



Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023



minto
Apartment REIT

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Section I - Overview

Business Overview

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 has been further 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.

The REIT's portfolio, referred to herein as the "Total Portfolio", consists of 28 (December 31, 2023 - 29) multi-residential rental properties located in urban locations: Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, and Calgary. The "Same Property Portfolio" consists of 28 multi-residential properties owned for equivalent periods in 2024 and 2023 and represents 100% (December 31, 2023 - 96%) of the REIT's Total Portfolio suite count. The properties excluded from the Same Property Portfolio results are: Hi-Level Place in Edmonton sold in Q1 2023, York House and The Lancaster House in Edmonton sold in Q4 2023, and Tanglewood and a selection of suites at Parkwood Hills ("Chesterton/Bowhill") in Ottawa sold in Q1 2024. Unless otherwise noted, analysis and figures presented in this Management's Discussion and Analysis are on a Total Portfolio basis. The ownership distribution of suites is shown in the table below and unless otherwise noted, all references to suite count, including co-owned properties, are at 100% ownership rather than the REIT's proportionate effective ownership:

As at December 31,	Same Property Portfolio Suites		Total Portfolio Suites	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Wholly-owned	5,062	5,062	5,062	5,373
50% co-owned	1,413	1,413	1,413	1,413
40% co-owned	750	750	750	750
28.35% co-owned	501	501	501	501
Total suites	7,726	7,726	7,726	8,037
Total suites at effective ownership	6,211	6,211	6,211	6,522

Business Strategy and Objectives

The REIT's objectives are to:

- provide Unitholders an opportunity to invest in high-quality income-producing multi-residential rental properties strategically located across urban centres in Canada;
- enhance the value of the REIT's assets and maximize long-term Unitholder value through value-enhancing capital investment programs and active asset and property management of the REIT's properties;
- provide Unitholders with predictable and sustainable distributions; and
- expand the REIT's asset base in its key markets through intensification programs, acquisitions and developments.

Management believes it can accomplish these objectives given that it operates a high quality portfolio in an attractive asset class with compelling supply and demand characteristics.

The REIT has a thoughtful and prudent approach to managing its capital by balancing the allocation among available alternatives. These alternatives include the repayment of variable-rate debt, convertible development loan ("CDL") programs, increasing suite count through its current developments, maintenance capital expenditures, distributions, repositioning programs, deleveraging, strategic acquisitions and unit buybacks. Key criteria impacting capital allocation decisions include project returns, liquidity, leverage levels, net asset value ("NAV") per unit and cash flow growth per unit over time. The REIT also evaluates dispositions that meet its divestiture criteria as part of its capital management.

Declaration of Trust

The investment guidelines and operating policies of the REIT are outlined in the REIT's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust dated June 27, 2018, as amended from time to time (collectively, the "DOT"). A copy of the DOT is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

As of March 5, 2025, the REIT was in compliance with its investment guidelines and operating policies as set out in the DOT.

Basis of Presentation

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of the REIT's results of operations and financial condition should be read in conjunction with the REIT's consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for the years ended December 31, 2024 ("FY 2024") and 2023 ("FY 2023"), prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

This Management's Discussion and Analysis also contains certain non-IFRS and other financial measures including funds from operations ("FFO"), FFO per unit, Normalized FFO, Normalized FFO per unit, adjusted funds from operations ("AFFO"), AFFO per unit, AFFO Payout Ratio, Normalized AFFO, Normalized AFFO per unit, Normalized AFFO Payout Ratio, net operating income ("NOI"), Normalized NOI, Debt-to-Gross Book Value ratio, Debt-to-adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("Adjusted EBITDA") ratio, Debt Service Coverage ratio, NAV, and NAV per unit, which are measures commonly used by publicly traded entities in the real estate industry. Management believes that these metrics are useful for measuring different aspects of performance and assessing the underlying operating performance on a consistent basis. However, these measures do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and are not necessarily comparable to similar measures presented by other publicly traded entities. These measures should strictly be considered supplemental in nature and not a substitute for financial information prepared in accordance with IFRS. See "Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures" under Section VI - "Supplemental Information" for definitions of these measures.

The REIT's Board of Trustees approved the content of this Management's Discussion and Analysis on March 5, 2025. Disclosure in this document is current to that date unless otherwise stated. Additional information relating to the REIT can be found on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and also on the REIT's website at www.mintoapartmentreit.com.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Management's Discussion and Analysis may contain forward-looking statements (within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws) relating to the business of the REIT. Forward-looking statements are identified by words such as "believe", "anticipate", "project", "predict", "expect", "intend", "plan", "will", "may", "could", "should", "estimate" and other similar expressions. These statements are based on the REIT's expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections, including the REIT's expectations with respect to the impact of current economic conditions which include trade disputes, interest rate uncertainty, and inflation, among other factors, on its business, operations and financial results. They are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties that are difficult to control or predict. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, the factors discussed under the heading "Risks and Uncertainties". There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate as actual outcomes and results may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. Readers, therefore, should not place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements. Further, these forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this Management's Discussion and Analysis and, except as expressly required by applicable law, the REIT assumes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying note disclosures. Although these estimates are based on Management's knowledge of current events and actions the REIT may undertake in the future, actual results may differ from the estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Financial and Operating Highlights

Financial Performance

Strong Revenue and NOI Growth Continued

In Q4 2024, Same Property Portfolio revenue increased by 3.5% over Q4 2023. The increase was driven by unfurnished revenue growth of 5.3% over Q4 2023, primarily due to a 5.5% increase to average monthly rent ("AMR"). This was partially offset by a 90 bps decline in Same Property Portfolio average occupancy to 96.3%. Same Property Portfolio normalized operating expenses increased by 2.5% over the same period, driven by higher normalized property operating costs and partially offset by lower utility costs. Overall, Same Property Portfolio normalized NOI grew by 4.1% and normalized NOI margin increased by 30 bps over Q4 2023 to 63.0%.

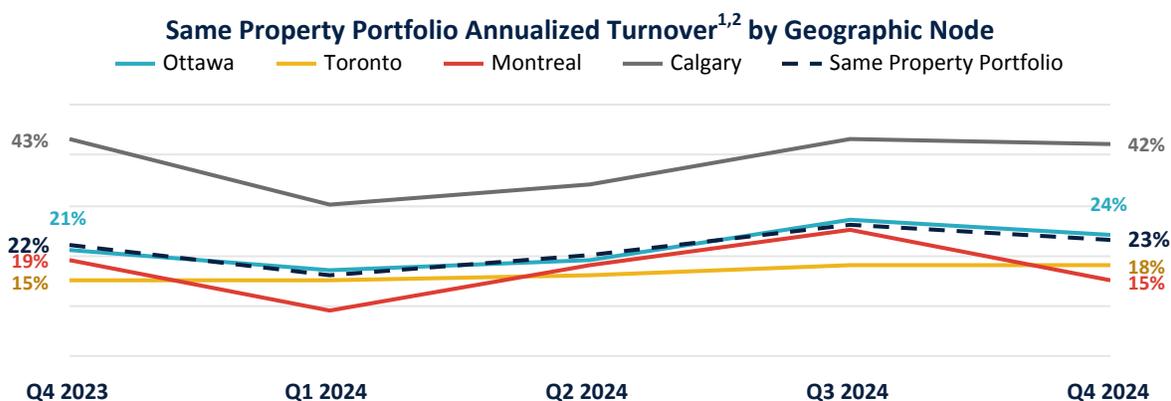
For Q4 2024, Total Portfolio revenue declined by 2.1% over Q4 2023, as the strong Same Property Portfolio results were offset by the sale of two Ottawa properties in February 2024 and two Edmonton properties in December 2023. Total Portfolio AMR grew by 6.0% while average occupancy decreased by 90 bps to 96.3%. Total Portfolio normalized operating expenses decreased by 3.1% due to property dispositions, partially offset by the factors affecting the Same Property Portfolio. Overall, Total Portfolio normalized NOI decreased by 1.5% while NOI margin increased by 40 bps to 63.0%.

FY 2024 was a strong operational year for the REIT. Same Property Portfolio revenue grew by 5.1% over FY 2023, driven by a 6.5% increase in unfurnished revenue due to strong AMR growth of 5.5%, partially offset by a 30 bps decrease in average occupancy. Same Property Portfolio normalized operating expenses were effectively flat over year as a result of higher property operating costs and property taxes being offset by an 8.1% decrease in utilities. Same Property Portfolio normalized NOI increased by 7.9% in FY 2024 and NOI margin expanded by 170 bps to 64.1%.

For the same period, Total Portfolio revenue was relatively flat, as the growth from the Same Property Portfolio was offset by property dispositions. Total Portfolio AMR grew by 6.0%, while average occupancy decreased by 30 bps. Normalized operating expenses decreased by 4.9% year over year, resulting in a 2.1% increase to normalized NOI and normalized NOI margin expansion of 160 bps to 64.0%.

Turnover Increased Slightly while Closing Occupancy Declined

The annualized turnover for the Same Property Portfolio was 23% in Q4 2024, a slight increase compared to Q4 2023. Overall closing occupancy for the portfolio declined from Q3 2024 as move-outs outpaced move-ins as an increase in supply across the REIT's markets was compounded by seasonally slower demand during the winter months.



Calgary had higher annualized turnover than other geographies as Alberta is a non-rent controlled market. Closing occupancy was 93.1% as a large rental supply increase in the second half of 2024 and the affordability of alternative housing options resulted in the slower absorption of vacant suites.

Annualized turnover for Ottawa increased to 24% compared to 21% in Q4 2023, while closing occupancy of 96.5% declined from recent highs due to competitive pressures from rental apartment completions, which pushed the vacancy rate higher.

¹ Annualized turnover extrapolates the quarterly turnover rate to determine an annual rate and as such is not necessarily representative of a full year's turnover.

² Refer to Section VI - "Supplemental Information - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures"

In Toronto, annualized turnover increased to 18% compared to 15% in Q4 2023. The Toronto market has experienced a large increase in supply through 2024 that will continue into 2025, which resulted in higher vacancy with closing occupancy at 95.1%, and the flattening of market rent as that supply is absorbed.

In Montreal, turnover was 15% while demand remained stable, leading to continued strong closing occupancy of 96.5%.

Management continues to leverage a combination of tactical promotion, marketing campaigns and a targeted renewal program across the portfolio to drive occupancy.

Same Property Portfolio	Q4 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2024
Closing Occupancy¹					
Toronto	97.2 %	95.8 %	95.1 %	96.2 %	95.1 %
Ottawa	98.1 %	97.7 %	98.9 %	98.5 %	96.5 %
Calgary	96.4 %	99.1 %	98.6 %	96.8 %	93.1 %
Montreal	95.6 %	96.2 %	96.8 %	96.9 %	96.5 %
	97.2 %	97.1 %	97.5 %	97.4 %	95.8 %

Past Balance Sheet Initiatives Continue to Drive Strong FFO per unit Growth

The REIT's focus on implementing accretive capital allocation strategies contributed to the growth of Normalized FFO per unit and Normalized AFFO per unit of 4.1% and 4.2%, respectively in Q4 2024 over Q4 2023. For FY 2024, Normalized FFO per unit and AFFO per unit increased by 12.9% and 15.0%, respectively, over FY 2023. In addition to strong operational performance for both periods, Management deleveraged through the capital recycling program and maintained lower average variable-rate debt exposure relative to the same periods 2023, both of which supported a decline in interest costs.

Normalized results exclude the impact of nonrecurring items not indicative of the REIT's typical operations; refer to Section IV - "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments - Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios" for a reconciliation of normalized results.

Entry into the Metro Vancouver Market

On January 15, 2025, the REIT purchased a 50% managing ownership interest in Lonsdale Square located in North Vancouver, British Columbia from a partnership in which Minto Properties Inc. ("MPI") has a 50% interest. The REIT's \$52,963 share of the purchase price was at a 5% discount to the total purchase price of \$111,500. The REIT's share of the purchase price was satisfied by the assumption of a \$52,904 CMHC-insured mortgage, bearing interest at a contractual interest rate of 3.89% and maturing in December 2034. Management expects the purchase will be accretive to AFFO per unit in 2025.

The acquisition of the property is a significant milestone for the REIT given it marks its entry into the highly attractive Metro Vancouver market, achieving one of the REIT's objectives to expand its geographic exposure in Canada's key urban centres. The newly-constructed Lonsdale Square property has 113-suites, 108 parking stalls, 8,158 square feet of fully-leased ground floor retail, and premium amenities for tenants. The asset reduces the average age of the portfolio and is energy efficient, resulting in lower capital expenditure requirements relative to older assets.

In connection with the acquisition, the REIT received repayment of the \$14,000 CDL associated with the property and used the proceeds to partially pay down the revolving variable-rate credit facility.

Sale of a Non-Core Asset to Enhance Portfolio Quality

On January 22, 2025, the REIT closed the previously announced sale of Castlevue, a 241-suite property in Ottawa built in 1973, for a sale price of \$69,000. The sale generated net proceeds of \$33,849, net of mortgage and transaction costs, a portion of which was used to repay the outstanding balance on the REIT's revolving credit facility and to purchase Units under the REIT's normal course issuer bid ("NCIB") program. The REIT has completed nearly \$200,000 in dispositions of non-core assets since the beginning of 2023, enhancing the overall quality of its portfolio and reducing future capital expenditure requirements.

¹ Refer to Section VI - "Supplemental Information - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures"

Strengthening the Balance Sheet and Reducing Variable-Rate Debt Exposure

Management has been keenly focused on strengthening the balance sheet. This has been achieved by executing on its capital recycling program, reducing variable-rate debt and being disciplined with capital allocation decisions. Management executed on this strategy through FY 2024 and into the first quarter of 2025 ("Q1 2025") through the following:

- Received repayment in Q1 2024 of the \$30,000 Fifth + Bank CDL;
- Deleveraged through the sale of two Ottawa properties in Q1 2024 for a combined sale price of \$86,000 raising net proceeds of \$67,956;
- Waived on the REIT's right of purchase for one existing multi-residential opportunity presented by MPI in Q1 2024;
- Secured upward net financing proceeds of \$69,172 in Q4 2024 for Huron, Seneca, and Grenadier located in Ottawa. The CMHC-insured fixed rate mortgages have a weighted average effective interest rate of 3.89% and mature in December 2029;
- Secured upward net financing proceeds of \$21,194 for Leslie York Mills in Q4 2024 to support the ongoing intensification project. The conventional fixed rate mortgage with an effective interest rate of 4.65% and matures in January 2028.
- Purchased an interest in Lonsdale Square in North Vancouver for a purchase price of \$52,963, satisfied by assuming a CMHC-insured mortgage;
- Received repayment in Q1 2025 of the \$14,000 Lonsdale Square CDL;
- Sold Castlevue in Ottawa in Q1 2025 for a sale price of \$69,000, generating net proceeds of \$33,849;
- Allowed the purchase option for The Hyland to lapse without the REIT having exercised such option; and,
- Waived on the REIT's right of first opportunity presented by MPI for a development project in Ottawa.

The net proceeds generated from the above activities were partially used to pay down the variable-rate revolving credit facility, purchase Units under the accretive NCIB program, and advance the REIT's intensification projects, value-enhancing capital program, and repositioning program.

Normal Course Issuer Bid

As part of the REIT's prudent capital allocation strategy, the REIT has been active with its NCIB program. The NCIB is active from September 27, 2024 to September 26, 2025 and permits the REIT to acquire up to 3,283,584 Units, representing approximately 5% of its issued and outstanding units, and the REIT may acquire up to 22,703 Units on any given trading day. In connection with the NCIB, on December 30, 2024, the REIT established an automatic securities purchase plan ("ASPP") applicable to its outstanding Units. The ASPP allows the REIT to purchase Units under the NCIB at times it would ordinarily not be permitted to do so due to regulatory restrictions and customary self-imposed blackout periods.

During Q4 2024, the REIT purchased and cancelled 337,842 Units at a weighted average purchase price of \$14.03 per Unit, for a total cost including transaction costs of \$4,869.

Subsequent to December 31, 2024, the REIT purchased and cancelled 777,276 Units under the NCIB, at a weighted average purchase price of \$13.19 per Unit, for a total cost including transaction costs of \$10,469.

In total, the REIT purchased and cancelled 1,115,118 Units under the NCIB, at a weighted average price of \$13.44 per Unit, for a total cost including transaction costs of \$15,338.

Sixth Consecutive Annual Distribution Increase

On November 12, 2024, the Board of Trustees approved a \$0.015 per Unit or 3.0% increase to the REIT's annual distribution from \$0.5050 per Unit to \$0.5200 per Unit. The monthly distribution is \$0.04333 per Unit, up from \$0.04208 per Unit. The increase of the distribution reflects Management's confidence in the business outlook for 2025 and maintains the record of increasing the annual distribution every year since the REIT's initial public offering in 2018.

Special Distribution

On December 16, 2024, the REIT declared a special non-cash distribution of \$0.76 per Unit, payable in Units on December 31, 2024 ("Special Distribution"). The Special Distribution was made to distribute a portion of the capital gains realized by the REIT from the sale of investment properties completed during the year ended December 31, 2024.

On December 31, 2024, the REIT issued 2,255,508 Units at a price of \$13.3362 per Unit, for a total value of \$30,080. Immediately following the issuance, the Units were consolidated such that each Unitholder held the same number of Units as each Unitholder held prior to the Special Distribution.

NAV per unit¹

NAV per unit as at December 31, 2024 was \$22.34, relatively unchanged from \$22.38 as at September 30, 2024, primarily due to a fair value loss on investment properties of \$11,732 in Q4 2024 being offset by the accretive NCIB program and NOI. The fair value loss was driven by capitalization rate expansion for select residential properties in Ottawa and Toronto and an increase in the capital expenditure reserve, partially offset by growth in forecast NOI for the portfolio overall.

Execution of Organic Growth Strategy

The REIT delivered organic revenue growth by realizing on the gain-to-lease potential in the portfolio and, to a lesser degree, from its suite repositioning program. For Q4 2024, the REIT was able to realize gains of 11.2% on the 297 new leases it signed during the period. These gains represent annualized revenue growth of approximately \$618. The gain-to-lease potential of the portfolio remains strong at 13.0% at December 31, 2024, although down from 14.8% at September 30, 2024 as market rents have flattened. The REIT's ability to realize the embedded gain-to-lease potential in the portfolio in the short term will be impacted by geographic turnover trends. Management expects turnover will continue to be slower for suites where the gap between sitting rents and market rents remains elevated. The REIT repositioned 12 suites in Q4 2024, compared to 18 in Q4 2023, generating an average annual unlevered return of 9.3%. Management repositioned 48 suites in 2024 compared to 116 in 2023 due to lower turnover of unrenovated suites and Management's strategic assessment of each suite.

Organic Growth — Gain-on-Lease¹

The REIT realized on organic revenue growth for Q4 2024 through effective leasing activities and revenue management strategies. As new tenants take occupancy, the REIT is able to move rental rates from lower in-place rents to current market rates. During the period, new leases resulted in annualized revenue growth of approximately \$618. A summary of leasing activities and the gains to be realized from new leases signed for Q4 2024 is set out in the table below:

Geographic Node	New Leases Signed ²	Expiring AMR	New AMR	Realized Gain-on-Lease ¹	Annualized Gain-on-Lease ^{1,3}
Toronto	95	\$2,610	\$2,809	7.6%	\$113
Ottawa	101	1,911	2,173	13.7%	312
Calgary	40	1,840	2,013	9.4%	83
Montreal	61	1,923	2,152	11.9%	110
Total/Average	297	\$2,040	\$2,268	11.2%	\$618

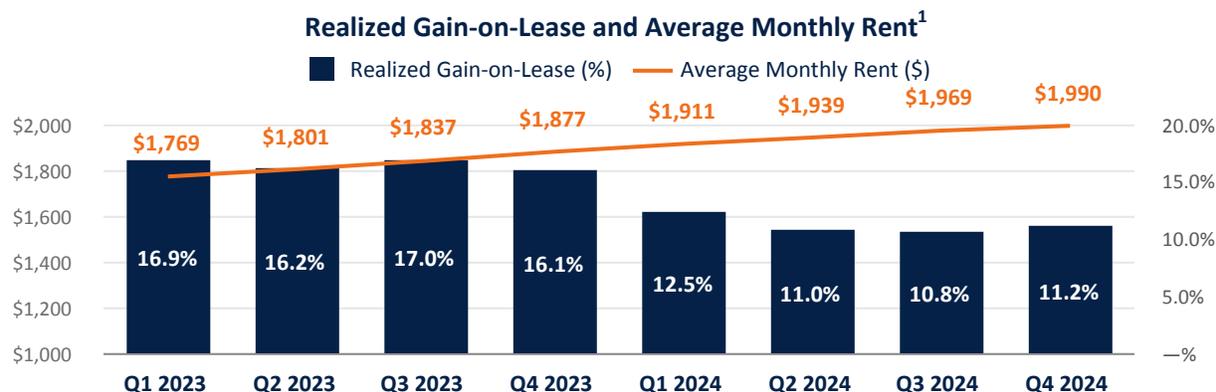
The REIT realized solid gain-on-lease in all of its markets in Q4 2024, with an average gain-on-lease of 11.2% on the 297 new leases it signed, representing a small sequential increase from 10.8% on 449 leases signed in Q3 2024. In Ottawa and Montreal, there was a higher proportion of turnover among tenants with longer average length of tenancy. In Toronto, a combination of turnover among shorter length of stay tenants and flattening market rents resulted in lower sequential gain-on-lease. Overall, the Canadian rental market continued its steady performance supported by constructive long-term industry fundamentals.

¹ Refer to Section VI - "Supplemental Information - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures"

² Includes 100% of new leases signed at co-owned properties and excludes new leases of furnished suites.

³ For co-owned properties, reflects the REIT's co-ownership interest only.

For more details on revenue growth, see Section II - "Financial Highlights and Performance - Review of Financial Performance - Revenue from Investment Properties".



The REIT continues to achieve growth in average monthly rent. Average monthly rent of \$1,990 for Q4 2024 increased 6.0%, or 5.5% on a Same Property Portfolio basis, over Q4 2023.

For FY 2024, the REIT realized gains in all markets, with an average gain-on-lease of 11.4% on the 1,535 new leases it signed. The following table summarizes the leasing activities and the gains to be realized from new leases signed in FY 2024:

Geographic Node	New Leases Signed ²	Expiring AMR	New AMR	Realized Gain-on-Lease ¹	Annualized Gain-on-Lease ^{1,3}
Toronto	449	\$2,592	\$2,832	9.3%	\$601
Ottawa	540	1,854	2,096	13.1%	1,568
Calgary	223	1,807	1,996	10.5%	506
Montreal	323	2,042	2,262	10.8%	597
Total/Average	1,535	\$2,009	\$2,237	11.4%	\$3,272

The annualized gains realized from new leases signed in the last four quarters are as follows:

Fiscal Quarter	New Leases Signed ²	Expiring AMR	New AMR	Realized Gain-on-Lease ¹	Annualized Gain-on-Lease ^{1,3}
Q1 2024	369	\$1,953	\$2,198	12.5%	\$871
Q2 2024	420	2,018	2,240	11.0%	865
Q3 2024	449	2,026	2,245	10.8%	918
Q4 2024	297	2,040	2,268	11.2%	618
Total/Average	1,535	\$2,009	\$2,237	11.4%	\$3,272

The REIT has achieved an average of 11.4% growth on realized gain-on-lease over the last four quarters, representing annualized gain-on-lease of \$3,272. The realized gain-on-lease increased in Q4 2024 compared to recent quarters, as a higher proportion of new leases signed were for suites with a larger embedded rent due to a longer average length of stay.

¹ Refer to Section VI - "Supplemental Information - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures"

² Includes 100% of new leases signed at co-owned properties and excludes new leases of furnished suites.

³ For co-owned properties, reflects the REIT's co-ownership interest only.

Management continually reviews market conditions and updates its estimates of market rent for the properties in its portfolio. Factoring in the new estimates of market rent, the estimated gain-to-lease potential on existing tenancies for the REIT's portfolio as at December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Geographic Node	Total Suites ¹	Current AMR	Management's Estimate of Market AMR	Percentage Gain-to-Lease Potential ²	Annualized Estimated Gain-to-Lease Potential ^{2,3}
Toronto	2,281	\$2,268	\$2,581	13.8%	\$4,982
Ottawa	2,602	1,832	2,124	15.9%	9,109
Calgary	619	1,890	1,964	3.9%	548
Montreal	1,736	2,075	2,302	10.9%	3,397
Total/Average	7,238	\$1,990	\$2,250	13.0%	\$18,036

Management currently estimates that the portfolio has annualized gain-to-lease potential of approximately \$18,036. The REIT's gain-to-lease potential at December 31, 2024 remained robust at 13.0%, decreasing slightly from Q3 2024 as market rents have flattened while the REIT has continued to capture gain-on-lease. The REIT continues to realize on gain-to-lease opportunities as suites turn over and expects to continue doing so going forward. The REIT's ability to realize the gain-to-lease potential is dependent on suite turnover and overall market conditions. Notwithstanding a potential slow down in turnover for suites with a large embedded rent, Management expects that the REIT will be able to realize a significant portion of the gain-to-lease potential over a period of six to eight years.

Value Creation

Repositionings

A summary of the repositioning activities is set out below:

Property	Ownership Interest	Suites Repositioned and Leased		Remaining Suites to Reposition	Total Suites in the Program	Proportion Complete
		Q4 2024	FY 2024			
Toronto						
Minto Yorkville	100%	—	1	28	99	72%
Leslie York Mills	50%	4	8	183	409	55%
High Park Village	40%	2	7	241	407	41%
Roehampton	100%	1	7	35	148	76%
Martin Grove	100%	—	—	17	32	47%
Ottawa						
Carlisle	100%	—	3	62	191	68%
Castle Hill	100%	2	3	60	176	66%
Montreal						
Rockhill	50%	—	1	728	934	22%
Le 4300	100%	2	11	191	261	27%
Haddon Hall	100%	—	—	132	191	31%
Le Hill-Park	100%	1	7	142	261	46%
Total		12	48	1,819	3,109	41%

¹ Excludes 163 furnished suites, 239 vacant suites, 61 suites leased for future occupancy and 25 suites offline for post move-out repairs and maintenance or repositioning.

² Refer to Section VI - "Supplemental Information - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures"

³ For co-owned properties, reflects the REIT's co-ownership interest only.

The following table summarizes costs and average annualized returns from repositioning activities for the last four quarters:

Fiscal Quarter	Suites Renovated	Average Cost per Suite	Average Annual Rental Increase per Suite	Average Annual Unlevered Return ¹
Q1 2024	7	\$69,350	\$6,517	9.4%
Q2 2024	13	64,160	6,200	9.7%
Q3 2024	16	75,024	6,631	8.8%
Q4 2024	12	53,461	4,982	9.3%
Total/Average	48	\$66,281	\$6,126	9.2%

Management targets an average annual unlevered return on investment in the range of 8% to 15% on suites renovated and leased. The REIT's repositioning program represents an organic growth opportunity. Utilizing the REIT's asset management strategy, these programs target maximizing return on investment, while managing cash flow.

Capital is thoughtfully allocated to the 11 active repositioning projects on a suite-by-suite basis to ensure that an optimal investment decision is made. Many of the existing repositioning projects have been active for six years or more. Suites that become available at these properties are from residents with lengths of stay averaging approximately 12 years. These suites require investment and provide an opportunity to make upgrades that generate a positive return on investment. The REIT does not engage in renovation-related evictions. Management strategically assesses each repositioning opportunity considering factors such as the market rent for unrenovated suites, the incremental capital investment, and the opportunity cost of the downtime required for a renovation, among other factors. Due to this strategic assessment and the lower turnover propensity for these suites, Management expects to reposition 35 to 70 suites in 2025, compared to 48 completed in 2024 and 116 completed in 2023.

¹ Refer to Section VI - "Supplemental Information - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures"

Environmental, Social and Governance Initiatives

The REIT continues to implement measures to improve environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") performance under the three strategic pillars of environmental impact, community impact, and business resilience.

Highlights since the previous quarterly ESG update are provided below.

Environmental Impact

- Projects were completed at Frontenac, Eleanor, and Seneca to seal air leaks in ducts and increase energy efficiency.
- Toilet sensor projects were executed at Eleanor, Parkwood Hills, and Skyline to reduce water consumption.
- A Building Automation System upgrade was completed at Richgrove to improve energy efficiency.

Community Impact

- To reduce barriers to diversity and inclusion in recruitment and build relationships with community partners:
 - New processes for reviewing and auditing job descriptions were determined,
 - Intake and pre-screening templates were updated, and
 - Talent acquisition team members attended community partner job fair events.
- Implementation of a resident engagement program to build connections and drive change continued with:
 - Initiation of a new survey to be sent to all residents prior to lease renewal, and
 - Hosting events such as holiday toy drives, social gatherings, crafting, and contests.

Business Resilience

- An emergency simulation exercise was conducted with the Emergency Coordination Team to test readiness with a pre-determined scenario that was completed with members of the executive leadership team to review governance, metrics and software use.
- To support the Minto Yorkville decarbonization project, an element of climate change transition planning, the old chiller and cooling tower were removed in November and new heat pumps were lifted on to the roof. Piping connections from the new equipment to existing systems and commissioning of new equipment was completed in January 2025.
- The cybersecurity program was strengthened through completion of payment card compliance activities, an internet use training campaign, closure of vulnerabilities identified through penetration testing, and implementation of multi-factor authentication for new applications.

Governance Framework

The Board of Trustees receives quarterly updates on ESG. An ESG Steering Committee with senior executive representation guides implementation of the ESG strategy. REIT employee incentive pay continues to be linked, in part, to ESG performance targets. ESG-related needs and considerations are incorporated into capital and operating budgets and ESG expectations are included in the business plan.

Benchmarking

The REIT participated in the 2024 GRESB real estate sustainability benchmarking assessment, earning a score of 75, a 2-Star GRESB Rating, and Green Star Designation. In a separate assessment, the REIT's ESG disclosures were scored in the GRESB Public Disclosure evaluation, receiving a score of 96 out of 100 and earning an A-rating.

Outlook

Looking ahead, we continue to believe that long-term constructive industry fundamentals remain intact. The primary tailwinds include the significant housing supply shortage that will remain for many years, rental continuing to be an affordable option given the gap between home ownership and renting, and long-term population growth. Having said that, in the near term, there are numerous factors that have introduced uncertainty to the multi-family industry. Some of these factors include a significant volume of supply in certain markets impacting our ability to drive rents, the threat of tariffs which may have a negative impact on input costs and weaken consumer confidence, temporary pause in positive net immigration, global geopolitical risks, political uncertainty in Canada and persistently high interest rates across the yield curve. Although many of these factors are out of our control, Management is focused on continuously adapting to market changes and we believe some of the steps we have taken to strengthen our balance sheet, increase our cash flow and high grade our portfolio has improved our resiliency and has us well-positioned to weather current economic uncertainty.

Canada continues to face a large housing shortage. Currently, Canadians do not have enough housing to support our existing population, let alone to support new immigration. A CMHC report indicated Canada needs over 22 million housing units by 2030 to help achieve housing affordability for all Canadians.¹ If current rates of new construction continue, there will be a 3.5 million housing unit shortfall; this shortfall is expected to remain stubbornly high at 3.1 million even in a low-economic-growth scenario. While the Federal Government has announced a series of initiatives to address the housing supply issue and the Bank of Canada has substantially cut interest rates from their peak, CMHC's *Fall 2024 Housing Supply Report* reasserts that the supply shortage will persist for years to come as construction rates continue to be below target levels and cannot make up for the current supply deficit in the short- or medium-term.²

Renting has become an increasingly attractive option for Canadians. The proportion of people who rent instead of owning a home increased by 250 bps from 2011 to 2021. Over that same period, the number of households that rent increased 21.5%, more than double the 8.4% increase in the number of households that own their home.³ Average rents have tracked average hourly wage growth closely, with both increasing at a compounded annual growth rate of approximately 3.4% and 3.2%, respectively, since 2001, while home ownership costs have significantly outpaced incomes and have grown at a compounded annual growth rate of 6.4% over the same period.⁴ The affordability pressures, demographic forces, and behavioural preferences will continue to drive rental housing demand in 2024 and into 2025.

Canada's population grew by approximately 950,000 in 2024,⁵ representing total population growth of 2.3% which was driven by net migration. With the Federal Government's changes to immigration policy, population growth is expected to temporarily stall in 2025 and 2026 before returning to growth in 2027 at an expected annualized rate of 0.8%.⁶ Management believes the current housing shortfall and immigration targets returning to growth in 2027 will continue to drive long-term demand for rental housing.

Supported by these tailwinds, Management will continue to drive revenue growth by realizing the gain-to-lease potential in the REIT's high-quality urban portfolio, increasing occupancy especially for suites in downtown Toronto which are facing increased competition from new condominium deliveries and purpose-built rentals and Calgary which has also experienced a temporary increase in supply, managing controllable operating expenses, and, where strategically appropriate, completing value-enhancing suite repositionings. Management's commitment to optimizing NOI and making prudent capital allocation decisions while balancing long-term value creation and growth objectives will support FFO and AFFO per unit growth in 2025.

Management has remained disciplined and executed on its capital allocation strategy to drive FFO and AFFO per unit growth and strengthen the balance sheet by fully repaying revolving credit facility while entering the Metro Vancouver market with the acquisition of Lonsdale Square in a transaction that is expected to be accretive to FFO and AFFO per unit in 2025. The REIT's strong balance sheet provides financial flexibility and also leaves it well-positioned for future volatility or prolonged periods where access to capital is limited or expensive.

Management will evaluate future acquisition opportunities strategically, with consideration given to pro forma FFO per unit, leverage, cost of capital, liquidity, market sentiment, and value creation, among other factors. Management remains committed to funding developments already in progress, the existing CDL program, suite repositioning and value-enhancing capital, and purchases under the NCIB program. The sources of capital to fund these initiatives may include operating cash flow, opportunistic capital recycling, exploring partnership and joint venture opportunities, cash and debt sources. At this time, Management will maintain a conservative leverage profile, and does not anticipate raising equity at a large discount to NAV.

¹ "Housing shortages in Canada: Updating how much housing we need by 2030", CMHC, September 2023.

² "Fall 2024 Housing Supply Report", CMHC, September 2024.

³ "To buy or to rent: The housing market continues to be reshaped by several factors as Canadians search for an affordable place to call home", Statistics Canada, September 2022.

⁴ Sources: Statistics Canada, CMHC, Teranet and Urbanation.

⁵ Statistics Canada

⁶ Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada

Development of Purpose-Built Rental Properties and Intensification on Existing Sites

Management evaluates potential development projects that can generate NAV and long-term earnings growth for Unitholders. Development and construction entail some risk, however, Management believes the REIT can effectively mitigate this risk through its strategic alliance with MPI and its affiliates by capitalizing on their extensive experience and track record of successful developments and construction projects.

The REIT is in the process of developing additional rental suites on available excess land at the following properties:

Location and Property Name	Ownership	Estimated Suites	Estimated Gross Project Costs ^{1,2}	Construction Start Date	Estimated Stabilization	Anticipated Yield
Toronto, ON						
Richgrove	100%	225	\$ 119,000	Q4 2021	Q2 2026	4.25% - 4.75%
Leslie York Mills	50%	192	191,000	Q4 2021	Q1 2027	3.75% - 4.25%
		417	\$ 310,000			

The existing Richgrove community comprises two mid-rise residential apartment buildings with a total of 258 suites and Martin Grove, a high-rise residential apartment building with 237 suites. The intensification involves the addition of a new tower with 225 suites, including 100 affordable housing suites, and 213 parking stalls. The REIT has negotiated an agreement with the City of Toronto under which the City has already exempted or waived development charges and other fees amounting to \$4,309, has committed to advance funding of \$4,500, of which \$1,350 has been received, and has agreed to exempt the property from property tax and municipal and school taxes for a period of 25 years after first occupancy. A construction financing agreement is in place with CMHC for a maximum financing of \$93,745 at a fixed interest rate of 2.39% for a 10-year term. The major milestone of building top-off was completed in December 2024 and window and precast installation continues to progress.

Leslie York Mills comprises three existing 18-storey towers with a total of 409 suites. The intensification entails the development of 192 new rental terrace homes in four blocks, creating an indoor pool, gym and recreational area and replacing the existing parking structure with a new two-level underground parking garage. Above grade framing and window installation is in progress and the slab and above grade work for the amenity building is underway.

Current economic conditions and municipal development policy changes have created additional volatility in construction cost estimates. Management's strategy for mitigating these risks includes significant budget contingency, managing key vendor relationships, and exploration of value-engineering opportunities through each stage of the project, coupled with extensive use of sensitivity analysis for construction costs, interests rates, capitalization rates and project duration to ensure project returns remain viable under various changing economic conditions.

The construction of the two development projects will add approximately 417 suites to the REIT's portfolio at an estimated total cost of \$310,000, generating an expected average yield between 3.75% and 4.75%.

The REIT is in the process of pre-development activities on excess land at the following property:

Property Name	Location	Ownership	Estimated Suites	Estimated Pre-Development Costs ³	Site Plan Approval
High Park Village	Toronto	40%	688	\$14,400	Q2 2024 ⁴

High Park Village consists of three buildings comprising 750 rental suites. The REIT and its partner successfully rezoned the site in Q3 2022 and are completing the remaining pre-development work to finalize planning approvals with the City of Toronto to develop two new towers comprising an estimated 688 suites and 344 parking stalls. In early Q3 2023, the REIT and its partner strategically postponed the construction phase of the project. The REIT and its partner continue to work through the pre-development phase to ensure that construction can commence expediently when it is strategically appropriate.

¹ Estimated gross project costs are presented at 100% rather than the REIT's proportionate share.

² Refer to Section VI - "Supplemental Information - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures"

³ Estimated pre-development costs are presented at 100% rather than the REIT's proportionate share.

⁴ Site Plan Approval in Toronto is achieved in two phases and High Park Village has received the first phase of approval, the Notice of Approval with Conditions, and is pursuing the completion of the second phase, the Statement of Approval.

Access to Urban Pipeline in Target Markets Through MPI and Affiliates

The REIT has entered into agreements to extend CDLs to MPI and partnerships in which MPI is a partner. CDL projects provide a host of benefits to the REIT including insulation from development risk, the option to purchase newly constructed rental housing at a discounted price ("CDL Options"), the potential to provide a more economic entry into core, urban markets compared to acquisitions of existing properties, and the preservation of development capacity under the DOT for intensification projects.

As at December 31, 2024, the REIT had the following CDL projects:

Project Name	Location	Est. Suites	Potential Ownership	Est. Gross Project Costs ^{1,2}	Construction Start	Est. Stabilization	Maximum Loan Amount ³	Amount Outstanding at December 31, 2024
Lonsdale Square	North Vancouver, BC	113	50% ⁴	\$ 92,000	Q2 2021	Stabilized	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000
The Hyland	Vancouver, BC	108	85%	86,000	Q1 2022	Q3 2025	19,650	19,073
88 Beechwood	Ottawa, ON	227	100%	128,000	Q4 2021	Q3 2025	51,400	46,219
University Heights	Victoria, BC	593	45% ⁵	392,000	Q4 2022	Q4 2026	51,700	44,179
		1,041		\$ 698,000			\$ 136,750	\$ 123,471

On January 31, 2024, MPI repaid the \$30,000 CDL advanced by the REIT in connection with the Fifth + Bank development.

Lonsdale Square is part of a large master-planned community and is on a 99-year land lease with the City of North Vancouver. The property comprises 113 rental suites and approximately 8,000 square feet of retail space. On January 15, 2025, the REIT acquired a 50% managing ownership interest in the property and received repayment of the \$14,000 CDL. See Section I - "Financial and Operating Highlights - Entry into the Metro Vancouver Market" for more details on the transaction.

The Hyland involves the development of a six-storey mixed-use property in Vancouver comprising 108 rental suites and 12,825 square feet of at-grade retail space. Residential leasing continues and the first tenant move-ins began in September and the retail space is fully leased. The property is expected to be stabilized in Q3 2025. On February 28, 2025, the option to purchase expired without the REIT having exercised such option.

88 Beechwood involves the development of a nine-storey property comprising 227 suites and approximately 5,900 square feet of retail space in Ottawa. All exterior building work is complete, ground floor amenities are complete and remaining interior work is being finalized. Tenant move-ins began in June 2024 and residential and commercial leasing continues. Stabilization is expected in Q3 2025.

University Heights involves the development of five buildings containing 593 rental suites and approximately 114,500 square feet of retail space on an 11.5 acre parcel in Victoria. At the first building, installation of interior fixtures and finishings is underway, with occupancy expected to begin in Q2 2025. At the second building, window and vapour barrier installation is complete and drywall installation is underway. Slabs have been poured and framing has commenced at two other buildings. Retail leasing continues and the project is expected to be fully stabilized in Q4 2026.

In connection with the CDL financings and their associated developments, the REIT has the exclusive option, upon project stabilization, to purchase the property at 88 Beechwood and MPI's 45% indirect ownership interest in University Heights, at 95% of its then-appraised fair market value as determined by independent and qualified third-party appraisers. The exercise of each of the CDL Options or purchase of an ownership interest of an asset in the CDL pipeline would require approval by the independent members of the Board of Trustees.

¹ Estimated gross project costs are presented at 100% rather than MPI's proportionate share.

² Refer to Section VI - "Supplemental Information - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures"

³ Maximum loan amounts include amounts for interest reserves.

⁴ Refer to "Financial and Operating Highlights - Entry into the Metro Vancouver Market"

⁵ For University Heights, if the REIT exercises its CDL Option, it will acquire an indirect ownership interest in the property.

Capital Recycling Program

The REIT's capital recycling program is an important element of the REIT's strategic plan as it represents an internal source of equity capital. Management continuously evaluates the portfolio for relative NOI growth potential, NOI margin, repositioning programs, future capital expenditure requirements, geographic exposure and average age of the portfolio. This program will allow the REIT to reinvest any equity proceeds into opportunities with enhanced returns that are aligned with the REIT's strategy. The capital recycling program is an attractive alternative to raising equity from the capital markets which is currently dilutive to NAV. On February 15, 2024, the REIT sold two properties comprising 311 suites in Ottawa for a combined sale price of \$86,000 and net cash proceeds of \$67,956. Subsequent to year end, on January 22, 2025 the REIT closed on the sale of Castleview, a property in Ottawa, for a sale price of \$69,000 generating net proceeds of \$33,849, net of mortgages and transaction costs, as described in Section I - "Overview - Financial and Operating Highlights - Sale of a Non-Core Asset to Enhance Portfolio Quality". The REIT will remain opportunistic regarding any other potential capital recycling initiatives.

Section II - Financial Highlights and Performance

Key Performance Indicators

The REIT's operating results are affected by seasonal variations and prominent economic factors, including economic growth, the interest rate environment, and inflation, among other factors. As a result, the operating performance and metrics in one quarter may not be indicative of future quarters. The following tables highlight certain key IFRS and non-IFRS financial and operating measures used by the REIT.

	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Change	2024	2023	Change
Operating						
Number of properties	28	29	(1)	28	29	(1)
Total suites ¹	7,726	8,037	(311)	7,726	8,037	(311)
Average monthly rent ²	\$ 1,990	\$ 1,877	6.0 %	\$ 1,990	\$ 1,877	6.0 %
Closing occupancy ²	95.8 %	97.3 %	(150) bps	95.8 %	97.3 %	(150) bps
Average occupancy ²	96.3 %	97.2 %	(90) bps	96.8 %	97.1 %	(30) bps
Average monthly rent ² - Same Property Portfolio ("SPP")	\$ 1,990	\$ 1,886	5.5 %	\$ 1,990	\$ 1,886	5.5 %
Closing occupancy ² - SPP	95.8 %	97.2 %	(140) bps	95.8 %	97.2 %	(140) bps
Average occupancy ² - SPP	96.3 %	97.2 %	(90) bps	96.8 %	97.1 %	(30) bps
Financial						
Revenue	\$ 39,434	\$ 40,286	(2.1)%	\$ 157,088	\$ 157,925	(0.5)%
NOI ²	\$ 24,856	\$ 26,032	(4.5)%	\$ 100,571	\$ 99,168	1.4 %
NOI margin ²	63.0 %	64.6 %	(160) bps	64.0 %	62.8 %	120 bps
Interest costs ²	\$ 9,380	\$ 10,409	9.9 %	\$ 37,116	\$ 42,207	12.1 %
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 91,093	\$ (77,238)	n ^{mf3}	\$ 63,238	\$ (116,659)	n ^{mf3}
Revenue - SPP	\$ 39,434	\$ 38,108	3.5 %	\$ 156,319	\$ 148,724	5.1 %
NOI ² - SPP	\$ 24,856	\$ 24,659	0.8 %	\$ 100,167	\$ 93,461	7.2 %
NOI margin ² - SPP	63.0 %	64.7 %	(170) bps	64.1 %	62.8 %	130 bps
FFO ²	\$ 15,828	\$ 16,012	(1.1)%	\$ 64,719	\$ 55,258	17.1 %
FFO per unit ²	\$ 0.2413	\$ 0.2439	(1.1)%	\$ 0.9859	\$ 0.8417	17.1 %
AFFO ²	\$ 14,233	\$ 14,472	(1.7)%	\$ 58,307	\$ 48,634	19.9 %
AFFO per unit ²	\$ 0.2170	\$ 0.2204	(1.5)%	\$ 0.8882	\$ 0.7408	19.9 %
AFFO Payout Ratio ²	59.3 %	56.7 %	(260) bps	57.1 %	66.5 %	940 bps
Distribution rate per unit	\$ 0.1287	\$ 0.1250	3.0 %	\$ 0.5073	\$ 0.4925	3.0 %
Distribution yield per unit ² based on Unit closing price	3.90 %	3.12 %	78 bps	3.80 %	3.04 %	76 bps
Normalized						
Normalized NOI ^{2,4}	\$ 24,856	\$ 25,236	(1.5)%	\$ 100,571	\$ 98,502	2.1 %
Normalized NOI margin ^{2,4}	63.0 %	62.6 %	40 bps	64.0 %	62.4 %	160 bps
Normalized NOI - SPP ^{2,4}	\$ 24,856	23,883	4.1 %	\$ 100,167	\$ 92,815	7.9 %
Normalized NOI margin - SPP ^{2,4}	63.0 %	62.7 %	30 bps	64.1 %	62.4 %	170 bps
Normalized FFO ^{2,4}	\$ 15,828	\$ 15,216	4.0 %	\$ 63,844	\$ 56,569	12.9 %
Normalized FFO per unit ^{2,4}	\$ 0.2413	\$ 0.2318	4.1 %	\$ 0.9725	\$ 0.8617	12.9 %
Normalized AFFO ^{2,4}	\$ 14,233	\$ 13,676	4.1 %	\$ 57,432	\$ 49,945	15.0 %
Normalized AFFO per unit ^{2,4}	\$ 0.2170	\$ 0.2083	4.2 %	\$ 0.8749	\$ 0.7608	15.0 %
Normalized AFFO Payout Ratio ^{2,4}	59.3 %	60.0 %	70 bps	58.0 %	64.7 %	670 bps

¹ At December 31, 2024, includes 2,664 (December 31, 2023 - 2,664) suites co-owned with institutional partners.

² Refer to Section VI - "Supplemental Information - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures"

³ No meaningful figure.

⁴ Refer to Section IV - "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments - Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios"

As at	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Change
Leverage			
Debt-to-Gross Book Value ratio ¹	42.5 %	42.8 %	(30) bps
Debt Service Coverage ratio ¹	1.68 x	1.55 x	0.13x
Debt-to-Adjusted EBITDA ratio ¹	11.04 x	11.79 x	(0.75)x
Weighted average term to maturity on Term Debt ¹	5.04	5.84	(0.80) years
Weighted average effective interest rate on Term Debt ¹	3.61 %	3.39 %	22 bps
Weighted average interest rate on variable-rate debt ¹	5.42 %	7.25 %	(183) bps
Valuation			
NAV ¹	\$ 1,459,319	\$ 1,494,097	(2.3)%
NAV per unit ¹	\$ 22.34	\$ 22.76	(1.8)%

Review of Financial Performance

The following tables highlight selected financial information for the REIT's Same Property Portfolio and Total Portfolio for the three months and years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Same Property Portfolio

	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Change	2024	2023	Change
Revenue from investment properties	\$ 39,434	\$ 38,108	3.5 %	\$ 156,319	\$ 148,724	5.1 %
Property operating costs	7,700	6,291	(22.4)%	29,313	27,989	(4.7)%
Property taxes	3,916	3,914	(0.1)%	15,650	15,096	(3.7)%
Utilities	2,962	3,244	8.7 %	11,189	12,178	8.1 %
Operating expenses	14,578	13,449	(8.4)%	56,152	55,263	(1.6)%
NOI ¹	\$ 24,856	\$ 24,659	0.8 %	\$ 100,167	\$ 93,461	7.2 %
NOI margin ¹	63.0 %	64.7 %	(170) bps	64.1 %	62.8 %	130 bps

¹ Refer to Section VI - "Supplemental Information - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures"

Total Portfolio

	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Change	2024	2023	Change
Revenue from investment properties	\$ 39,434	\$ 40,286	(2.1)%	\$ 157,088	\$ 157,925	(0.5)%
Property operating costs	7,700	6,636	(16.0)%	29,572	29,568	— %
Property taxes	3,916	4,172	6.1 %	15,760	16,187	2.6 %
Utilities	2,962	3,446	14.0 %	11,185	13,002	14.0 %
Operating expenses	14,578	14,254	(2.3)%	56,517	58,757	3.8 %
NOI ¹	24,856	26,032	(4.5)%	100,571	99,168	1.4 %
NOI margin ¹	63.0%	64.6%	(160) bps	64.0%	62.8%	120 bps
General and administrative expenses	2,340	2,460	4.9 %	10,061	10,446	3.7 %
Finance costs - operations	15,570	13,628	(14.3)%	50,186	56,669	11.4 %
Finance income	(2,028)	(2,065)	(1.8)%	(7,873)	(7,381)	6.7 %
Fair value loss (gain) on:						
Investment properties	11,732	21,208	44.7 %	61,279	101,627	39.7 %
Class B LP Units	(91,430)	65,675	nmf ²	(73,144)	54,858	nmf ²
Interest rate swap	205	1,070	80.8 %	1,246	751	(65.9)%
Unit-based compensation	(1,962)	1,024	nmf ²	(1,585)	596	nmf ²
Loss on disposition	—	1,054	100.0 %	615	1,402	56.1 %
Fees and other income	(664)	(784)	(15.3)%	(3,452)	(3,141)	9.9 %
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 91,093	\$ (77,238)	nmf²	\$ 63,238	\$ (116,659)	nmf²

Net Operating Income

For Q4 2024, Same Property Portfolio NOI increased by 0.8% over Q4 2023. This was driven by unfurnished suite revenue growth of 5.3% and a decrease in natural gas costs by 18.7%, partially offset by a 22.4% increase in property operating costs and a 48.6% decrease in commercial lease revenue driven by the temporary vacancy at Minto Yorkville due to the sudden departure of the previous tenant.

For FY 2024, Same Property Portfolio NOI increased by 7.2% over FY 2023. This was driven by unfurnished suite revenue growth of 6.5% and a 21.0% decrease in natural gas expenses, partially offset by a 4.7% increase in property operating costs, a 7.5% decrease in furnished suite revenue and a 26.1% decrease in commercial lease revenue driven by the temporary Minto Yorkville vacancy.

For Q4 2024, Total Portfolio NOI decreased by 4.5% over Q4 2023, due to the loss of revenue associated with the disposed properties, partially offset by the decreased operating expenses associated with the disposed properties.

For FY 2024, Total Portfolio NOI increased by 1.4% over FY 2023, due to the factors driving the Same Property Portfolio NOI and the decreased operating expenses associated with the disposed properties, partially offset by the loss of revenue associated with the disposed properties.

¹ Refer to Section VI - "Supplemental Information - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures"

² No meaningful figure.

Revenue from Investment Properties

Same Property Portfolio

	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Change	2024	2023	Change
Rental revenue						
Unfurnished suites	\$ 34,493	\$ 32,757	5.3 %	\$ 135,843	\$ 127,582	6.5 %
Furnished suites	1,822	2,040	(10.7)%	7,927	8,567	(7.5)%
Commercial leases	322	626	(48.6)%	1,545	2,090	(26.1)%
Parking revenue	1,528	1,401	9.1 %	5,904	5,538	6.6 %
Other property income	1,269	1,284	(1.2)%	5,100	4,947	3.1 %
	\$ 39,434	\$ 38,108	3.5 %	\$ 156,319	\$ 148,724	5.1 %

Total Portfolio

	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Change	2024	2023	Change
Rental revenue						
Unfurnished suites	\$ 34,493	\$ 34,844	(1.0)%	\$ 136,581	\$ 136,401	0.1 %
Furnished suites	1,822	2,040	(10.7)%	7,927	8,567	(7.5)%
Commercial leases	322	626	(48.6)%	1,545	2,090	(26.1)%
Parking revenue	1,528	1,467	4.2 %	5,928	5,815	1.9 %
Other property income	1,269	1,309	(3.1)%	5,107	5,052	1.1 %
	\$ 39,434	\$ 40,286	(2.1)%	\$ 157,088	\$ 157,925	(0.5)%

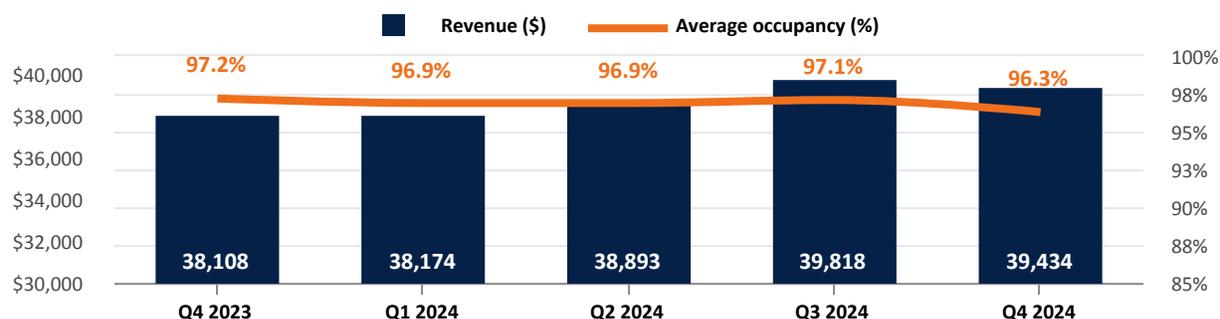
Revenue from investment properties consists of rental revenue from residential lease agreements relating to unfurnished suites and furnished suites, rental revenue from commercial lease agreements, parking revenue and other property income. Other property income consists of ancillary revenue from laundry facilities, telecommunication commission revenue, membership fee revenue, other fee income from tenants and recoveries of utility charges and operating costs.

Rental Revenue from Unfurnished Suites

For Q4 2024, Same Property Portfolio rental revenue from unfurnished suites increased by 5.3% over Q4 2023. This was primarily due to a 5.5% increase in Same Property Portfolio average monthly rent to \$1,990 and 15 suite conversions from furnished to unfurnished suites completed since Q4 2023, partially offset by a 90 bps decrease in Same Property Portfolio average occupancy to 96.3%.

For FY 2024, Same Property Portfolio rental revenue from unfurnished suites increased by 6.5% over FY 2023, primarily due to a 5.5% increase in Same Property Portfolio average monthly rent to \$1,990 and 15 suite conversions from furnished to unfurnished suites completed since Q4 2023, while Same Property Portfolio average occupancy decreased by 30 bps to 96.8%.

Same Property Portfolio Revenue and Average Occupancy¹



¹ Refer to Section VI - "Supplemental Information - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures"

Same Property Portfolio	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Change	2024	2023	Change
Average Occupancy¹						
Toronto	95.3 %	97.5 %	(220) bps	95.4 %	97.8 %	(240) bps
Ottawa	97.2 %	97.8 %	(60) bps	97.8 %	97.7 %	10 bps
Alberta	94.4 %	97.8 %	(340) bps	96.8 %	97.9 %	(110) bps
Montreal	96.5 %	95.4 %	110 bps	96.1 %	94.7 %	140 bps
	96.3 %	97.2 %	(90) bps	96.8 %	97.1 %	(30) bps

Total Portfolio	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Change	2024	2023	Change
Average Occupancy¹						
Toronto	95.3 %	97.5 %	(220) bps	95.4 %	97.8 %	(240) bps
Ottawa	97.2 %	97.9 %	(70) bps	97.8 %	97.8 %	— bps
Alberta	94.4 %	97.3 %	(290) bps	96.8 %	97.4 %	(60) bps
Montreal	96.5 %	95.4 %	110 bps	96.1 %	94.7 %	140 bps
	96.3 %	97.2 %	(90) bps	96.8 %	97.1 %	(30) bps

For Q4 2024, Total Portfolio revenue from unfurnished suites decreased by 1.0% from Q4 2023. This was driven by the decrease in unfurnished revenue associated with the disposed properties, partially offset by the increased unfurnished revenue in the Same Property Portfolio.

For FY 2024, Total Portfolio revenue from unfurnished suites was effectively flat compared to FY 2023. This was driven by the increased unfurnished revenue in the Same Property Portfolio, offset by the decrease in unfurnished revenue associated with the disposed properties.

Rental Revenue from Furnished Suites

For Q4 2024, rental revenue from furnished suites for the Same Property Portfolio and Total Portfolio decreased by 10.7% from Q4 2023. This was driven by lower average occupancy for furnished suites of 61.9% for an average number of furnished suites of 164, down from 66.8% for an average number of furnished suites of 181 in Q4 2023, partially offset by a slight increase in average monthly rent for furnished suites to \$5,935 from \$5,912 over the same period. Management has completed 15 suite conversions of furnished suites to unfurnished since Q4 2023 and is assessing further suite conversions in 2025.

For FY 2024, rental revenue from furnished suites for the Same Property Portfolio and Total Portfolio decreased by 7.5% over FY 2023. This was driven by lower average occupancy for furnished suites of 64.5% for an average number of furnished suites of 171, down from 70.2% for an average number of furnished suites of 184 in FY 2023, partially offset by a 5.6% increase in average monthly rent for furnished suites to \$5,943 from \$5,630 for FY 2023.

Rental Revenue from Commercial Leases

For Q4 2024 and FY 2024, revenue from commercial leases for the Same Property Portfolio and Total Portfolio decreased by 48.6% and 26.1%, respectively, over the same periods in 2023, driven by the temporary retail vacancy at Minto Yorkville, partially offset by increased commercial occupancy at Niagara West. In Q4 2024, the REIT executed a new commercial lease agreement at The Carlisle with lease payments commencing in 2025. The REIT is in active negotiations to re-lease the ground floor commercial space at Minto Yorkville and anticipates lease payments to begin in 2026.

Parking Revenue

For Q4 2024 and FY 2024, Same Property Portfolio parking revenue increased by 9.1% and 6.6%, respectively, over the same periods in 2023, due to increased average monthly parking rates and usage.

For Q4 2024 and FY 2024, Total Portfolio parking revenue increased by 4.2% and 1.9% respectively, over the same periods in 2023, as the increased revenue in the Same Property Portfolio was partially offset by the decrease in parking revenue associated with the disposed properties.

¹ Refer to Section VI - "Supplemental Information - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures"

Other Property Income

For Q4 2024, Same Property Portfolio other property income was effectively flat compared to Q4 2023, while increasing by 3.1% in FY 2024 compared to FY 2023 due to increased telecommunication revenue and leasing of rooftop antennas.

For Q4 2024, Total Portfolio other property income decreased by 3.1% over Q4 2023, while increasing by 1.1% in FY 2024 compared to FY 2023, as the results for the Same Property Portfolio were partially offset by the other property income associated with the disposed properties.

Property Operating Costs

Same Property Portfolio

	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Change	2024	2023	Change
Property operating costs	\$ 7,700	\$ 6,291	(22.4)%	\$ 29,313	\$ 27,989	(4.7)%
<i>% of revenue from investment properties</i>	19.5 %	16.5 %		18.8 %	18.8 %	

Total Portfolio

	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Change	2024	2023	Change
Property operating costs	\$ 7,700	\$ 6,636	(16.0)%	\$ 29,572	\$ 29,568	— %
<i>% of revenue from investment properties</i>	19.5 %	16.5 %		18.8 %	18.7 %	

Property operating costs relate to direct costs associated with operating the properties and providing services to tenants, including repairs and maintenance, insurance, site staff salaries, cleaning costs, leasing costs, supplies, and waste removal.

For Q4 2024, Same Property Portfolio property operating costs increased by 22.4% over Q4 2023, primarily due to increases in repairs and maintenance and salaries and wages. The increase in repairs and maintenance was primarily due to the one-time adjustment to accrual estimates for repairs and maintenance costs in Q4 2023.¹ The increase in salaries and wages was mainly due to annual salary and wage increases.

For FY 2024, Same Property Portfolio property operating costs increased by 4.7% over FY 2023, primarily due to an increase in repairs and maintenance driven by the one-time adjustment to accrual estimates for repairs and maintenance costs in Q4 2023,¹ annual salary and wage increases, and an increase in digital advertising.

For Q4 2024, Total Portfolio property operating costs increased by 16.0% from Q4 2023, as the increased expenses for the Same Property Portfolio were partially offset by the decrease in expenses associated with the disposed properties.

For FY 2024, Total Portfolio property operating costs were effectively flat over FY 2023, as the increased expenses for the Same Property Portfolio were offset by the decrease in expenses associated with the disposed properties.

¹ Refer to Section IV - "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments - Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios" for a reconciliation of normalized results.

Property Taxes

Same Property Portfolio

	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Change	2024	2023	Change
Property taxes	\$ 3,916	\$ 3,914	(0.1)%	\$ 15,650	\$ 15,096	(3.7)%
<i>% of revenue from investment properties</i>	9.9 %	10.3 %		10.0 %	10.2 %	

Total Portfolio

	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Change	2024	2023	Change
Property taxes	\$ 3,916	\$ 4,172	6.1 %	\$ 15,760	\$ 16,187	2.6 %
<i>% of revenue from investment properties</i>	9.9 %	10.4 %		10.0 %	10.2 %	

For Q4 2024 and FY 2024, Same Property Portfolio property taxes increased by 0.1% and 3.7%, respectively, over the same periods in 2023, driven by increases in assessed values in Calgary and Montreal and increased rates in Toronto and Ottawa.

For Q4 2024 and FY 2024, Total Portfolio property taxes decreased by 6.1% and 2.6%, respectively, over the same periods in 2023, due to the decrease in property taxes associated with the disposed properties, partially offset by the factors driving the increase in Same Property Portfolio property taxes.

Utilities

Same Property Portfolio

	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Change	2024	2023	Change
Electricity	\$ 1,076	\$ 1,127	4.5 %	\$ 4,533	\$ 4,572	0.9 %
Natural gas	1,131	1,391	18.7 %	3,670	4,643	21.0 %
Water	755	726	(4.0)%	2,986	2,963	(0.8)%
	\$ 2,962	\$ 3,244	8.7 %	\$ 11,189	\$ 12,178	8.1 %
<i>% of revenue from investment properties</i>	7.5 %	8.5 %		7.2 %	8.2 %	

Total Portfolio

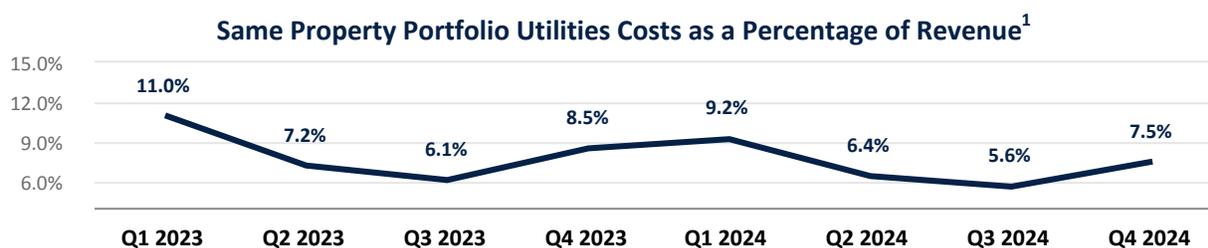
	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Change	2024	2023	Change
Electricity	\$ 1,076	\$ 1,181	8.9 %	\$ 4,523	\$ 4,883	7.4 %
Natural gas	1,131	1,442	21.6 %	3,643	4,784	23.9 %
Water	755	823	8.3 %	3,019	3,335	9.5 %
	\$ 2,962	\$ 3,446	14.0 %	\$ 11,185	\$ 13,002	14.0 %
<i>% of revenue from investment properties</i>	7.5 %	8.6 %		7.1 %	8.2 %	

Utilities consist of electricity, natural gas and water for the rental properties. Utility costs are seasonal and can be highly variable from one period to the next. In addition to seasonality-driven usage, occupancy, utility rates and commodity prices impact costs.

For Q4 2024, Same Property Portfolio utilities costs decreased by 8.7% over Q4 2023, primarily driven by an 18.7% decrease in natural gas expenses due to lower gas prices and decreased consumption across the portfolio, and a 4.5% decrease in electricity costs due to favourable average rates in Calgary.

For FY 2024, Same Property Portfolio utilities costs decreased by 8.1% compared to FY 2023, primarily driven by a 21.0% decrease in natural gas expenses due to a significant drop in gas prices, coupled with a milder winter which reduced consumption. Electricity costs were effectively flat compared to FY 2023, as rate decreases in Calgary partially offset rate increases across the remaining geographies.

Total Portfolio utilities costs decreased by 14.0% for both Q4 2024 and FY 2024 over the same periods in 2023. The decrease was due to the factors driving the Same Property Portfolio, in addition to the decrease in utilities costs associated with the disposed properties.



General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses relate to the administration of the REIT, including: audit fees, legal fees, salaries and benefits for REIT employees, Trustee fees and costs associated with support services provided under the Administrative Support Agreement ("ASA") between the REIT and MPI.

For Q4 2024, general and administrative expenses decreased by 4.9% compared to Q4 2023, driven by reduced professional fees.

For FY 2024, general and administrative expenses decreased by 3.7% compared to FY 2023, due to the Q2 2023 write-off of property investigation costs incurred in a previous year.

¹ Same Property Portfolio utilities costs as a percentage of revenue is representative of Total Portfolio utilities costs as a percentage of revenue.

Finance Costs - Operations

	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Change	2024	2023	Change
Interest expense on mortgages and loans	\$ 6,643	\$ 6,543	(1.5)%	\$ 25,613	\$ 26,728	4.2 %
Interest expense and standby fees on credit facility	1,370	2,454	44.2 %	6,577	10,445	37.0 %
Financing amortization and other charges	268	339	20.9 %	1,268	1,221	(3.8)%
Amortization of mark-to-market adjustments	(74)	(44)	68.2 %	(293)	(588)	(50.2)%
Capitalized interest	(1,133)	(905)	25.2 %	(4,502)	(2,905)	55.0 %
Distributions on Class C LP Units	2,306	2,022	(14.0)%	8,453	7,306	(15.7)%
Interest costs ¹	9,380	10,409	9.9 %	37,116	42,207	12.1 %
Debt retirement costs	—	—	— %	—	1,779	100.0 %
Distributions on Class B LP Units	6,190	3,219	(92.3)%	13,070	12,683	(3.1)%
	\$ 15,570	\$ 13,628	(14.3)%	\$ 50,186	\$ 56,669	11.4 %

Finance costs comprise interest expense on fixed and variable-rate mortgages and a construction loan, interest expense and standby fees on the revolving credit facility, financing amortization and other charges, and distributions on Class B limited partnership units of the Partnership ("Class B LP Units") and Class C limited partnership units of the Partnership ("Class C LP Units"), partially offset by capitalized interest expense.

Interest costs for Q4 2024 and FY 2024 decreased by 9.9% and 12.1%, respectively, over the same periods in 2023. This was primarily as a result of a lower average outstanding balance on the revolving variable-rate credit facility compared to the same periods in 2023, higher capitalized interest from intensification projects, and, for FY 2024, lower interest expense on mortgages. The lower interest expense on mortgages was driven by the asset sales completed subsequent to Q4 2023 and the Q2 2023 refinancing of two variable-rate mortgages with a weighted average effective interest rate of 7.55% to CMHC-insured fixed rate mortgages with a weighted average effective interest rate of 4.14%. These cost decreases were partially offset by upward refinancings on Term Debt completed in Q2 2023 and Q3 2023, which had a net 25 bps higher weighted average effective interest rate compared to the previous in-place effective interest rates. The interest expense for mortgages increased in Q4 2024 as the REIT completed the upward financing for three CMHC-insured mortgages and one conventional fixed-rate mortgage to support the LYM development as described in Section I - Financial and Operating Highlights - Strengthening the Balance Sheet and Reducing Variable-Rate Debt Exposure.

For Q4 2024 and FY 2024, Class B LP Unit distributions increased by 92.3% and 3.1%, respectively, over the same periods in 2023. In Q3 2024, a holder of Class B LP Units elected to receive a non-interest bearing loan equal to the distributions they would have otherwise received. On January 2, 2025, the non-interest bearing loan matured, was repaid in full, and a distribution equal to the loan balance was paid to the holder. This was partially offset by the increase in the monthly distribution in Q4 2023 from \$0.04083 to \$0.04208 per Unit and in Q4 2024 from \$0.04208 to \$0.04333 per Unit.

Finance Income

Finance income comprises interest income on CDLs, a Unit purchase loan made to a member of Management, and interest on bank deposits.

For Q4 2024, finance income decreased by 1.8% compared to Q4 2023 due to decreased interest income earned on CDLs. The average total CDL amount outstanding during Q4 2023 decreased by 1.0% from \$123,788 to \$122,603 during Q4 2024.

For FY 2024, finance income increased by 6.7% compared to FY 2023 due to increased interest income earned on CDLs. The average total CDL amount outstanding for FY 2023 increased by 11.2% from \$115,096 to \$128,039 for FY 2024 due to advances for ongoing construction as discussed in Section I - "Outlook - Access to Urban Pipeline in Target Markets Through MPI and Affiliates".

¹ Refer to Section VI - "Supplemental Information - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures"

Fair Value Gain (Loss) on Investment Properties

Fair value of residential investment properties is predominantly determined using the direct capitalization approach, by applying an appropriate capitalization rate to the estimated 12-month stabilized forecasted NOI for each property, reduced by an estimate of five-year future capital expenditures. Estimated 12-month stabilized forecasted NOI is based on the respective property's forecasted results, less estimated aggregate future capital expenditures. Capitalization rates reflect the characteristics, location and market of each property. Fair value is determined based on internal valuation models incorporating market data and valuations performed by external appraisers.

The fair value gain (loss) on investment properties was a result of movement in the following:

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Forecast NOI ¹	\$ 17,540	\$ 57,065	\$ 99,276	\$ 176,492
Capitalization rates	(18,569)	(69,275)	(121,143)	(232,260)
Capital expenditure reserve	(10,703)	(8,998)	(39,412)	(45,859)
	\$ (11,732)	\$ (21,208)	\$ (61,279)	\$ (101,627)

Increases in capitalization rates of 12.5 bps to 25 bps since Q3 2024 for select residential properties in Ottawa and Toronto were offset by forecast NOI growth across the broader portfolio in Q4 2024 due to realized and forecasted leasing results continuing to outpace expense inflation. The weighted average capitalization rate used for the Q4 2024 valuation of residential properties was 4.32%, compared to 4.28% in Q3 2024 and 4.16% in Q4 2023. The adjustment is driven by market data indicating that capitalization rates have experienced slight upward pressure in Ontario as transaction volume continues to recover through Q4 2024, while other geographies saw capitalization rates remain stable through the quarter. In addition, the capital expenditure reserve increased based on timing changes of planned capital projects and sustainability initiatives. Collectively, adjustments to capitalization rates, forecast NOI, and the capital expenditure reserve resulted in a \$11,732 fair value loss.

The fair value loss for FY 2024 was due to increases in capitalization rates of 12.5 to 50 bps primarily within Ottawa, Toronto, and Montreal residential properties and an increase in the capital expenditure reserve, which were partially offset by growth in forecast NOI. Collectively, adjustments to capitalization rates, forecast NOI, and the capital expenditure reserve resulted in a \$61,279 fair value loss.

The capitalization rates of the portfolio for each of the REIT's residential rental markets were as follows:

As at	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Low	High	Low	High
Ottawa, Ontario	4.25%	4.82%	4.13%	4.63%
Toronto, Ontario ²	3.75%	4.25%	3.63%	3.88%
Calgary, Alberta ²	4.50%	5.13%	5.00%	5.13%
Montreal, Quebec	4.13%	4.38%	4.00%	4.25%
Weighted-average capitalization rate	4.32%		4.16%	

Fair Value Loss (Gain) on Class B LP Units

The Class B LP Units are economically equivalent to Units, in that they receive distributions equivalent to the distributions paid on Units and are exchangeable into Units at the holder's option. The Class B LP Units are classified as financial liabilities and measured at fair value with any changes in fair value recorded in net income. The fair value gain or loss on Class B LP Units is measured every period by reference to the closing trading price of the Units. An increase in the Unit closing price over the period results in a fair value loss, whereas a decrease in the Unit closing price over the period results in a fair value gain.

¹ Refer to Section VI - "Supplemental Information - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures"

² For The International and Niagara West properties, due to the stabilized operations, market stability, and capital expenditures among other factors, the valuation methodology was transitioned from a discounted cash flow approach to the direct capitalization approach with their capitalization rates included in the table above effective Q1 2024.

The change in Unit price for the periods presented was as follows:

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Unit price - opening	\$ 16.89	\$ 13.63	\$ 16.18	\$ 14.05
Unit price - closing	13.34	16.18	13.34	16.18

The decrease in the Unit price for Q4 2024 and FY 2024 resulted in a fair value gain of \$91,430 and \$73,144, respectively. For the same periods in 2023, the increase in the Unit price resulted in a fair value loss of \$65,675 and \$54,858, respectively.

Fair Value Loss (Gain) on Interest Rate Swap

The REIT has an interest rate swap to receive variable interest based on one-month Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average ("CORRA") plus 215 bps and pay fixed interest at 3.38%. The swap is remeasured at each reporting date using discounted cash flow analysis. Effective July 2, 2024, in connection with the benchmark interest rate reform in Canada to replace Canadian Dollar Overnight Rate ("CDOR") with CORRA, the REIT amended the terms of the interest rate swap to replace the one-month bankers' acceptance plus 185 bps with the economically equivalent one-month CORRA plus 215 bps. The fixed interest rate that the REIT pays remained unchanged.

For Q4 2024 and FY 2024, the REIT recognized a fair value loss of \$205 and \$1,246, respectively. For the same periods in 2023, the REIT recognized a fair value loss of \$1,070 and \$751, respectively. The changes in each period were primarily a result of changes in variable interest rates.

Fair Value Loss (Gain) on Unit-Based Compensation

The REIT has issued Deferred Units to its Trustees and has issued Deferred Units and Performance Units to its executives. The liabilities are remeasured at each reporting date based on the closing Unit price and, for Performance Units, inputs to a pricing model. The change in Unit price is relative primarily to the opening Unit price with changes in the value recorded in net income.

For Q4 2024 and FY 2024, the REIT recognized a fair value gain of \$1,962 and \$1,585, respectively, due to decreases in the Unit price and revised performance estimates for Performance Units. For the same periods in 2023, the REIT recognized a fair value loss of \$1,024 and \$596, respectively, primarily due to increases in the Unit price.

Loss on Disposition

Disposal costs represent the incremental costs incurred to dispose of a property. The REIT incurred disposal costs of \$615 in FY 2024 in connection with the sale of Tanglewood and Chesterton/Bowhill in Ottawa in February 2024. In Q4 2023, the REIT incurred disposal costs of \$1,054 in connection with the sale of York House and The Lancaster House in Edmonton in December 2023. For FY 2023, the REIT incurred disposal costs of \$1,402 in connection with the sale of Hi-Level Place in Edmonton in March 2023 and the aforementioned two Edmonton properties in December 2023.

Fees and Other Income

Fees and other income represent revenue from asset, project and property management services provided by the REIT in connection with four properties co-owned with institutional partners and insurance recoveries.

For Q4 2024, fees and other income decreased by 15.3% over Q4 2023 primarily due to a decrease in revenue from management services.

For FY 2024, fees and other income increased by 9.9% over FY 2023 primarily due to an increase in insurance recoveries received in FY 2024, which were partially offset by a decrease in revenue from management services.

Summary of Quarterly Results

	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q1 2023
Total assets	\$2,645,415	\$2,621,906	\$2,604,850	\$2,576,201	\$2,702,120	\$2,723,608	\$2,720,278	\$2,738,165
Investment properties ¹	\$2,483,224	\$2,463,929	\$2,445,357	\$2,431,060	\$2,540,533	\$2,572,645	\$2,574,302	\$2,603,182
Total liabilities	\$1,529,668	\$1,587,238	\$1,523,291	\$1,522,545	\$1,624,739	\$1,564,003	\$1,583,749	\$1,553,741
Total non-current liabilities and Class B LP Units	\$1,297,369	\$1,390,014	\$1,381,032	\$1,427,737	\$1,487,405	\$1,427,391	\$1,438,635	\$1,165,077
Revenue from investment properties	\$ 39,434	\$ 39,818	\$ 38,893	\$ 38,943	\$ 40,286	\$ 39,835	\$ 39,401	\$ 38,403
NOI ²	\$ 24,856	\$ 26,376	\$ 24,895	\$ 24,444	\$ 26,032	\$ 25,828	\$ 24,572	\$ 22,736
NOI margin ²	63.0 %	66.2 %	64.0 %	62.8 %	64.6 %	64.8 %	62.4 %	59.2 %
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 91,093	\$ (41,851)	\$ 32,790	\$ (18,794)	\$ (77,238)	\$ 27,815	\$ (43,009)	\$ (24,227)
FFO ²	\$ 15,828	\$ 17,203	\$ 16,649	\$ 15,039	\$ 16,012	\$ 15,692	\$ 11,925	\$ 11,629
FFO per unit ²	\$ 0.2413	\$ 0.2620	\$ 0.2535	\$ 0.2290	\$ 0.2439	\$ 0.2390	\$ 0.1817	\$ 0.1772
Normalized FFO per unit ²	\$ 0.2413	\$ 0.2588	\$ 0.2452	\$ 0.2272	\$ 0.2318	\$ 0.2390	\$ 0.2125	\$ 0.1785
AFFO ²	\$ 14,233	\$ 15,607	\$ 15,040	\$ 13,427	\$ 14,472	\$ 14,041	\$ 10,188	\$ 9,933
AFFO per unit ²	\$ 0.2170	\$ 0.2377	\$ 0.2290	\$ 0.2045	\$ 0.2204	\$ 0.2139	\$ 0.1552	\$ 0.1513
Normalized AFFO per unit ²	\$ 0.2170	\$ 0.2345	\$ 0.2207	\$ 0.2026	\$ 0.2083	\$ 0.2139	\$ 0.1860	\$ 0.1526
Distributions declared ³	\$ 11,305	\$ 5,417	\$ 8,292	\$ 8,289	\$ 8,205	\$ 8,042	\$ 8,040	\$ 8,041
AFFO Payout Ratio ²	59.3 %	53.1 %	55.1 %	61.7 %	56.7 %	57.3 %	78.9 %	81.0 %
Normalized AFFO Payout Ratio	59.3 %	53.8 %	57.2 %	62.3 %	60.0 %	57.3 %	65.9 %	80.3 %
Distribution rate per unit	\$ 0.1287	\$ 0.1262	\$ 0.1262	\$ 0.1262	\$ 0.1250	\$ 0.1225	\$ 0.1225	\$ 0.1225

The REIT's operating results are affected by seasonal variations and other factors, including changing interest rates and inflation. As a result, the operating performance and metrics in one quarter may not be indicative of future quarters. The winter months typically tend to generate weaker performance due to higher energy consumption and snow clearing costs, as well as lower suite turnover. The best performing quarters in any given year are typically the second and third quarters, where stronger leasing demand and higher turnover provide an opportunity to realize more of the gain-to-lease potential.

Detailed analysis on the REIT's operating results for Q4 2024 and the impacts on FFO per unit and AFFO per unit can be found in Section I - "Overview - Financial and Operating Highlights - Financial Performance" and the status of the REIT's organic growth initiatives are in Section I - "Financial and Operating Highlights - Execution of Organic Growth Strategy".

¹ Including residential properties held for sale for Q4 2024 and Q4 2023.

² Refer to Section VI - "Supplemental Information - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures"

³ Includes distributions on Units and Class B LP Units, and excludes the Special Distribution.

Summary of Annual Results

As at and for the year ended December 31,	2024		2023		2022
Total assets	\$	2,645,415	\$	2,702,120	\$ 2,734,812
Investment properties ¹	\$	2,483,224	\$	2,540,533	\$ 2,611,094
Total liabilities	\$	1,529,668	\$	1,624,739	\$ 1,521,275
Total non-current liabilities and Class B LP Units	\$	1,297,369	\$	1,487,405	\$ 1,189,744
Revenue from investment properties	\$	157,088	\$	157,925	\$ 143,790
NOI ²	\$	100,571	\$	99,168	\$ 87,796
NOI margin ²		64.0%		62.8%	61.1%
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	\$	63,238	\$	(116,659)	\$ 225,400
FFO ²	\$	64,719	\$	55,258	\$ 54,177
FFO per unit ²	\$	0.9859	\$	0.8417	\$ 0.8353
Normalized FFO per unit ^{2,3}	\$	0.9725	\$	0.8617	\$ 0.8215
AFFO ²	\$	58,307	\$	48,634	\$ 47,443
AFFO per unit ²	\$	0.8882	\$	0.7408	\$ 0.7315
Normalized AFFO per unit ^{2,3}	\$	0.8749	\$	0.7608	\$ 0.7176
Distributions declared ⁴	\$	33,303	\$	32,328	\$ 31,042
AFFO Payout Ratio ²		57.1%		66.5%	65.4%
Distribution rate per unit	\$	0.5073	\$	0.4925	\$ 0.4775
NAV ²	\$	1,459,319	\$	1,494,097	\$ 1,575,395
NAV per unit ²	\$	22.34	\$	22.76	\$ 24.00

The REIT began FY 2024 with a portfolio of 29 multi-residential rental properties comprising 8,037⁵ suites across Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, and Calgary with a value of \$2,540,533. During the year, the REIT completed the sale of 311 suites in Ottawa which brought the total suite count down to 7,726.⁵ Investment property values faced continued headwinds from a prolonged high interest rate environment and limited transaction volumes in the first half of the year, which put upward pressure on capitalization rates through the year and impacted NAV and NAV per unit. The REIT was able to secure net upward financing proceeds of \$90,366 for four properties, offering financial flexibility entering 2025. Operationally, the REIT benefited from strong market fundamentals and was able to improve performance with disciplined capital allocation to deliver NOI, FFO per unit and AFFO per unit growth. Given the REIT's strong performance and Management's confidence in the outlook for 2025, the REIT increased its monthly distribution by 3.0% in November 2024.

¹ Including residential properties held for sale for Q4 2024 and Q4 2023.

² Refer to "Section VI - Supplemental Information - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures"

³ Refer to Section IV - "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments - Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios"

⁴ Includes distributions on Units and Class B LP Units, and excludes the Special Distribution.

⁵ Total suites includes 2,664 suites co-owned with institutional partners.

Section III - Assessment of Financial Position

Investment Properties

The following table summarizes the changes in investment properties:

	Residential properties	Commercial properties	Development properties	Total
Balance, December 31, 2023	\$ 2,339,678	\$ 26,972	\$ 87,883	\$ 2,454,533
Additions				
Capital expenditures	38,103	361	—	38,464
Development expenditures	—	—	51,376	51,376
Transfer to assets held for sale	(69,000)	—	—	(69,000)
Other	25	105	—	130
Fair value loss	(42,877)	(2,462)	(15,940)	(61,279)
Balance, December 31, 2024	\$ 2,265,929	\$ 24,976	\$ 123,319	\$ 2,414,224

Disposition of Investment Properties

On February 15, 2024, the REIT closed on the disposition of two properties in Ottawa for an aggregate sale price of \$86,000 and net cash proceeds of \$67,956 net of mortgages and transaction costs, as described in Section I - "Overview - Outlook - Capital Recycling Program".

Subsequent to year end, on January 22, 2025, the REIT closed on the disposition of Castlevue in Ottawa for an aggregate sale price of \$69,000 and net cash proceeds of \$33,849, net of mortgages and transaction costs, as described in Section I - "Overview - Financial and Operating Highlights - Sale of a Non-Core Asset to Enhance Portfolio Quality".

Acquisition of Investment Properties

Subsequent to year end, on January 15, 2025, the REIT acquired a 50% managing ownership interest in Lonsdale Square for \$52,963, see Section I - "Financial and Operating Highlights - Entry into the Metro Vancouver Market" for more details on the transaction.

Capital Expenditures

The REIT has a capital improvement program in place that is designed to extend the useful life of its investment properties, improve operating efficiency, increase curb appeal, enhance and maintain earnings capacity and meet the expectations of its tenants. The REIT's capital expenditures are classified into two main categories: value-enhancing capital expenditures and maintenance capital expenditures.

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Value-enhancing capital expenditures				
Building improvements	\$ 11,080	\$ 8,937	\$ 28,650	\$ 32,495
Suite upgrades	1,455	1,362	3,702	5,782
	12,535	10,299	32,352	38,277
Maintenance capital expenditures	1,483	1,474	6,112	6,138
Total capital expenditures	14,018	11,773	38,464	44,415
Maintenance capital expenditures per suite	\$ 239	\$ 222	\$ 978	\$ 915

Value-enhancing capital expenditures consist of either building improvements or suite upgrades. Building improvements include common area and amenity space upgrades, energy conservation projects, building envelope enhancements and suite enhancements performed, when necessary, as suites turn over. Suite upgrades represent capital expenditures incurred on larger repositioning programs that are designed to generate incremental returns. The repositioning programs include full-scale suite renovations that strategically target certain properties or certain geographic locations, as discussed previously in Section I - "Overview - Financial and Operating Highlights - Value Creation - Repositioning".

Value-enhancing renovations are intended to generate NAV accretion, long term FFO and AFFO accretion and increase tenant satisfaction, however they tend to be FFO and AFFO dilutive in the short term owing to vacancy during renovation.

Maintenance capital expenditures include expenditures that are incurred in order to maintain the existing earning capacity of the REIT's investment properties. Any exterior work is highly dependent on favourable weather conditions and, as a result, a significant portion of the exterior work is performed between the months of May and September and therefore actual maintenance capital expenditures in a given quarter may not be indicative of future quarters.

Maintenance capital expenditures for Q4 2024 and FY 2024 were \$1,483 and \$6,112 or \$239 and \$978 per suite, respectively, and primarily related to maintenance of plumbing, electrical and mechanical systems, roofing, safety systems, parking garages and common areas at various buildings.

In 2024, Management targeted approximately \$975 per suite on average for maintenance capital expenditures on an annual basis, subject to costing pressures from inflation, availability of trades and supply chain constraints. Due to the increased cost of materials, labour, salaries and other inputs required to maintain investment properties, beginning in 2025, Management is targeting \$1,000 per suite on average for annual maintenance capital expenditures.

Development Expenditures

Development expenditures are a component of the REIT's growth and value-creation strategy. These include projects which add to the REIT's existing suite count through intensification or redevelopment of existing assets. Development expenditures are intended to generate NAV accretion and long-term FFO and AFFO accretion. The REIT is currently developing two projects on excess land available at Richgrove and Leslie York Mills and is working through pre-clearance conditions for a third project at High Park Village, as discussed under Section I - "Overview - Outlook - Development of Purpose-Built Rental Properties and Intensification on Existing Sites". The breakdown of the REIT's share of development expenditures incurred in connection with these projects is as follows:

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Richgrove	\$ 11,088	\$ 4,640	\$ 30,375	\$ 18,326
Leslie York Mills	5,795	4,732	20,623	9,395
High Park Village	49	227	378	1,229
	\$ 16,932	\$ 9,599	\$ 51,376	\$ 28,950

The construction of the Richgrove project continues as planned, with development expenditures in Q4 2024 primarily related to above grade work with building top-off completed in December 2024. As of December 31, 2024, the REIT had incurred gross project costs of \$68,160, and forecasts \$50,840 in remaining expenditures with stabilization in Q2 2026.

Construction at Leslie York Mills also continues to progress, with expenditures in the quarter primarily related to framing and the slab and above grade work for the amenity building. As of December 31, 2024, the gross project costs incurred were \$74,346. Management forecasts \$116,654 in remaining expenditures, with stabilization in Q1 2027.¹

In early Q3 2023, the REIT made the strategic decision to postpone the advancement of construction on the High Park Village development. As of December 31, 2024, the total pre-development project costs incurred were \$9,849.¹

Valuation

Refer to Section II - "Review of Financial Performance - Fair Value Gain (Loss) on Investment Properties" for details on the valuation method used for the REIT's investment properties.

Class B LP Units

The Class B LP Units receive distributions equivalent 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. The limited IAS 32 exception for presentation as equity does not extend to Class B LP Units. As a result, the Class B LP Units are classified as financial liabilities. Holders of the Class B LP Units may elect to be loaned amounts equal to the amounts which would otherwise have been distributed to them, and have the aggregate amount of those distributions made to them, on the maturity date of the loan, which is on the first business day following the end of the year during which the loan was made.

¹ Incurred costs and forecast expenditures are presented at 100% rather than the REIT's proportionate share.

As at December 31, 2024, there were 25,755,029 (December 31, 2023 - 25,755,029) Class B LP Units outstanding.

Class C LP Units

The Class C LP Units provide for distributions 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 are classified as financial liabilities.

As at December 31, 2024, there were 25,556,082 (December 31, 2023 - 25,556,082) Class C LP Units outstanding.

On February 15, 2024, in connection with the sale of Chesterton/Bowhill, the REIT paid a distribution of \$7,591 to MPI for the partial repayment of mortgages associated with the property related to the Class C LP Units.

At December 31, 2024, the mortgages of investment properties to which the distributions on the Class C LP Units relate had a weighted average effective interest rate of 4.20% (December 31, 2023 - 3.45%) and mature at various dates between 2025 and 2033. The effective interest rate varies from the contractual interest rate as it includes the amortization of mark-to-market adjustments, fees, premiums, and other borrowing costs.

Subsequent to year end, on January 22, 2025, the REIT completed the disposition of one property in Ottawa, Ontario for a sale price of \$69,000. The REIT used \$34,547 of sale proceeds to redeem for cancellation 4,130,092 Class C LP Units from the holder of the Class C LP Units to repay the mortgage associated with the property.

Mortgages and Loan

The REIT maintains mortgages with fixed and variable interest rates that are secured by investment properties. At December 31, 2024, the weighted average effective interest rate was 3.46% (December 31, 2023 - 3.37%). The fixed rate mortgages mature at various dates between 2025 and 2033. The REIT's fixed rate mortgages include a variable-rate mortgage that is fixed at 3.38% through an interest rate swap.

On February 15, 2024, in connection with the sale of Tanglewood, the REIT repaid the \$9,659 mortgage secured by the property, which had an effective interest rate of 5.94%.

In March 2024, the REIT refinanced three maturing mortgages with an outstanding balance of \$19,481 and a weighted average effective interest rate of 2.85%. The mortgages were each refinanced with an effective interest rate of 4.53% and mature in March 2029.

In November 2024, the REIT secured upward financing net of deferred financing costs of \$72,996 for three properties. The CMHC-insured mortgages have a weighted average effective interest rate of 3.89% and mature in December 2029. In December 2024, the REIT also secured fixed rate conventional upward financing to support the development of LYM with proceeds of \$21,194, which has an effective interest rate of 4.65% and matures in January 2028.

The REIT has a fixed rate non-revolving construction loan to finance its Richgrove development. The \$93,745 construction loan bears interest at 2.39% and matures on March 1, 2032. As at December 31, 2024, \$40,403 (December 31, 2023 - \$15,155) was drawn. Payments are made monthly on an interest-only basis.

Credit Facility

As at December 31, 2024, the REIT had available credit under its revolving credit facility of \$208,344 (December 31, 2023 - \$236,034), which is the lesser of the total commitment and the lending value. The availability enables the REIT to maintain financial flexibility and to continue to capitalize on opportunities to drive long-term NAV growth. The credit facility is secured by several investment properties and is used to fund working capital requirements, acquisitions, letters of credit and for general corporate purposes. On June 26, 2024, in connection with the benchmark interest rate reform in Canada to replace CDOR with CORRA, the REIT amended the terms of the revolving credit facility to replace the one-month bankers' acceptance plus 175 bps with the economically equivalent Adjusted Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average ("Adjusted CORRA") plus 175 bps. The credit facility bears interest at the one-month Adjusted CORRA plus 175 bps (December 31, 2023 - one-month bankers' acceptance plus 175 bps) or prime plus 75 bps. As at December 31, 2024, the weighted average variable interest rate was 5.42% (December 31, 2023 - 7.25%).

Subsequent to year end, on March 4, 2025, the REIT amended the terms of its credit facility to reduce the commitment from \$300,000 to \$200,000.

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Committed	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
Available	208,344	236,034
Utilized		
Amounts drawn	24,500	140,236
Letter of credit	2,022	2,022
	26,522	142,258
Undrawn amount available	\$ 181,822	\$ 93,776

Units

	Units	\$
Authorized	Unlimited	
Units issued and outstanding:		
Balance, December 31, 2023	39,898,612	\$ 711,021
Units issued for vested Deferred Units, net of issue costs	18,049	260
Cancellation of Units under normal course issuer bid	(337,842)	(6,020)
Units issued in special non-cash distribution, net of issue costs	2,255,508	30,050
Consolidation of units issued pursuant to special non-cash distribution	(2,255,508)	—
Balance, December 31, 2024	39,578,819	\$ 735,311

Normal Course Issuer Bid

On September 25, 2024, the REIT initiated an NCIB which is active from September 27, 2024 to September 26, 2025. The REIT's previous NCIB expired on September 19, 2024. Details regarding activity under the NCIB during FY 2024 and through March 5, 2025 can be found in Section I - "Overview - Financial and Operating Highlights - Normal Course Issuer Bid".

Distributions

Distributions are paid monthly to Unitholders of record at the close of business on the last day of a month, on or about the 15th day of the following month. Distributions must be approved by the Board of Trustees and are subject to change depending on the general economic outlook and financial performance of the REIT.

For Q4 2024 and FY 2024, distributions to Unitholders of \$5,115 and \$20,233 (Q4 2023 and FY 2023 - \$4,986 and \$19,645), respectively, were declared based on approved monthly distributions of \$0.04208 (2023 - \$0.04083) per Unit for the months of January to October and \$0.04333 (2023 - \$0.04208) per Unit for the months of November and December.

On November 12, 2024, the Board of Trustees approved a 3.0% increase to the REIT's annual distribution from \$0.5050 per Unit to \$0.5200 per Unit. The monthly distribution will be \$0.04333 per Unit, up from \$0.04208 per Unit. The increase was effective for the REIT's November 2024 cash distribution, to be paid on December 16, 2024.

Special Non-Cash Distribution in Units and Consolidation of Units

On December 31, 2024, the REIT issued 2,255,508 Units at a price of \$13.3362 per Unit, for a total value of \$30,080. Immediately following the issuance, the Units were consolidated such that each Unitholder held the same number of Units as each Unitholder held prior to the Special Distribution as described in Section I - "Overview - Financial and Operating Highlights - Special Distribution".

Section IV - Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The REIT's capital structure, shown in the table below, is Class B LP Units, Class C LP Units, mortgages, a construction loan, a credit facility and Unitholders' equity.

As at	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Liabilities (principal amounts outstanding):				
Class B LP Units	\$	343,572	\$	416,716
Class C LP Units		214,169		226,929
Mortgages		851,822		780,582
Construction loan		40,403		15,155
Credit facility		24,500		140,236
		1,474,466		1,579,618
Unitholders' equity		1,115,747		1,077,381
	\$	2,590,213	\$	2,656,999

Class B LP Units are economically equivalent to Units and are exchangeable for Units at the Class B LP Unitholder's option. Due to their exchange feature, IAS 32 requires Class B LP Units to be accounted for as a financial liability. Class B LP Units are not indebtedness for borrowed money and are not included in the determination of Debt-to-Gross Book Value ratio.

The objective of the REIT's capital strategy is to arrange capital at the lowest possible cost while maintaining diversity in its lending base, balance in its maturity schedule and sufficient liquidity to fund the ongoing operations of the REIT and pay distributions. At December 31, 2024, 85% (December 31, 2023 - 75%) of the REIT's Total Debt is CMHC insured and approximately 95% (December 31, 2023 - 88%) is fixed rate, including variable-rate debt fixed through an interest rate swap.

The REIT uses a prudent amount of debt financing in its capital structure. Pursuant to the REIT's DOT, overall indebtedness, as measured by the Debt-to-Gross Book Value ratio, is not to exceed 65% (or 70% of Gross Book Value including convertible debentures). Notwithstanding this limit, it is Management's current intention to maintain a more conservative Debt-to-Gross Book Value ratio. The REIT's Debt-to-Gross Book Value ratio and liquidity as a percentage of Total Debt are calculated as follows:

As at	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Class C LP Units	\$	214,290	\$	227,411
Mortgages		846,079		774,662
Construction loan		40,403		15,155
Credit facility		24,500		140,236
Total Debt ¹		1,125,272		1,157,464
Total assets		2,645,415		2,702,120
Debt-to-Gross Book Value ratio¹		42.5 %		42.8 %
Total liquidity ¹	\$	187,700	\$	97,516
Total liquidity as a percentage of Total Debt		16.7 %		8.4 %

The REIT continues to maintain a conservative overall leverage position with a Debt-to-Gross Book Value ratio of 42.5% at December 31, 2024.

While the REIT has sufficient liquidity, Management oversees its liquidity prudently given the current capital market conditions. The REIT's liquidity ratio (Total liquidity as a percentage of Total Debt) was 16.7% at December 31, 2024, compared to 8.4% at December 31, 2023.

¹ Refer to "Section VI - Supplemental Information - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures"

Management measures the Debt-to-Adjusted EBITDA ratio as a measure of the REIT's financial health and liquidity. Generally, the lower the ratio, the lower the credit risk. The REIT's Debt-to-Adjusted EBITDA ratio is calculated as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
NOI ¹	\$ 100,571	\$ 99,168
General and administrative expenses	(10,061)	(10,446)
Finance income	7,873	7,381
Fees and other income	3,452	3,141
	101,835	99,244
Impact on NOI of stabilized earnings from dispositions	(404)	(1,375)
Adjusted EBITDA¹	101,431	97,869
Total Debt ¹	1,125,272	1,157,464
Cash	5,878	3,740
Total Debt, net of cash ¹	\$ 1,119,394	\$ 1,153,724
Debt-to-Adjusted EBITDA ratio¹	11.04x	11.79x

The REIT's Debt-to-Adjusted EBITDA ratio improved by 0.75x compared to December 31, 2023 driven by the REIT's strong operating performance and deleveraging. The REIT uses a combination of equity and debt to finance the intensification of existing sites (refer to Section I - "Overview - Outlook - Development of Purpose-Built Rental Properties and Intensification of Existing Sites"). Any increased debt arising from these transactions may not be immediately matched by increased NOI until the development projects stabilize, resulting in a temporary increase to the Debt-to-Adjusted EBITDA ratio.

The REIT has staggered the maturities of its debt financings, including distributions payable on the Class C LP Units, to reduce interest rate risk and its risk related to refinancing. As at December 31, 2024, the weighted average term to maturity on Term Debt was 5.04 years (December 31, 2023 - 5.84 years) and the weighted average effective interest rate on Term Debt was 3.61% (December 31, 2023 - 3.39%). The contractual payments under the REIT's debt financing are summarized in the table below.

Year	Principal Repayments		Principal at Maturity and Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate						Total	% of Total		
	Mortgages	Class C LP Units	Mortgages	Class C LP Units	Credit facility	Construction loan						
2025	\$ 14,572	\$ 3,789	\$ 41,016	2.70%	\$ 95,020	4.25%	\$ 24,500	5.42%	\$ —	—%	\$ 178,897	15.8%
2026	13,309	2,000	72,524	3.12%	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%	87,833	7.8%
2027	13,063	2,079	—	—%	21,425	3.05%	—	—%	—	—%	36,567	3.2%
2028	12,611	1,391	91,980	4.25%	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%	105,982	9.4%
2029	11,594	1,311	177,666	3.52%	9,680	5.41%	—	—%	—	—%	200,251	17.7%
2030	7,192	1,132	162,943	2.45%	11,292	3.49%	—	—%	—	—%	182,559	16.1%
Thereafter	9,043	2,375	224,309	4.12%	62,675	4.50%	—	—%	40,403	2.39%	338,805	30.0%
	\$ 81,384	\$ 14,077	\$ 770,438		\$ 200,092		\$ 24,500		\$ 40,403		\$ 1,130,894	100%

As of December 31, 2024, current liabilities, excluding Class B LP Units which are exchangeable for Units, of \$232,299 (December 31, 2023 - \$137,334) exceeded current assets of \$95,926 (December 31, 2023 - \$71,589), resulting in a net working capital deficit of \$136,373 (December 31, 2023 - \$65,745). Current liabilities as of December 31, 2024 include \$125,990 (December 31, 2023 - \$75,301) of debt financing which the REIT is actively in the process of refinancing. 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, 2024, liquidity was \$187,700 (December 31, 2023 - \$97,516), an increase of 92.5% from December 31, 2023, consisting of cash of \$5,878 (December 31, 2023 - \$3,740) and \$181,822 (December 31, 2023 - \$93,776) of available borrowing capacity under the credit facility. Management believes that there is sufficient liquidity to meet the REIT's financial obligations. On January 22, 2025, the REIT used \$34,547 of the Castlevue sale proceeds to redeem for cancellation 4,130,092 Class C LP Units from the holder of the Class C LP Units to repay the mortgage associated with the property.

¹ Refer to Section VI - "Supplemental Information - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures"

Cash Flows

As at December 31, 2024, the REIT held a cash balance of \$5,878 (December 31, 2023 - \$3,740). The sources and use of cash flow for the three months and years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Operating activities	\$ 29,751	\$ 28,995	\$ 95,870	\$ 92,966
Financing activities	(972)	(1,492)	(110,013)	(7,619)
Investing activities	(29,044)	(27,397)	16,281	(86,930)

Cash Provided by Operating Activities and Cash Distributions

The following table outlines the differences between cash from operating activities, net income and cash distributions in accordance with National Policy 41-201, *Income Trusts and Other Indirect Offerings*:

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 91,093	\$ (77,238)	\$ 63,238	\$ (116,659)
Add: distributions on Class B LP Units	6,190	3,219	13,070	12,683
	97,283	(74,019)	76,308	(103,976)
Less: distributions paid ¹	(5,461)	(8,125)	(28,415)	(32,248)
Excess (shortfall) of net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) over total distributions paid	\$ 91,822	\$ (82,144)	\$ 47,893	\$ (136,224)
Cash provided by operating activities	29,751	28,995	95,870	92,966
Add: interest received	283	817	1,362	2,938
Less: interest paid	(10,191)	(10,891)	(40,346)	(43,960)
	19,843	18,921	56,886	51,944
Less: distributions paid ¹	(5,461)	(8,125)	(28,415)	(32,248)
Excess of cash provided by operating activities over total distributions and interest paid	14,382	10,796	28,471	19,696
Distributions declared ²	\$ 11,305	\$ 8,205	\$ 33,303	\$ 32,328

For Q4 2024 and FY 2024, distributions paid was in excess of net income and comprehensive income. Distributions are better evaluated in the context of operating cash flows rather than net income, as net income is impacted by several non-cash items, including fair value gains or losses on investment properties, Class B LP Units, Unit-based compensation and an interest rate swap.

While cash flows provided by operating activities are generally sufficient to cover distribution requirements, the timing of expenses may result in a temporary shortfall. In these cases, some portion of distributions may come from the REIT's capital or financing sources. For Q4 2024 and FY 2024, cash provided by operating activities was in excess of total distributions and interest paid.

¹ Distributions paid on REIT Units and Class B LP Units.

² Includes distributions on REIT Units and Class B LP Units, and excludes the Special Distribution.

Cash Used in Financing Activities

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Proceeds from mortgage financing	\$ 95,102	\$ —	\$ 95,102	\$ 317,122
Proceeds from construction loan	9,036	—	25,248	7,149
Net (repayments) proceeds from credit facility	(75,424)	22,584	(115,736)	(16,922)
Principal repayments on mortgages	(3,584)	(3,688)	(14,203)	(14,036)
Proceeds from issuance of Class C LP Units	—	—	—	25,774
CMHC premiums and financing costs	(4,447)	—	(4,502)	(13,981)
Mortgage payments on refinancing	—	—	—	(230,999)
Mortgage payments on disposition	—	—	(9,659)	—
Distributions on various classes of units	(6,722)	(9,497)	(41,175)	(37,766)
Interest paid	(10,191)	(10,891)	(40,346)	(43,960)
Purchase and cancellation of Units	(4,742)	—	(4,742)	—
	\$ (972)	\$ (1,492)	\$ (110,013)	\$ (7,619)

For Q4 2024, cash flows used in by financing activities included net repayments on the credit facility, interest paid, distributions on various classes of units, purchase and cancellation of Units under the NCIB program, and payments of financing costs and principal repayments on mortgages. This was partially offset by mortgage financing proceeds and draws on the construction loan in connection with the Richgrove development.

For FY 2024, cash flows used in financing activities included net repayments on the credit facility, distributions on various classes of units, interest paid, principal repayments on mortgages, payments of financing costs, and the purchase and cancellation of Units under the NCIB program. This was offset by proceeds on mortgage financing and draws on the construction loan.

Cash (Used in) Provided by Investing Activities

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Capital additions to investment properties	\$ (12,967)	\$ (12,315)	\$ (39,551)	\$ (48,087)
Development expenditures	(13,459)	(6,594)	(40,768)	(21,141)
Loan advances to Class B LP Unitholders	(2,901)	—	(4,819)	—
Loan advances to related parties	—	(16,321)	(14,351)	(30,586)
Loan repayments from related parties	—	—	30,056	45
Net proceeds on disposition of investment properties	—	7,016	84,352	9,901
Interest received	283	817	1,362	2,938
	\$ (29,044)	\$ (27,397)	\$ 16,281	\$ (86,930)

Cash flows used in investing activities for Q4 2024 included development expenditures on the three projects in the portfolio, capital expenditures on investment properties and loan advances to Class B LP Unitholders, partially offset by interest received from related parties on CDLs.

Cash flows provided by investing activities for FY 2024 included net proceeds on the disposition of Tanglewood and Chesterton/Bowhill, the repayment received for the Fifth + Bank CDL and interest received from related parties on CDLs. This was partially offset by development expenditures on the three projects in the portfolio, capital expenditures on investment properties, and loan advances on the University Heights CDL and to Class B LP Unitholders.

Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios

The following section includes reconciliations of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios used by the REIT. Refer to Section VI - "Supplemental Information - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures" for definitions of each of these measures.

FFO and AFFO

FFO and AFFO are non-IFRS financial measures. The REIT's method of calculating FFO and AFFO is substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Real Property Association of Canada (REALPAC), but may differ from other issuers' methods and, accordingly, may not be comparable to FFO and AFFO reported by other issuers. FFO and AFFO are used for evaluating operating performance and are calculated as follows:

	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q1 2023
Net (loss) income and comprehensive (loss) income	\$ 91,093	\$ (41,851)	\$ 32,790	\$ (18,794)	\$ (77,238)	\$ 27,815	\$ (43,009)	\$ (24,227)
Distributions on Class B LP Units	6,190	377	3,252	3,251	3,219	3,155	3,154	3,155
Disposition costs on investment property	—	—	—	615	1,054	—	—	348
Fair value loss (gain) on:								
Investment properties	11,732	2,582	8,360	38,605	21,208	21,216	45,700	13,503
Class B LP Units	(91,430)	54,343	(27,558)	(8,499)	65,675	(35,799)	6,696	18,286
Interest rate swap	205	766	333	(58)	1,070	(73)	(656)	410
Unit-based compensation	(1,962)	986	(528)	(81)	1,024	(622)	40	154
Funds from operations (FFO)	\$ 15,828	\$ 17,203	\$ 16,649	\$ 15,039	\$ 16,012	\$ 15,692	\$ 11,925	\$ 11,629
Maintenance capital expenditure reserve	(1,514)	(1,514)	(1,514)	(1,539)	(1,496)	(1,510)	(1,510)	(1,520)
Amortization of mark-to-market adjustments	(74)	(74)	(72)	(73)	(44)	(141)	(227)	(176)
Commercial straight-line rent adjustments	(7)	(8)	(23)	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted funds from operations (AFFO)	\$ 14,233	\$ 15,607	\$ 15,040	\$ 13,427	\$ 14,472	\$ 14,041	\$ 10,188	\$ 9,933
Weighted average number of Units and Class B LP Units issued and outstanding	65,586,166	65,671,690	65,669,554	65,659,537	65,653,641	65,651,608	65,642,641	65,642,641
FFO per unit	\$ 0.2413	\$ 0.2620	\$ 0.2535	\$ 0.2290	\$ 0.2439	\$ 0.2390	\$ 0.1817	\$ 0.1772
AFFO per unit	\$ 0.2170	\$ 0.2377	\$ 0.2290	\$ 0.2045	\$ 0.2204	\$ 0.2139	\$ 0.1552	\$ 0.1513
Distribution rate per unit	\$ 0.1287	\$ 0.1262	\$ 0.1262	\$ 0.1262	\$ 0.1250	\$ 0.1225	\$ 0.1225	\$ 0.1225
AFFO Payout Ratio	59.3 %	53.1 %	55.1 %	61.7 %	56.7 %	57.3 %	78.9 %	81.0 %
Normalized FFO per unit	\$ 0.2413	\$ 0.2588	\$ 0.2452	\$ 0.2272	\$ 0.2318	\$ 0.2390	\$ 0.2125	\$ 0.1785
Normalized AFFO per unit	\$ 0.2170	\$ 0.2345	\$ 0.2207	\$ 0.2026	\$ 0.2083	\$ 0.2139	\$ 0.1860	\$ 0.1526
Normalized AFFO Payout Ratio	59.3 %	53.8 %	57.2 %	62.3 %	60.0 %	57.3 %	65.9 %	80.3 %

For Q4 2024, FFO and AFFO were lower as compared to the same periods in 2023, primarily due to decreased NOI from increased operating expenses due to the one-time adjustment in Q4 2023 to the accrual estimates for repairs and maintenance costs and the loss of revenue associated with disposed properties, as detailed in Section II - "Financial Highlights and Performance - Review of Financial Performance".

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Net (loss) income and comprehensive (loss) income	\$ 63,238	\$ (116,659)	\$ 225,400
Distributions on Class B LP Units	13,070	12,683	11,942
Disposition costs on investment property	615	1,402	—
Issuance costs on Class B LP Units	—	—	175
Fair value loss (gain) on:			
Investment properties	61,279	101,627	18,828
Class B LP Units	(73,144)	54,858	(197,531)
Interest rate swap	1,246	751	(2,391)
Unit-based compensation	(1,585)	596	(2,246)
Funds from operations (FFO)	\$ 64,719	\$ 55,258	\$ 54,177
Maintenance capital expenditure reserve	(6,081)	(6,036)	(5,991)
Amortization of mark-to-market adjustments	(293)	(588)	(743)
Commercial straight-line rent adjustments	(38)	—	—
Adjusted funds from operations (AFFO)	\$ 58,307	\$ 48,634	\$ 47,443
Weighted average number of Units and Class B LP Units issued and outstanding	65,646,639	65,647,644	64,858,981
FFO per unit	\$ 0.9859	\$ 0.8417	\$ 0.8353
AFFO per unit	\$ 0.8882	\$ 0.7408	\$ 0.7315
Distribution rate per unit	\$ 0.5073	\$ 0.4925	\$ 0.4775
AFFO Payout Ratio	57.1%	66.5%	65.4%
Normalized FFO per unit	\$ 0.9725	\$ 0.8617	\$ 0.8215
Normalized AFFO per unit	\$ 0.8749	\$ 0.7608	\$ 0.7176
Normalized AFFO payout ratio	58.0%	64.7%	66.7%

For FY 2024, FFO and AFFO were higher as compared to FY 2023, reflecting strong operational performance and reduced interest costs.

Maintenance capital expenditures include expenditures that are incurred in order to maintain the existing earning capacity of the REIT's investment properties. The maintenance capital expenditure reserve amount included in the AFFO calculation was based on the REIT's expectation of spending approximately \$975 per suite in 2024. Beginning in 2025, Management expects to spend \$1,000 per suite on an annual basis. Refer to Section III - "Assessment of Financial Position - Investment Properties - Capital Expenditures" for a more detailed discussion of maintenance capital expenditures.

Certain nonrecurring items on the REIT's consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income are not indicative of the REIT's overall operating performance. Excluding the impact of these items, Q4 2024 Normalized FFO per unit and Normalized AFFO per unit growth was 4.1% and 4.2%, respectively over Q4 2023. FY 2024 Normalized FFO per unit and Normalized AFFO per unit growth was 12.9% and 15.0%, respectively over FY 2023. These nonrecurring adjustments are detailed below:

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
FFO	15,828	16,012	64,719	55,258
AFFO	14,233	14,472	58,307	48,634
Normalizing Items				
Normalizing items for NOI ¹	\$ —	\$ (796)	\$ —	\$ (666)
Debt retirement costs	—	—	—	1,779
Property investigation cost write-offs	—	—	—	417
Insurance recoveries	—	—	(875)	(219)
	—	(796)	(875)	1,311
Normalized FFO	\$ 15,828	\$ 15,216	\$ 63,844	\$ 56,569
Normalized FFO per unit	\$ 0.2413	\$ 0.2318	\$ 0.9725	\$ 0.8617
Normalized AFFO	\$ 14,233	\$ 13,676	\$ 57,432	\$ 49,945
Normalized AFFO per unit	\$ 0.2170	\$ 0.2083	\$ 0.8749	\$ 0.7608
Distribution rate per unit	\$ 0.1287	\$ 0.1250	\$ 0.5073	\$ 0.4925
Normalized AFFO Payout Ratio	59.3%	60.0%	58.0%	64.7%

NOI and NOI Margin

Same Property Portfolio

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenue from investment properties	\$ 39,434	\$ 38,108	\$ 156,319	\$ 148,724
Operating expenses	14,578	13,449	56,152	55,263
NOI	\$ 24,856	\$ 24,659	\$ 100,167	\$ 93,461
NOI margin	63.0 %	64.7 %	64.1 %	62.8 %
Normalizing items for NOI				
Severance costs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 256
Property tax recovery	—	—	—	(126)
Accrual estimates for repair and maintenance costs	—	(776)	—	(776)
	—	(776)	—	(646)
Normalized NOI	\$ 24,856	\$ 23,883	\$ 100,167	\$ 92,815
Normalized NOI margin	63.0 %	62.7 %	64.1 %	62.4 %

¹ Refer to Section IV - "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments - Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios - NOI and NOI Margin"

Total Portfolio

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenue from investment properties	\$ 39,434	\$ 40,286	\$ 157,088	\$ 157,925
Operating expenses	14,578	14,254	56,517	58,757
NOI	\$ 24,856	\$ 26,032	\$ 100,571	\$ 99,168
NOI margin	63.0 %	64.6 %	64.0 %	62.8 %
Normalizing items for NOI				
Severance costs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 256
Property tax recovery	—	—	—	(126)
Accrual estimates for repair and maintenance costs	—	(796)	—	(796)
	—	(796)	—	(666)
Normalized NOI	\$ 24,856	\$ 25,236	\$ 100,571	\$ 98,502
Normalized NOI margin	63.0 %	62.6 %	64.0 %	62.4 %

For Q4 2023, adjustments to accrual estimates for repairs and maintenance resulted in Same Property Portfolio Normalized property operating costs of \$7,067 and Normalized operating expenses of \$14,225. For the same period, Total Portfolio adjustments to accrual estimates for repairs and maintenance resulted in Normalized property operating costs of \$7,432 and Normalized operating expenses of \$15,050.

In FY 2023, for the Same Property Portfolio, severance costs and adjustments to accrual estimates for repairs and maintenance resulted in Normalized property operating costs of \$28,509 and the property tax recovery resulted in Normalized property taxes of \$15,222, together resulting in Normalized operating expenses of \$55,909 for FY 2023. For the same period on a Total Portfolio basis, severance costs and adjustments to accrual estimates for repairs and maintenance resulted in Normalized property operating costs of \$30,108 and the property tax recovery resulted in Normalized property taxes of \$16,313, which together resulted in Normalized operating expenses of \$59,423.

Debt-to-Gross Book Value Ratio

Refer to Section IV - "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments - Liquidity and Capital Resources" for a reconciliation of Debt-to-Gross Book Value ratio.

Debt Service Coverage Ratio

The Debt Service Coverage ratio is calculated as follows:

		Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
NOI	\$	100,571	\$ 99,168
Interest expense and standby fees on credit facility		6,577	10,445
Distributions on Class C LP Units:			
Principal repayments		5,169	5,518
Contractual interest expense		8,453	7,306
Mortgages and construction loan:			
Principal repayments		14,203	14,036
Contractual interest expense		25,613	26,728
Total debt service	\$	60,015	\$ 64,033
Debt Service Coverage ratio		1.68x	1.55x

Debt Service Coverage ratio is a measure used by Management to assess the REIT's ability to pay both interest and principal on its Class C LP Units, mortgages and construction loan. Generally, a higher ratio indicates lower credit risk. The increase in Debt Service Coverage ratio for FY 2024 from FY 2023 was primarily a result of a decrease to interest costs due to a lower average outstanding balance on the credit facility as well as an increase in NOI driven by higher average monthly rents.

Debt-to-Adjusted EBITDA Ratio

Refer to Section IV - "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments - Liquidity and Capital Resources" for a reconciliation of Debt-to-Adjusted EBITDA ratio.

NAV and NAV per unit

As at	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Net assets (Unitholders' equity)	\$ 1,115,747	\$ 1,034,668	\$ 1,077,381	\$ 1,213,537
Add: Class B LP Units	343,572	435,002	416,716	361,858
NAV	\$ 1,459,319	\$ 1,469,670	\$ 1,494,097	\$ 1,575,395
Number of Units and Class B LP Units	65,333,848	65,671,690	65,653,641	65,642,641
NAV per unit	\$ 22.34	\$ 22.38	\$ 22.76	\$ 24.00

NAV and NAV per unit are used by Management to assess the REIT's value and value per unit. Refer to Section I - "Overview - Financial and Operating Highlights - NAV per unit" for analysis.

Section V - Accounting Estimates and Policies, Controls and Procedures and Risk Analysis

Critical Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

The following are the critical judgments that have been made in applying the REIT's accounting policies:

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, Business Combinations ("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.

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, 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. If they do, the balance to be forgiven is recognized over time in the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income.

Critical 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.

The REIT's business faces risk from prominent economic factors, including economic growth, the interest rate environment, and inflation, among other factors. The REIT has used all information available as at December 31, 2024 that it considers relevant in determining the potential impact of these economic factors on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, earnings for the period and risks disclosed in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. The estimates and judgements that could be most significantly impacted by economic factors include those underlying the valuation of investment properties. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The REIT continues to monitor and assess the impact that economic factors will have on its business activities and financial results.

Risks and Uncertainties

The REIT faces a variety of diverse risks, many of which are inherent in the business conducted by the REIT. They include the following:

Current Economic Environment

The REIT is subject to risks involving the economy in general, including inflation, deflation or stagflation, unemployment, geopolitical issues and international trade disputes and protection measures (including tariffs) or changes to existing trade agreements and a local, regional, national or international outbreak of a contagious disease adversely affecting economic conditions. Poor economic conditions could adversely affect the REIT's revenues, thereby reducing its operating income and earnings and could harm the REIT's financial condition. In weak economic environments, the REIT's tenants may be unable to meet their rental payments and other obligations due to the REIT, which could have a material and adverse effect on the REIT. The cost of construction materials may be affected by additional trade barriers resulting in increased capital and development expenditures adversely affecting the returns of value-add capital spending and intensification projects. Fluctuations in interest rates or other financial market volatility may adversely affect financing costs on variable-rate debt as well as the REIT's ability to refinance existing indebtedness on its maturity or on terms that are as favourable as the terms of the existing indebtedness, which may impact negatively on AFFO, may restrict the availability of financing for future prospective purchasers of the REIT's investments and could potentially reduce the value of such investments, or may adversely affect the ability of the REIT to complete acquisitions on financially desirable terms.

Access to Capital

The real estate industry is highly capital intensive. The REIT will require access to capital to fund its growth strategy and certain capital expenditures from time to time. There can be no assurances that the REIT will have access to sufficient capital or access to capital on terms favourable to the REIT for future property acquisitions, financing or refinancing of properties, funding operating expenses or other purposes. Market conditions and unexpected volatility or illiquidity in financial markets may inhibit the REIT's access to financing in the Canadian equity capital markets. As a result, it is possible that financing which the REIT may require in order to grow and expand its operations, upon the expiry of the term of financing, upon refinancing any particular property owned by the REIT or otherwise, may not be available or, if it is available, may not be available on favourable terms to the REIT. It is also possible that the REIT may not be able to secure upward refinancing for its properties when refinancing existing debt, which is an important part of the REIT's capital strategy. Failure by the REIT to access required capital could have a material adverse effect on the REIT's business, cash flows, financial condition and financial performance and ability to make distributions to Unitholders.

Real Estate Industry Risk

Real estate investments are generally subject to varying degrees of risk depending on the nature of the property. These risks include changes in general economic conditions (such as the availability and cost of mortgage funds), local conditions (such as an oversupply of space or a reduction in demand for real estate in the area), government regulations (such as new or revised residential tenant legislation or regulations affecting the availability and cost of CMHC mortgage insurance), the attractiveness of the properties to tenants, competition from others with available space and the ability of the owner to provide adequate maintenance at an economic cost. The performance of the economy in each of the areas in which the REIT's properties are located, including the financial results and labour decisions of major local employers, can have an impact on revenues from the properties and their underlying values.

An investment in real estate is relatively illiquid, with the degree of liquidity generally fluctuating in relation to demand for and the perceived desirability of such investments. Such illiquidity may limit the REIT's ability to vary its Portfolio promptly in response to changing economic, investment or other conditions. If it were necessary to accelerate the liquidation of the REIT's real property investments, the proceeds to the REIT might be significantly less than the aggregate carrying or Net Asset Value of its properties. The REIT's exposure to general risks associated with real estate investments is mitigated by its geographic diversification.

Certain significant expenditures, including property taxes, maintenance costs, mortgage payments, insurance costs and related charges, must be made regardless of whether or not a property is producing sufficient income to service these expenses. The REIT's properties are subject to mortgages, which require significant debt service payments. If the REIT were unable to meet mortgage payments on any property, losses could be sustained as a result of the mortgagee's exercise of its rights of foreclosure or of sale.

Many of the REIT's properties were constructed in the 1960's and 1970's and require ongoing capital expenditures. While management has implemented comprehensive property maintenance programs and monitors property conditions constantly, annual maintenance expenditures could exceed the REIT's existing reserve estimates which could have a material adverse effect upon distributable income.

The nature of the REIT's business is such that refurbishment and structural repairs are required periodically, in addition to regular on-going maintenance.

Increased Supply Risk

Each segment of the real estate business is competitive. Numerous other residential developers and apartment owners compete in seeking tenants. Although the REIT's strategy is to own multi-residential properties in desirable locations in each market in which it operates, some of the properties of the REIT's competitors may be newer, better located or better capitalized. In addition, the desirability of property locations may change over time. The existence of alternative housing could have a material adverse effect on the REIT's ability to lease space in its properties and on the rents charged or concessions granted, and could adversely affect the REIT's revenues and its ability to meet its obligations.

Rent Control Risk

Rent control exists in some provinces in Canada, limiting the percentage of annual rental increases to existing tenants. The REIT is exposed to the risk of the implementation of, or amendments to, existing legislative rent controls in the markets in which it operates, which may have an adverse impact on the REIT's operations. Of the jurisdictions in which the REIT currently operates, Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia have rent controls.

Changes in Government Policy and/or Legislation

The REIT is subject to laws and regulations governing the ownership and leasing of real property, zoning, building standards, landlord/tenant relationships, construction, employment standards, environmental matters, taxes and other matters, which at times have included laws and regulations limiting rent increases and imposing a moratorium on the ability of landlords to evict tenants for the non-payment of rent. It is possible that future changes to government policies related to housing, including as a result of a change in government, and/or to applicable federal, provincial, municipal or common laws or regulations or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could result in changes in the legal requirements affecting the REIT (including with retroactive effect). Any changes in the laws to which the REIT is subject could materially adversely affect the REIT's rights and title to its assets or its ability to carry on its business in the ordinary course.

Tax-Related Risk

- i) Mutual Fund Trust Status - The REIT intends to qualify at all relevant times as a "mutual fund trust" for purposes of the Income Tax Act (Canada). There can be no assurance that Canadian federal income tax laws and the administrative policies and practices of the CRA respecting the treatment of mutual fund trusts will not be changed in a manner that adversely affects the Unitholders.
- ii) The REIT Exception - Canadian tax legislation relating to the federal income taxation of Specified Investment Flow Through trusts or partnerships provide that certain distributions from a SIFT will not be deductible in computing the SIFT's taxable income and that the SIFT will be subject to tax on such distributions at a rate that is substantially equivalent to the general tax rate applicable to Canadian corporations. However, distributions paid by a SIFT as return of capital should generally not be subject to tax. Under the SIFT rules, the taxation regime will not apply to a real estate investment trust that meets prescribed conditions relating to the nature of its assets and revenue (the "REIT Exception"). The REIT Exception is comprised of a number of technical tests and the determination as to whether the REIT qualifies for the REIT Exception in any particular taxation year can only be made with certainty at the end of that taxation year. The REIT expects to qualify for the REIT Exception in 2024 and subsequent taxation years, such that it will be exempt from the SIFT rules. However, no assurances can be given that the REIT will satisfy the REIT Exception in any particular year. If the SIFT rules apply to the REIT, they may adversely affect the marketability of the Units, the amount of cash available for distributions and the after-tax return to investors.

- iii) General Taxation - There can be no assurance that Canadian federal or provincial tax laws, the judicial interpretation thereof, or the administrative and assessing practices and policies of the CRA, the Department of Finance (Canada) and any other tax authority or tax policy agency will not be changed in a manner that adversely affects the REIT, its affiliates or Unitholders, or that any such taxing authority will not challenge tax positions adopted by the REIT and its affiliates. Any such change or challenge could increase the amount of tax payable by the REIT or its affiliates or could otherwise adversely affect Unitholders by reducing the amount available to pay distributions or changing the tax treatment applicable to Unitholders in respect of such distributions.

Competition for Real Property Investments

The REIT competes for suitable real property investments with a variety of investors (both Canadian and foreign) that are presently seeking, or that may seek in the future, real property investments similar to those desired by the REIT. Many of these investors will have greater financial resources than those of the REIT. An increase in the availability of investment funds, and an increase in interest in real property investments, would tend to increase competition for real property investments, thereby increasing purchase prices and reducing yields therefrom. In addition, the REIT may require additional equity and / or debt financing to complete future real property acquisitions, which may not be available on terms acceptable to the REIT.

Cyber Security Risks

A cyber incident is any adverse event that threatens the confidentiality, integrity or availability of the REIT's information technology resources. More specifically, a cyber incident is an intentional attack or an unintentional event that can include gaining unauthorized access to information systems to disrupt operations, corrupt data or steal confidential information. The REIT's primary risks that could directly result from the occurrence of a cyber incident include operational interruption, damage to its reputation, damage to relationships with its vendors and tenants and disclosure of confidential vendor or tenant information. The REIT, and Minto as a service provider under the Administrative Support Agreement, have implemented processes, procedures and controls to detect and mitigate these risks, but these measures, as well as its increased awareness of a risk of a cyber incident, do not guarantee that a cyber incident will not occur or that its financial results will not be negatively impacted by such an incident.

Property Acquisition Risk

The REIT's business objectives include, among other things, growth through identifying suitable acquisition and/or development opportunities, pursuing such opportunities, consummating acquisitions and leasing acquired properties. The acquisition of properties entails general risks associated with any real estate investment, including the risk that the investments will fail to perform in accordance with expectations, that the properties will not achieve anticipated occupancy levels and that estimates of the costs of improvements to bring an acquired property up to standards established for the intended market position for that property may prove inaccurate. If the REIT is unable to make accretive acquisitions or otherwise manage its growth effectively, it could adversely impact the REIT's financial position and financial performance and decrease the amount of cash available for distribution. There can be no assurance as to the pace of growth through property acquisitions or that the REIT will be able to acquire assets on an accretive basis and, as such, there can be no assurance that distributions to Unitholders will increase in the future.

Risks Associated with the Administrative Support Agreement

The REIT relies upon Minto with respect to the provision of certain services as described in the REIT's Annual Information Form dated March 5, 2025, under the section "Arrangements with Minto - Administrative Support Agreement", available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca. If the REIT were to lose the services provided by Minto, or if Minto fails to perform its obligations under the Administrative Support Agreement, the REIT may experience an adverse impact on its business operations. The REIT may be unable to duplicate the quality and depth or the cost of the services available to it by handling such services internally or by retaining another service provider.

Utility and Property Tax Risk

Utility and property tax risk relates to the potential additional costs the REIT may experience as a result of higher commodity prices as well as its exposure to significant increases in property taxes. Over the past few years, property taxes have increased as a result of higher property assessments of municipal properties and property tax rates. Utility expenses, mainly consisting of natural gas and electricity service charges, have been subject to considerable price fluctuations over the past several years. Any significant increase in these commodity costs that the REIT cannot pass on to the tenant may have a negative material impact on the REIT. The REIT mitigates part of this risk by submetering many of its suites to measure the consumption of electricity and passing on the cost to tenants and by investing in technology and property improvements that are aimed at reducing consumption. As at December 31, 2024, approximately 95% of the suites in the Portfolio are submetered or directly metered for electricity and approximately 88% of tenants pay the cost of electricity consumed in their suites. The REIT will seek to pass on the cost of electricity for those suites that are submetered but where the tenants do not currently pay for electricity, as the suites' tenancies turn over.

Rental Income Risks

The short-term nature of residential tenant leases exposes the REIT to the effects of a declining market rent and increased vacancy, which could materially adversely affect the REIT's results from operations and ability to make distributions to Unitholders. Most of the REIT's residential tenant leases will be for a term of one year or less. Because the REIT's residential tenant leases generally permit residents to leave at the end of their lease term without any penalty, the REIT's rental revenue may be materially adversely affected by declines in market rents and increased vacancy more quickly than if such leases were for longer terms. Further, the operating costs of a suite or property may increase at a faster rate than the rental rate for such suite, which could negatively impact the financial condition of the REIT.

Renovation and Development Risk

There is a risk that renovations or developments undertaken by the REIT will exceed original cost estimates or will experience unforeseen delays and that renovated or new suites may not lease in the anticipated timeframe or at anticipated rents. During suite renovations, suites are unavailable for occupancy and do not generate income. There is also a risk of labour shortages and/or disputes resulting in unavailability of skilled tradespeople required to complete developments undertaken by the REIT. This could not only have a negative financial impact on the REIT's business but also affect the REIT's reputation.

Environmental Risk

As an owner of real estate, the REIT is subject to federal, provincial and municipal environmental regulations. These regulations may require the REIT to fund the costs of removal and remediation of certain hazardous substances on its properties or releases from its properties. The failure to remediate such properties, if any, could adversely affect the REIT's ability to borrow using the property as collateral or to sell the real estate. The REIT is not aware of any material non-compliance with environmental laws at any of its properties nor is it currently aware of any environmental condition with respect to any properties that it believes would involve material expenditures by the REIT. The REIT has made, and will continue to make, the necessary capital expenditures to comply with environmental laws and regulations. The REIT conducts due diligence on all properties prior to acquisition and this process includes independent expert assessment of environmental risk for each property. It is the REIT's policy to obtain a Phase I environmental site assessment conducted by a qualified environmental consultant as a condition of acquiring any additional property. See "Investment Guidelines and Operating Policies - Operating Policies".

Environmental laws and regulations can change rapidly, and the REIT may be subject to more stringent environmental laws and regulations in the future.

Climate-Related Risk

The REIT's properties may be impacted by both physical climate-related events and the transition to a lower carbon economy.

Among the most significant of the physical risks is the risk of flooding, including flash flooding. Depending on the severity, these events could cause significant damage to the REIT's properties, interrupt normal operations and threaten the safety of tenants. The REIT's ability to generate revenue from impacted properties may also be significantly impaired.

The REIT will require significant capital expenditures to meet the requirements of the policies and legislative requirements established by federal, provincial, and municipal governments to improve energy efficiency of buildings and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. The REIT's capital plans consider the legislated requirements and ensure the REIT's properties conform to timelines set out in applicable legislation.

Climate-related events also may negatively impact certain costs of operation of the REIT's properties, including the cost of utility consumption due to abnormally hot or cold temperatures and the cost of snow removal. More generally, the increase in catastrophic losses worldwide from climate-related events has resulted in significant payouts by property insurers. This has resulted in a significant increase in property insurance premiums generally, including the property insurance premiums payable by the REIT. There is a risk of insurers being required to make payments on account of future climate-related catastrophic losses, which may result in further increases in the property insurance premiums payable by the REIT.

Joint Venture Risk

The REIT participates in co-ownerships and a partnership for five of its properties and may participate in other co-ownerships or partnerships in the future. There is a risk that the co-owners or partners may fail to fund their share of capital contributions or their economic or business interests or goals may change in a manner to differ from or become inconsistent with those of the REIT. Disputes with the co-owners or partners may negatively affect the operations of and returns from co-owned or partnership properties, or give rise to an obligation to purchase the interest of the co-owner or partner or to sell the REIT's interest to the co-owner or partner at a time or on terms that may adversely impact the REIT's financial position and financial performance.

Potential Conflicts of Interest with Minto

Minto's continuing businesses may lead to conflicts of interest between Minto and the REIT. The REIT may not be able to resolve such conflicts, and, even if it does, the resolution may be less favourable to the REIT than if it were dealing with a party that was not a holder of a significant interest in the REIT. In addition, the ongoing relationships between Minto and each of Roger Greenberg and Michael Waters may lead to conflicts of interest between such persons and the REIT. In order to mitigate part of the risk associated with conflicts of interest, all related party transactions with Minto are reviewed and approved on behalf of the REIT by the REIT's independent trustees only.

Social Media Risk

The use of social media could cause the REIT to suffer brand damage or information leakage. Negative posts or comments about the REIT or its properties on any social networking website could damage the REIT's reputation. In addition, employees or others might disclose non-public sensitive information relating to the REIT's business through external media channels. The continuing evolution of social media will present the REIT with new challenges and risks.

Appraisals of Properties

An appraisal is an estimate of market value and caution should be used in evaluating data with respect to appraisals. It is an estimate of value based on information gathered in the investigation, appraisal techniques employed and reasoning both quantitative and qualitative, leading to an opinion of value. The analysis, opinions and conclusions in an appraisal are typically developed based on, and in conformity with, or interpretation of the guidelines and recommendations set forth in the Canadian Uniform Standards of Appraisal Practice. Appraisals are based on various assumptions of future expectations of property performance and while the appraiser's internal forecast of net income for the properties appraised are considered to be reasonable at that time, some of the assumptions may not materialize or may differ materially from actual experience in the future. Appraisals are not guarantees of present or future value and there is no assurance that an appraised value actually reflects an amount that would be realized upon a current or future sale of any of the properties or that any projections included in the appraisal will be attainable. In addition, as prices in the real estate market fluctuate over time in response to numerous factors, the value of a property as shown in an appraisal may be an unreliable indication of its current market value.

A publicly traded real estate investment trust will not necessarily trade at values determined solely by reference to the underlying value of its real estate assets. Accordingly, the Units may trade at a premium or a discount to values implied by appraisals.

General Litigation Risks

In the ordinary course of the REIT's operations, whether directly or indirectly, it may become involved in, named as a party to or be the subject of various legal proceedings, including regulatory proceedings, tax proceedings and legal actions relating to personal injuries, property damage, property taxes, land rights, the environment, cyber-risks and contract disputes. The outcome with respect to outstanding, pending or future proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty and may be determined in a manner adverse to the REIT and as a result, could have a material adverse effect on the REIT's assets, liabilities, business, financial condition and financial performance. Even if the REIT prevails in any such legal proceedings, the proceedings could be costly and time-consuming and may divert the attention of management and key personnel from the REIT's business operations.

General Uninsured Losses

The REIT carries comprehensive general liability, fire, flood, extended coverage and rental loss insurance with policy specifications, limits and deductibles customarily carried for similar properties. The REIT will continue to procure insurance for such risks, subject to certain standard policy limits and deductibles and will continue to carry such insurance if it is economical to do so. There are, however, certain types of risks (generally of a catastrophic nature such as war or environmental contamination), which are either uninsurable or not economically insurable. Should an uninsured or underinsured loss occur, the REIT could lose its investment in, and anticipated profits and cash flows from, one or more of its properties, and would continue to be obligated to repay any recourse mortgage indebtedness on such properties. There is a risk that any significant increase in insurance costs will impact negatively upon the profitability of the REIT.

Key Personnel

The REIT's executive and other senior officers have a significant role in the REIT's success and oversee the execution of the REIT's strategy. The REIT's ability to retain its management team or attract suitable replacements should any members of management leave is dependent on, among other things, the competitive nature of the employment market. The REIT has experienced departures of key professionals in the past and may do so in the future, and it cannot predict the impact that any such departures may have on its ability to achieve its objectives. The loss of services from key members of the management team or a limitation on their availability could adversely impact the REIT's financial condition and cash flow. The REIT mitigates key personnel risk through succession planning, but does not maintain key personnel insurance.

Other Tax Matters

- i) **Non-Resident Ownership** - Under current law, a trust may lose its status under the Income Tax Act (Canada) as a mutual fund trust if it can reasonably be considered that the trust was established or is maintained primarily for the benefit of Non-Residents, except in limited circumstances. Accordingly, the DOT provides that Non-Residents may not be the beneficial owners of more than 49% of the Units (determined on a basic or a fully-diluted basis). The Trustees also have various powers that can be used for the purpose of monitoring and controlling the extent of Non-Resident ownership of the Units. The REIT mitigates this risk by regularly monitoring the residency of Unitholders.
- ii) **Tax-Basis of Acquired Properties** - The Partnership has acquired, and may from time to time in the future acquire, certain properties on a fully or partially tax-deferred basis, such that the tax cost of these properties will be less than their fair market value. If one or more of such properties are disposed of, the gain realized by the Partnership for tax purposes (including any income inclusions arising from the recapture of previously claimed CCA on depreciable property) will be in excess of that which it would have realized if it had acquired the properties at a tax cost equal to their fair market values. For the purpose of claiming CCA, the UCC of such properties acquired by the Partnership will be equal to the amounts jointly elected by the Partnership and the transferor on the tax-deferred acquisition of such property. The UCC of such property will be less than the fair market value of such property. As a result, the CCA that the Partnership may claim in respect of such properties will be less than it would have been if such properties had been acquired with a tax cost basis equal to their fair market values.
- iii) **Eligibility for Investment** - The Income Tax Act (Canada) imposes penalties for the acquisition or holding of investments that are not "qualified investments" within the meaning of the Income Tax Act (Canada) by registered retirement savings plans, registered education savings plans, registered retirement income funds, deferred profit sharing plans, registered disability savings plans or tax-free savings accounts (collectively, "Exempt Plans"). Although the REIT will endeavour to ensure that the Units continue to be qualified investments for Exempt Plans, any property distributed to a Unitholder on an in specie redemption of Units may not be qualified investments under the Income Tax Act (Canada).

- iv) Non-Residents of Canada - The Income Tax Act (Canada) may impose additional withholding or other taxes on distributions made by the REIT to Unitholders who are Non-Residents. These taxes and any reduction thereof under a tax treaty between Canada and another country may change from time to time. The tax consequences under the Income Tax Act (Canada) for Non-Resident Unitholders may be more adverse than the consequences to other Unitholders. Non-Resident Unitholders should consult their own tax advisors.

Financial 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.

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, 2024, the REIT has a committed variable-rate credit facility of \$300,000 (December 31, 2023 - \$300,000) with an availability of \$208,344 (December 31, 2023 - \$236,034) and amounts drawn of \$24,500 (December 31, 2023 - \$140,236). A 1% change in prevailing interest rates would change annualized interest charges incurred by \$245 (December 31, 2023 - \$1,402).

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.

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, 2024 would have a \$3,436 (December 31, 2023 - \$4,167) 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 is recorded for expected credit losses ("ECL").

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 and Calgary 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 the concentration of credit risk in relation to the loans advanced, in the event that the borrowers default on the contractual terms of repayment of amounts owing to the REIT. The REIT provides financing to MPI and affiliates of MPI for strategic developments and, in turn, receives an option to acquire an ownership interest in those developments. Management mitigates this risk by ensuring there is sufficient security provided by the development assets in addition to guarantees provided by MPI for loans advanced to affiliates of MPI.

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.

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 favourable 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, 2024, liquidity was \$187,700 (December 31, 2023 - \$97,516), consisting of cash of \$5,878 (December 31, 2023 - \$3,740) and \$181,822 (December 31, 2023 - \$93,776) of available borrowing capacity under the credit facility.

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

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 and thereafter	Total
Mortgages	\$ 55,588	\$ 85,833	\$ 13,063	\$ 104,591	\$ 189,260	\$ 403,487	\$ 851,822
Construction loan	—	—	—	—	—	40,403	40,403
Credit facility	24,500	—	—	—	—	—	24,500
Class C LP Units	98,809	2,000	23,504	1,391	10,991	77,474	214,169
Interest obligation ¹	35,173	30,678	29,378	26,017	22,610	46,308	190,164
Tenant rental deposits	10,960	—	10	—	—	—	10,970
Due to related parties	7,745	—	—	—	—	—	7,745
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	35,521	712	193	24	—	5,659	42,109
	\$ 268,296	\$ 119,223	\$ 66,148	\$ 132,023	\$ 222,861	\$ 573,331	\$ 1,381,882

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

¹ Interest obligation on mortgages, construction loan, credit facility and Class C LP Units.

Related Party Transactions

Administrative Support Agreement

The Administrative Support Agreement ("ASA") between the REIT and MPI, an entity with significant influence over the REIT, matures on July 3, 2028 and, for a fee, 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.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the REIT incurred \$2,260 (December 31, 2023 - \$2,260) for services rendered by MPI and its affiliates under the ASA.

Loans receivable from related parties

Project	Related Parties	Commitment	Interest Rate and Maturity	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Fifth + Bank	Affiliate of MPI	\$ 30,000	Variable per annum ¹ January 31, 2024	\$ —	\$ 30,000
Lonsdale Square	Limited partnership jointly owned by MPI and a subsidiary of Darwin Properties	14,000	7% per annum February 28, 2025	14,000	14,084
88 Beechwood	Affiliate of MPI	51,400	6% per annum December 31, 2025	46,219	43,534
The Hyland	MPI	19,650	Variable per annum ² April 30, 2025	19,073	17,948
University Heights	MPI	51,700	7% per annum December 31, 2026	44,179	27,041
		166,750		123,471	132,607
Loan receivable	Management	700	Variable per annum ³ April 27, 2032	621	679
Loan receivable	Limited partnership wholly-owned by MPI	—	Non-interest bearing January 2, 2025	4,819	—
		\$ 167,450		\$ 128,911	\$ 133,286
Current				84,215	62,032
Non-current				44,696	71,254
				\$ 128,911	\$ 133,286

All commitments pertaining to projects include a reserve to fund interest costs. If the interest reserve is fully utilized, the interest is paid to the REIT on a monthly basis. In connection with these financings, the REIT has the exclusive option to purchase the property at 88 Beechwood, MPI's 85% indirect ownership interest in The Hyland and MPI's 45% indirect ownership interest in University Heights, upon project stabilization at 95% of then-appraised fair market value as determined by independent and qualified third-party appraisers. The exclusive purchase option for Lonsdale Square expired on November 30, 2024. As at December 31, 2024, the ECL based on 12 month expected losses for the loans receivable is \$nil (December 31, 2023 - \$nil).

On January 31, 2024, the REIT received repayment of the balance owing for the loan associated with the Fifth + Bank project.

¹ Effective July 1, 2023, the interest rate is equal to the all-in interest rate the REIT pays on the credit facility on a monthly basis, subject to a maximum interest rate of 7% per annum and minimum interest rate of 5% per annum. Prior to the effective date of this amendment, the interest rate on the loan was 6% per annum.

² Effective June 1, 2024, the interest rate is equal to the all-in interest rate the REIT pays on the credit facility on a monthly basis, subject to a maximum interest rate of 7.25% per annum and minimum interest rate of 5.25% per annum. Prior to the effective date of this amendment, the interest rate on the loan was 6% per annum.

³ The interest rate per annum is set quarterly at the greater of prime and the prescribed interest rate as determined by the Regulations of the Income Tax Act (Canada) to a maximum of 5%. Interest is payable annually in arrears.

On May 7, 2024, the REIT and MPI amended the maturity date of the loan agreement associated with the Hyland and the REIT's purchase option for an indirect interest in the property. The REIT's purchase option was extended to February 28, 2025, and the maturity date was extended to April 30, 2025. In addition, the 6% annual interest rate was amended and effective June 1, 2024, equals the all-in interest rate the REIT pays on the credit facility on a monthly basis, subject to a maximum interest rate of 7.25% per annum and minimum interest rate of 5.25% per annum. The REIT's right of purchase for the property expired on February 28, 2025 without the REIT having exercised such option.

On December 16, 2024, the REIT agreed to amend the loan agreement associated with Lonsdale Square to extend the maturity date of the loan to February 28, 2025. Subsequent to year end, the REIT closed on the acquisition of a 50% managing ownership interest in the property and received repayment of the outstanding CDL, as described in Section I - "Financial and Operating Highlights - Entry into the Metro Vancouver Market" for further information.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, a holder of the Class B LP Units elected to receive a loan equal to the distributions they would otherwise have received. On January 2, 2025, the non-interest bearing loan matured, was repaid in full, and a distribution equal to the loan balance was paid to the holder.

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

Year ended		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Opening balance	\$	133,286	\$ 98,302
<i>Cash flows</i>			
Advances		19,170	30,586
Repayments		(30,056)	(45)
Interest received		(1,185)	(2,656)
		(12,071)	27,885
<i>Non-cash movement</i>			
Interest earned		7,696	7,099
		(4,375)	34,984
Closing balance	\$	128,911	\$ 133,286

Fair value of loans receivable relating to projects is calculated based on current market rates plus risk-adjusted spreads on discounted cash flows. As at December 31, 2024, the current market rates plus risk-adjusted spreads ranged from 7.25% to 8.25% (December 31, 2023 - 9.00% to 10.00%) and the fair value of the loans receivable relating to projects was \$122,453 (December 31, 2023 - \$127,921) and is considered level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

Due to related parties

Item	Related Parties	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current			
Class B LP Units distributions	MPI affiliates	\$ 5,935	\$ 1,084
Class C LP Units distributions	Limited partnership wholly-owned by MPI	803	676
Property operating costs payable	MPI and its affiliates	157	144
Development costs and fees	Affiliate of MPI	933	1,722
Unit distribution	MPI	39	38
		7,867	3,664
Rental and service revenue receivable	MPI and its affiliates	(122)	(462)
		\$ 7,745	\$ 3,202

Revenue, expenses, capital expenditures and distributions

Related Parties / Item	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Revenue from MPI, its affiliates and jointly-owned limited partnerships		
Rental and service revenue	\$ 480	\$ 509
Interest income on loans advanced	7,696	7,099
Expenses and distributions to MPI, its affiliates, its wholly-owned and jointly-owned limited partnerships		
Property operating expenses	1,244	1,067
Development costs and fees	4,246	4,162
Distributions on Class B LP Units (finance costs)	13,070	12,683
Distributions on Class C LP Units (finance costs)	8,453	7,306
Distributions on Class C LP Units (principal)	12,760	5,518
Distributions on Units	454	442
Compensation of key management personnel		
Paid to executives	1,753	1,642
Unit-based compensation		
Executives	1,357	1,461
Trustees in lieu of annual retainer and meeting fees	665	630

Additional compensation to key management personnel for services provided to the REIT was paid by MPI and its affiliate.

Class C LP Units

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the REIT issued 2,577,382 Class C LP Units to MPI in connection with the refinancing of a mortgage of an investment property to which the Class C LP Units relate.

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, 2024, the remaining unforgiven balance of the loan is \$11,016 (December 31, 2023 - \$12,240). 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, 2024, the remaining unforgiven balance of the loan is \$2,688 (December 31, 2023 - \$3,024). 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, 2024, the REIT has committed to advance to related parties an additional \$3,994 in order to support two development projects (December 31, 2023 - \$19,501 to support three development projects) and an additional \$9,285 (December 31, 2023 - \$14,642) to fund interest costs to support three development projects.

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, 2024, the maximum potential obligation resulting from this guarantee is \$11,950 (December 31, 2023 - \$12,326).

Adoption of New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

The following amended accounting standards were adopted by the REIT when they became effective on January 1, 2024:

- *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current* (Amendments to IAS 1)
- *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback* (Amendments to IFRS 16)
- *Disclosure of Supplier Finance Arrangement* (Amendments to IFRS 7 and IAS 7)

The adoption of these amendments did not have a material impact on the REIT's consolidated financial statements.

Future Changes in Accounting Standards

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

On April 9, 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements to improve reporting of financial performance. The standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Earlier adoption is permitted.

The new standard replaces IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements and introduces new requirements on presentation and disclosure within the statement of profit or loss, disclosure on management-defined performance measures ("MPMs"), and aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified roles of the primary financial statements and related notes.

The REIT intends to adopt the standard in its consolidated financial statements beginning on January 1, 2027, when the standard becomes effective. The REIT is assessing the impact of the new standard, particularly with respect to the structure of the REIT's statements of net income and comprehensive income and statement of cash flows, the additional disclosures required for MPMs, and the grouping of information within the financial statements.

Other accounting standards

The following new and amended accounting standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the REIT's consolidated financial statements:

- *Lack of Exchangeability* (Amendments to IAS 21), effective on January 1, 2025;
- *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), effective on January 1, 2026; and,
- IFRS 19 – *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*, effective on January 1, 2027.

Subsequent Events

On January 15, 2025, a joint venture in which the REIT has a 50% ownership interest purchased Lonsdale Square, a 113-suite mixed-use property in North Vancouver, British Columbia from a limited partnership in which MPI has a 50% interest. The REIT's purchase price of \$52,963 was satisfied by the assumption of a \$52,904 mortgage. The REIT also received payment for the outstanding loan receivable of \$14,000 associated with Lonsdale Square.

On January 22, 2025, the REIT completed the disposition of one property in Ottawa, Ontario for a sale price of \$69,000. The REIT used \$34,547 of the sale proceeds to redeem for cancellation 4,130,092 Class C LP Units from the holder of the Class C LP Units to repay the mortgage associated with the property to which the Class C LP Units relate. The net proceeds after the redemption and transaction costs were \$33,849.

On March 4, 2025, the REIT amended the terms of its credit facility to reduce the commitment from \$300,000 to \$200,000.

Subsequent to December 31, 2024, the REIT has purchased and cancelled 777,276 Units under the NCIB at a weighted average purchase price of \$13.19 per Unit, for a total cost including transaction costs of \$10,469.

Disclosure Controls and Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") to provide reasonable assurance that all material information relating to the REIT that is required to be publicly disclosed is recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis and within the time period specified in securities legislation.

Management is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial reports for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

In designing such controls, it should be recognized that due to inherent limitations, any controls, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance of achieving the desired control objectives and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Additionally, Management is required to use judgment in evaluating controls and procedures.

The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have evaluated, or caused an evaluation under their direct supervision of, the design and operating effectiveness of DC&P and ICFR (as defined in National Instrument 52-109, *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*) as at December 31, 2024.

As a result of this evaluation, Management has concluded that as of December 31, 2024 the design and operation of the REIT's DC&P were effective to ensure that material information relating to the REIT would have been known to them and that information required to be disclosed by the REIT is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported on a timely basis and within the time period specified in securities legislation. Management has also concluded that as of December 31, 2024, the REIT's ICFR were appropriately designed and operating effectively in accordance with the 2013 Guidance on Internal Control published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Section VI - Supplemental Information

Property Portfolio

As at December 31, 2024

Property	Total Suites	REIT Ownership Interest	Effective Ownership Interest (Suites)
Toronto			
1 High Park Village	750	40%	300
2 Leslie York Mills	409	50%	205
3 Richgrove	258	100%	258
4 Martin Grove	237	100%	237
5 Minto Yorkville ¹	181	100%	181
6 Roehampton	148	100%	148
7 Niagara West	501	28.35%	142
	2,484		1,471
Ottawa			
8 Minto one80five ¹	417	100%	417
9 Parkwood Hills Garden Homes & Townhomes	204	100%	204
10 Aventura	354	100%	354
11 Huron	251	100%	251
12 Seneca	251	100%	251
13 Castlevue ²	241	100%	241
14 Skyline Garden Homes, Maisonettes & Walkups	259	100%	259
15 The Carlisle	193	100%	193
16 Castle Hill	176	100%	176
17 Grenadier	158	100%	158
18 Eleanor	117	100%	117
19 Frontenac	104	100%	104
20 Stratford	59	100%	59
	2,784		2,784
Montreal			
21 Rockhill	1,004	50%	502
22 Le 4300	318	100%	318
23 Haddon Hall	210	100%	210
24 Le Hill-Park	261	100%	261
	1,793		1,291
Calgary			
25 The Quarters	199	100%	199
26 The Laurier	144	100%	144
27 Kaleidoscope	70	100%	70
28 The International	252	100%	252
	665		665
Portfolio Total	7,726		6,211

¹ Suite counts for Minto Yorkville and Minto one80five include furnished suites, representing approximately 27% of the total suites at these properties.

² On January 22, 2025, the REIT completed the disposition of Castlevue, as described in Section I - "Overview - Financial and Operating Highlights - Sale of a Non-Core Asset to Enhance Portfolio Quality".

Average Rent Per Square Foot

As at December 31, 2024

Geographic Node	Average monthly rent per occupied suite	Average sq. ft. per occupied suite	Average rent per sq. ft per suite
Toronto	\$2,268	775	\$2.93
Ottawa	1,832	804	2.28
Calgary	1,890	662	2.85
Montreal	2,075	981	2.12
Average	\$1,990	820	\$2.43

Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures

The REIT's financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS. This Management's Discussion and Analysis also contains certain non-IFRS and other financial measures which are measures commonly used by publicly traded entities in the real estate industry. Management believes that these metrics are useful for measuring different aspects of performance and assessing the underlying operating and financial performance on a consistent basis. However, these measures do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and are not necessarily comparable to similar measures presented by other publicly traded entities. These measures should strictly be considered supplemental in nature and not a substitute for financial information prepared in accordance with IFRS. The REIT has adopted the guidance under NI 52-112 *Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Disclosure* for the purpose of this Management's Discussion and Analysis. These non-IFRS and other financial measures are defined below:

Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios

- "FFO" is defined as IFRS consolidated net income adjusted for items such as unrealized changes in the fair value of investment properties, effects of puttable instruments classified as financial liabilities and changes in fair value of financial instruments and derivatives. FFO should not be construed as an alternative to net income or cash flows provided by or used in operating activities determined in accordance with IFRS. The REIT's method of calculating FFO is substantially in accordance with REALPAC's recommendations under the revised publication titled "REALPAC Funds from Operations (FFO) & Adjusted Funds from Operations (AFFO) for IFRS" published in January 2022, but may differ from other issuers' methods and, accordingly, may not be comparable to FFO reported by other issuers. The REIT regards FFO as a key measure of operating performance. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios".
- "FFO per unit" is calculated as FFO divided by the weighted average number of Units of the REIT and Class B LP Units of the Partnership outstanding over the period. The REIT regards FFO per unit as a key measure of operating performance. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios".
- "Normalized FFO" is calculated as FFO net of nonrecurring items that occurred during the period which are not indicative of the REIT's typical operating results. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios".
- "Normalized FFO per unit" is calculated as Normalized FFO divided by the weighted average number of Units of the REIT and Class B LP Units of the Partnership outstanding over the period. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios".
- "AFFO" is defined as FFO adjusted for items such as maintenance capital expenditures and straight-line rental revenue differences. AFFO should not be construed as an alternative to net income or cash flows provided by or used in operating activities determined in accordance with IFRS. The REIT's method of calculating AFFO is substantially in accordance with REALPAC's recommendations under the revised publication titled "REALPAC Funds from Operations (FFO) & Adjusted Funds from Operations (AFFO) for IFRS" published in January 2022, except that it adjusts for certain non-cash items (such as adjustments for the amortization of mark-to-market adjustments related to debt), but may differ from other issuers' methods and, accordingly, may not be comparable to AFFO reported by other issuers. The REIT regards AFFO as a key measure of operating performance. The REIT also uses AFFO in assessing its capacity to make distributions. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios".

- "AFFO per unit" is calculated as AFFO divided by the weighted average number of Units of the REIT and Class B LP Units of the Partnership outstanding over the period. The REIT regards AFFO per unit as a key measure of operating performance. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios".
- "Normalized AFFO" is calculated as AFFO net of nonrecurring items that occurred during the period which are not indicative of the REIT's typical operating results. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios".
- "Normalized AFFO per unit" is calculated as Normalized AFFO divided by the weighted average number of Units of the REIT and Class B LP Units of the Partnership outstanding over the period. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios".
- "AFFO Payout Ratio" is the proportion of per unit distributions on Units and Class B LP Units, excluding the Special Distribution, to AFFO per unit. The REIT uses AFFO Payout Ratio in assessing its capacity to make distributions. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios".
- "Normalized AFFO Payout Ratio" is the proportion of the per unit distributions on Units and Class B LP Units, excluding the Special Distribution, to Normalized AFFO per unit. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios".
- "Debt-to-Adjusted EBITDA ratio" is calculated by dividing interest-bearing debt (net of cash) by Adjusted EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-IFRS financial measure and is used for evaluation of the REIT's financial health and liquidity. Adjusted EBITDA is calculated as the trailing twelve-month NOI adjusted for a full year of stabilized earnings including finance income, fees and other income and general and administrative expenses from recently completed acquisitions or dispositions, but excluding fair value adjustments. The REIT regards Debt-to-Adjusted EBITDA ratio as a measure of financial health and liquidity. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Liquidity and Capital Resources".

Capital Management Measures

- "weighted average effective interest rate on Term Debt" is calculated as the weighted average of the effective interest rates on the outstanding balances of fixed rate mortgages, a variable-rate mortgage fixed through an interest rate swap and Class C LP Units.
- "weighted average interest rate on variable-rate debt" is calculated as the weighted average contractual interest rate on the revolving credit facility and the variable-rate mortgages for the period, excluding the variable-rate mortgage fixed through an interest rate swap.
- "weighted average term to maturity on Term Debt" is calculated as the weighted average of the term to maturity on the outstanding fixed rate mortgages, a variable-rate mortgage fixed through an interest rate swap and Class C LP Units.

Supplementary Financial Measures

- "average annual unlevered return" refers to the return on repositioning activities, and is calculated by dividing the average annual rental increase per suite after repositioning by the average repositioning cost per suite, excluding the impact of financing costs.
- "average total CDL amount outstanding" is calculated by the average total amount outstanding on the convertible development loans at the beginning of the period and at the end of the period.
- "Debt Service Coverage ratio" is the ratio of NOI to total debt service. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios".
- "Debt-to-Gross Book Value ratio" is calculated by dividing total interest-bearing debt consisting of fixed and variable-rate mortgages, credit facility, construction loans and Class C LP Units by Gross Book Value and is used as the REIT's primary measure of its leverage. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Liquidity and Capital Resources".
- "Distribution yield per unit" is calculated as the annualized distribution rate per Unit and Class B LP Unit, excluding the Special Distribution, divided by the Unit closing price as of the applicable balance sheet date.
- "gain-on-lease" refers to the gap between rents achieved on new leases of unfurnished suites as compared to expiring leases.

- "gain-to-lease potential" refers to the gap between Management's estimate of monthly market rent and average monthly in-place rent per occupied unfurnished suite.
- "Gross Book Value" is calculated as the total assets of the REIT as at the applicable balance sheet date.
- "gross project costs" represent initial acquisition cost and associated development project costs, including hard costs, soft costs, development and construction management costs, financing costs, goods and services tax and harmonized sales tax.
- "interest costs" are calculated as the sum of costs incurred on fixed and variable-rate mortgages, credit facility, and Class C LP Units and excludes debt retirement costs.
- "Contractual interest expense" is calculated as the sum of interest costs incurred on fixed and variable-rate mortgages, credit facility, and Class C LP Units and excludes debt retirement costs, amortization of deferred financing charges, and amortization of mark-to-market adjustments.
- "NAV" is calculated as the sum of the value of Unitholders' equity and Class B LP Units as at the applicable balance sheet date. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios".
- "NAV per unit" is calculated by dividing NAV by the number of Units and Class B LP Units outstanding as at the applicable balance sheet date. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios".
- "NOI" is defined as revenue from investment properties less property operating costs, property taxes and utilities (collectively referred to as "property operating expenses" or "operating expenses") prepared in accordance with IFRS. NOI should not be construed as an alternative to net income determined in accordance with IFRS. The REIT's method of calculating NOI may differ from other issuers' methods and, accordingly, may not be comparable to NOI reported by other issuers. The REIT regards NOI as an important measure of the income generated from income-producing properties and is used by Management in evaluating the performance of the REIT's properties. It is also a key input in determining the value of the REIT's properties. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios".
- "NOI margin" is defined as NOI divided by revenue from investment properties. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios".
- "Normalized NOI" is calculated as NOI net of nonrecurring items that occurred during the period which are not indicative of the REIT's typical operating results. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios".
- "Normalized NOI margin" is defined as Normalized NOI divided by revenue from investment properties. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios".
- "Normalized operating expenses" are calculated as operating expenses net of nonrecurring items that occurred during the period which are not indicative of the REIT's typical operating results. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios".
- "Normalized property operating costs" are calculated as property operating costs net of nonrecurring items that occurred during the period which are not indicative of the REIT's typical operating results. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios".
- "Normalized property taxes" are calculated as property taxes net of nonrecurring items that occurred during the period which are not indicative of the REIT's typical operating results. For reconciliation refer to Section IV – "Liquidity, Capital Resources and Contractual Commitments – Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios".
- "property operating costs % of revenue from investment properties" is calculated as property operating costs for the period, divided by revenue from investment properties for the period.
- "property taxes % of revenue from investment properties" is calculated as property taxes for the period, divided by revenue from investment properties for the period.
- "Term Debt" is calculated as the sum of the amortized cost of fixed rate mortgages, a variable-rate mortgage fixed through an interest rate swap and Class C LP Units.
- "Total Debt" is calculated as the sum of the amortized cost of interest-bearing debt consisting of a variable-rate credit facility and fixed rate debt comprised of mortgages, a variable-rate mortgage fixed through an interest rate swap, Class C LP Units, and the construction loan.

- "Total Debt, net of cash" is calculated as Total Debt, reduced by cash balance.
- "total debt service" is calculated as the sum of interest expense recorded as finance costs and principal payments on mortgages, construction loan, credit facility and distributions on Class C LP Units.
- "Total liquidity" is calculated as the sum of the undrawn balance under the revolving credit facility and cash.
- "utilities % of revenue from investment properties" is calculated as utilities expense for the period, divided by revenue from investment properties for the period.

Operating Performance Measures

- "annualized turnover" is calculated as the number of move-outs for the period divided by total number of unfurnished suites in the portfolio. This percentage is extrapolated to determine an annual rate.
- "average monthly rent" represents the average monthly rent per suite for occupied unfurnished suites at the end of the period.
- "average monthly rent for furnished suites" represents the average daily rent per suite for furnished suites for the period multiplied by 30.
- "average number of furnished suites" represents the average daily furnished suite count for the period.
- "average occupancy" is defined as the ratio of occupied unfurnished suites to the weighted average of the total unfurnished suites in the portfolio for the period.
- "average occupancy for furnished suites" is the ratio of occupied furnished suites to the weighted average of the total furnished suites in the portfolio for the period.
- "closing occupancy" is defined as the ratio of occupied unfurnished suites to the total unfurnished suites in the portfolio at the end of the period.