



Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020



minto
Apartment REIT



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Unitholders of Minto Apartment Real Estate Investment Trust

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Minto Apartment Real Estate Investment Trust (the Entity), which comprise:

- the consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020
- the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income for the years then ended
- the consolidated statements of changes in unitholders' equity for the years then ended
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years 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, 2021 and December 31, 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. 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.



Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our auditors' report.

Evaluation of the fair value of residential investment properties

Description of the matter

We draw attention to Note 2(f), Note 2(r) and Note 3 of the financial statements. The Entity uses the fair value method to account for real estate classified as investment property. The Entity has recorded residential investment properties for an amount of \$2,306,493 thousand, representing the most significant portion of investment properties. Significant assumptions in determining the fair value of residential properties include:

- estimated 12-month stabilized forecasted net operating income for each property
- capitalization rates.

Why the matter is a key audit matter

We identified the evaluation of the fair value of residential investment properties as a key audit matter. This matter represented an area of significant risk of material misstatement given the magnitude of residential investment properties and the high degree of estimation uncertainty in determining the fair value of residential investment properties. Additionally, significant auditor judgment and involvement of those with specialized skills and knowledge were required in evaluating the results of our audit procedures due to the sensitivity of the fair value of residential investment properties to minor changes in significant assumptions.

How the matter was addressed in the audit

The primary procedures we performed to address this key audit matter included the following:

For a selection of residential investment properties, we assessed the Entity's ability to forecast by comparing the Entity's estimated 12-month stabilized forecasted net operating income used in the prior year's estimate of the fair value of residential investment properties to actual results.



For a selection of residential investment properties, we compared the estimated 12-month stabilized forecasted net operating income for each selected property to the actual historical net operating income by:

- taking into account the changes in conditions and events affecting the residential investment properties
- considering the adjustments, or lack of adjustments, made by the Entity in arriving at the estimated 12-month stabilized forecasted net operating income.

We involved valuations professionals with specialized skills and knowledge who assisted in evaluating the capitalization rates of the overall portfolio of residential investment properties. These rates were evaluated by comparing them to published reports of real estate industry commentators and considering the various characteristics of the portfolio.

Other Information

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

- the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions
- the information, other than the financial statements and the auditors' report thereon, included in a document entitled "2021 Annual Report."

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit and remain alert for indications that the other information appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions and the 2021 Annual Report as of the date of the auditors' report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in the auditors' report.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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), 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.
- Provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
- Determine, from the matters communicated with those charged with governance, those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our auditors' report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this auditors' report is Thomas Rothfischer.

Toronto, Canada

March 8, 2022

Minto Apartment Real Estate Investment Trust

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except Unit and per Unit amounts)

	Note	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Assets			
Investment properties	3	\$ 2,360,565	\$ 2,138,101
Loans receivable from related parties	11	63,312	41,988
Prepaid expenses and other assets	6	11,898	18,538
Resident and other receivables	7	2,088	2,050
Cash		2,851	2,607
		\$ 2,440,714	\$ 2,203,284
Liabilities and Unitholders' Equity			
Liabilities			
Class B LP Units	8	\$ 498,415	\$ 463,806
Class C LP Units	9	214,069	219,885
Mortgages	10	626,120	598,079
Credit facility	10	51,754	31,948
Tenant rental deposits		10,136	8,965
Due to related parties	11	1,922	10,039
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	12	28,297	20,338
		\$ 1,430,713	\$ 1,353,060
Unitholders' equity			
Contingencies and commitments	17	1,010,001	850,224
		\$ 2,440,714	\$ 2,203,284

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Minto Apartment Real Estate Investment Trust

Consolidated Statements of Net Income and Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except Unit and per Unit amounts)

	Note	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Revenue from investment properties	15	\$ 123,547	\$ 124,929
Property operating expenses			
Property operating costs		23,952	23,221
Property taxes		13,322	13,346
Utilities		10,026	9,742
		47,300	46,309
Property operating income		76,247	78,620
Other expenses (income)			
General and administrative		7,602	6,634
Finance costs - operations	16	32,181	33,767
Fair value loss (gain) on:			
Investment properties	3	(89,188)	(78,701)
Class B LP Units	8, 16	34,609	(63,298)
Interest rate swap	6, 16	(1,625)	2,429
Unit-based compensation	21	137	(249)
Fees and other income		(1,630)	(1,600)
		(17,914)	(101,018)
Net income and comprehensive income		\$ 94,161	\$ 179,638

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Minto Apartment Real Estate Investment Trust

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Unitholders' Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except Unit and per Unit amounts)

	Note	Units	Distributions	Retained earnings	Total
Balance, December 31, 2019	\$	631,434	\$ (14,015)	\$ 69,356	\$ 686,775
Net income and comprehensive income		—	—	179,638	179,638
Distributions	13	—	(16,189)	—	(16,189)
Balance, December 31, 2020	\$	631,434	\$ (30,204)	\$ 248,994	\$ 850,224
Net income and comprehensive income		—	—	94,161	94,161
Units issued, net of issue costs	13	82,687	—	—	82,687
Distributions	13	—	(17,071)	—	(17,071)
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$	714,121	\$ (47,275)	\$ 343,155	\$ 1,010,001

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Minto Apartment Real Estate Investment Trust

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except Unit and per Unit amounts)

	Note	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities			
Net income		\$ 94,161	\$ 179,638
Adjustments for:			
Finance costs - operations	16	32,181	33,767
Fair value loss (gain) on:			
Investment properties	3	(89,188)	(78,701)
Class B LP Units	8, 16	34,609	(63,298)
Interest rate swap	6, 16	(1,625)	2,429
Unit-based compensation	21	137	(249)
Change in non-cash working capital	20	1,844	(3,729)
Cash provided by operating activities		72,119	69,857
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of Units, net of issue costs		82,726	—
Proceeds from mortgage financing	10	49,558	225,576
CMHC premiums paid		—	(3,360)
Financing costs		(222)	(1,757)
Principal repayments on mortgages	10	(12,879)	(122,597)
Net proceeds (repayments) from credit facility	10	19,806	(59,061)
Distributions on Class B LP Units		(10,399)	(10,133)
Distributions on Class C LP Units, used to repay principal	9	(5,341)	(5,177)
Distribution on Units		(16,861)	(16,144)
Interest paid		(25,150)	(25,286)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities		81,238	(17,939)
Investing activities			
Acquisition of investment property	4	(80,007)	—
Capital additions to investment properties		(37,429)	(27,095)
Development of investment properties		(17,482)	(3,731)
Loans advanced to related parties	11	(20,024)	(22,188)
Interest received		1,829	1,775
Cash used in investing activities		(153,113)	(51,239)
Change in cash during the year		244	679
Cash, beginning of the year		2,607	1,928
Cash, end of the year		\$ 2,851	\$ 2,607

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Minto Apartment Real Estate Investment Trust

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except Unit and per Unit amounts)

1. Description of the entity

Minto Apartment Real Estate Investment Trust (the "REIT") is an unincorporated, open-ended real estate investment trust established pursuant to a Declaration of Trust dated April 24, 2018, which was amended and restated on June 27, 2018, and is amended from time to time. The REIT owns, develops and operates a portfolio of income-producing multi-residential rental properties located in Canada.

The REIT was established under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The principal and registered office of the REIT is 200-180 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

At December 31, 2021, the REIT's portfolio consists of interests in 30 multi-residential rental properties, including three mixed-use residential apartment and commercial buildings, all of which are held by Minto Apartment Limited Partnership (the "Partnership"), which is consolidated by the REIT.

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of presentation and measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investment properties, Class B LP Units (Note 2g), Unit-based compensation and interest rate swap, which have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements have been presented in Canadian dollars, which is the REIT's functional currency.

The COVID-19 outbreak has resulted in the federal and provincial governments enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures have included the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, and have caused material disruption to businesses globally, resulting in an economic slowdown. With the vast majority of the Canadian population vaccinated, businesses, offices and post-secondary institutions have slowly resumed operations, albeit at a lower-than-normal pace. Government agencies continue to monitor COVID-19 case counts and for the presence of variants which could pose significant risks to the public and require the imposition of new restrictions to minimize the outbreak. The situation is dynamic and the ultimate duration and magnitude of the impact on the economy remains unknown. The REIT continues to monitor and assess the impact that COVID-19 will have on its business activities and financial results, including: rental income, occupancy, turnover, cash collections from tenants, future demand and market rents, all of which impact the valuation of investment properties.

The REIT has used all information available as at December 31, 2021 that it considers relevant in determining the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, earnings for the year and risks disclosed in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. The estimates and judgements that could be most significantly impacted by COVID-19 include those underlying the valuation of investment properties and the estimated credit losses on accounts receivable. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Investment properties (Note 3) and risk management (Note 18) include disclosures of the potential impacts of COVID-19 on fair value of investment properties and liquidity risk.

(b) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and using the accounting policies described herein.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees of the REIT and authorized for issuance on March 8, 2022.

Minto Apartment Real Estate Investment Trust

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except Unit and per Unit amounts)

(c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the REIT and its subsidiaries, including the Partnership. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the REIT obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when control is lost. Control exists when the REIT 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 accounting policies of subsidiaries have been modified when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the REIT. All intra-group balances, transactions and unrealized gains and losses are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

(d) Business combinations

At the time of acquisition of property, whether through a controlling share investment or directly, the REIT considers whether a transaction results in an asset acquisition or a business combination. The amendments to IFRS 3, *Business Combinations* ("IFRS 3"), adopted on January 1, 2020, include an election to use a concentration test. This is a simplified assessment that results in an asset acquisition if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets. If the REIT chooses not to apply the concentration test, or the test is failed, then the assessment focuses on the existence of a substantive process. If no substantive processes are acquired, the acquisition is treated as an asset acquisition rather than a business combination.

The cost of a business combination is measured at the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the acquisition date. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at fair value at the date of acquisition. The REIT recognizes assets or liabilities, if any, resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement at their acquisition date fair value and such amounts form part of the cost of the business combination.

Subsequent changes in the fair value of contingent consideration arrangements are recognized in the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income. The difference between the purchase price and the fair value of the acquired identifiable net assets and liabilities is goodwill. On the date of acquisition, positive goodwill is recorded as an asset. A bargain purchase gain is recognized immediately in the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income. The REIT expenses transaction costs associated with business combinations in the period incurred.

When an acquisition does not meet the criteria for business combination accounting treatment, it is accounted for as an acquisition of a group of assets and liabilities, the cost of which includes transaction costs that are allocated upon initial recognition to the assets and liabilities acquired based upon their relative fair values.

Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the "measurement period", which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date, about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes in fair value of contingent consideration classified as assets or liabilities that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments are recognized as a gain or loss in the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income.

(e) Joint arrangements

The REIT has joint arrangements in and joint control of certain investment properties which it manages. The REIT has assessed the nature of its joint arrangements and determined them to be joint operations. The REIT accounts for joint operations by recognizing in relation to its interest its share of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, which are included in their respective captions on the consolidated balance sheets and consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income. All balances and effects of transactions between joint operations and the REIT have been eliminated to the extent of the REIT's interest in the joint operations.

Minto Apartment Real Estate Investment Trust

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except Unit and per Unit amounts)

(f) Investment properties

The REIT uses the fair value method to account for real estate classified as investment property. Property that is held for long term rentals or for capital appreciation or both is classified as investment property. Investment property also includes property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property and land held for future development to earn rental income. Subsequent capital expenditures are added to the carrying value of the investment properties only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the property and the cost can be measured reliably. All repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

The acquisition of investment properties is initially measured at cost including directly attributable acquisition costs, except when acquired through a business combination, where such costs are expensed as incurred. Directly attributable acquisition costs include professional fees, land transfer taxes and other transaction costs.

After initial recognition, investment properties are carried at fair value, which is determined based on available market evidence at each reporting date, including capitalization rates that reflect the characteristics, location and market of each property. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income during the period in which they arise. When an investment property is disposed of, the gain or loss is determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds, net of selling costs and the carrying amount of the property and is recognized in the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income in the period of disposal.

Fair value for residential properties is determined using the direct capitalization approach by applying an appropriate capitalization rate which reflects the characteristics, location and market of each property to the estimated 12 month stabilized forecasted net operating income for each property, and deducting estimated aggregate future capital expenditures. Estimated 12 month stabilized forecasted net operating income is based on the respective property's forecasted results, adjusted to reflect market occupancy rates and expenditure levels. Fair value is determined based on internal valuation models.

Fair value for commercial properties is determined using the discounted future cash flow approach over a term of ten years plus a terminal value. Discount rates and terminal capitalization rates reflect the characteristics, location and market of each property. Future cash flows are based on estimated rental revenue from future leases less related estimated future cash outflows. Fair value is determined based on internal valuation models.

Fair value for land held for development is determined by reference to comparable market prices for similar assets.

Fair value for land under development is determined by reference to comparable market prices for similar assets plus development costs incurred to date. These costs include costs directly attributable to the development, construction costs, property taxes, directly attributable labour costs and borrowing costs on both specific and general debt. Direct and indirect borrowing costs, development costs and property taxes are capitalized when the activities necessary to prepare an asset for development or redevelopment begin, and continue until the date that construction is substantially complete and all necessary occupancy and related permits have been received, whether or not the space is leased. Capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended if there are prolonged periods when development activity is interrupted.

Interest is capitalized using the REIT's weighted average cost of borrowing after adjusting for borrowing associated with specific developments. Where borrowing is associated with specific developments, the amount capitalized is the gross interest incurred on such borrowing less any investment income arising on temporary investment of such borrowing.

As part of the internal valuation process, the REIT considers external valuations performed by independent national real estate valuation firms for a cross-section of properties that represent different geographical locations across the REIT's portfolio. On a quarterly basis, Management reviews and updates, as deemed necessary, the valuation models to reflect current market data.

Minto Apartment Real Estate Investment Trust

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except Unit and per Unit amounts)

(g) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are generally measured at fair value on initial recognition. The classification and measurement of financial assets consists of the following categories: (i) measured at amortized cost, (ii) fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), and (iii) fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"). Financial assets classified at amortized cost are measured using the effective interest method. Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with gains and losses recognized in the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income. Financial assets classified as FVTOCI are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized through other comprehensive income, except for gains and losses pertaining to impairment or foreign exchange which are recognized through the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income.

The classification and measurement of financial liabilities consists of the following categories: (i) measured at amortized cost and (ii) FVTPL. Financial liabilities classified at amortized cost are measured using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with changes in fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability recognized in other comprehensive income, and the remaining amount of change in fair value recognized in the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income.

The REIT has made the following classifications for its financial instruments:

Amount	Measurement
Loans receivable from related parties	Amortized cost
Restricted cash	Amortized cost
Interest rate swap	FVTPL
Resident and other receivables	Amortized cost
Cash	Amortized cost
Class B LP Units	FVTPL
Class C LP Units	Amortized cost
Mortgages	Amortized cost
Credit facility	Amortized cost
Tenant rental deposits	Amortized cost
Due to related parties	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost

The REIT derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. The REIT derecognizes a financial liability when, and only when, the REIT's obligations are discharged, canceled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income.

Transaction costs other than those related to financial instruments classified as FVTPL, which are expensed as incurred, are capitalized to the carrying amount of the instrument and amortized using the effective interest method. These costs include interest, amortization of discounts or premiums relating to borrowings, fees and commissions paid to agents, brokers and advisers, transfer taxes and duties, and a portion of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation ("CMHC") insurance premiums related to current mortgages.

Units

Trust units of the REIT ("Units") are redeemable at the holder's option and therefore are considered to be a puttable instrument in accordance with IAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation* ("IAS 32"). Puttable instruments are required to be accounted for as financial liabilities, except where certain conditions are met in accordance with IAS 32, in which case the puttable instruments may be presented as equity. The Units meet the exemption conditions of IAS 32 and are presented as equity.

Minto Apartment Real Estate Investment Trust

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(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except Unit and per Unit amounts)

Units represent a Unitholder's proportionate undivided beneficial interest in the REIT. No Unit has any preference or priority over another. No Unitholder has or is deemed to have any right of ownership in any of the assets of the REIT. Each Unit confers the right to one vote at any meeting of Unitholders and to participate pro rata in any distributions and, on liquidation, to a pro rata share of the residual net assets remaining after preferential claims thereon of debtholders.

The REIT does not report an earnings per unit calculation, as per IAS 33, *Earnings Per Share*, as the Units meet the definition of a financial liability under IAS 32.

Unitholders have the right to redeem their Units at the lesser of (i) 90% of the market price of the Units and (ii) 100% of the closing market price on the redemption date. The redemption price will be satisfied by cash up to a limit of \$50 for all redemptions in a calendar month, which can be waived at the discretion of the REIT's Trustees.

Class B LP Units

The Class B units of the Partnership ("Class B LP Units") are economically equivalent to Units, receive distributions equal to the distributions paid on Units and are exchangeable at the holder's option into Units. One Special Voting Unit in the REIT is issued to the holder of Class B LP Units for each Class B LP Unit held, which entitles the holder to one vote per Special Voting Unit at any meeting of the Unitholders. The limited IAS 32 exception for presentation as equity does not extend to the Class B LP Units. As a result, the Class B LP Units have been classified as financial liabilities and are measured at FVTPL. The fair value of the Class B LP Units is measured every period by reference to the traded value of the Units, with changes in measurement recorded in the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income. Distributions on the Class B LP Units are recorded as a finance cost in the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income in the period in which the distributions become payable.

Class C LP Units

The Class C units of the Partnership ("Class C LP Units") provide for monthly distributions from the Partnership to the holder of such Class C LP Units to be paid in priority to distributions to holders of the Units and Class B LP Units. Due to the nature of such distributions, the Class C LP Units have been classified as financial liabilities and are carried at amortized cost. Distributions on the Class C LP Units consist of principal repayments and interest expense, with principal repayments reducing the outstanding liability and interest expense recorded in finance costs in the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income in the period in which the distributions become payable.

Derivative financial instruments

The REIT uses derivative financial instruments to manage risks from fluctuations in interest rates. All derivative instruments are designated and valued at FVTPL in the consolidated financial statements.

Impairment of financial assets

The REIT has adopted the practical expedient to estimate the expected credit loss ("ECL") on resident and other receivables using a provision matrix based on historical credit loss experience adjusted for current and forecasted future economic conditions. Resident and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost less a provision for impairment.

The REIT recognizes loss allowances for ECL on the remaining financial assets measured at amortized cost, unfunded loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The REIT applies a three-stage approach to measure allowance for credit losses. The REIT measures loss allowance at an amount equal to 12 months of expected losses for performing loans if the credit risk at the reporting date has not increased significantly since initial recognition (Stage 1) and at an amount equal to lifetime expected losses on performing loans that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since origination (Stage 2) and at an amount equal to lifetime expected losses which are credit impaired (Stage 3).

Minto Apartment Real Estate Investment Trust

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except Unit and per Unit amounts)

(h) Fair value measurement

The REIT measures financial instruments, such as Class B LP Units, interest rate swap and Unit-based compensation, and non-financial assets, such as investment properties, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the REIT.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability assuming that market participants act in their economic best interests.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The REIT uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

Cash, restricted cash, resident and other receivables, due to related parties, tenant rental deposits and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are carried at amortized cost, which, due to their short term nature, approximates fair value. Additionally, the credit facility is carried at amortized cost, which, due to its variable rate, approximates fair value.

The REIT estimates the fair value of its mortgages and Class C LP Units based on the rates that could be obtained for similar debt instruments with similar terms and maturities. Their fair value qualifies as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy above.

The fair value of Class B LP Units and Unit-based compensation is measured every period by reference to the traded value of Units and is considered Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of the interest rate swap is determined using widely accepted valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow analysis on expected cash flows of the derivatives, using observable market-based inputs including interest rate curves and implied volatilities, and is considered level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of the loans receivable from related parties is determined by reference to rates that could be obtained for similar instruments with similar terms and maturities and is considered level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

There were no transfers of assets or liabilities between fair value levels during the period presented herein.

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(i) CMHC premiums

CMHC mortgage insurance premiums provide coverage over the loan amortization period, typically 25 to 40 years. The portion related to the term of currently outstanding mortgages is accounted for as a financing charge and amortized over the life of respective mortgages using the effective interest method. The remaining portion of the CMHC mortgage insurance premiums is classified as a prepaid expense.

(j) Restricted cash

Restricted cash consists of tenant security deposits and a capital asset replacement reserve fund held in trust accounts. The capital asset replacement reserve fund was established as a condition of a forgivable loan provided by the City of Toronto to support affordable housing at a certain Toronto property.

(k) Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and cash maintained in bank accounts.

(l) Income taxes

The REIT is a "mutual fund trust" and a "real estate investment trust" as defined in the Income Tax Act (Canada). Under current tax legislation, a "real estate investment trust" is entitled to deduct distributions of taxable income such that it is not liable to pay income taxes provided that its taxable income is fully distributed to Unitholders. The REIT qualifies as a "real estate investment trust" and intends to make distributions not less than the amount necessary to ensure that the REIT will not be liable to pay income taxes. Accordingly, no net current tax expenses or current or deferred income tax asset or liability has been recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

(m) Revenue recognition

The REIT retains substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership of its investment properties and therefore accounts for leases with its tenants as operating leases.

Rental revenue includes base rents earned from tenants under operating lease agreements which is allocated to lease components based on relative stand-alone selling prices. The stand-alone selling prices of the rental component are determined using an adjusted market assessment approach and the stand-alone selling prices of the service components are determined using an expected cost plus a margin approach.

Rental revenue from the rental component is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. When the REIT provides incentives to its tenants, the cost of incentives is recognized over the lease term, on a straight-line basis, as a reduction of revenue.

Revenue from services represents the service component of the REIT's leases and is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("IFRS 15"). These services consist primarily of the recovery of utility, property maintenance and amenity costs where the REIT has determined it is acting as a principal and is recognized over time when the services are provided. Payments are due at the beginning of each month and any payments made in advance of scheduled due dates are recorded as contract liabilities.

Management fees are earned from asset, project and property management of jointly controlled properties. Management fees are recorded in fees and other income as the services are provided. Payments for property management fees are due at the beginning of each month, asset management fees are due at the beginning of each quarter and project management fees are due 30 days in arrears.

(n) Expenses

Operating expenses and general and administrative expenses are recognized in the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

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(o) Finance costs

Finance costs are comprised of interest expense on secured debt and unsecured debt, amortization of mark-to-market adjustments and financing charges, distributions on Class B LP Units and Class C LP Units, fair value loss (gain) on Class B LP Units and fair value loss (gain) on an interest rate swap. Finance costs associated with financial liabilities presented at amortized cost are presented in the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income using the effective interest method. Finance costs also includes interest income which is recognized as earned.

(p) Unit-based compensation

The REIT maintains an Amended and Restated Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan") for its Trustees and executives pursuant to which eligible participants may receive Deferred Units, Performance Units, Restricted Units or other similar types of security based compensation. Awards under the Plan may be settled by Units issued from treasury or, if so elected by the participant and subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, cash payable upon settlement. The grant date value of the amount payable is recognized as part of general and administrative expenses over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in liabilities over the service period related to the award. The grant date value is calculated using the market price of the Units on the grant date. Market price is defined as the volume weighted average closing price of the Units on the Toronto Stock Exchange for the five trading days immediately preceding such date. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and settlement date using the closing market price of the Units as defined in the Plan as of the date of measurement. Any changes in the value of the liability are recognized as fair value adjustments through the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income.

(q) Government grant

The REIT receives financial assistance from the government to help fund the development and operation of affordable rental suites. Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the REIT will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received. In accordance with IAS 20 – *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance* ("IAS 20"), grant proceeds related to development properties will be recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the REIT recognizes revenue or incurs expenses.

(r) Significant judgments in applying accounting policies

The following are the significant judgments that have been made in applying the REIT's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts in the consolidated financial statements:

Investment property acquisitions

The REIT must assess whether an acquisition transaction should be accounted for as an asset acquisition or a business combination under IFRS 3. This assessment requires the REIT to make judgments on whether the assets acquired and liabilities assumed constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 and if the integrated set of activities, including inputs and processes acquired, are capable of being conducted and managed as a business and the REIT obtains control of the business.

Income taxes

The REIT is a "mutual fund trust" and a "real estate investment trust" as defined in the Income Tax Act (Canada). The REIT is not liable to pay Canadian income taxes provided that its taxable income is fully distributed to Unitholders each year. The REIT is a "real estate investment trust" if it meets the prescribed conditions under the Income Tax Act (Canada) relating to the nature of its assets and revenue. The REIT uses judgment in reviewing the real estate investment trust conditions and assessing their interpretation and application to the REIT's assets and revenue, and it has determined that it qualifies as a "real estate investment trust" for the current period.

Interest in joint operations

The REIT assesses whether an arrangement should be accounted for as a joint operation or a joint venture under IFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*. This assessment requires the REIT to make judgments on whether the REIT's rights and obligations arising from the arrangement constitute a joint operation or a joint venture.

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Recognition of government grants

For acquired residential properties financed through forgivable loans, the REIT assesses whether throughout the remaining term of forgivable loans the REIT is expected to meet the conditions for forgiveness, that the outflow of economic resources is not probable and that in accordance with IAS 37 – *Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* no financial liability is required to be recorded. For development properties financed through forgivable loans to support affordable housing, the REIT assesses whether throughout the remaining term of the forgivable loans there is reasonable assurance that the REIT will meet the conditions for forgiveness and if this is not the case that the balance that is forgiven is to be recognized over time.

(s) Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The REIT makes estimates and assumptions that affect the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the reported amount of income for the period. Actual results could differ from estimates. The estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements include:

Residential Investment properties valuation

In applying the REIT's policy with respect to investment properties, significant accounting estimates and assumptions are required to determine the valuation of the residential properties under the fair value model. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions used in the REIT's internal valuation model include the estimated 12 month stabilized forecasted net operating income for each property and the capitalization rates that reflect the characteristics, location and market for each property.

(t) Adoption of new standards, amendments and interpretations

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

In August 2020, the IASB issued Interest Rate Benchmark Reform ("IBOR") and the Effects on Financial Reporting – Phase II (amendments to IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments*, IFRS 7 – *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, IAS 39 – *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, IFRS 4 – *Insurance Contracts* and IFRS 16 – *Leases* ("IFRS 16")). The objective of the second phase of the IASB's project was to assist entities in providing useful information about the effects of the transition to alternative benchmark rates and support preparers in applying the requirements of the IFRS Standards when changes are made to contractual cash flows or hedging relationships as a result of the transition to an alternative benchmark interest rate. The amendments affect the basis for determining the contractual cash flows as a result of benchmark interest rate reform, hedge accounting and disclosures.

The amendments were adopted by the REIT when they became effective on January 1, 2021. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the REIT's consolidated financial statements.

(u) Future changes in accounting standards

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)

On January 23, 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 – *Presentation of Financial Statements*, providing a more general approach to the classification of liabilities based on the contractual agreements in place at the reporting date. The amendments apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier adoption is permitted.

The amendments to IAS 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities in the balance sheet and seek to clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on the rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period. Further, the amendments make clear that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability and that the settlement of a liability refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The REIT intends to adopt the amendments in its consolidated financial statements beginning on January 1, 2023, when the amendments become effective. The REIT is assessing the potential impact of the amendments, however does not expect them to have a material impact on the REIT's consolidated financial statements.

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Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)

On February 12, 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 to assist entities in determining which accounting policies to disclose in the financial statements. The amendments apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier adoption is permitted.

The amendments to IAS 1 require that an entity disclose its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies. Further amendments explain how an entity can identify a material accounting policy.

The REIT intends to adopt the amendments in its consolidated financial statements beginning on January 1, 2023, when the amendments become effective. The REIT is assessing the potential impact of the amendments, however does not expect them to have a material impact on the REIT's consolidated financial statements.

Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)

On February 12, 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8 – *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, to assist entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The amendments apply to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier adoption is permitted.

The amendments to IAS 8 replace the definition of a "change in accounting estimates" with a definition of "accounting estimates". Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The amendments confirm that a change in an accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error.

The REIT intends to adopt the amendments in its consolidated financial statements beginning on January 1, 2023, when the amendments become effective. The REIT is assessing the potential impact of the amendments, however does not expect them to have a material impact on the REIT's consolidated financial statements.

3. Investment properties

The following table presents the change in investment properties by type:

	Residential properties	Commercial properties	Land under development	Total
Balance, December 31, 2019	\$ 1,979,657	\$ 22,840	\$ 13,831	\$ 2,016,328
Additions				
Capital expenditures	29,302	78	—	29,380
Development expenditures	9,444	—	2,643	12,087
Fair value gain (loss)	79,649	(428)	(520)	78,701
Other	—	—	1,605	1,605
Balance, December 31, 2020	\$ 2,098,052	\$ 22,490	\$ 17,559	\$ 2,138,101
Additions				
Acquisition (Note 4)	82,604	—	—	82,604
Capital expenditures	36,404	49	—	36,453
Development expenditures	—	—	14,219	14,219
Fair value gain (loss)	89,433	(3,689)	3,444	89,188
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$ 2,306,493	\$ 18,850	\$ 35,222	\$ 2,360,565

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Development expenditures in residential properties for 2020 include costs relating to the reconstruction of the Skyline Maisonettes following a fire.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the REIT capitalized \$95 (December 31, 2020 - \$nil) in interest costs associated with the REIT's general borrowings to the respective developments using the REIT's weighted average borrowing rate of 2.21%.

The fair value methodology for the REIT's investment properties is considered level 3, as significant unobservable inputs are required to determine fair value. The fair value of investment properties is based on internal valuations and as at December 31, 2021, the entire portfolio was internally valued. The REIT's internal valuation team consists of qualified individuals who hold recognized relevant professional qualifications and have recent experience in the location and category of the respective properties.

The REIT also engaged leading independent national real estate appraisal firms with representation and expertise across Canada, and specifically in the markets in which the REIT operates, in order to ensure that every REIT property is externally appraised at least once every three years. These external appraisals were used by Management to assist in the validation of the market assumptions and market data used as part of its internal valuation model. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the REIT obtained external property appraisals representing approximately 52% (December 31, 2020 - 54%) of the REIT's investment properties.

The REIT continues to review market capitalization, discount and terminal capitalization rates, as well as its future cash flow projections and their impact on the valuation of its properties in light of the COVID-19 pandemic (Note 2). The carrying value of the REIT's investment properties reflects Management's best estimate of fair value in terms of the assessed highest and best use as at December 31, 2021. It is not possible to forecast with certainty the duration or full scope of the economic impact COVID-19 will have on the REIT's business and operations, both in the short and long term. Any long-term effects on market rents, occupancy, turnover and future demand would ultimately impact the underlying valuation of investment properties and such impact may be material.

Fair value for residential properties is determined using the direct capitalization approach and includes a deduction for the estimated aggregate future capital expenditures. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the aggregate future capital expenditures deducted was \$83,852 (December 31, 2020 - \$71,489) in determining the fair value of residential properties.

The following table summarizes the significant unobservable inputs in determining fair value of residential properties:

Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Capitalization rates	There is an inverse relationship between the capitalization rates and the fair value; in other words, the higher the capitalization rates, the lower the estimated fair value.
Estimated 12 month stabilized forecasted net operating income ("NOI")	There is a direct relationship between the estimated 12 month stabilized forecasted NOI and the fair value; in other words, the higher the estimated 12 month stabilized forecasted NOI, the higher the estimated fair value.

The following table summarizes the capitalization rates used in determining the fair value of the REIT's residential properties:

	December 31, 2021			December 31, 2020		
	Min	Max	Weighted average	Min	Max	Weighted average
Capitalization rate	3.13%	4.50%	3.60%	3.25%	4.25%	3.81%

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The following table summarizes the sensitivity of the fair value of residential properties to changes in capitalization rates and estimated 12 month stabilized forecasted NOI as at December 31, 2021:

December 31, 2021	-3%	-1%	NOI	+1%	+3%
Capitalization rate					
-50 basis points	\$ 2,608,163	\$ 2,663,669	\$ 2,691,421	\$ 2,719,174	\$ 2,774,679
-25 basis points	2,407,561	2,458,930	2,484,615	2,510,300	2,561,669
Base rate	2,234,782	2,282,589	2,306,493	2,330,396	2,378,203
+25 basis points	2,084,414	2,129,120	2,151,474	2,173,827	2,218,533
+50 basis points	1,952,361	1,994,345	2,015,337	2,036,329	2,078,312

The following table summarizes the sensitivity of the fair value of residential properties to changes in capitalization rates and estimated 12 month stabilized forecasted NOI as at December 31, 2020:

December 31, 2020	-3%	-1%	NOI	+1%	+3%
Capitalization rate					
-50 basis points	\$ 2,350,915	\$ 2,400,916	\$ 2,425,917	\$ 2,450,918	\$ 2,500,920
-25 basis points	2,180,741	2,227,234	2,250,481	2,273,727	2,320,221
Base rate	2,032,885	2,076,329	2,098,052	2,119,774	2,163,218
+25 basis points	1,903,225	1,943,997	1,964,382	1,984,768	2,025,539
+50 basis points	1,788,598	1,827,006	1,846,210	1,865,414	1,903,821

4. Acquisition of investment property

The REIT completed the following investment property acquisition for the year ended December 31, 2021, which was accounted for as an asset acquisition and has contributed to the operating results effective from the acquisition date.

Property	Date of acquisition	Total acquisition cost	Mortgage financing	Interest rate and maturity	Ownership interest
4530 Chemin de la Côte-des-Neiges Montreal, QC ("Le Hill-Park")	December 7, 2021	\$ 82,604	\$ 41,000	1.22% April 1, 2022	100%

Cash used in the acquisition of investment property was as follows:

	December 31, 2021
Total acquisition cost	\$ (82,604)
Transaction costs payable	2,431
Working capital assumed	166
Cash consideration paid on close	\$ (80,007)

There were no acquisitions for the year ended December 31, 2020.

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5. Joint operations

The REIT jointly owns and operates three investment properties. The REIT has determined them to be joint operations. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements of the REIT include its share of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities from the joint operations. The REIT's ownership interests in the joint operations are as follows:

Property	Date of acquisition	Location	Ownership interest
Leslie York Mills	May 1, 2019	Toronto, ON	50%
Rockhill	May 7, 2019	Montreal, QC	50%
High Park Village	August 1, 2019	Toronto, ON	40%

6. Prepaid expenses and other assets

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Prepaid expenses	\$ 2,305	\$ 1,467
Prepaid CMHC premiums	6,940	6,940
Restricted cash	1,218	1,180
Funds held in escrow (Note 10)	—	8,558
Deposits and other prepayments	1,128	393
Interest rate swap	307	—
	\$ 11,898	\$ 18,538
Current	3,970	11,197
Non-current	7,928	7,341
	\$ 11,898	\$ 18,538

The following table is a summary of the REIT's interest rate swap and the respective fair value of the asset (liability):

Instrument	Maturity	Fixed rate	Original notional amount	Notional amount	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Interest rate swap ¹	April 2026	3.38%	\$42,360	\$37,262	\$ 307	\$ (1,318)

The fair value of the interest rate swap is determined using widely accepted valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow analysis on expected cash flows of the derivatives, using observable market-based inputs including interest rate curves and implied volatilities, and is considered level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

The following table summarizes the beginning and ending fair value of the swap for the periods presented:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Opening balance	\$ (1,318)	\$ 1,111
<i>Non-cash movement</i>		
Fair value gain (loss)	1,625	(2,429)
Closing balance	\$ 307	\$ (1,318)

¹ The REIT has a 40% ownership interest in this contract through the ownership of a joint operation.

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7. Resident and other receivables

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current		
Resident receivables	\$ 1,388	\$ 1,240
Other receivables	1,294	1,422
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(594)	(612)
	\$ 2,088	\$ 2,050

There is no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to resident receivables as the REIT has a high volume of tenants with individually small monthly rent amounts.

8. Class B LP Units

The following table reconciles the changes in cash flows and outstanding units for the Class B LP Units of the Partnership:

	Class B LP Units	\$
Balance, December 31, 2019	22,769,073	\$ 527,104
<i>Non-cash movement</i>		
Fair value gain	—	(63,298)
Balance, December 31, 2020	22,769,073	\$ 463,806
<i>Non-cash movement</i>		
Fair value loss	—	34,609
Balance, December 31, 2021	22,769,073	\$ 498,415

For the year ended December 31, 2021, distributions of \$10,436 (December 31, 2020 - \$10,162) to Class B LP Unitholders were declared.

The fair value methodology for the Class B LP Units is considered level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

9. Class C LP Units

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Class C LP Units	\$ 212,183	\$ 217,524
Unamortized mark-to-market adjustments	1,886	2,361
	\$ 214,069	\$ 219,885
Current	5,982	5,816
Non-current	208,087	214,069
	\$ 214,069	\$ 219,885

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The following table reconciles the changes in cash flows and outstanding units for the Class C LP Units of the Partnership:

	Class C LP Units	\$
Balance, December 31, 2019	22,978,700	\$ 225,537
<i>Cash flows</i>		
Distributions used to repay principal	—	(5,177)
<i>Non-cash movement</i>		
Amortization of mark-to-market adjustments	—	(475)
	—	(5,652)
Balance, December 31, 2020	22,978,700	\$ 219,885
<i>Cash flows</i>		
Distributions used to repay principal	—	(5,341)
<i>Non-cash movement</i>		
Amortization of mark-to-market adjustments	—	(475)
	—	(5,816)
Balance, December 31, 2021	22,978,700	\$ 214,069

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the REIT made distributions of \$6,743 (December 31, 2020 - \$6,907) to the Class C LP Unitholder that were accounted for as finance costs.

The mortgages of investment properties to which the distributions on the Class C LP Units relate bear a weighted average contractual interest rate of 3.16% (December 31, 2020 - 3.16%) and mature at various dates between 2023 and 2030 (December 31, 2020 - 2023 and 2030).

Distributions on Class C LP Units as at December 31, 2021, excluding unamortized mark-to-market adjustments, are due as follows:

2022	\$	5,510
2023		50,234
2024		50,499
2025		63,541
2026		1,283
2027 and thereafter		41,116

Fair value for the Class C LP Units is calculated based on current market rates plus risk-adjusted spreads on discounted cash flows. As at December 31, 2021, the current market rates plus risk-adjusted spreads ranged from 1.65% to 3.26% (December 31, 2020 - 1.06% to 2.49%) and the fair value of the Class C LP Units was \$218,599 (December 31, 2020 - \$232,188) and is considered level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

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10. Secured Debt

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Mortgages - fixed rate ¹	\$ 627,534	\$ 599,413
Unamortized mark-to-market adjustment	1,152	1,446
Unamortized deferred financing costs	(2,566)	(2,780)
Total mortgages	626,120	598,079
Credit facility ²	51,754	31,948
	\$ 677,874	\$ 630,027
Current	140,862	66,105
Non-current	537,012	563,922
	\$ 677,874	\$ 630,027

¹ Fixed rate mortgages are secured by investment properties, bear interest at a weighted average contractual interest rate of 2.71% (December 31, 2020 - 2.85%) and mature at various dates from 2022 through 2030 (December 31, 2020 - 2021 through 2030). The fixed rate mortgages include a \$37,262 (December 31, 2020 - \$38,234) variable interest mortgage fixed through an interest rate swap.

² The REIT has a committed revolving credit facility of \$200,000 (December 31, 2020 - \$200,000) that is secured by several investment properties, matures on July 3, 2024 and is used to fund working capital requirements, acquisitions, letters of credit and for general corporate purposes. At December 31, 2021, \$52,196 (December 31, 2020 - \$31,948) was utilized and the remaining amount of \$147,804 (December 31, 2020 - \$168,052) of this facility was available in accordance with its terms and conditions. The credit facility bears interest at one month bankers' acceptance plus 175 bps or prime plus 75 bps and as at December 31, 2021, the weighted average variable interest rate was 2.19% (December 31, 2020 - 2.25%).

The secured debt balances at December 31, 2021, excluding unamortized mark-to-market adjustments and unamortized deferred financing costs, are due as follows:

2022	\$	140,647
2023		58,882
2024		109,625
2025		49,684
2026		40,187
2027 and thereafter		280,263

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The following tables reconcile the changes in cash flows for secured debt:

	Mortgages	Unamortized mark-to-market adjustments	Unamortized deferred financing costs	Credit facility	Total
Balance, December 31, 2019	\$ 487,876	\$ 1,741	\$ (310)	\$ 91,009	\$ 580,316
<i>Cash flows</i>					
Issued	225,576	—	(1,757)	56,939	280,758
Repayments	(122,597)	—	—	(116,000)	(238,597)
	102,979	—	(1,757)	(59,061)	42,161
<i>Non-cash movement</i>					
Funds held in escrow ¹	8,558	—	—	—	8,558
Financing costs	—	—	(968)	—	(968)
Deferred financing amortization	—	—	255	—	255
Amortization of mark-to-market adjustment	—	(295)	—	—	(295)
	8,558	(295)	(713)	—	7,550
Balance, December 31, 2020	\$ 599,413	\$ 1,446	\$ (2,780)	\$ 31,948	\$ 630,027
<i>Cash flows</i>					
Issued ¹	49,558	—	(138)	102,806	152,226
Repayments	(12,879)	—	—	(83,000)	(95,879)
	36,679	—	(138)	19,806	56,347
<i>Non-cash movement</i>					
Funds held in escrow ¹	(8,558)	—	—	—	(8,558)
Deferred financing amortization	—	—	352	—	352
Amortization of mark-to-market adjustment	—	(294)	—	—	(294)
	(8,558)	(294)	352	—	(8,500)
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$ 627,534	\$ 1,152	\$ (2,566)	\$ 51,754	\$ 677,874

As at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the REIT was in compliance with all financial covenants relating to its debt obligations.

Fair value of fixed rate mortgages is calculated based on current market rates plus risk-adjusted spreads on discounted cash flows. As at December 31, 2021, the current market rates plus risk-adjusted spreads ranged from 1.03% to 3.46% (December 31, 2020 - 0.95% to 2.81%) and the fair value of fixed rate mortgages was \$634,412 (December 31, 2020 - \$629,898) and is considered level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. Given the variable nature of the credit facility, its carrying value approximates its fair value.

¹ Proceeds of \$8,558 from a fixed rate mortgage that were held in escrow since July 2020 were released in September 2021.

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11. Related-party transactions

In the normal course of operations, the REIT enters into various transactions with related parties. In addition to the related party transactions disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, related party transactions include:

(a) Administrative Support Agreement

On July 3, 2018, the REIT and Minto Properties Inc. ("MPI") entered into a five-year renewable Administrative Support Agreement ("ASA"). The ASA provides the REIT with certain advisory, transaction and support services, including clerical and administrative support, operational support for the administration of day-to-day activities of the REIT and office space. These services are provided on a cost recovery basis, subject to a maximum for all general and administrative expenses, excluding public company costs, of 32 bps of the gross book value of the REIT's assets.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the REIT incurred \$2,260 (December 31, 2020 - \$1,695) for services rendered by MPI and its affiliates under the ASA.

(b) Loans receivable from related parties

Project	Related Parties	Commitment ¹	Interest Rate and Maturity	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
99 Fifth Avenue, Ottawa, ON ("Fifth and Bank")	Affiliate of MPI	\$ 30,000	6% per annum March 31, 2022	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
Lonsdale Avenue, North Vancouver, BC ("Lonsdale Square")	Limited partnership jointly owned by MPI and a subsidiary of Darwin Properties	\$ 14,000	7% per annum May 30, 2024	\$ 12,855	\$ 11,988
Beechwood Avenue, Ottawa, ON ("Beechwood")	Affiliate of MPI	\$ 51,400	6% per annum December 31, 2025	\$ 10,094	\$ —
810 Kingsway, Vancouver, BC ("810 Kingsway")	MPI	\$ 19,650	6% per annum August 1, 2024	\$ 10,363	\$ —

In connection with these financings, the REIT will have the exclusive option to purchase the property at Fifth and Bank, Lonsdale Square and Beechwood, and MPI's ownership interest in 810 Kingsway upon project stabilization at 95% of its then-appraised fair market value as determined by independent and qualified third-party appraisers.

¹ All commitments include amounts to fund interest costs.

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The following table shows the movement of loans receivable from related parties:

		December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020
Opening balance	\$	41,988	\$	19,922
<i>Cash flows</i>				
Advances		20,024		22,188
Interest received		(1,800)		(1,739)
<i>Non-cash movement</i>				
Interest earned		3,100		1,617
		21,324		22,066
Closing balance	\$	63,312	\$	41,988

The fair value of the loans receivable from related parties is determined by reference to current market rates that could be obtained for similar instruments with similar terms and maturities. As at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the carrying value of the loans approximates their fair value and is considered level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

(c) Due to related parties

Included in due to related parties are the following:

- Distribution payable of \$901 and \$561 (December 31, 2020 - \$863 and \$575) to limited partnerships wholly owned by MPI on Class B LP Units and Class C LP Units, respectively.
- Working capital receivable of \$110 (December 31, 2020 - payable of \$211) from MPI and its affiliates.
- Development and construction management fee payable of \$535 (December 31, 2020 - payable of \$nil) to an affiliate of MPI.
- Distribution payable of \$35 (December 31, 2020 - \$34) on Units to MPI.

At December 31, 2020, amounts due to related parties included \$8,356 payable to MPI for the reconstructed Skyline Maisonettes. The amount was repaid on April 22, 2021.

(d) Revenue and expenses

- Included in rental revenue for the year ended December 31, 2021 is \$716 (December 31, 2020 - \$723) of revenue from MPI and its affiliates as rent for office space, furnished suites, parking and other revenue at certain REIT properties.
- Included in property operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2021 is \$713 (December 31, 2020 - \$713) paid to MPI and its affiliates for repairs and maintenance and other expenses at certain REIT properties.
- For the year ended December 31, 2021, compensation to key management personnel includes \$635 (December 31, 2020 - \$642) paid to executives, Unit-based compensation expense of \$1,304 (December 31, 2020 - \$1,160) for executives and Unit-based compensation expense for the grant of Deferred Units to Trustees in lieu of annual retainer and meeting fees of \$560 (December 31, 2020 - \$513), respectively. Additional compensation to key management personnel for services provided to the REIT was paid by MPI and its affiliate.
- Included in finance costs for the year ended December 31, 2021 are distributions on Class B LP Units of \$10,436 paid or payable to a limited partnership wholly-owned by MPI. For the year ended December 31, 2020, distributions on Class B LP Units of \$10,162 were paid or payable to MPI and a limited partnership wholly-owned by MPI.
- Included in finance costs for the year ended December 31, 2021 are distributions on Class C LP Units of \$6,743 (December 31, 2020 - \$6,907), paid or payable to a limited partnership wholly-owned by MPI.

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- Included in finance costs for the year ended December 31, 2021 is interest income of \$3,100 (December 31, 2020 - \$1,617) earned from the loans advanced to related parties.

(e) Distributions

- For the year ended December 31, 2021, distributions of \$5,341 (December 31, 2020 - \$5,177) were made to a limited partnership wholly-owned by MPI in order to repay principal on Class C LP Units.
- For the year ended December 31, 2021, distributions on Units to MPI of \$411 (December 31, 2020 - \$401) were declared and recorded as a reduction to Unitholders' equity.

12. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accounts payable	\$ 9,154	\$ 8,348
Accrued liabilities	8,884	6,295
Distributions payable	1,550	1,342
Unit-based compensation	4,915	3,035
Forgivable loan	3,794	—
Interest rate swap (Note 6)	—	1,318
	\$ 28,297	\$ 20,338
Current	23,776	18,410
Non-current	4,521	1,928
	\$ 28,297	\$ 20,338

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the REIT commenced construction of a new 225-suite residential rental property on surplus land at its Richgrove property in Toronto, Ontario (the "Richgrove Development"). In connection with the Richgrove Development, the REIT completed a contribution agreement with the City of Toronto whereby the City will contribute funds towards the construction of 100 affordable rental suites as part of the new property and will also provide relief from development charges and certain other fees. Funding and relief from development charges and certain other fees will be in the form of a forgivable loan, with loan forgiveness commencing on the first anniversary of first occupancy of the affordable rental suites, at 4% per year over a period of 25 years. As at December 31, 2021, \$3,794 of development charges and other fees were exempt or waived and have been recorded as forgivable loan payable in connection with the terms of the contribution agreement.

13. Units

The following table presents the change in and outstanding amount of Units:

	Units	\$
Authorized	Unlimited	
Units issued and outstanding:		
Balance, December 31, 2019 and 2020	36,274,839	\$ 631,434
Issued, October 29, 2021, net	3,795,000	\$ 82,687
Balance, December 31, 2021	40,069,839	\$ 714,121

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On October 29, 2021, the REIT completed the issuance of 3,795,000 Units from treasury at a price of \$22.85 per Unit for net proceeds of \$82,687. The issuance included 495,000 Units sold pursuant to the full exercise of an over-allotment option granted to the underwriters. Underwriters' fees and expenses relating to the issuance were \$4,029.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, distributions to Unitholders of \$17,071 (December 31, 2020 - \$16,189) were declared. This represents monthly distributions of \$0.03792 per Unit for the months of January to October 2021 and \$0.03958 for the months of November and December 2021 (2020 - monthly distributions of \$0.03667 per Unit for the months of January to July 2020 and \$0.03792 per Unit for the months of August to December 2020).

14. Segment reporting

The REIT owns, manages and operates 30 multi-residential rental properties located in Canada, including three mixed-use residential apartment and commercial buildings. Management, when measuring the REIT's performance, does not distinguish or group its operations on a geographical or any other basis. Accordingly, the REIT has a single reportable segment for disclosure purposes in accordance with IFRS.

15. Revenue from investment properties

The components of revenue from investment properties are as follows:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Rental revenue	\$	100,150	\$	102,268
Revenue from services		23,397		22,661
	\$	123,547	\$	124,929

16. Finance costs

Finance costs are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Interest expense on mortgages	\$	16,605	\$	16,735
Interest expense & standby fees on credit facility		1,750		1,838
Amortization of financing charges		640		548
Amortization of mark-to-market adjustments		(769)		(770)
Interest income		(3,129)		(1,653)
Capitalized interest		(95)		—
Interest expense & other financing charges		15,002		16,698
Distributions on Class B LP Units (Note 8)		10,436		10,162
Distributions on Class C LP Units (Note 9)		6,743		6,907
Finance costs - operations	\$	32,181	\$	33,767
Fair value loss (gain) on Class B LP Units (Note 8)		34,609		(63,298)
Fair value loss (gain) on interest rate swap (Note 12)		(1,625)		2,429
Finance costs	\$	65,165	\$	(27,102)

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17. Contingencies and commitments

The REIT is subject to claims and legal actions that arise in the ordinary course of business. It is the opinion of Management that any ultimate liability that may arise from such matters would not have a significant adverse effect on the consolidated financial statements of the REIT.

The REIT has an off-balance sheet arrangement at one of its properties in the Toronto area which was acquired in 2018 pursuant to which the City of Toronto provided a forgivable loan to support affordable housing at this property. Provided that certain conditions are met, the REIT will not need to make repayments under this arrangement. As of December 31, 2021, the remaining unforgiven balance of the loan is \$14,688 (December 31, 2020 - \$15,912). To date, the REIT has met all conditions related to this forgivable loan and Management has assessed that throughout the remaining term of the loan the REIT is likely to continue to meet the conditions for forgiveness and that the outflow of economic resources to settle the loan is not probable. As such, no liability has been recorded by the REIT.

The REIT has an off-balance sheet arrangement at one of its properties in the Calgary area which was acquired in 2018 pursuant to which the Province of Alberta provided a forgivable loan to support affordable housing at this property. Provided that certain conditions are met, the REIT will not need to make repayments under the arrangement. As of December 31, 2021, the remaining unforgiven balance of the loan is \$3,696 (December 31, 2020 - \$4,032). To date, the REIT has met all conditions related to this forgivable loan and Management has assessed that throughout the remaining term of the loan the REIT is likely to continue to meet the conditions for forgiveness and that the outflow of economic resources to settle the loan is not probable. As such, no liability has been recorded by the REIT.

As at December 31, 2021, the REIT has committed to advance an additional \$40,926 to related parties in order to support the development of several projects and an additional \$10,812 to fund interest costs.

The REIT is a guarantor on a joint and several basis for mortgage debt held through one of its joint operations. As at December 31, 2021, the maximum potential obligation resulting from this guarantee is \$13,042 (December 31, 2020 - \$13,382).

18. Risk management

The REIT's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk consists of interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk.

(a) Interest rate risk

As the REIT's interest-bearing assets mainly comprise fixed rate instruments, changes in market interest rates do not have any significant direct effect on the REIT's income.

The REIT's financial liabilities comprise both fixed rate and variable rate instruments.

The REIT faces interest rate risk on its fixed rate debt due to the expected requirement to refinance such debt in the year of maturity or shortly thereafter. The REIT manages interest rate risk by structuring its financings to stagger the maturities of its debt, thereby mitigating its exposure to interest rate and other credit market fluctuations.

For the portion of the REIT's financial liabilities that comprise variable rate instruments, from time to time the REIT may enter into interest rate swap contracts or other financial instruments to modify the interest rate profile of its outstanding debt without an exchange of the underlying principal amount.

As at December 31, 2021, the REIT has a committed variable rate credit facility of \$200,000 (December 31, 2020 - \$200,000) with an outstanding balance of \$51,754 (December 31, 2020 - \$31,948). A 1% change in prevailing interest rates would change annualized interest charges incurred by \$518 (December 31, 2020 - \$319).

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(b) Currency risk

The REIT's financial statement presentation currency is Canadian dollars. Operations are located in Canada and the REIT has limited operational transactions in foreign-denominated currencies. As such, the REIT has no significant exposure to currency risk.

(c) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk of variability in fair value due to movements in equity prices or other market prices such as commodity prices and credit spreads.

The REIT is exposed to other price risk on its Class B LP Units. A 1% change in the prevailing market price of the Units as at December 31, 2021 would have a \$4,984 (December 31, 2020 - \$4,638) change in the fair value of the Class B LP Units.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that tenants and/or debtors may experience financial difficulty and be unable to fulfill their lease commitments or loan repayments. An allowance for impairment is taken for all expected credit losses.

The REIT's risk of credit loss from tenants experiencing financial difficulties is mitigated through diversification. The REIT's residential rental business is carried on in the Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Calgary and Edmonton regions. The nature of this business involves a high volume of tenants with individually small monthly rent amounts. The REIT monitors the collection of residential rent receivables on a regular basis with strictly followed procedures designed to minimize credit loss in cases of non-payment.

The REIT is also exposed to credit risk in relation to the loans advanced, in the event that the borrowers default on the repayment of amounts owing to the REIT. Management mitigates this risk by ensuring adequate security has been provided.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the REIT will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The REIT's liquidity is subject to macroeconomic, financial, competitive and other factors that are beyond the REIT's control including the ongoing COVID-19 disruption.

Liquidity risk is managed through cash flow forecasting. Management monitors forecasts of the REIT's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs through maintaining sufficient cash and/or availability on the undrawn credit facility and ensuring that it meets its financial covenants related to debt agreements. Such forecasting takes into consideration the current and projected macroeconomic conditions, the REIT's cash collection efforts, debt financing plans and covenant compliance required under the terms of debt agreements. There is a risk that such liquidity forecasts may not be achieved and that currently available debt financing may no longer be available to the REIT at terms and conditions that are favorable to the REIT, or at all.

The REIT mitigates liquidity risk by staggering the maturity dates of its borrowing, maintaining borrowing relationships with various lenders, proactively renegotiating expiring credit agreements well in advance of the maturity date and by maintaining sufficient availability on its credit facility.

As of December 31, 2021, current liabilities of \$182,642 (December 31, 2020 - \$109,299) exceeded current assets of \$38,909 (December 31, 2020 - \$15,854), resulting in a net working capital deficit of \$143,733 (December 31, 2020 - \$93,445). The REIT's immediate liquidity needs are met through cash-on-hand, cash flow from operations, refinancing of maturing mortgages and availability on its credit facility. As of December 31, 2021, liquidity was \$150,655 (December 31, 2020 - \$170,659) consisting of cash of \$2,851 (December 31, 2020 - \$2,607) and \$147,804 (December 31, 2020 - \$168,052) of available borrowing capacity under the credit facility. Management believes that there is sufficient liquidity to meet the REIT's financial obligations for the foreseeable future.

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The REIT has a committed credit facility for working capital requirements, acquisitions, letters of credit and for general corporate purposes. The committed credit facility consists of the following:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Committed	\$	200,000	\$	200,000
Utilized				
Amounts drawn		51,754		31,948
Letter of credit		442		—
		52,196		31,948
Amount available	\$	147,804	\$	168,052

An analysis of the contractual cash flows associated with the REIT's material financial liabilities is set out below:

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027 and thereafter	Total
Mortgages	\$ 140,647	\$ 58,882	\$ 57,871	\$ 49,684	\$ 40,187	\$ 280,263	\$ 627,534
Credit facility	—	—	51,754	—	—	—	51,754
	140,647	58,882	109,625	49,684	40,187	280,263	679,288
Class C LP Units	5,510	50,234	50,499	63,541	1,283	41,116	212,183
Interest obligation	23,304	19,646	14,808	11,745	9,126	26,179	104,808
Tenant rental deposits	10,100	—	26	—	10	—	10,136
Due to related parties	1,922	—	—	—	—	—	1,922
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	23,776	501	172	54	—	3,794	28,297
	\$ 205,259	\$ 129,263	\$ 175,130	\$ 125,024	\$ 50,606	\$ 351,352	\$ 1,036,634

The contractual cash flows do not include any unamortized mark-to-market adjustments or unamortized deferred financing costs.

19. Capital risk management

The REIT's capital consists of Class B LP Units, Class C LP Units, mortgages, a credit facility and Unitholders' equity. The REIT invests its capital to achieve its business objectives and to generate an acceptable long-term return to the REIT's Unitholders. Primary uses of capital include property acquisitions, development activities, capital improvements, debt principal repayments and development loans.

The REIT's principal objective with respect to debt financing is to minimize its overall borrowing costs while maintaining balance in its maturity schedule, diversity in its lender base and having sufficient liquidity and flexibility to meet current obligations and to pursue new projects.

The actual level and type of future financings to fund the REIT's capital obligations will be determined based on prevailing interest rates, various costs of debt and/or equity capital, capital market conditions and Management's general view of the appropriate leverage in the business.

The REIT closely monitors its capital position. The REIT is also subject to certain financial covenants and is in compliance with these covenants. Management has performed stress testing on the REIT's covenants to ensure that the REIT continues to meet its covenant obligations in the long term.

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The components of the REIT's capital are set out in the table below:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Liabilities (principal amounts outstanding):		
Class B LP Units	\$ 498,415	\$ 463,806
Class C LP Units	212,183	217,524
Mortgages	627,534	599,413
Credit facility	51,754	31,948
	1,389,886	1,312,691
Unitholders' equity	1,010,001	850,224
	\$ 2,399,887	\$ 2,162,915

20. Supplemental cash flow disclosures

Change in non-cash working capital comprises the following:

Year ended	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Prepaid expenses and other assets	\$ (1,795)	\$ 811
Resident and other receivables	(9)	(223)
Tenant rental deposits	1,146	252
Due to related parties	769	(170)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,733	(4,399)
	\$ 1,844	\$ (3,729)

21. Unit-based compensation

Executives

Deferred Units granted to executives generally vest on the second, third or fourth anniversaries of the grant date and are settled by Units issued from treasury equivalent to the number of Deferred Units credited, including any distributions paid by the REIT on the Units that have accrued in the form of Deferred Units or, if so elected by the participant and subject to the approval of the Plan Administrator, cash payable upon the participant's separation from service with the REIT. The Board of Trustees has the discretion to vary the manner in which the Deferred Units vest for any participant.

A summary of the Deferred Unit plan activity and the value of Unit-based compensation expense for the executives is presented below:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Opening balance	\$ 1,660	\$ 655
Unit-based compensation expense	1,304	1,160
Settlement	(121)	—
Fair value loss (gain)	47	(155)
Closing balance	\$ 2,890	\$ 1,660

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The details of movement in Deferred Units for the executives is as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Opening balance	161,091	108,421
Granted	56,000	49,500
Redeemed	(5,499)	—
Forfeited	(5,499)	—
Distribution equivalents	4,059	3,170
Closing balance	210,152	161,091

Trustees

Trustees have the option to elect to receive up to 100% of all fees that are otherwise payable in cash (i.e. annual board retainer fee, meeting fees and additional retainers) in the form of Deferred Units. The REIT matches 45% of the total value of annual board retainer fees and board and committee meeting fees that a trustee elected to receive in the form of Deferred Units. Deferred Units granted in respect of a participant's election to receive Deferred Units in lieu of cash compensation vest immediately upon grant. Deferred Units granted further to any match by the REIT also vest immediately. The Board of Trustees has the discretion to vary the manner in which the Deferred Units vest for any participant. The Deferred Units are settled by Units issued from treasury equivalent to the number of Deferred Units credited, including any distributions paid by the REIT on the Units that have accrued in the form of Deferred Units or, if so elected by the participant and subject to the approval of the Plan Administrator, cash payable upon the participant's separation from service with the REIT.

A summary of the Deferred Units granted and the value of Unit-based compensation expense recorded for the Trustees is presented below.

	Deferred Units	\$
Balance, December 31, 2019	41,322	\$ 956
Granted and vested	25,048	490
Distribution equivalents	1,139	23
Fair value gain	—	(94)
Balance, December 31, 2020	67,509	\$ 1,375
Granted and vested	23,438	525
Distribution equivalents	1,591	35
Fair value loss	—	90
Balance, December 31, 2021	92,538	\$ 2,025

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22. Operating leases

The REIT has entered into lease agreements on its investment properties. The residential leases typically have lease terms of 1 to 12 months. The commercial leases have lease terms between 1 to 15 years. There were no tenants that accounted for more than 10% of the REIT's total rental revenue for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. The total future contractual minimum rent lease payments expected to be received under residential and commercial leases are as follows:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Less than 1 year	\$	31,654	\$	25,913
Between 1 to 5 years		2,930		4,623
5 years and thereafter		574		637
	\$	35,158	\$	31,173