paid out subsequent to the year	\$ 2,229,335	\$ 2,646,310
Reinvested as trust units	-	-
	\$ 2,229,335	\$ 2,646,310

14. Redeemable units, representing net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units:

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, there were an unlimited number of Class A Units, Class F Units and Class I Units authorized.

The holder of Class A Units, Class F Units and Class I Units (collectively, the "Units") are entitled to one vote per unit. The Units are redeemable on demand of the Unitholder upon 30 days' notice in increments of not less than \$5,000. If notice is received by the Manager, the redemption will occur within thirty days subsequent to the receipt of the redemption notice. Redemptions may be subject to a 1.0% discount if units are redeemed prior to their one year anniversaries.

All classes of units have the same objectives, strategies and restrictions, but differ with respect to one or more of their features, such as fees and distributions. The Trust's Units do not meet the exception criteria in IAS 32 for classification as equity due to the redemption terms of the Units and the dissimilarity of features between classes. As a result, the Units have been reclassified as financial liabilities under IFRS.

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14. Redeemable units, representing net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units (continued):

Reconciliation of units:

Class A units	2021		2020	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Issued and outstanding, beginning of year	4,063,533	\$ 39,548,447	4,129,393	\$ 40,303,852
Increase (decrease) in net assets attributable to redeemable units, from operations	-	223,273	-	(96,800)
Issued for cash	221,974	2,219,735	459,987	4,599,872
Issued for reinvested distributions	103,444	1,034,443	147,709	1,477,087
Redeemed for cash	(611,421)	(6,114,207)	(673,556)	(6,735,564)
Issued and outstanding, end of year	3,777,530	\$ 36,911,691	4,063,533	\$ 39,548,447

Class F units	2021		2020	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Issued and outstanding, beginning of year	51,247,570	\$ 501,835,503	58,651,637	\$ 577,104,490
Increase (decrease) in net assets attributable to redeemable units, from operations	-	3,109,517	-	(1,228,306)
Issued for cash	6,439,333	64,393,327	4,334,670	43,346,688
Issued for reinvested distributions	1,316,868	13,168,681	1,902,154	19,021,541
Redeemed for cash	(6,843,993)	(68,439,928)	(13,640,891)	(136,408,910)
Issued and outstanding, end of year	52,159,778	\$ 514,067,100	51,247,570	\$ 501,835,503

Class I units	2021		2020	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Issued and outstanding, beginning of year	52,692,289	\$ 518,660,770	52,990,266	\$ 522,910,010
Increase (decrease) in net assets attributable to redeemable units, from operations	-	3,198,064	-	(1,269,488)
Issued for cash	2,474,376	24,743,763	11,077,628	110,776,281
Issued for reinvested distributions	1,708,372	17,083,722	2,320,051	23,200,525
Redeemed for cash	(3,498,036)	(34,980,355)	(13,695,656)	(136,956,558)
Issued and outstanding, end of year	53,377,001	\$ 528,705,964	52,692,289	\$ 518,660,770

Total	2021		2020	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Issued and outstanding, beginning of year	108,003,392	\$ 1,060,044,720	115,771,296	\$ 1,140,318,352
Decrease in net assets attributable to redeemable units, from operations	-	6,530,854	-	(2,594,594)
Issued for cash	9,135,683	91,356,825	15,872,284	158,722,841
Issued for reinvested distributions	3,128,684	31,286,846	4,369,915	43,699,153
Redeemed for cash	(10,953,450)	(109,534,490)	(28,010,103)	(280,101,032)
Issued and outstanding, end of year	109,314,309	\$ 1,079,684,755	108,003,392	\$ 1,060,044,720

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15. Related party transactions:

Related party transactions that are not disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

- The Trust invests in mortgages alone or on a participation basis with parties related to the Manager. Titles to mortgages are held by TCC Mortgage Holdings Inc., a bare trustee, or Computershare Trust Company of Canada, on behalf of the beneficial owners of the mortgages. In addition, certain duties are performed by the Mortgage Broker. The Mortgage Broker is related to the Manager and the Trust through common control. In cases where mortgages are held on a participation basis:
 - The Trust's rights are as outlined in the Declaration of Trust and a Mortgage Participation and Servicing Agreement with the Mortgage Broker;
 - Pursuant to this Mortgage Participation and Servicing Agreement, the Mortgage Broker administers and services the mortgages on behalf of the Trustee and other investees. The Mortgage Broker acts as the Trust's loan originator, underwriter, servicer and syndicator;
 - The Mortgage Broker performs certain duties including registering the mortgages, arranging for title searches, and holding all title papers and other security documentation related to the mortgages; and
 - The Mortgage Broker delivers cash payments for interest and principal to the Trustee.

The Trust is managed by the Manager pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, a summary of which is set out in the most current Offering Memorandum. Certain of the Manager's duties may be performed by a company or companies related to the Manager through common control.

The Manager is responsible for the employment expenses of its personnel, rent and other office expenses. The Manager is not responsible for any taxes payable by the Trust or to which the Trust may be subject. The Trust is liable to the Manager for all expenses incurred in the management of the Trust except as previously noted.

The following are related party transactions not disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements:

(a) Due (to) from related parties:

Amounts due from related parties at December 31, 2021 were \$1,825,315 (2020 - \$1,631,361). The amounts primarily related to amounts receivable from special purpose entity loan sharing partners relating to funding made on their behalf.

Amounts due to related parties at December 31, 2021 were nil (2020 - \$589).

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

15. Related party transactions (continued):

The following are related party transactions not disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements (continued):

(b) Transfer of investments in mortgages:

The Trust generally invests in an interest in a mortgage at the time the mortgage is funded. However, at any time during the term of the mortgage, it may acquire an interest from or sell its interest in a mortgage to parties related to the Manager, Trustee and Mortgage Broker. Purchases from and sales to related parties are transacted at unpaid principal plus accrued interest due at the date of the transaction which, in the opinion of the Manager, represent the estimated fair values of the related mortgages.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Trust purchased investments in mortgages of \$110,641,168 (2020 - \$15,887,249) and sold investments in mortgages of \$63,483,712 (2020 - \$230,507,504) to entities under common management.

(c) Management and incentive fees:

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Declaration of Trust, the Manager is entitled to receive from the Trust in respect of each class of units an annual fee (the "Management Fee") payable quarterly. For Class A Units and Class F Units this fee is equal to 1.5% of the proportionate share of the average gross assets of the Trust plus applicable taxes. For Class I Units this is equal to a percentage, that is negotiated between the Manager and the Unitholder, of the proportionate share of the average gross assets of the Trust plus applicable taxes. The average gross assets of the Trust are calculated using a simple moving average of the month end value of all assets, excluding mortgage syndications, of the Trust. For each class of units of the Trust, the Manager also receives an additional fee (the "Incentive Fee") equal to 10% of net earnings and capital gains but prior to the deduction for the Incentive Fee, payable annually.

During the year, the Trust incurred incentive fees before waivers of \$6,065,580 (2020 - \$7,402,115) and management fees of \$16,796,321 (2020 - \$17,435,432), payable to the Manager. The full Incentive Fees in the amount of \$6,065,580 were waived by the Manager in 2021 (2020 - partial of \$7,365,846). Any fees waived are no longer collectible in the current or future years.

As at December 31, 2021, \$4,220,081 of the current year management fee (2020 - \$1,413,376) remained outstanding, and is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(d) Co-investment in mortgages and investments held at fair value:

The Trust has invested in a mortgage portfolio with a balance at December 31, 2021 of \$771,609,377 (2020 - \$792,348,495), virtually all of which are made on a participation basis with related parties.

The Trust has invested in investments held at fair value created to enable the Trust to enter into loan sharing arrangements with US domiciled financial institutions. The balance at December 31, 2021 was \$175,758,686 (2020 - \$204,569,614), virtually all of which is made on a participation basis with related parties.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

15. Related party transactions (continued):

(e) Non-controlling interest:

Included in non-controlling interest on the consolidated statement of financial position is \$4,114,393 (2020 - \$4,765,198) which is held by entities related to the Manager by common ownership. The non-controlling interest relates to the Trust's investments in property held-for-sale. During the year ended December 31, 2021, \$2,521,948 (2020 - \$340,449) of net income has been allocated to the non-controlling interest for its share of the net income.

(f) Guarantees provided and mortgages or properties acquired by entities related to the Manager:

- (i) An entity related to the Manager assumed ownership of three properties and the associated mortgages held by the Trust. The total amount assumed was \$18,490,859. The entity related to the Manager provided guarantees to the Trust on the same three mortgages and one additional mortgage. The amount guaranteed in relation to the four mortgages was \$18,004,059 (2020 - \$19,891,765), which is the full amount of the mortgages outstanding at December 31, 2021.
- (ii) The total amount guaranteed by an entity related to the Manager in relation to other investments (note 7), being the additional property acquired through a foreclosure process during 2021, was \$23,443,998 (2020 - \$23,443,998) which was the full amount of the mortgage outstanding prior to proceeding with the foreclosure process.
- (iii) During 2021, the Trust assumed a mortgage from a related entity totaling \$3,750,435. The transfer occurred net of a Stage 3 IFRS 9 provision. An entity related to the Manager has provided a guarantee totaling \$3,750,435.
- (iv) During 2021, an entity related to the Manager foreclosed on a property in Venice Beach, California. As part of the foreclosure process, the entity related to the Manager assumed the mortgage provided by the Trust. At December 31, 2021, an unsecured receivable totaling \$10,948,221 remains outstanding. Interest payments on the mortgage are being made and no loss to the Trust is expected. The investment is included in other assets on the consolidated statement of financial position

(g) Co-investment in associates and joint ventures:

As at December 31, 2021, the Trust has co-invested in certain associates and joint ventures investments with the owners of the Manager and their close family members and other Trez managed funds which are related parties by virtue of common management, as follows:

- As at December 31, 2021, the owners of the Manager and their close family members own 42% (2020 - 42%) of the units of T- NWBP Investments LP.
- As at December 31, 2021, the owners of the Manager and their close family members own 8% (2020 - 8%) of the units of TC Logan Park Investments LP.
- As at December 31, 2021, the owners of the Manager and their close family members own 13% (2020 - 13%) of the units of Trez NP Investors LP and other Trez managed funds own 7% (2020 - 7%) of the units of Trez NP Investors LP.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

16. Income taxes:

The Trust is a mutual fund trust under the *Income Tax Act (Canada)*.

The Trust allocates to its Unitholders taxable income, including taxable capital gains that would otherwise attract tax in the Trust. Accordingly, no provision for Canadian income taxes will be reflected in the Trust's consolidated financial statements.

For purposes of the *Income Tax Act (Canada)*, the Trust is required to compute its Canadian tax results using Canadian currency. Where an amount that is relevant in computing the Trust's Canadian tax results is expressed in U.S. dollars, such amount must be converted to Canadian currency, generally using the rate of exchange on the day such amount arose. As a result, the Trust may realize gains and losses for tax purposes by virtue of the fluctuation of the value of the U.S. dollar relative to Canadian dollar.

Any net gain realized by the Trust for a particular taxation year may be made payable to Unitholders and is thus required to be included in computing Unitholders' income for Canadian tax purposes. The Trust intends to distribute at least 100% of the Trust's taxable income including capital gains for the 2021 fiscal tax period.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Trust has recorded current tax expense of \$10,562 (2020 - \$688,177).

17. Fair value measurements:

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced liquidation or sale. The carrying value of all of the Trust's financial instruments approximates their fair value.

The carrying values of financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair values, such as cash and cash equivalents, other assets, accrued interest receivable, other receivables, due from related parties, promissory notes receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, distributions payable on redeemable units, line of credit and loans payable approximate their fair values due to the relatively short periods to maturity of these items or because they are receivable or payable on demand. The carrying values of the investments in mortgages and mortgage syndication liabilities, approximate their fair values because the Manager does not expect any significant changes in interest rates or credit risk.

The following table shows a hierarchy for disclosing fair value based on inputs used to value the Trust's assets or liabilities that are measured at fair value or for which fair value disclosure is required. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities ("Level 1 measurement") and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs ("Level 3 measurements").

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities ("Level 1");
- Inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices) ("Level 2"); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) ("Level 3").

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

17. Fair value measurements (continued):

December 31, 2021	Carrying value		Fair value
	Amortized cost	FVTPL	
Assets not measured at fair value:			
Investments in mortgages, including mortgage syndication liabilities	\$ 771,609,377	\$ -	\$ 771,609,377
Cash and cash equivalents	139,601,462	-	139,601,462
Other assets	12,425,501	-	12,425,501
Promissory notes receivable	315,947	-	315,947
Due from related parties	1,825,315	-	1,825,315
Property held-for-sale	49,547,643	-	49,547,643
Assets measured at fair value:			
Investments at fair value	-	175,758,686	175,758,686
Other investments	-	64,319,104	64,319,104
Foreign currency derivatives and margin deposits	-	6,226,033	6,226,033

December 31, 2021	Carrying value		Fair value
	Amortized cost	FVTPL	
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 12,841,270	\$ -	\$ 12,841,270
Distributions payable on redeemable units	2,229,335	-	2,229,335
Loans payable	28,620,571	-	28,620,571
Mortgage syndication liabilities	102,793,831	-	102,793,831
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	1,079,684,755	-	1,079,684,755

December 31, 2020	Carrying value		Fair value
	Amortized cost	FVTPL	
Assets not measured at fair value:			
Investments in mortgages, including mortgage syndication liabilities	\$ 792,348,495	\$ -	\$ 792,348,495
Cash and cash equivalents	75,939,550	-	75,939,550
Other assets	13,844,009	-	13,844,009
Promissory notes receivable	3,962,866	-	3,962,866
Due from related parties	1,631,361	-	1,631,361
Assets measured at fair value:			
Investments at fair value	-	204,569,614	204,569,614
Other investments	-	64,256,825	64,258,825
Foreign currency derivatives and margin deposits	-	12,907,641	12,907,641

December 31, 2020	Carrying value		Fair value
	Amortized cost	FVTPL	
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 23,375,928	\$ -	\$ 23,375,928
Distributions payable on redeemable units	2,646,310	-	2,646,310
Loans payable	64,913,334	-	64,913,334
Due to related parties	589	-	589
Mortgage syndication liabilities	94,068,397	-	94,068,397
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	1,060,044,720	-	1,060,044,720

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

17. Fair value measurements (continued):

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

(a) Investments in mortgages and mortgage syndication liabilities:

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

(b) Investments held at fair value:

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced liquidation or sale. The Company's investments in mortgages and mortgage syndication liabilities are carried at fair value in the financial statements.

There is no quoted price in an active market for the Investments held at fair value. The investments held at fair value consists of a portfolio of mortgage loans in the United States. The Manager makes its determination of fair value based on its assessment of the current lending market and credit risk for mortgage investments of same or similar terms. The fair value of the portfolio of mortgage loans has been determined based on a cash flow model discount rates based on current market rates and adjusted for any change in the credit risk of the borrower.

Typically, the fair value of these investments approximate their carrying value given the investments consist of short-term mortgages and the mortgages have variable interest rates.

At December 31, 2021, a 25 basis point increase in the discount rate used in the discounted cash flow would decrease the fair value by \$159,785 (2020 - 25-basis points increase - \$450,248) and a 25-basis point decrease in the discount rate would increase the fair value by \$694,918 (2020 - 25-basis points decrease - \$450,248).

The following table shows a hierarchy for disclosing fair value based on inputs used to value the Company's investments. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities ("Level 1 measurement") and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs ("Level 3 measurements").

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities ("Level 1");
- Inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices) ("Level 2"); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) ("Level 3").

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

17. Fair value measurements (continued):

(b) Investments held at fair value (continued):

The Trust's assets and liabilities recorded at fair value have been categorized as follows:

2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments held at fair value	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 175,758,686	\$ 175,758,686
2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments held at fair value	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 204,569,614	\$ 204,569,614

A reconciliation of Level 3 investments held at fair value at December 31, 2021 is as follows:

Investments held at fair value, December 31, 2019	\$ 105,620,065
Additions to / (disposals of) investments	165,302,440
Change in fair value	3,452,250
Distributions paid	(69,805,141)
Investments held at fair value, December 31, 2020	204,569,614
Additions to / (disposals of) investments	289,400,563
Change in fair value	17,896,714
Distributions paid	(336,108,205)
Investments held at fair value, December 31, 2021	\$ 175,758,686

The key valuation techniques used in measuring the fair values of underlying investments in mortgages include:

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Discounted cash flow	Net operating income Discount rate Probability of cash flows	The estimated fair value would increase / (decrease) with changes in significant unobservable inputs

(c) Foreign currency derivatives:

The Trust has entered into foreign exchange contracts to mitigate the impact from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The Manager determines the fair value of foreign currency derivatives with reference to quotations from third party derivative dealers and accepts the amount as fair value for the derivatives. As a result, the fair value of foreign currency derivatives is based on Level 2 inputs.

(d) Other financial assets and liabilities:

The fair values of cash, margin deposits, interest receivable, other receivables, due from related parties, promissory notes receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, distributions payable on redeemable units, and loans payable approximate their carrying value due to their short-term maturities.

(e) Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units:

The Trust routinely redeems and issues redeemable units at \$10 per unit.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

18. Financial instruments and risk management:

(a) Financial risk management:

The Trust has exposure to the following risks from financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk.

The Managers risk management policies are typically performed as a part of the overall management of the Trust's operations. Management is aware of risks related to these objectives through direct personal involvement with employees and outside parties. In the normal course of its business, the Trust may be exposed to a number of risks that could affect its operating performance. Management's close involvement in operations will help to identify risks and variations from expectations.

As a part of the overall operation of the Trust, management considers the avoidance of undue concentrations of risk. The risk and the actions taken to manage them include the following:

(i) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation that it has entered into with the Trust, resulting in a financial loss to the Trust. This risk arises principally from the investments in mortgages, promissory notes receivable, and other receivables. For risk management reporting purposes the Trust considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure (such as loan-to-value, sector risk, location risk, and individual obligor default risk).

The Trust's policy over credit risk is to minimize its exposure to counterparties with perceived higher risk of default by dealing only with counterparties meeting the credit standards set out by the Manager's Credit Committee.

Credit risk is monitored on an on-going basis by the Manager in accordance with policies and procedures in place. The Trust's credit risk is monitored on a quarterly basis by the Trust's Board of Governors.

The Mortgage Broker's Credit Committee reviews its policies regarding its lending limits on an on-going basis. As at December 31, 2021, 16% (2020 - 13%) of the Trust's portfolio was advanced to a single borrowing group. Minimal credit risk also arises from cash, and deposits which is mitigated by holding cash and deposits in Canada with a major financial institution.

The Trust's maximum credit risk exposure (without taking into account collateral and other credit enhancements) at December 31, 2021 and 2020 is represented by the respective carrying amounts of the relevant financial assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

(ii) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk of encountering difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

18. Financial instruments and risk management:

(a) Financial risk management (continued):

(ii) Liquidity risk (continued):

The Trust's liquidity requirements relate to its obligations under its loans payable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, mortgage syndication liabilities, distributions payable to holders of redeemable units, redeemable units, loans payable and its obligations to make future advances under its existing mortgage portfolio. Liquidity risk is managed by ensuring that the sum of: (i) availability under the Trust's bank borrowing line; (ii) the sourcing of other borrowing facilities; and (iii) projected repayments under the existing mortgage portfolio, exceeds projected needs (including funding of further advances under existing and new mortgage investments). As at December 31, 2021, 40% of the Trust's mortgage portfolio, being \$310,265,008 is due on or before December 31, 2022 (2020 - 59% or \$404,924,268 due before December 31, 2021).

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities arise from normal operating expenses and are expected to be settled within three months of year-end.

In Management's opinion, the Trust has sufficient resources to meet its current cash flow requirements.

(iii) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market factors, such as interest rates, currency and other price risks will affect the Trust's income or the fair value of its holdings of financial instruments and investments in associates. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

The Trust's strategy for the management of market risk is driven by the Trust's investment objective which is to invest in a diversified portfolio of mortgages on real property and development projects within Canada and the U.S. that preserves capital and generates returns in order to permit the Trust to pay quarterly distribution to its Unitholders.

The Trust's market risk is managed on a regular basis by the Manager in accordance with policies and procedures in place.

(A) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that fair values or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Trust's interest rate risk is primarily attributable to its resources to fund the mortgages. As described in note 14, units are retractable by Unitholders upon 30-days' notice. A significant rise in interest rates may cause Unitholders to retract their Units and could cause a shortfall in funds available to meet such retractions. The Trust manages interest rate risk by generally investing in short term variable rate mortgages with floor rates which are greater than the rate charged by its lenders. The Trust also charges a 1% penalty on retractions made prior to units' first year anniversary.

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

18. Financial instruments and risk management (continued):

(a) Fair value (continued):

(iii) Market risk (continued):

(A) Interest rate risk (continued):

As at December 31, 2021, a 0.5% increase/decrease in interest rates with all other variables held constant would increase/decrease the Trust's income by approximately \$2,995,339 (2020 - \$2,999,211), arising mainly as a result of higher interest income generated on variable rate mortgage investments.

(B) Currency risk:

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Trust's functional currency is Canadian dollars however the Trust invests in mortgages and investments in associated and joint ventures that are denominated in U.S. dollars.

The Trust has put in place steps to mitigate impacts from fluctuations in foreign exchange as the Trust has entered into forward exchange contracts to manage its foreign exchange exposure. As at December 31, 2021, the Trust was participating in forward exchange contracts to sell U.S. dollars totaling \$308,152,504 (2020 - \$302,645,609).

The foreign currency derivatives are marked-to-market on the consolidated statement of financial position and the fair value as at December 31, 2021 is an asset of \$1,149,943 (2020 - asset \$3,871,551). The foreign currency derivatives are entered into by the Mortgage Broker on behalf of the Trust with third party financial institutions.

The table below indicates the foreign currency to which the Trust had unhedged exposure at December 31, 2021 and 2020. It also illustrates the potential impact on the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units if Canadian dollar had strengthened or weakened by 5% in relation to the other currency, with all other variables held constant.

Increase (decrease) in Canadian dollars:

2021		
Currency	Exposure	Impact on net assets attributable to redeemable units
United States dollars	\$ 1,603,474	\$ 80,174
% of net assets attributable to redeemable units	0.15%	0.01%
2020		
Currency	Exposure	Impact on net assets attributable to redeemable units
United States dollars	\$ 63,895	\$ 3,195
% of net assets attributable to redeemable units	0.01%	0.00%

TREZ CAPITAL YIELD TRUST

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Year ended December 31, 2021

18. Financial instruments and risk management (continued):

(a) Fair value (continued):

(iii) Market risk (continued):

(C) Other price risk:

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Trust is exposed to price risk because of its investment in mortgages and development projects through its investments in associates and joint ventures. These risks arise from changes in the real estate market and could be local, national, and global in nature. Deteriorating real estate values increase the Trust's risk. The Trust manages these risks by actively maintaining strong borrower relationship and active monitoring of all loans. Further, the Trust has diversified its portfolio of investment mortgages geographically to manage this risk.

19. Capital management:

The Trust considers net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units to be capital, which at December 31, 2021 was \$1,079,684,755 (2020 - \$1,060,044,720).

The Trust's objective when managing capital is to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern and ensure that it has sufficient cash resources to invest in mortgages in order to provide a return to its Unitholders. To secure the additional capital necessary to pursue these plans, the Trust may attempt to raise additional funds through the issuance of additional units.

The Trust, through its Manager, manages its capital structure and makes adjustments as appropriate based on the funds available to the Trust, as well as, utilization of its line of credit in order to support the continued investment in mortgages and other investments. The Manager's investment strategy continues to be to preserve investor capital, while providing a consistent stream of interest income.

CERTIFICATE OF THE TRUST AND OF THE PROMOTER

The foregoing contains no untrue statement of a material fact and does not omit to state a material fact that is required to be stated or that is necessary to prevent a statement that is made from being false or misleading in the circumstances in which it was made.

This Offering Memorandum does not contain a misrepresentation.

DATED EFFECTIVE this 30th day of April, 2023.

Trez Capital Yield Trust

**By its Manager and Promoter, Trez Capital Fund Management Limited Partnership,
by its general partner, Trez Capital Fund Management (2011) Corporation**

"Morley Greene"

(Signed) Morley Greene
Chief Executive Officer and Director

"John Maragliano"

(Signed) John Maragliano
Chief Financial Officer and Director

**On behalf of the Directors of Trez Capital Fund Management (2011) Corporation,
the general partner of Trez Capital Fund Management Limited Partnership**

"Morley Greene"

(Signed) Morley Greene
Director

"John Maragliano"

(Signed) John Maragliano
Director

"Dean Kirkham"

(Signed) Dean Kirkham
Director

**On behalf of the Directors of Trez Capital (2011) Corporation,
the general partner of Trez Capital Limited Partnership**

"Morley Greene"

(Signed) Morley Greene
Director

"Dean Kirkham"

(Signed) Dean Kirkham
Director