Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in U.S. dollars)

INVESQUE INC.

Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019



KPMG LLP Bay Adelaide Centre 333 Bay Street, Suite 4600 Toronto, ON M5H 2S5 Canada Tel 416-777-8500 Fax 416-777-8818

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Invesque Inc.,

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Invesque Inc. (the Entity), which comprise:

- the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019
- the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the years then ended
- the consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the years then ended
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended
- and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Entity at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

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

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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

Evaluation of liquidity assessment

Description of the matter

We draw attention to Note 1(a) and 1(g) of the financial statements. While there are uncertainties in assessing future liquidity requirements under normal operating conditions, the stressed conditions caused by COVID-19 have introduced increased uncertainties. The pandemic has had an impact on results and operations of the Entity, including decreased occupancy, delays in collections from tenants, and increased operating expenses. The Entity expects that the pandemic could continue to have a negative effect on its results of operations, financial position and cash flows, particularly if negative economic and public health conditions in the United States and Canada persist for a significant period of time.

The Entity believes that it has sufficient available liquidity to meet its minimum obligations as they come due and to comply with financial covenants in its credit facilities, as amended, for a period of at least 12 months from December 31, 2020. Further, the Entity has assessed that there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. In making this significant judgment, the Entity has prepared a cash flow forecast with the most significant tenant to meet its projected rental obligations to the Entity and the continued availability of financing.

Why the matter is a key audit matter

We identified the evaluation of liquidity assessment as a key audit matter. This evaluation required significant auditor judgment in assessing the Entity's cash flow forecast due to the degree of uncertainty in the most significant assumptions resulting from the impact of COVID-19.

How the matter was addressed in the audit

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

We compared the projected rental obligations of the Entity's most significant tenant included in the cashflow forecast to recent payment history and assessed the sensitivity of possible changes in the assumption on the cash flow forecast.



We evaluated the continued availability of financing by:

- Considering the ratio of forecasted mortgage financing to forecasted fair value of the underlying properties for a selection of mortgages based on our understanding of the underlying properties and the industry.
- Analyzing the Entity's forecasted compliance with significant financial covenants contained in loan agreements using information contained in the cash flow forecast and the terms of the loan agreements.

We evaluated the impact of changes in the projected rental obligations of Entity's major tenant and continued availability of financing on management's conclusion that there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

We also assessed the disclosures related to the Entity's significant judgment about whether there are material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Evaluation of the fair value of investment properties in use

Description of the matter

We draw attention to Notes 1(f)(i), 2(b), and 6 of the financial statements. Investment properties consist of investment properties in use and investment properties under development. The Entity uses the fair value model to account for investment properties in use. The fair value of investment properties in use is \$863,658 thousand. Significant assumptions used when determining the fair value of investment properties in use include capitalization rates and stabilized future cash flows for each property.

Why the matter is a key audit matter

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

How the matter was addressed in the audit

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

For a selection of investment properties in use, we compared stabilized future cash flows to the actual historical cash flows for each investment property. We took into account the changes in conditions and events affecting the investment properties in use to assess the adjustments, or lack of adjustments, made by the Entity in arriving at those stabilized future cash flows.



For a selection of investment properties in use, we involved valuations professionals with specialized skills and knowledge, who assisted in evaluating capitalization rates. These rates were evaluated by comparing them to published reports of real estate industry commentators taking into consideration the features of the specific investment property.

Other Information

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

- the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions.
- the information, other than the financial statements and the auditors' report thereon, included in a document likely to be entitled "2020 Annual Report."

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

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

The information, other than the financial statements and the auditors' report thereon, included in a document likely to be entitled "2020 Annual Report" is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report. If, based on the work we will perform on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact to those charged with governance.

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

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

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

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



Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

 Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



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

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

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

Toronto, Canada March 11, 2021

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Dec	cember 31, 2020		cember 31, 2019 djusted - note 3
Assets			(A	ajustea - note 5
Current assets:				
Cash	\$	34,133	\$	11,83
Tenant and other receivables	\$	14,934	Φ	6,93
Property tax receivables		12,754		11,02
Loans receivable (note 4)		1,799		4,24
Assets held for sale (note 7)		2,144		12,20
Other (note 5)		2,144 9,069		6,18
Other (note 5)		74,833		52,42
Non-current assets:		, ,,		,
		16,904		37,40
Loans receivable (note 4)		4,814		57,40
Derivative instruments (note 11)		-		107,99
Investment in joint ventures (note 8)		65,258		
Investment properties (note 6)		882,019		969,63
Property, plant and equipment, net (note 7)		451,825		459,94
Other non-current assets (note 5)		2,771 1,423,591		3,27 1,578,30
Total assets	\$	1,498,424	¢	1,630,73
	¢	1,498,424	\$	1,030,73
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	17,715	\$	18,88
Accrued real estate taxes		14,518		13,06
Dividends payable		—		3,35
Credit facilities (note 9)		10,000		14,56
Mortgages payable (note 10)		30,622		43,02
Derivative instruments (note 11)		491		-
Other current liabilities (note 14)		4,975		3,01
		78,321		95,91
Non-current liabilities:				
Credit facilities (note 9)		650,596		632,39
Mortgages payable (note 10)		268,842		232,44
Convertible debentures (note 12)		92,411		91,04
Commonwealth preferred unit liability (note 13)		65,797		63,65
Derivative instruments (note 11)		28,478		7,96
Deferred tax liability (note 24)		—		6,94
Other non-current liabilities (note 14)		16,241		16,73
Non-controlling interest liability		4,409		3,49
		1,126,774		1,054,68
Total liabilities		1,205,095		1,150,59
Shareholders' equity:				
Common share capital (note 16)		509,203		504,56
Equity settled deferred shares		2,328		73
Preferred share capital (note 16)		85,389		85,38
Contributed surplus		400		40
Equity component of convertible instruments		3,764		3,76
Cumulative deficit		(309,032)		(114,90
Accumulated other comprehensive income		1,277		20
Total shareholders' equity		293,329		480,14
Commitments and contingencies (notes 7 and 25)				
Subsequent events (note 9)	¢	1 100 121	¢	1 620 72
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$	1,498,424	\$	1,630,73

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss) (Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)

	Year en	ided December 31, 2020	Year er	nded December 31, 2019
Revenue:				
Rental (note 18)	\$	90,112	\$	103,198
Resident rental and related revenue (note 18)		120,407		38,467
Lease revenue from joint ventures (note 8)		3,118		3,024
Other revenue		3,750		3,718
		217,387		148,407
Other income (note 1)		3,415		—
Expenses (income):				
Direct property operating expenses (note 19)		95,505		33,533
Depreciation and amortization expense		48,569		14,440
Finance costs from operations (note 20)		49,801		41,633
Real estate tax expense		13,488		15,844
General and administrative expenses (note 21)		20,539		18,092
Transaction costs for business combination		170		5,898
Diligence costs for transactions not pursued		_		633
Allowance for credit losses on loans and interest receivable (note 20)		23,546		1,003
Change in non-controlling interest liability (note 20)		316		504
Change in fair value of investment properties - IFRIC 21		(57)		29
Change in fair value of investment properties (note 6)		100,388		6,046
Change in fair value of financial instruments (note 20)		19,084		9,379
Change in fair value of contingent consideration (note 20)		5,510		—
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (note 7)		162		—
		377,021		147,034
Loss from joint ventures (note 8)		(34,729)		(6,799)
Loss before income taxes		(190,948)		(5,426)
Income tax recovery:				
Deferred (note 24)		6,944		67
Net loss	\$	(184,004)	\$	(5,359)
Other comprehensive income :				
Items to be reclassified to net income in subsequent periods				
Unrealized gain on translation of foreign operations		1,072		3,294
Total comprehensive loss	\$	(182,932)	\$	(2,065)
Loss per share (note 17):				
Basic and diluted	\$	(3.30)	\$	(0.10)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

	Comn	Common share	Equity settled	Preferred share		Contributed	Equity component of convertible	Cumulative	Accumulated other comprehensive	
			deferred shares	capital		surplus	instruments	deficit	income (loss)	Total
Balance, January 1, 2020	S	504,561 \$	733	\$ 85,389	89 \$	400 \$	3,764 \$	(114,908)	\$ 205 \$	480,144
Net loss		I						(184,004)		(184,004)
Other comprehensive loss		I	I		I	I		Ι	1,072	1,072
Common shares issued, net of issuance costs (note 16)		1,078	I		I	I		Ι	I	1,078
Common shares issued under the Company's dividend reinvestment plan (note 16)		3,498				I				3,498
Dividends declared on common shares								(10, 120)		(10, 120)
Common shares purchased under NCIB (note 16)		(148)								(148)
Amortization of equity settled deferred shares (note 22)			1,809					Ι	I	1,809
Common shares issued for equity settled deferred share (note 16 and 22)		214	(214)						I	
Balance, December 31, 2020	\$	509,203 \$	2,328	\$ 85,389	89 \$	400 \$	3,764 \$	(309,032)	\$ 1,277 \$	293,329
	Com	Common share capital	Equity settled Preferred share deferred shares	Preferred sl caj		Contributed surplus	Equity component of convertible instruments	Cumulative deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total
Balance, January 1, 2019	\$	493,165 \$	S	\$ 71,	71,106 \$	400 \$	1,671 \$	(69,785)	\$ (3,089) \$	493,468
Net income			I			I		(5, 359)		(5, 359)
Other comprehensive income		I				I			3,294	3,294
Common shares issued, net of issuance costs (note 16)		4,878	I			Ι				4,878
Preferred shares issued, net of issuance costs (note 16)			I	14,	14,283	I			I	14,283
Equity component of Commonwealth preferred units							2,093			2,093
Common shares issued under the Company's dividend reinvestment plan		7,023					I		I	7,023
Dividends declared on common shares		Ι	Ι		I	Ι	Ι	(39, 764)		(39,764)
Common Shares purchased under NCIB (note 16)		(530)	I			I				(530)
Amortization of equity settled deferred shares (note 22)			733							733
Common shares issued through conversion of convertible debentures (note 16)		25	I			I	I	I		25
Balance. December 31, 2019	÷	504,561 \$	5 733	÷	85,389 \$	400 \$	3,764 \$	(114.908)	\$ 205 \$	480.144

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows (Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

	Year ende	d December 31, 2020		d December 31, 2019 justed - note 3)
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net loss	\$	(184,004)	\$	(5,359
Items not involving cash:				
Fair value adjustment of investment properties (note 6)		100,388		6,046
Fair value adjustment of financial instruments (note 20)		19,084		9,379
Depreciation and amortization expense (note 7)		48,569		14,440
Allowance for credit losses on loans and interest receivable (note 20)		23,546		1,003
Straight-line rent (note 18)		(6,394)		(8,964
Amortization of tenant inducements (note 18)		385		158
Finance costs from operations (note 20)		49,801		41,633
Change in non-controlling interest liability (note 20)		316		504
Change in fair value of contingent consideration (note 7)		5,510		-
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (note 7)		162		
Loss from joint ventures (note 8)		34,729		6,799
Deferred income tax (note 24)		(6,944)		(67
Interest paid		(49,712)		(39,411
Interest income received		1,056		694
Change in non-cash operating working capital:				
Tenant and other receivables		(12,344)		(16,066
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(835)		268
Unearned revenue		1,257		(227
Other assets		(2,150)		702
Other liabilities		1,308		3,390
Accrued real estate taxes		1,362		1,248
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	25,090	\$	16,170
ash flows from financing activities:				
Proceeds from credit facilities (note 15)	\$	33,000	\$	370,350
Payments on credit facilities (note 15)		(21,250)		(63,990
Debt issuance costs paid (note 15)		(1,599)		(3,206
Proceeds from mortgages payable (note 15)		16,682		39,489
Payments of mortgages payable (note 15)		(22,487)		(45,594
Proceeds from settlement of interest rate swap		_		104
Dividends paid to common shareholders		(9,976)		(32,509
Payment for repurchase of common shares		(148)		(530
Proceeds from issuance of preferred share capital		_		14,550
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$	(5,778)	\$	278,664
ash flows from investing activities:				
Additions to investment properties	\$	(8,390)	\$	(93,002
Dispositions of investment properties		_		9,887
Additions to property, plant and equipment		(11,269)		(235,433
Dispositions of property, plant and equipment		15,563		_
Acquisition of interest in joint venture (note 7)		(476)		_
Disposition of interest in joint venture		1,447		
Cash balance acquired in business combination (note 7)		2,081		_
Distributions from joint ventures		3,803		5,897
Contributions to joint ventures		(1,855)		(14,391
Distributions to joint voltates		(1,055)		(14,5)
Proceeds from income support agreement		63		283
		03		
Payments to previous owner of Care		—		(9,676
Issuance of loans receivable		4 105		(1,222
Repayment of loans receivable		4,105		4,835
Proceeds from sale of interest in assets to joint venture partner				23,000
Earnout payment pursuant to Commonwealth purchase agreement	¢	(1,555)	¢	(200.07)
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities acrease (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,983 22,295	\$	(309,974) (15,140
ash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		11,838		26,978
	¢		¢	
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$	34,133	\$	11,838

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

Invesque Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated on May 31, 2007 under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario). Effective April 4, 2016, the Company changed its name from "Kingsway Arms Retirement Residences Inc." to "Mainstreet Health Investments Inc." and continued under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. Effective January 3, 2018, the Company changed its name from "Mainstreet Health Investments Inc." to "Invesque Inc.". The Company's registered office is 2500 - 700 W Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V7Y 1B3.

The Company currently owns a portfolio of North American income generating properties across the health care spectrum. The Company's portfolio includes investments in independent living, assisted living, memory care, skilled nursing, transitional care and medical office properties, which are operated primarily under long-term leases and joint venture arrangements with operating partners. The Company's portfolio also includes investments in owner occupied seniors housing properties in which Invesque owns the real estate and provides management services through its subsidiary management company, Commonwealth Senior Living.

At December 31, 2020, the Company owns interests in a portfolio of 122 health care and senior living properties comprised of 69 consolidated investment properties, 36 consolidated owner occupied properties, interests in 16 properties held through joint arrangements, and one property held for sale.

1. Basis of preparation:

(a) Liquidity Assessment

A novel strain of coronavirus causing the disease known as COVID-19 has spread throughout the world, including across the United States and Canada, causing the World Health Organization to declare the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic in March 2020. In an attempt to contain the spread and impact of the pandemic, authorities throughout the United States and Canada have implemented measures such as travel bans and restrictions, stay-at-home orders, social distancing guidelines and limitations on other business activity. The pandemic has resulted in a significant economic downturn in the United States, Canada and globally, and has also led to disruptions and volatility in capital markets. These trends are likely to continue into 2021 and potentially beyond.

The pandemic has had an impact on results and operations of the Company, including decreased occupancy, delays in collections from tenants, and increased operating expenses. The Company announced on April 10, 2020 that it suspended the dividend for all common shares beginning from April 1, 2020 until further notice.

The Company expects that the pandemic could continue to have a negative effect on its results of operations, financial position and cash flows, particularly if negative economic and public health conditions in the United States and Canada persist for a significant period of time. The ultimate impact of the pandemic on the Company's financial results will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted with confidence. This includes, among other factors, the duration and severity of the pandemic as well as negative economic conditions arising therefrom, the impact of the pandemic on occupancy rates in the Company's communities, the volume of COVID-19 patients cared for across the portfolio, and the impact of government actions on the seniors housing industry and broader economy, including through existing and future stimulus efforts. The impact of COVID-19 related expenses and compensate for lost revenues, but the Company is not able to provide assurance that such programs may continue to be available in the future. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company recognized \$3,415 of other income related to government grants funded through programs designed to assist seniors housing operators who have experienced both lost revenue and increased expenses during the COVID-19 pandemic. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company recognized \$1,294 of income from joint ventures related to the Company's share of government grants recognized at the joint venture properties for COVID-19 pandemic relief.

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity is unable to fund its assets or meet its obligations as they come due. Liquidity risk is managed in part through cash forecasting (note 1(f) and note 28). While there are uncertainties in assessing future liquidity requirements under normal operating conditions, the stressed conditions caused by COVID-19 have introduced increased uncertainties. The Company monitors forecasts of liquidity requirements to ensure it has the ability to meet operational needs by maintaining sufficient availability of the combination of cash and credit facility capacity, and to ensure the Company will meet its financial covenants related to debt agreements. Such forecasting

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

involves a significant degree of judgment which takes into consideration current and projected macroeconomic conditions, the Company's cash collection efforts, debt financing and refinancing 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 Company at terms and conditions that are favorable, or at all.

As a result of the events and conditions associated with COVID-19, the Company has amended certain terms of various financing arrangements having conducted an assessment of its liquidity. The Company believes that it has sufficient available liquidity to meet its minimum obligations as they come due and to comply with financial covenants in its credit facilities, as amended, for a period of at least 12 months from December 31, 2020. Further, the Company has assessed that there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. In making this significant judgment, the Company has prepared a cash flow forecast with the most significant assumptions in the preparation of such forecast being the ability of its most significant tenant, Symcare, to meet its projected rental obligations to the Company and the continued availability of financing.

In response to a severe downside scenario, management has the ability to take the following mitigating actions to reduce costs, optimize the Company's cash flow and preserve liquidity:

- (i) utilizing available cash to pay down debts,
- (ii) sell certain properties and use the proceeds to buy down debt,
- (iii) exercise the Company's right to convert its convertible debentures into common shares,
- (iv) satisfying the \$10,000 Magnetar Facility (defined below) through the issuance of common shares,
- (v) reducing non-essential capital expenditures.
- (b) Statement of compliance:

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

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and authorized for issuance on March 11, 2021.

(c) Basis of measurement:

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investment properties, derivative financial instruments, deferred shares and loan commitment liability, which are measured at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL").

- (d) Principles of consolidation:
 - (i) Transactions eliminated on consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020, including Invesque International Holdings Inc., Invesque US Holdings Inc., Invesque Holdings, LP, Foxhound Holdings, LLC and project specific limited partnerships. All intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation.

(ii) Joint arrangements:

A joint venture is a joint arrangement, whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

A joint operation is a joint arrangement, whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

These consolidated financial statements include the Company's proportionate share of each of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of joint operations on a line-by-line basis. Joint ventures are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements as investments using the equity method, whereby the investment is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the net assets. The Company's share of joint venture profit or loss is included in the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

(e) Functional and presentation currency:

The consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars, which is the functional and presentational currency of the Company.

Assets and liabilities of operations having a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar are translated at the rate of exchange at the consolidated statement of financial position dates. Revenue and expenses are translated at average rates for the year, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during the year, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transaction are used. Gains or losses on translating a foreign operation are included in other comprehensive income ("OCI") as a component of equity.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the prevailing rate of exchange at the consolidated statement of financial position dates. Gains and losses on translation of monetary items are recognized as general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

(f) Use of estimation and uncertainty:

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending December 31, 2020 are as follows:

(i) Investment properties:

The significant assumptions used when determining the fair value of investment properties in use are capitalization rates and stabilized future cash flows. The capitalization rate applied is reflective of the characteristics, location and market of each investment property. The stabilized future cash flows of each investment property are based upon rental income from current leases and assumptions about market rent from future leases reflecting current conditions, less future cash outflows relating to such current and future leases.

Management determines fair value internally utilizing internal financial information, external market data and capitalization rates provided by independent industry experts. As part of Management's internal valuation program, the Company also considers external valuations performed by independent national real estate valuation firms for a cross-section of properties that represent different geographical locations across the Company's portfolio and updates, as deemed necessary, the valuation models to reflect current market data.

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(ii) Accounting for convertible debentures:

On issuance, management estimates the allocation of the debt and equity components of convertible debentures. The liability allocation is based upon the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option and the residual is allocated to the equity component.

(iii) Accounting for Commonwealth preferred unit liability:

Management estimates the allocation of the debt and equity components of Commonwealth preferred unit liability. The liability allocation is based upon the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option and the residual is allocated to the equity component.

(iv) Loans receivable:

In determining the amount of expected credit losses, the entity's significant assumptions include the assessment of probability of default and loss given default. The determination takes into account different factors and varies by nature of investment.

The Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. Management considers past events, current market conditions and reasonable forward-looking supportable information about future economic conditions. In assessing information about possible future economic conditions, management utilized multiple economic scenarios including a base case, which represents the most probable outcome and is consistent with management's view of the financial asset. In considering the lifetime of a loan, the contractual period of the loan, including prepayment, extension and other options is generally used.

The estimation of expected credit losses also includes assumptions about local real estate market conditions, availability and terms of financing, underlying value of the security and various other factors. These assumptions are limited by the availability of reliable comparable market data, economic uncertainty and the uncertainty of future events.

(v) Impairment of property, plant and equipment:

The Company makes a determination at each reporting date if any events have occurred that would indicate property, plant and equipment may be impaired. If impairment indicators exist, management estimates the assets' recoverable amount in order to determine whether an impairment loss should be recognized.

(vi) Other:

Estimates are also made in the determination of the fair value of financial instruments and include assumptions and estimates regarding future interest rates, the relative creditworthiness of the Company to its counterparties, the credit risk of the Company's counterparties, the estimated future cash flows and discount rates.

(g) Critical judgments:

Judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

(i) Accounting for leases as lessor:

The Company uses judgment regarding the present value of lease payments, the fair value of assets and the determination of the lease term in assessing the classification of its leases as operating leases, in particular

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with long-term leases in single operator properties. The Company has determined that all of its leases are operating leases.

(ii) Accounting for acquisitions:

Management must assess whether an acquisition should be accounted for as an asset purchase or business combination. This assessment impacts the accounting treatment of transaction costs, the allocation of the costs associated with the acquisition and whether or not goodwill should be recognized.

(iii) Componentization of property, plant and equipment:

The Company uses judgment regarding the value allocated to various components of property, plant and equipment upon acquisition.

(iv) Loans receivable:

The Company uses significant judgment in the evaluation of changes in credit risk to determine the staging of the loans receivable. These judgments include changes in circumstances that may cause future assessments of credit risk to be materially different from current assessments, which would require an increase or decrease in the allowance for ECLs.

(v) Liquidity:

Assessing whether events or conditions represent the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, including the estimation of future cash flows

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2. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash on hand and highly liquid marketable investments with an original maturity of 90 days or less at their date of purchase and are stated at cost, which approximates fair value. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were no cash equivalents.

(b) Investment properties:

Investment properties consist of investment properties in use and investment properties under development. Investment properties are held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business. On acquisition, investment properties are initially recorded at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company uses the fair value model to account for investment properties under International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 40, Investment Property. Under the fair value model, investment properties are recorded at fair value, which is determined based on available market evidence, at the statement of financial position date. Related fair value gains and losses are recorded in income and comprehensive income for the period in the period in which they arise.

Subsequent capital expenditures are added to the carrying value of the investment properties only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the property and the cost can be measured reliably.

Properties under development include those properties, or components thereof, that will undergo activities that will take a substantial period of time to prepare the properties for their intended use as income properties. Borrowing costs related to development properties are capitalized to the costs of the projects. Properties under development are also adjusted to fair value at each consolidated statement of financial position date with fair value adjustments recognized in income.

Investment property is classified as held for sale when the property is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for the sale of investment properties, its sale is highly probable and expected to be completed with one year. Investment property is derecognized when it has been disposed of or permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal.

(c) Property, plant, and equipment:

Property, plant, and equipment includes land; buildings; and furniture, fixtures and equipment ("FFE"), which are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Significant parts of the buildings are accounted for as separate components of the property, based on management's judgment of what components constitute a significant cost in relation to the total cost of an asset and whether these components have similar or dissimilar patterns of consumption and useful lives for purposes of calculating depreciation and amortization. Significant components include structure, roof, electrical/HVAC systems, windows and doors, and exterior landscaping. The cost of replacing a major component of a building is recognized in the carrying amount of the building if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognized. The costs of ongoing repairs and maintenance of the properties are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

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Depreciation is recorded in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets. Estimated useful lives were determined based on current facts and past experience, and take into consideration the anticipated physical life of the asset and current and forecasted demand. The rates and methods used are reviewed annually at year end to ensure they continue to be appropriate, and are also reviewed in conjunction with impairment testing. The following are the estimated maximum useful lives of existing property, plant, and equipment:

Components:	
Building - Structure	39 years
Building - Roof	25 years
Building - Electrical/HVAC systems	25 years
Building - Windows and doors	15 years
Building - Exterior landscaping	15 years
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	5 years

Gains/losses on disposition of property, plant, and equipment are recognized in profit or loss in accordance with the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied under IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15").

The value associated with in-place resident contracts, which represents the avoided cost of originating the acquired resident contracts plus the value of the avoided loss of net resident revenue over the estimated lease-up period of the acquired property, is amortized over the expected term of the resident occupancy. Resident contracts are recorded as a component of buildings.

(d) Impairment of property, plant, and equipment:

The carrying amount of the Company's property, plant, and equipment is assessed at each reporting date to determine if any events have occurred that would indicate the assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of (a) fair value less costs to sell, and (b) value in use. The determination of recoverable amounts can be significantly impacted by estimates related to current market valuations, current and future economic conditions in the geographical markets of the assets, and management's strategic plans within each of its markets.

(e) Assets held for sale:

Assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, are categorized as held-for-sale where the asset or disposal group is available for sale in its present condition, and the sale is highly probable. For this purpose, a sale is highly probable if management is committed to a plan to achieve the sale; there is an active program to dispose of the assets of the disposal group; the asset or disposal group is being actively marketed at a reasonable price; the sale is anticipated to be completed within one year from the date of classification; and it is unlikely there will be changes to the plan. Immediately before classification as held-for-sale, the assets, or components of the disposal group are remeasured in accordance with the Company's accounting policies, and are subsequently measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs of disposal. Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale and subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognized in profit or loss. Gains are not recognized in excess of any cumulative impairment loss until the completion of sale.

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(f) Fair value measurement:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- (i) in the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- (ii) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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

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

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

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

Level 1 - quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 - valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is not observable.

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

(g) Financial instruments:

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

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

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The following summarizes the Company's classification of financial instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities	Measurement
Cash	Amortized cost
Restricted cash	Amortized cost
Tenant and other receivables	Amortized cost
Security deposits and costs related to future acquisitions	Amortized cost
Income support receivable	Amortized cost
Escrow deposits held by lender	Amortized cost
Bond assets	Amortized cost
Loans receivable	Amortized cost/FVTPL
Derivative instruments	FVTPL
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Accrued real estate taxes	Amortized cost
Dividends payable	Amortized cost
Security deposits received from tenants	Amortized cost
Escrows collected from tenants	Amortized cost
Loan commitment liability	FVTPL
Exchangeable Units liability	Amortized cost
Contingent consideration liabilities	FVTPL
Mortgages payable	Amortized cost
Credit facilities	Amortized cost
Convertible debentures	Amortized cost
Commonwealth preferred unit liability	Amortized cost

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

The Company adopted the practical expedient to determine expected credit losses ("ECL") on tenant and other receivables using a provision matrix based on historical credit loss experiences adjusted for current and forecasted future economic conditions to estimate lifetime ECL. Impairment losses are recorded in the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) with the carrying amount of the financial asset or group of financial assets reduced through the use of impairment allowance accounts.

Transaction costs other than those related to financial instruments classified as FVTPL, which are expensed as incurred, are capitalized to the carrying amount of the instrument and amortized using the effective interest method. These costs include discounts or premiums relating to assumed debt, fees and commissions paid to agents, brokers, advisers, lenders and insurers, transfer taxes and duties.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or liability and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial asset or liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated statements of

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financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

i. Convertible debentures:

The convertible debentures are compound financial instruments as they contain both a liability and an equity component.

At the date of issuance, the liability component of convertible debentures is recognized at its estimated fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option and the residual is allocated to the equity component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts. Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of the convertible debenture is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The equity component is not remeasured subsequent to initial recognition and will be transferred to share capital when the conversion option is exercised, or, if unexercised, at maturity. Interest, losses and gains relating to the financial liability are recognized in income and comprehensive income.

ii. Commonwealth preferred unit liability

The Commonwealth preferred unit liability is a compound financial instrument as it contains both a liability and an equity component.

At the date of issuance, the liability component of Commonwealth preferred unit liability is recognized at its estimated fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option and the residual is allocated to the equity component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts. Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of the Commonwealth preferred unit liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The equity component is not remeasured subsequent to initial recognition and will be transferred to share capital when the conversion option is exercised, or, if unexercised, at maturity. Interest, losses and gains relating to the financial liability are recognized in income and comprehensive income.

iii. Impairment of financial assets:

The Company recognizes loss allowances for ECL on financial assets measured at amortized cost, unfunded loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Company applies a three-stage approach to measure allowance for credit losses. The loss allowance for performing loans which have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1) is equal to twelve months of expected credit losses. The loss allowance for loans which have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 2) or are credit impaired (Stage 3) equals lifetime expected credit losses.

The determination of a significant increase in credit risk takes into account different factors and varies by nature of investment. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due or certain criteria are met which are specific to the individual borrower based on judgment. The Company considers a financial asset to be credit impaired when the borrower is more than 90 days past due and when there is objective evidence that there has been a deterioration of credit quality to the extent the Company no longer has reasonable assurance as to the timely collection of the full amount of principal and interest or when the Company has commenced enforcement remedies available to it under its contractual agreements.

Measurement of ECL's

Loss allowances for ECLs are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive) and incorporate

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significant assumptions including the probability of default as well as the estimated loss given default. ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

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

The determination of ECLs of a collateralized impaired loan reflects the expected realization of the underlying security, net of expected costs and any amounts legally required to be paid to the borrower.

When determining the allowance for ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. Management considers past events, current market conditions and reasonable forward-looking supportable information about future economic conditions. In assessing information about possible future economic conditions, management utilized multiple economic scenarios including a base case, which represents the most probable outcome and is consistent with management's view of the financial asset. In considering the lifetime of a loan, the contractual period of the loan, including prepayment, extension and other options is generally used.

The estimation of ECLs also includes assumptions about local real estate market conditions, availability and terms of financing, underlying value of the security and various other factors. These assumptions are limited by the availability of reliable comparable market data, economic uncertainty and the uncertainty of future events. Accordingly, by their nature, estimates of impairment are subjective and may not necessarily be comparable to the actual outcome. Should the underlying assumptions change, the estimated future cash flows could vary.

iv. Derivative instruments:

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate risk exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivative are not closely related.

Derivative financial instruments, including embedded derivatives that must be separately accounted for, are initially valued at fair value; attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized immediately in income and comprehensive income.

(h) Non-controlling interest liability

The Company records third-party interests in the net assets of consolidated entities which do not qualify to be classified as equity as non-controlling interest liabilities. Such interests are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, with any changes recorded as change in non-controlling interest liability in the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

(i) Revenue recognition:

The Company accounts for its leases as operating leases given that it has retained substantially all of the risk and benefits of ownership

i. Lease revenue from third party operators and commercial tenants:

The Company earns revenue from tenants from various sources consisting of rent earned under lease agreements, property tax and operating cost recoveries and other incidental income. Revenue from lease

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components is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and includes the recovery of property taxes and insurance. Revenue recognition commences when a tenant has the right to use the premises and is recognized pursuant to the terms of the lease agreement. Payments are due at the beginning of each month and any payments made in advance of scheduled due dates are deferred.

Revenue related to the services component of the Company's leases is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 15. These services consist primarily of utilities, cleaning and property maintenance costs for which the revenue is recognized over time, typically as the costs are incurred, which is when the services are provided.

ii. Resident Leases

The Company charges for the rental of accommodation and care services provided to residents. Base rent amounts are allocated to lease components based on relative stand-alone selling prices. The stand-alone selling prices of the rental component is determined using an adjusted market assessment approach and the stand-alone selling price of the care services components are determined using both adjusted market assessment and expected cost plus a margin approaches.

Revenue from rental components is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Revenue recognition commences when a resident has the right to use the property and revenue is recognized pursuant to the terms of the lease agreement. Payments are due at the beginning of each month and any payments made in advance of scheduled due dates are deferred.

Revenue related to the care service components of the Company's leases is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 15. These services consist primarily of the provision of meals, nursing services, housekeeping and laundry services, programs, amenities and the recovery of utilities and property maintenance costs and are recognized over time, typically on a monthly basis, which is when the services are provided. Payments are due at the beginning of each month and any payments made in advance of scheduled due dates are recorded as contract liabilities.

iii. Lease revenue from joint ventures:

The Company earns revenue under lease arrangements with operating entities which are jointly owned with Autumnwood Lifestyles Inc. ("Autumnwood") (note 8). The leases are accounted for as operating leases and lease revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the underlying leases.

(j) Government grants

Government grants that become receivable as compensation for lost revenue and increased expenses are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the entity will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grants will be received. The grants are recorded as other income in the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

(k) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

i. As a lessee:

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices.

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However, for the leases of property, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term and is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate, which was a weighted average rate of 7.5%.

The lease liability is measured at amortized costs using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents the right-of-use assets in property, plant and equipment and lease liabilities are recorded separately on the balance sheet as "lease obligations".

ii. Short-term leases and leases of low value assets:

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. the Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

iii. As a lessor:

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. The Company has determined that when it acts as a lessor, its leases do not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying assets and as a result they are classified as operating leases.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on straight-line basis over the lease term.

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- (l) Employee benefits:
 - iv. Short-term benefits:

Short-term employee benefit obligations, including vacation and bonus payments, are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. Liabilities are recognized for the amounts expected to be paid within 12 months as the Company has an obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably. Short-term employee benefits are recorded in accounts payable and other liabilities.

v. Share-based payment plans:

The Company maintains a Deferred Share Incentive Plan (note 22) for its employees and directors. Cashsettled shares are fair-valued and changes in the amount payable are recognized through profit or loss with a corresponding change in liabilities. The awards are fair-valued on the basis of the share price at each reporting period and at the settlement date and the change in fair value on the amortized share-based compensation expense is recognized as compensation expense.

Equity-settled shares are amortized as share-based compensation expense with a corresponding change in equity. The awards are valued based on the grant date fair value.

(m) Levies:

In accordance with IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") 21, Levies ("IFRIC 21"), for its properties located in the United States, the Company recognizes the full amount of annual property tax liabilities at the point in time when the realty tax obligation is imposed. For properties located in Canada, property tax liabilities are recognized on a monthly basis.

(n) Income taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustments to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- (i) Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- (ii) Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and associates to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- (iii) Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Judgement is required to assess the interpretation of tax legislation when recognizing and measuring current and deferred tax assets and liabilities. The impact of different interpretations and applications could potentially be material. The Company recognizes a tax benefit from an uncertain tax position when it is probable that the position will be sustained upon examination, including resolutions of any related appeals or litigation processes, on the basis of the technical merits. If it is not probable that the uncertain tax treatment will be accepted, the tax uncertainty is measured based on the most likely amount of expected value, depending on whichever method better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Management's estimate of future taxable profits and the recognition of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

- (o) IFRS amendments adopted in 2020:
 - (i) IFRS 3 Business Combinations

On October 22, 2018, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 3, Business Combinations ("IFRS 3") that seek to clarify whether a transaction is to be accounted for as an asset acquisition or a business combination. The amendments apply to businesses acquired in annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. The amendments include an election to use a concentration test. This is a simplified assessment that results in an asset acquisition if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets. If a preparer chooses not to apply the concentration test, or the test is failed, then the assessment focuses on the existence of a substantive process. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

- (p) IFRS standards and amendments issued but not yet effective:
 - (i) Application of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform ("IBOR")

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

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021 with early application permitted and include retrospective application with reinstatement of hedge relationships. The Company is currently in the process of assessing the impact of adopting the amendments in Phase II on its consolidated financial statements.

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(ii) Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of financial statements

On January 23, 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of financial statements ("IAS 1") to clarify the classification of liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early adoption is permitted.

For the purposes of non-current classification, the amendments removed the requirement for a right to defer settlement or roll over of a liability for at least twelve months to be unconditional. Instead, such a right must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period.

The Company intends to adopt the amendments in its consolidated financial statements beginning on January 1, 2023, when the standard becomes effective.

3. Prior Year Adjustment:

During the year ended December 31, 2020, management determined that certain amounts previously recognized as loans receivable should have been classified as an investment in joint ventures and that amounts previously recognized as other receivables should have been classified as loans receivable. As a result the consolidated financial statements have been adjusted as at December 31, 2019 to correct for this immaterial error as follows:

	Decem	nber 31, 2019	Adjustment	December 31, 2019	
	(As	reported)		(As adjusted)	
Statement of Financial Position					
Tenant and other receivables	\$	7,073 \$	(136)	\$ 6,937	
Loans receivable - current		4,113	136	4,249	
Loans receivable - non-current		44,789	(7,384)	37,405	
Other non-current assets		4,559	(1,289)	3,270	
Investment in joint ventures		99,321	8,673	107,994	
		ear ended aber 31, 2019	Adjustment	Year ended December 31, 2019	
	(As	reported)		(As adjusted)	
Statement of Cash Flows					
Issuance of loans receivable	\$	(13,116) \$	11,894	\$ (1,222	
Contributions to joint ventures		(2,497)	(11,894)	(14,391	

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4. Loans receivable:

Loans receivable issued as at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are detailed in the table below:

Debtor	Loan Type	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019 (Adjusted note 3)	Issued Date	Maturity Date ⁽¹⁾	Current Interest Rate	PIK Interest Rate
MS-SW Mezzanine Fund, LLC	Mezzanine loan	\$	\$ 1,267	September 1, 2016	September 1, 2020	10.5 %	4.0 %
Mainstreet Investment Company, LLC	Interest-only loan	3,932	3,932	December 22, 2016	December 22, 2018	8.5 %	1.5 %
Autumnwood Lifestyles Inc.	Revolving credit facility	1,178	1,155	November 1, 2016	October 31, 2018 ⁽³⁾	8.0 %	— %
Symcare ML, LLC	Loan receivable	7,295	7,295	October 20, 2017	December 31, 2033	5.0 %	%
Premier Senior Living, LLC (6)	Loan receivable	725	700	August 16, 2013 (2)	August 16, 2025	9.4 %	%
Ellipsis Real Estate Partners	Loan receivable	951	951	May 4, 2018	May 4, 2028	%	10.0 %
Ellipsis Real Estate Partners	Loan receivable	1,338	1,341	September 14, 2018	September 14, 2028	%	10.0 %
Symcare ML, LLC	Loan receivable	15,000	13,530	December 26, 2018	December 31, 2033	5.0 %	5.0 %
YAL Borrower LLC	Interest-only loan	—	1,000	December 31, 2018	December 30, 2020	5.0 %	%
YAL Borrower LLC	Loan receivable	—	2,000	December 31, 2018	December 30, 2020	5.0 %	%
Hillcrest Millard, LLC	Loan receivable	503	480	January 1, 2019	January 1, 2028	%	5.0 %
Hillcrest Firethorn, LLC	Loan receivable	472	449	January 1, 2019	November 1, 2027	%	5.0 %
Bridgemoor Transitional Care Operations, LLC ⁽⁵⁾	Loan receivable	1,872	1,738	June 5, 2019	June 5, 2035	%	— %
MOC Webster, LLC	Loan receivable	576	189	June 5, 2019	June 5, 2035	%	%
RHS Propco Mooresville, LLC	Loan receivable	5,000	5,000	June 28, 2019	July 1, 2024	8.5 %	— %
Memory Care America LLC	Loan receivable	1,198	1,526	July 31, 2019	January 1, 2024	8.5 %	%
Ellipsis Real Estate Partners LLC (9)	Mezzanine loan	474	1,223	October 25, 2019	October 1, 2022	2.5 %	7.5 %
Blue Bell Senior Holdings, LLC (7)	Loan receivable	490		February 21, 2020	March 1, 2024	5.9 %	— %
PSL Care GP LLC	Loan receivable	450		May 6, 2020	(8)	3.5 %	— %
Accrued current and	l long term interest	3,122	1,425				
Allowance for losses	on loans receivable	(28,241)	(5,915)				
Carrying value of loans recorde	d at amortized cost	\$ 16,335	\$ 39,286				
Javelina Ventures, LLC	Loan receivable - FVTPL	2,368	2,368	December 31, 2018	(4)	%	5.0 %
Carrying value	of loans receivable	18,703	41,654				
L	ess current portion	1,799	4,249				
	Long-term portion S	\$ 16,904	\$ 37,405				

(1) Mezzanine loans are due at the time of sale of the property if sale occurs earlier than the stated maturity date.

(2) Loan assumed through acquisition on February 1, 2018. Loan was originally issued by Care PSL Holdings LLC on August 16, 2013.

(3) Maturity date is the later of October 31, 2018 or the completion of the expansion projects at the Marina Point and Red Oak Facilities. The projects are not yet complete.(4) The repayment of this loan is pursuant to Javelina Ventures Operating Agreement in which net available cash from operations will be used to repay the principal and accrued interest on this loan.

(5) This Ioan was issued to MOC Fort Worth, LLC; MOC Round Rock, LLC; MOC San Antonio II, LLC; MOC Webster, LLC; and Bridgemoor Transitional Care Operations, LLC.

(6) This loan was issued to Park Terrace Operating, LLC; Seneca Lake Terrace Operating, LLC; and Premier Senior Living, LLC.

(7) Maturity date is the earlier of March 1, 2024, the date that the existing debt secured by the property is refinanced, or upon termination of the management agreement.

(8) No stated maturity date for loan receivable. Principal of loan is repaid when distributions are made from the Phoenix JV(note 7).

(9) This loan was funded for the development of a memory care facility in Wyoming, MI.

\$27,641 of the loans outstanding and \$2,438 of the accrued current and long term interest as at December 31, 2020 in the table above are made to current tenant operators. Of these amounts, \$23,964 has been reserved as uncollectible.

On March 26, 2018, a subsidiary of the Company entered into a loan agreement with the tenant operator of the Symphony Portfolio ("Symcare") for a principal amount of \$3,659 with provisions for an additional \$2,000 line of credit. The loan earns 5.00% annual interest, of which a portion is payable at a current pay rate on a monthly basis ("Current Interest"), with

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the remaining portion of interest accruing until the earlier of the loan's maturity or prepayment ("PIK Interest"). The maturity date of the loan is June 30, 2019. On June 29, 2018, the loan was amended to extend the line of credit to \$2,122. On July 31, 2018, the loan was amended to increase the total borrowing capacity to \$6,401. On August 31, 2018, the loan was amended to increase the total borrowing capacity to \$7,522. On June 21, 2019 the loan was amended and the maturity date was extended to December 31, 2033.

On December 26, 2018, a subsidiary of the Company entered into a loan agreement with Symcare with a total capacity of \$15,000 and a maturity date of January 1, 2033. As at December 31, 2020, Symcare had drawn \$15,000 on this loan (December 31, 2019 - \$13,530). The loan earned 10% interest accruing to the balance of the loan through December 1, 2019. Through and including December 1, 2022, half of the interest will accrue to the loan balance with the remaining portion payable at a current pay rate on a monthly basis. Commencing January 1, 2023 the full amount of monthly interest payments shall be paid each month.

On July 31, 2019, the Company entered into a new loan with MCA Memory Care America, LLC ("MCA") in the amount of \$2,934. The loan balance represented outstanding rents owed, the remaining balance of a previously issued loan receivable and outstanding interest thereon. Through December 31, 2020, the Company has received repayment on this loan receivable of \$1,868 consistent with the terms outlined in the loan agreement.

On July 17, 2020, the Company received \$750 as repayment of a portion of the principal of the mezzanine loan to Ellipsis Real Estate Partners LLC. On the same date, the loan was amended and the annual interest rate was reduced to 10%.

Loans receivable and associated allowance for losses on loans receivable accounted for at amortized cost as at December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans receivable, net of loan fees	\$ 11,079 \$	1,186 \$	32,311 \$	44,576
Allowance for losses on loans receivable	(127)	(236)	(27,878)	(28,241)
Loans receivable, net of allowances	\$ 10,952 \$	950 \$	4,433 \$	16,335

Loans receivable and associated allowance for losses on loans receivable accounted for at amortized cost as at December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans receivable, net of loan fees	\$ 38,476 \$	— \$	6,725 \$	45,201
Allowance for losses on loans receivable	(421)		(5,494)	(5,915)
Loans receivable, net of allowances	\$ 38,055 \$	— \$	1,231 \$	39,286

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The changes in the gross loans receivable balance during the period ended December 31, 2020 are shown in the following table:

		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Total loans receivable as at December 31, 2018	\$	27,173 \$	1,556 \$	11,893 \$	40,622
Loans receivable					
Transfer to/(from)					
Stage 1		(300)		300	_
Stage 2		_	(1,556)	1,556	
Stage 3		—	—	—	_
	\$	26,873 \$	— \$	13,749 \$	40,622
Issuances		16,633	—	2,824	19,457
Repayments		(3,282)	_	(1,500)	(4,782)
Non-cash settlement		(1,748)	_	(2,913)	(4,661)
Write off of loans receivable				(5,435)	(5,435)
Total loans receivable as at December 31, 2019	\$	38,476 \$	— \$	6,725 \$	45,201
Loans receivable					
Transfer to/(from)					
Stage 1		(25,052)	25,052		_
Stage 2		_	(23,897)	23,897	
Stage 3		—	—		—
	\$	13,424 \$	1,155 \$	30,622 \$	45,201
Issuances		1,431	_	3,280	4,711
Repayments		(3,776)	_	(329)	(4,105)
Currency Translation		_	31	_	31
Write off of loans receivable			—	(1,262)	(1,262)
Total loans receivable as at December 3 2020	1, \$	11,079 \$	1,186 \$	32,311 \$	44,576

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The changes in the allowance for credit losses during the period ended December 31, 2020 are shown in the following table:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Total allowance for credit losses as at December 31, 2018	\$ 293 \$	78 \$	9,970 \$	10,341
Allowance for credit losses				
Remeasurement			998	998
Transfer to/(from)				
Stage 1	(3)		3	_
Stage 2		(76)	76	
Stage 3	—	—	—	_
Total allowance for credit losses	\$ 290 \$	2 \$	11,047 \$	11,339
Issuances	181	_	_	181
Repayments/settlements	(50)	(2)	(1,952)	(2,004)
Write off of loan receivable and allowance	_	_	(3,601)	(3,601)
Total allowance for credit losses as at December 31, 2019	\$ 421 \$	— \$	5,494 \$	5,915
Allowance for credit losses				
Remeasurement		226	23,452	23,678
Transfer to/(from)				
Stage 1	(269)	269		_
Stage 2		(259)	259	
Stage 3				—
	\$ 152 \$	236 \$	29,205 \$	29,593
Issuances	13			13
Repayments	(38)	_	(65)	(103)
Write off of loan receivable and allowance	_	_	(1,262)	(1,262)
Total allowance for credit losses as at December 31, 2020	\$ 127 \$	236 \$	27,878 \$	28,241

For the year ended December 31, 2020, a loss of \$23,546 (year ended December 31, 2019 - \$1,003) was recorded in the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

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5. Other assets:

Other assets are as follows:

	De	December 31, 2020		December 31, 201	
				(Adjusted - note 3)	
Prepaid expense	\$	2,330	\$	1,906	
Security deposits and costs related to future acquisitions		682		159	
Escrow deposits held by lenders		5,251		3,038	
Right-of-use assets		1,889		2,199	
Bond assets		881		1,071	
Other		807		1,081	
	\$	11,840	\$	9,454	
Current	\$	9,069	\$	6,184	
Non-current		2,771		3,270	
	\$	11,840	\$	9,454	

Escrow deposits held by lenders includes amounts held for use in payment of real estate taxes, property insurance and replacement reserves.

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6. Investment properties:

	Number of Properties	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2018	80	\$ 1,115,530
Acquisitions of income properties	7	89,421
Sale of income property	(1)	(14,991)
Acquisition of control over a property previously owned through a joint venture	1	13,082
Contribution of investment properties to joint venture (note 8)	(8)	(161,047)
Transfer to property, plant and equipment (note 7)	(10)	(100,232)
Capital expenditures		1,934
Capital expenditures related to investment property under development	—	7,188
Increase in straight-line rents		8,964
Fair value adjustment		(6,046)
Tenant inducements		8,337
Amortization of tenant inducements		(158)
Translation of foreign operations	_	7,652
Balance, December 31, 2019	69	\$ 969,634
Acquisitions of income properties	1	8,202
Transfer to property, plant and equipment (note 7)	(1)	(9,869)
Capital expenditures	_	668
Capital expenditures related to investment property under development		4,323
Increase in straight-line rents		6,394
Fair value adjustment		(100,388)
Amortization of tenant inducements		(385)
Translation of foreign operations	_	3,440
Balance, December 31, 2020	69	\$ 882,019
Investment properties in use		\$ 863,658
Property under development		 18,361
Balance, December 31, 2020		\$ 882,019

At December 31, 2020, the Company used an internal valuation process to value its investment properties. Third party appraisers are engaged to prepare valuations on a portion of the portfolio annually such that one third of the portfolio is valued externally each year, and every property in the portfolio is valued externally at least once every five years. Management considers the external valuations for a cross-section of properties that represent different geographical locations across the Company's portfolio and updates, as deemed necessary, the valuation models to reflect current market data.

Acquired investment properties are initially measured at cost, including directly attributable acquisition costs, when the transactions are deemed to be asset acquisitions. Acquisition costs related to business combinations are expensed in the period incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value, determined based on available market evidence. The Company uses alternative valuation methods such as the direct capitalized income approach or discounted cash flow projections (Level 3 inputs). The fair value of investment properties reflects rental income from current leases and assumptions about rental income from future leases in light of current market conditions. When a loan is

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arranged with a tenant at a below market rate, the estimated fair value of the discount is recognized as a tenant inducement at the time the loan commitment is made.

Capital expenditures include costs related to expansion projects at two buildings in Canada that are jointly owned. The Company has committed to fund its share of the projects as the expansions are completed.

On April 1, 2019, the Company exchanged its majority ownership interest in the operations of a property previously owned through a joint venture located in Lansdale, PA for the partner's minority ownership interest in the real estate of the property resulting in the acquisition of control over the real estate. The transaction resulted in the consolidation of investment property of \$13,082 and assumption of mortgages payable of \$9,743. On October 1, 2019, the Company acquired the operations pursuant to the transaction described below. As of the date of the acquisition of the property's operations it met the criteria of owner occupied property, and its corresponding assets were reclassified as property, plant and equipment.

On June 29, 2019, the Company entered an agreement with Greenfield Senior Living ("Greenfield") whereby the Company has acquired 100% of Greenfield's interests in 13 properties in which the Company previously had an ownership interest. Ten of these properties were previously triple-net leased to Greenfield and the Company has acquired Greenfield's interest in the operations at each property. Three of these properties were previously held in a joint arrangement in which the Company owned an 80% interest in both the real estate and the operations of each property. As of the date of each property's transition, it met the criteria of owner occupied property, and its corresponding assets were reclassified as property, plant and equipment.

On May 6, 2020, the Company contributed a previously triple-net leased property to a subsidiary partially owned by Phoenix Senior Living (note 7).

The Company is also continuing to review market capitalization, discount and terminal capitalization rates as well as its future cash flow projections and the valuation of its properties in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. The carrying value for the Company's investment properties reflects its best estimate for the highest and best use as at December 31, 2020. It is not possible to forecast with certainty the duration and full scope of the economic impact of COVID-19 and other consequential changes it will have on the Company's business and operations, both in the short term and in the long term. In a long term scenario, certain aspects of the Company's business and operations that could potentially be impacted include rental income, occupancy, turnover, future demand, and market rents, which all ultimately impact the underlying valuation of investment properties.

Th following table summarizes the significant unobservable inputs in determining fair value:

Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurements
Capitalization rates	There is an inverse relationship between the capitalization rates and the fair value; in other words, the higher the capitalization rate, the lower the estimated fair value.
Stabilized future cash flows	There is a direct relationship between the stabilized future cash flows and the fair value; in other words, the higher the stabilized future cash flows, the higher the estimated fair value.

The capitalization rates used in determining fair value of investment properties measured as at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are set out in the following table:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019		
Capitalization rate - range	5.85% - 9.00%	6.50% - 8.75%		
Capitalization rate - weighted average	8.06%	7.89%		

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The fair value of investment properties is most sensitive to changes in capitalization rates and stabilized future cash flows. Changes in the capitalization rates and stabilized future cash flows would result in the following changes in the fair value of the Company's investment properties:

	Dece	mber 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	
Investment property valued using direct capitalization income approach	\$	617,931	\$	793,724
Investment property valued using discounted cash flow projection		139,727	\$	162,501
Investment property valued using other methods		124,361	\$	13,409
Capitalization rate:				
25-basis point increase	\$	(18,727)	\$	(24,519)
25-basis point decrease	\$	19,945	\$	26,146

In addition, a 1% increase in stabilized future cash flows would result in a portfolio fair value increase of \$6,179. A 1% decrease in stabilized future cash flows would result in a portfolio fair value decrease of \$6,179. A 1% increase in stabilized future cash flows coupled with a 0.25% decrease in capitalization rates would result in a portfolio fair value increase of \$26,324. A 1% decrease in stabilized future cash flows coupled with a 0.25% increase in capitalization rates would result in a portfolio fair value decrease of \$26,324. A 1% decrease of \$24,719.

(a) Asset acquisitions - year ended December 31, 2020

	Rogers, AR
Number of consolidated properties acquired:	1
Net assets acquired:	
Investment properties	\$ 8,202
Working capital balances	50
	\$ 8,252
Consideration paid/funded:	
Cash	3,399
Proceeds from mortgage payable, net of fees	4,853
	\$ 8,252

On November 17, 2020, The Company acquired a memory care facility leased to an operator located in Rogers, AR for a contractual purchase price of \$8,150 plus transaction costs. The Company entered into a new mortgage secured by the property to fund \$4,920 of the purchase price and funded the remainder of the purchase with cash on hand.

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(b) Asset acquisitions and dispositions - year ended December 31, 2019

	Allen, TX	Symcare Properties	Mooresville, IN	Constant Care	Total
Number of consolidated properties acquired (disposed):	1	3	(1)	3	6
Net assets acquired (disposed):					
Investment properties	\$ 8,136 \$	51,323 \$	(14,991) \$	5 29,962 \$	74,430
Working capital balances		(586)	104		(482)
	\$ 8,136 \$	50,737 \$	(14,887) \$	5 29,962 \$	73,948
Consideration paid/funded (received):					
Cash	2,445	46,937	(9,887)	25,613	65,108
Proceeds from mortgage payable, net of fees	5,591	—			5,591
Deposit applied against purchase price	100	—	—		100
Common shares issued	_	3,800	_		3,800
Loans issued to buyer	_	_	(5,000)		(5,000)
Issuance of Exchangeable Units	_	_	_	2,049	2,049
Repayment of loan receivable principal and accrued interest	_	_	_	2,300	2,300
	\$ 8,136 \$	50,737 \$	(14,887) \$	5 29,962 \$	73,948

i) On January 16, 2019, the Company acquired a memory care facility leased to an operator located in Allen, TX for a contractual purchase price of \$8,100 plus transaction costs. The Company entered into a new mortgage secured by the property to fund \$5,693 of the purchase price and funded the remainder of the purchase with cash on hand.

- ii) On March 15, 2019, the Company acquired a skilled nursing property located in Oswego, IL from Symcare for a contractual purchase price of \$22,000 plus transaction costs funded with cash on hand. The original master lease with the Symcare operator was amended to include this new building.
- iii) On April 30, 2019, the Company acquired two skilled nursing properties located in Chicago, IL and Glendale, WI from Symcare for a total contractual purchase price of \$30,000 plus transaction costs. The transaction was funded by the issuance of 555,556 common shares and cash on hand. The original master lease with the Symcare operator was amended to include these new buildings.
- iv) On June 28, 2019, the Company sold its interest in a property located in Mooresville, IN for total consideration of \$15,000, less transaction costs. The consideration was paid in the form of cash and a \$5,000 loan receivable issued to the buyer of the property. The loan receivable earns annual interest of 8.5% and matures on July 1, 2024.
- v) On August 30, 2019, the Company purchased three memory care facilities located in Fishers, IN; Greenwood, IN; and Zionsville, IN for a total contractual purchase price of \$30,786, plus transaction costs. The transaction was funded by the repayment of \$2,300 of outstanding loans receivable principal and accrued interest, issuance of \$2,049 in Class B LP units with the right to exchange units into common shares of the Company at the option of the unit holder ("Exchangeable Units"), and cash on hand.

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7. Property, plant and equipment, net:

(a) Property, plant and equipment, net:

Property, plant and equipment consists of the following as at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	Land	Buildings	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Properties under development	Total
Cost					
Balance, December 31, 2018	\$ — \$	— \$	585	\$	\$ 585
Additions through business combinations - Commonwealth	18,034	321,491	5,221	893	345,639
Additions through business combinations - Greenfield	5,024	28,228	3,178	_	36,430
Additions through settlement of loans receivable	2,500			_	2,500
Additions		640	591	44	1,275
Transfers from investment property	6,004	93,782	446		100,232
Assets transferred to held for sale	(3,560)	(8,183)	(458)		(12,201)
Balance, December 31, 2019	\$ 28,002 \$	435,958 \$	9,563	\$ 937	\$ 474,460
Additions		2,584	2,216	6,469	11,269
Disposals	_		(63)		(63)
Transfers to joint venture	(316)	(11,336)	(226)		(11,878)
Transfer from investment property	488	9,182	199		9,869
Acquisition of Royal JV	1,232	23,184	607		25,023
Acquisition of Fayetteville	524	9,843	505		10,872
Acquisition of Albany operations	_		259		259
Sale of Tampa	(143)	(2,707)	(29)		(2,879)
Asset transferred to held for sale	(960)	(1,420)	(188)		(2,568)
Balance, December 31, 2020	\$ 28,827 \$	465,288 \$	12,843	\$ 7,406	\$ 514,364
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance, December 31, 2018	—		78		78
Depreciation and amortization		13,930	510		14,440
Balance, December 31, 2019	\$ — \$	13,930 \$	588	\$	\$ 14,518
Depreciation and amortization	—	46,322	2,247		48,569
Disposals			(3)		(3)
Transfers to joint venture	—	(111)	(10)		(121)
Asset transferred to held for sale		(397)	(27)		(424)
Balance, December 31, 2020	\$ — \$	59,744 \$	2,795	\$ —	\$ 62,539
Property, plant and equipment, net balance, December 31, 2019	\$ 28,002 \$	422,028 \$	8,975	\$ 937	\$ 459,942
Property, plant and equipment, net balance, December, 2020	\$ 28,827 \$	405,544 \$	10,048	\$ 7,406	\$ 451,825

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

Albany Royal Fayetteville operations Total 5 Properties 1 6 Property, plant and equipment \$ 25,023 \$ 10,872 \$ 259 \$ 36,154 2,081 Cash balance acquired 1,388 625 68 Working capital balances (147)(101)(327)(575)Mortgages assumed (22, 822)(6,848)(29,670) ____ \$ 3,442 \$ 4,548 \$ — \$ 7,990 Consideration paid: Fair value of previously held interest 4,072 7,514 3,442 Cash paid 476 476 \$ 3,442 \$ 4,548 \$ — \$ 7,990

(b) Acquisitions - year ended December 31, 2020

On May 6, 2020 the Company acquired 100% of Royal Senior Living's ("Royal") interest in five joint venture properties in which the Company already had a majority ownership interest ("Royal JV"). Simultaneous with this transaction, management of four of these properties was transitioned to Phoenix Senior Living ("Phoenix") and combined with two assets in the Company's portfolio already managed by Phoenix. On May 6, 2020 the Company acquired the minority partner's interest in one of these properties, Fayetteville, for \$476.

The Company owns a controlling 90% interest in the entity that owns and operates the six assets, and as a result they have been consolidated following this transaction. The Company received total consideration of \$1,126 from Phoenix for their buy-in to the entity, of which \$650 was received in cash and \$476 in a note to an affiliate of Phoenix for the remaining portion of their 10% ownership in the entity. \$26 of the note has been repaid as of December 31, 2020.

(c) Dispositions and transfers - year ended December 31, 2020

	0	lassboro to int Venture	Tampa Sale	Total
Properties	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)
Property, plant and equipment	\$ (12,201) \$	(11,757) \$	(2,879) \$	(26,837)
Working capital balances	67	(57)	(121)	(111)
	\$ (12,134) \$	(11,814) \$	(3,000) \$	(26,948)
Consideration paid (received):				
Equity contributed to joint venture	_	(3,016)		(3,016)
Gain (loss) on sale of property	(221)	103		(118)
Note issued to joint venture partner	—	(490)	—	(490)
Repayment/contribution of mortgages payable	(8,000)	(8,411)		(16,411)
Cash proceeds received, net	(3,913)	—	(3,000)	(6,913)
	\$ (12,134) \$	(11,814) \$	(3,000) \$	(26,948)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

On February 28, 2020, the Company sold a seniors housing property located in Arlington, TX for a sale price of \$12,450 before closing costs. This property was previously recorded as held for sale. The consideration was paid in the form of an \$8,000 repayment of the mortgage secured by the property and \$3,900 of cash.

On February 21, 2020, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with the operator Heritage Senior Living ("Heritage") for a property in Glassboro, NJ. Heritage operates the property pursuant to a management agreement. The Company sold 10% of its interest in the property and operations for \$490, satisfied through a promissory note earning 5.91% annual interest. The promissory note matures at the earlier of March 1, 2024, the date that the existing debt secured by the property is refinanced, or upon termination of the management agreement.

The remaining asset in the former five property Royal JV, a seniors housing community in Tampa, FL, was non-strategic for the Company, and was sold to a third party on May 11, 2020 for \$3,290 less transaction costs.

(d) Acquisitions - the year ending December 31, 2019

The following table summarizes the allocation of the purchase price to each major category of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition and the major categories of consideration transferred for acquisitions which were accounted for as business combinations under IFRS 3. The Company finalized the purchase price during the three months ended March 31, 2020.

	Co	ommonwealth Tranche I	Co	mmonwealth Tranche II	Greenfield Transition	Total
Properties Acquired		17		3	13	33
Property, plant and equipment	\$	286,695	\$	58,051 \$	36,430 \$	381,176
Construction in progress		893		_		893
Assumption of mortgages payable		(9,523)		(34,475)	(22,522)	(66,520)
Prepayment embedded derivatives				2,991		2,991
Mark to market debt adjustments		(278)		(5,867)		(6,145)
Working capital balances		(2,964)		1,010	559	(1,395)
Previous interest in joint venture		—		—	(9,863)	(9,863)
	\$	274,823	\$	21,710 \$	4,604 \$	301,137
Consideration paid:						
Issuance of preferred units		53,587		12,093	—	65,680
Proceeds from Commonwealth Facility		174,069				174,069
Satisfaction of rent receivable					1,522	1,522
Cash on hand		47,167		9,617	3,082	59,866
	\$	274,823	\$	21,710 \$	4,604 \$	301,137

On August 1, 2019, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company closed on the first tranche of the purchase of Commonwealth Senior Living, LLC ("Commonwealth"). The first tranche of the acquisition includes 17 private pay seniors housing properties in addition to the Commonwealth management company (collectively, "Commonwealth Tranche I"). The Commonwealth management company operates all 17 properties purchased.

The total contractual purchase price for Commonwealth Tranche I was \$285,357 for property, plant and equipment and \$893 for construction in progress related to development projects ongoing at certain properties in the portfolio, subject to working capital adjustments and transaction costs. The acquisition was funded through \$176,000 in new debt secured by 16 of the properties, the assumption of \$9,523 in debt secured by one of the properties, the issuance of \$53,587 of preferred interests in the Company's acquiring subsidiary entity and cash on hand.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

On December 23, 2019, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company closed on the second tranche of the purchase of Commonwealth which included the acquisition of 3 private pay seniors housing properties (collectively, "Commonwealth Tranche II"). The 3 properties are operated by the Commonwealth management company. The total contractual purchase price of Commonwealth Tranche II was \$55,000. The acquisition was funded through the assumption of \$34,475 in debt secured by the properties, the issuance of \$12,093 of preferred interests in the Company's acquiring subsidiary entity and cash on hand. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) includes transaction costs of \$4,556 related to the acquisition of Commonwealth.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Commonwealth portfolio has contributed revenue of \$29,180 and net loss of \$12,092. Had the acquisition of the Commonwealth portfolio taken place on January 1, 2019, revenue for the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019 would have been \$199,220 and net loss for the Company would have been \$19,409.

Pursuant to the Commonwealth purchase agreement, the Company may be required to fund one or more earnout payments relating to six communities that had not yet reached stabilization at the time of acquisition by the Company. These earnout payments are only payable in the event specific occupancy and earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation, amortization and rent ("EBITDAR") thresholds have been satisfied, and must be met prior to the third anniversary of closing at which time the earnout payment obligation will cease to exist. The earnout payments, when funded, will consist of a combination of cash and additional preferred interests. At this time, given the performance of one of the six communities, the Company has recorded an expense related to the increase in the fair value of contingent consideration in the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) in the amount of \$3,256, which was paid through the issuance of \$1,701 of Commonwealth preferred units and \$1,555 of cash on hand. The Company has recorded a liability of \$2,254 in the financial statements associated with this commitment relating to the remaining five communities based on the weighted average probably of earnout payments owed using estimated future results at the properties.

On June 29, 2019, the Company entered into an agreement with Greenfield Senior Living ("Greenfield") whereby the Company would acquire 100% of Greenfield's interests in 13 properties in which the Company already has an ownership interest ("Greenfield Transition"). Ten of these properties were previously triple-net leased to Greenfield and the Company acquired Greenfield's interest in the operations at each property. The remaining three properties were previously held in a joint venture and were managed by Greenfield.

On September 3, 2019, three properties that were previously triple-net leased to Greenfield transitioned operations to a subsidiary of the Company. During October of 2019, seven properties that were previously triple-net leased to Greenfield transitioned operations. As of the date of these transitions, the assets were determined to be owner occupied property, and the corresponding assets are classified as property, plant and equipment.

On August 2, 2019, a property that was previously held in a joint venture and managed by Greenfield transitioned operations to the management of Commonwealth, a subsidiary of the Company. On October 1, 2019, a property that was previously held in a joint venture and managed by Greenfield transitioned operations to the management of Commonwealth. As of the date of this transition, the assets were determined to be owner occupied property, and the corresponding assets are classified as property, plant and equipment.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company completed the Greenfield Transition and acquired Greenfield's ownership interest in 13 properties which included Greenfield's 100% interest in operations at 10 properties as well as Greenfield's 20% interest in both the real estate and operations at 3 additional properties. The Company previously owned the real estate of the 10 properties in which it acquired operations and had leased the properties to Greenfield under a triple net lease. The Company previously owned 80% of the other 3 properties and accounted for its interests in these as investments in joint ventures (note 8). Upon completion of this transaction, the Company owns a 100% interest in both the real estate and operations of the 3 properties. Since these acquisitions were completed in steps, the Company remeasured its original interests to fair value. The total contractual purchase price of the Greenfield Transition was \$4,708 which was funded through satisfaction of outstanding rent receivable of \$1,522 owed by

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

Greenfield and cash on hand. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) includes transaction costs of \$1,342 related to the Greenfield Transition.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Greenfield transitioned ownership has contributed revenue of \$6,542 and net loss of \$942. Had the Greenfield transition taken place on January 1, 2019, revenue for the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019 would have been \$165,186 and net loss for the Company would have been \$8,403.

(e) Assets held for sale

The following table summarizes the significant assets held for sale on December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Assets:		
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 2,144 \$	12,201
	\$ 2,144 \$	12,201

On November 27, 2019, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to sell a seniors housing property located in Arlington, TX. This property was the remaining property from the joint venture with Greenfield that transitioned full ownership to a subsidiary of the Company and still remained under the operations of Greenfield. The sale price was \$12,450 before closing costs and was settled in cash. On February 28, 2020 the transaction was completed.

In June 2020 the Company ceased operations in and listed for sale a property located in Richmond, VA. The Company has successfully transitioned all residents from this property into new locations in order to prepare the building for sale. The assets are classified as held for sale on the consolidated statement of financial position at December 31, 2020.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

8. Joint arrangements:

As at December 31, 2020, the following are the Company's joint arrangements:

Joint arrangement	Number of properties	Location	Company ownership	Consolidation type
Invesque-Autumnwood Landlord	4	Canada	50 %	Joint operation ⁽¹⁾
Invesque-Autumnwood Operator		Canada	50 %	Joint venture ⁽²⁾
Calamar	2	United States	75 %	Joint venture ⁽³⁾
Heritage JV	3	United States	80 %	Joint venture ⁽³⁾
Heritage Newtown	1	United States	80 %	Joint venture ⁽³⁾
Heritage Harleysville	1	United States	90 %	Joint venture ⁽³⁾
Heritage Glassboro	1	United States	90 %	Joint venture ⁽³⁾
Jaguarundi	8	United States	61 %	Joint venture ⁽⁴⁾

(1) The Company directly holds its interest in the real estate joint operation.

(2) These joint venture arrangements have been structured through separate legal entities and lease the properties from the joint operation landlord.

(3) These joint venture arrangements have been structured through separate legal entities. The joint venture owns an interest in separate legal entities which own the real estate and operations.

(4) The joint venture owns an interest in separate legal entities which own the real estate and leases the properties to third party operators.

The Company has entered into a number of joint arrangements for the purpose of jointly owning and operating certain of its seniors housing investments as detailed in the table above.

On April 1, 2019, the Company exchanged its majority ownership interest in the operations of a property previously owned through a joint venture located in Lansdale, PA for the partner's minority ownership interest in the real estate of the property resulting in the acquisition of control over the real estate.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company acquired the joint venture partner's ownership of the three properties previously held in the Greenfield JV. Through the Greenfield Transition transaction, the wholly owned assets were determined to be owner occupied property, and the corresponding assets are classified as property, plant and equipment.

The Company and Autumnwood each owns a 50% direct beneficial interest in the real estate assets of the Invesque-Autumnwood Landlord entity and are jointly obligated for the related mortgages for a portfolio of four properties which are accounted for as joint operations and are accounted for under the proportionate consolidation method. The Company's 50% interest in the operations of these properties is held through separate legal entities (collectively referred to as "Invesque-Autumnwood Operators"), which under IFRS 11, Joint arrangements, are accounted for as joint ventures using the equity method. Invesque-Autumnwood Operators have leased the real estate from the landlords under their respective lease agreements. These leases are for three-year periods, with six automatic renewals every third anniversary for a total of 21 years. The Company's share of the landlords' lease receipts, \$3,118 for the year ended December 31, 2020 (year ended December 31, 2019 - \$3,024), is reported as lease revenue from joint ventures. Invesque-Autumnwood Operators lease expense is included in the share of income from joint ventures in the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

The Company has an interest in eight seniors housing and care properties in the United States in which it also owns an interest in the operations at those properties through joint arrangements. In these joint arrangements, the Company owns an interest in the real estate and operations through separate legal entities at each of the properties and has management agreements in place to provide for the day to day operations resulting in joint control of the interests. Each of these joint arrangements are accounted for as joint ventures using the equity method and the Company's share of net income is included in income from joint ventures in the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

On June 5, 2019, the Company contributed eight investment properties to Jaguarundi Ventures, LP, a joint venture formed with Magnetar Financial LLC (collectively, "Magnetar"), a related party. The Company received \$23,000 from its joint venture partner in the arrangement in exchange for a 39.49% interest in the joint venture. The properties contributed had an investment property value of \$161,047 and total mortgage indebtedness of \$102,692. The Company provides a guarantee on the outstanding mortgage balances of the joint venture in exchange for a fee equal to 15 basis points on the amount guaranteed. The Company earns an asset management fee of 25 basis points based on gross asset value. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company has earned guaranty fees of \$60 (year ended December 31, 2019 - \$39) and management fees of \$403 (year ended December 31, 2019 - \$229) from Jaguarundi Ventures included in other revenue in the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

On May 6, 2020 the Company acquired 100% of Royal Senior Living's ("Royal") interest in five joint venture properties in which the Company already had a majority ownership interest ("Royal JV") (Note 7).

In addition to the five-asset Royal joint venture referenced above, the Company also had a single-asset joint venture with Royal which owned a seniors housing community in Eatonton, GA ("Royal Eatonton"). Royal purchased the Company's 65% ownership interest in the community on May 6, 2020. Cash proceeds to the Company for this sale were \$1,447. Following this transaction, the Company and Royal no longer have any shared interests in joint arrangements.

The following tables summarize the information about the Company's investment in joint ventures, which have been accounted for under the equity method:

	Year ende	Year ended December 31, 2020		Year ended December 31, 2019		
			(Ad	justed - note 3)		
Cash contributions to joint ventures	\$	1,855	\$	14,391		
Distributions received from joint ventures	\$	3,803	\$	5,897		

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

December 31, 2020 December 31, 2019 Company share of Company share of Net assets net assets Net assets net assets (Adjusted - note 3) (Adjusted - note 3) \$ 5,480 \$ Cash 4,152 \$ 8,288 \$ 5,959 Tenant and other receivables 3,204 1,765 5,192 3,374 Other 923 839 1,032 793 Current assets 9,607 14,512 10,126 6,756 Investment properties 292,526 204,399 361,970 256,945 Property, plant and equipment, net 26,317 19,044 26,878 19,567 Loans receivable 3,885 55 13,978 9,010 Other non-current assets 481 362 1,107 927 296,575 \$ 332,816 \$ 230,616 \$ Total assets 418,445 \$ Accounts payable and accrued liabilities \$ 6,753 \$ \$ 7,578 \$ 5,441 4,787 712 585 724 560 Unearned revenue Mortgages payable - current 25,332 17,311 29.424 21,207 Current liabilities 32,797 27,208 22,683 37,726 Mortgages payable - non-current 187,120 135,298 217,627 156,853 Loan commitment liability 416 252 2,359 1,478 Derivative instruments 7,249 5,615 2,627 2,012 Other non-current liabilities 2,286 1,510 1,702 1,030 Total liabilities \$ 229,868 \$ 165,358 \$ 262,041 \$ 188,581 \$ 102,948 \$ 65,258 \$ 156,404 \$ 107,994 Net assets

Loan commitment liability represents the fair value of commitments made by the Company to issue loans at rates below market value.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

Year ended December 31, 2020 Year ended December 31, 2019 Company share Company share Net income of net income Net income of net income (loss) (loss) (loss) (loss) Revenue \$ 65,249 \$ 40,457 \$ 78,954 \$ 52,564 Other income 1,582 1,294 Property operating expense (43, 259)(56,013)(36,097)(25,536)(995)Depreciation expense (724)(546)(1,326)Finance costs (9,294)(6,591)(10,762)(8,048)Real estate tax expense (1,609)(974)(1,021)(618)General and administrative expenses (3,272)(1,974)(515)(352)Allowance for credit losses on loans and interest receivable (14,800)(11,957)Change in fair value of financial instruments (4, 622)(3,603)(3,010)(2,465)Change in fair value of investment properties (33, 830)(25, 299)(16, 272)(10,788)Net loss, prior to distributions to owners \$ (44,579) \$ (34, 729)\$ (9,965) \$ (6,799)

Related party transactions occur between the Company and its joint ventures. These related party transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to between the parties. Except as disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, the related party balances are included in accounts payable, other receivables, loans receivable, and lease revenue from joint ventures.

The following table summarizes information about the gross balance of mortgages payable at the joint ventures:

		December 31, 2019		
Mortgages at fixed rates:				
Mortgages (principal) ⁽¹⁾	\$	170,814	\$	163,307
Interest rates		3.99% to 4.98%		3.99% to 4.98%
Weighted average interest rate		4.30 %		4.33 %
Mortgages at variable rates: Mortgages (principal)	\$	42,635	\$	84,745
Interest rates	LIBOR	plus 2.40% to LIBOR plus 3.00%	LIBC	DR plus 2.40% to LIBOR plus 3.00%
Weighted average interest rate		3.88 %		4.56 %
Blended weighted average rate		4.22 %		4.41 %

(1) Includes \$114,589 of variable rate mortgages that are fixed with interest rate swaps.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

The following tables summarize the information about the Company's investment in Jaguarundi Ventures, LP, which have been accounted for under the equity method and included in tables above. Jaguarundi Ventures, LP is shown separately below due to significance of the interest in the joint venture. The joint venture was formed on June 5, 2019. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company has made cash contributions of \$1,428 to Jaguarundi Ventures, LP (year ended December 31, 2019 - \$11,894). During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company has not received any distributions from Jaguarundi Ventures, LP (year ended December 31, 2019 - NIL).

	Decembe	r 31, 20	20		Decembe	r 31, 20	19
	Net assets	Comp	oany share of net assets	(Ad	Net assets justed - note 3)	-	any share of net assets sted - note 3)
Cash	\$ 1,658	\$	1,003	\$	3,936		2,382
Tenant and other receivables	1,602		969		1,620		980
Other	110		68				
Current assets	3,370		2,040		5,556		3,362
Investment properties	143,785		86,999		162,660		98,420
Loans receivable	—		—		10,120		8,972
Total assets	\$ 147,155	\$	89,039	\$	178,336	\$	110,754
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,918	\$	1,160	\$	2,154	\$	1,303
Unearned revenue	_				82		50
Mortgages payable - current	15,227		9,214		2,122		1,284
Current liabilities	17,145		10,374		4,358		2,637
Mortgages payable - non-current	84,149		50,916		99,542		60,229
Loan commitment liability	416		252		2,359		1,428
Derivative instruments	1,602		969		659		399
Other non-current liabilities	1,700		1,029		1,700		1,029
Total liabilities	\$ 105,012	\$	63,540	\$	108,618	\$	65,722
Net assets	\$ 42,143	\$	25,499	\$	69,718	\$	45,032

The Company provides a guarantee on the outstanding mortgage balances of the Jaguarundi Ventures, LP in exchange for a fee equal to 15 basis points on the amount guaranteed. As of December 31, 2020, the outstanding mortgages balance of Jaguarundi Ventures, LP is \$99,376. As of December 31, 2020, the value of the properties that collateralize the mortgages is \$143,785 and is sufficient to support the mortgage values.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

Year ended December 31, 2020 Year ended December 31, 2019 Company share of net income Company share Net income of net income Net income (loss) (loss) (loss) (loss) Revenue \$ 14,423 \$ 8,638 \$ 8,417 \$ 5,048 Finance costs (3,859)(2, 182)(2,847)(1,723)(974) Real estate tax expense (1,609)(1,021)(618) General and administrative expenses (2,008)(352) (3,318)(515)Allowance for credit losses on loans and interest receivable (14,800)(11,956) ____ ____ Change in fair value of financial instruments (942) (570)(126)(76)Change in fair value of investment properties (19, 294)(11, 585)(5,621)(4, 219)Net loss, prior to distributions to owners \$ (29,399) \$ (20, 637)\$ (1,713) \$ (1,940)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

9. Credit facilities:

The credit facilities are recorded net of loan fees, which are capitalized when paid, and amortized into finance cost over the terms of the related loans using the effective interest rate method.

	Dece	mber 31, 2020	Borrowing rate at December 31, 2020	Dec	ember 31, 2019	Borrowing rate at December 31, 2019
Credit Facility Term ⁽¹⁾	\$	200,000	4.66 %	\$	200,000	4.51 %
Credit Facility Revolver ⁽³⁾		190,500	3.58 %		173,750	4.43 %
MOB Facility USD denominated portion		21,286	2.34 %		21,286	3.96 %
MOB Facility CAD denominated portion (1) (2)		66,904	4.32 %		65,589	4.32 %
Magnetar Facility		10,000	9.00 %		15,000	8.50 %
Commonwealth Facility (1)		176,000	3.84 %		176,000	3.84 %
Finance costs, net		(4,094)	_		(4,666)	_
Carrying value	\$	660,596	4.09 %	\$	646,959	4.36 %
Less current portion		10,000			14,569	
Long-term portion	\$	650,596		\$	632,390	

(1) This facility is fixed with an interest rate swap.

(2) This facility is denominated in Canadian dollars with a principal amount of CAD\$85,202.

(3) \$75,000 of this facility is fixed with interest rate swaps.

On December 20, 2018 the Company entered into an agreement for an unsecured credit facility (the "Credit Facility") with a \$400,000 capacity. The Credit Facility is comprised of a \$200,000 term loan and a \$200,000 revolving line of credit. The term loan has a maturity date of December 20, 2023, while the revolving line of credit has a maturity date of December 20, 2022, with a one year extension option, subject to lender approval. The Credit Facility bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus an applicable margin based on the Company's consolidated leverage ratio, with an option to use a rate based on Base Rate, as defined in the agreement, plus an applicable margin.

The borrowing capacity of the Credit Facility is based on the undepreciated book value of an unencumbered pool of assets. Per the agreement, the Company's leverage could not exceed 62.5% through December 31, 2019, reducing to 60% thereafter. The agreement also provides for the Company's leverage to increase to 65% for two quarters following any material acquisition (the "surge period"). Per the agreement, the fixed charge ratio shall not be less than 1.75 to 1.0. On November 7, 2019, the Company amended the terms of the Credit Facility to extend the surge provision period following a material acquisition for both the maximum consolidated total leverage ratio covenant and unencumbered pool leverage covenant. The maximum consolidated total leverage ratio covenant can increase to 65% for four quarters starting with the third quarter of 2019. The unencumbered pool leverage ratio may increase to 65% for two quarters starting with the third quarter of 2019, reducing to 62.5% for two quarters after that, and reducing back to 60% thereafter. The Company's acquisition of Commonwealth is considered a material acquisition under the terms of the Credit Facility.

On November 4, 2020, the Company entered into an agreement to modify the Credit Facility, in which the facility will be permanently converted to a facility secured by pledges of equity in the special purposes entities which own the properties making up a borrowing base. The minimum fixed charge coverage ratio covenant will permanently decrease from 1.75 to 1.60. Per the agreement, the Company will be granted a surge period effective with the quarterly reporting period ended September 30, 2020 through June 30, 2021. During the surge period, the consolidated leverage ratio covenant will be increased from 60% to 65%, the advance rate will increase from 60% to 65% of the borrowing base, the applicable margin for LIBOR loans will increase 15 basis points, and the implied interest rate used to calculate the debt service coverage amount will decrease from 6.0% to 5.75%.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

The table below shows the applicable margins at each leverage ratio during the surge period, which includes a 15 basis point increase:

		Applicable Margin for Revolving Credit LIBOR	Applicable Margin for LIBOR Loans that are Term
Level	Consolidated Leverage Ratio	Loans	Loans
1	Less than 40%	1.75 %	1.70 %
2	Equal to or greater than 40% but less than 45%	1.90 %	1.85 %
3	Equal to or greater than 45% but less than 50%	2.05 %	2.00 %
4	Equal to or greater than 50% but less than 55%	2.20 %	2.15 %
5	Equal to or greater than 55% but less than 60%	2.35 %	2.30 %
6	Equal to or greater than 60% but less than 65%	2.60 %	2.55 %

On May 1, 2018, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company entered into a secured credit facility ("MOB Facility") for the purpose of funding the acquisition of 14 medical office buildings. The facility has maximum commitment amounts of CAD\$90,060, with a borrowing rate of the BA Rate plus 220 basis points, and a US Dollar commitment of \$22,515, with a borrowing rate of LIBOR plus 220 basis points. The facility provides for interest-only payments through its maturity date of May 1, 2023. Per the terms of the agreement, CAD\$4,858 and USD\$1,228 are reserved for the construction of tenant improvements and the payment of leasing commissions for leases entered into after the closing of the transaction. On May 1, 2018, in conjunction with the acquisition of an additional medical office property in Williamsville, New York. On June 28, 2018, the Company amended the terms of the agreement to increase the borrowing capacity for the Williamsville, New York property to USD\$6,572. The company drew a total of USD\$6,572 in conjunction with the closing of the Williamsville asset on July 9, 2018. On December 31, 2018, the Company repaid USD\$1,933 on the facility. On September 21, 2020, the Company entered into an amendment to the MOB Facility that reset certain loan covenant levels. Pursuant to the terms of the amendment, during a test period beginning June 30, 2020, the Company's debt yield covenant level was reduced to 5.75% (which increases to 8.00% at December 31, 2021).

On July 26, 2019, the Company entered into a credit agreement with Magnetar for a principal amount of \$30,000, annual interest rate of 8.5%, and an initial maturity of one year with a one year extension option. On December 5, 2019, the Company repaid \$15,000 on the facility. On June 5, 2020, the Company gave notice of intent to exercise the one year extension option and per the Magnetar Facility credit agreement the interest rate increased to 9.0%. On June 16, 2020, the Company repaid \$5,000 on the Magnetar Facility.

On August 1, 2019, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company entered into a secured credit facility ("Commonwealth Facility") for the purpose of funding the acquisition of Commonwealth Tranche I. The \$176,000 new debt secured by 16 properties has a maturity date of August 1, 2024, with 2 available extension options. It bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 215 basis points. The agreement also provides for an accordion feature that would extend the capacity of the loan by an additional \$50,000 subject to certain terms and conditions provided for in the agreement. Pursuant to the terms of the Commonwealth Facility, the Company is required to maintain a debt yield of 8.0% (which increases to 8.75% at September 30, 2021) as well as a Debt Service Coverage Ratio of 1.25.

On January 17, 2020, the Company entered into an amendment to the Commonwealth Facility that established a \$10,000 capital improvements holdback ("Holdback"). The Holdback provides funding to the Company for reimbursement of capital improvements made to the properties encumbered by the Commonwealth Facility. The amendment allows the Company to be reimbursed for 65% of capital improvement costs incurred. On January 26, 2021, the Company drew \$4,453 from the Holdback for reimbursement of expenses incurred for adding additional units to the Abingdon, South Boston and Front Royal properties.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

Future principal repayments of the credit facilities are as follows:

	Aggre	Aggregate principal payments		
2021	\$	10,000		
2022		190,500		
2023		288,190		
2024		176,000		
2025		_		
Thereafter		_		
Total	\$	664,690		

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

10. Mortgages payable:

Mortgages payable consist of the following as at December 31, 2020:

	Dece	December 31, 2020		ember 31, 2019
Mortgages payable	\$	296,881	\$	275,083
Mark-to-market adjustment, net		4,958		2,297
Finance costs, net		(2,375)		(1,913)
Carrying value	\$	299,464	\$	275,467
Less current portion		30,622		43,024
Long-term portion	\$	268,842	\$	232,443

Mortgages payable are collateralized by investment properties and property, plant and equipment with a value of \$461,200 at December 31, 2020. Maturity dates on mortgages payable range from 2021 to 2054, and the weighted average years to maturity is 7.93 years at December 31, 2020.

	Regular principal payments	Principal due on maturity	Total principal payments	% of total principal payments
2021	\$ 6,417 \$	24,205 \$	30,622	10 %
2022	6,396	27,369	33,765	11 %
2023	5,478	83,435	88,913	30 %
2024	3,831	20,698	24,529	8 %
2025	2,637	27,441	30,078	10 %
Thereafter	47,678	41,296	88,974	31 %
	\$ 72,437 \$	224,444 \$	296,881	100 %

Future principal payments on the mortgages payable as at December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019
Mortgages at fixed rates:			
Mortgages (principal) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 240,429	\$	241,451
Interest rates	2.55% to 6.15%		2.55% to 6.96%
Weighted average interest rate	4.33 %		4.76 %
Mortgages at variable rates:			
Mortgages (principal)	\$ 56,452	\$	33,632
Interest rates	LIBOR plus 2.45% to LIBOR plus 2.75% with a 1% LIBOR Floor		R plus 3.20% to Canada Prime Rate plus 1.25%
Weighted average interest rate	3.53 %		5.02 %
Blended weighted average rate	4.18 %		4.79 %

(1) Includes \$67,069 of variable rate mortgages that are fixed with interest rate swaps.

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11. Derivative financial instruments:

(a) Derivative swaps:

Derivative swaps as at December 31, 2020 are detailed in the table below:

			(7,902)	(28,969) \$	\$			
			(1,966)	(28,969)	(Liability)	Derivative instruments (Liability)		
			64	 \$	ents (Asset) \$	Derivative instruments (Asset) \$		
			— (7,902)	(491) (28,478) \$	Less current portion \$	Long te		
(9, 379)	(20,907) \$	\$	(7,902)	(28,969) \$	Carrying value \$	Car		
	(100)			(100)	14,236	LIBOR fixed at 0.66%	April 1, 2022	Oak Ridge Swap
64	(705)		64	(641)	26,972	Interest rate fixed at 4.21%	October 1, 2022	Constant Care Swap
(840)	(8,535)		(840)	(9,375)	176,000	LIBOR fixed at 1.69%	August 1, 2024	Commonwealth Swap
(130)	73		(475)	(402)	15,429	Interest rate fixed at 5.98%	October 2, 2021	Grand Brook Swap
(127)	(2, 127)		(276)	(2,561)	66,904	Banker's Acceptance fixed at 2.12%	May 1, 2023	MOB Facility Swap ⁽²⁾
(3)						LIBOR fixed at 1.75%	May 31, 2019	Calhoun Swap
(159)	(74)		(2)	(20)	6,327	Interest rate fixed at 4.54%	November 1, 2021	Winchester Swap
(4)						LIBOR fixed at 2.42%	December 18, 2020	Seneca Lake Swap
(4)						LIBOR fixed at 2.42%	December 18, 2020	Park Terrace Swap
(10)	16		(27)	(13)	4,105	Interest rate fixed at 3.77%	January 18, 2021	Red Oak Swap ⁽¹⁾
(387)					12,477	Interest rate fixed at 4.55%	March 15, 2024	Topeka Swap ⁽³⁾
(407)					13,136	Interest rate fixed at 4.55%	March 15, 2024	Leawood Swap ⁽³⁾
(861)	(1, 135)		(861)	(1,996)	50,000	LIBOR fixed at 2.11%	December 1, 2022	Credit Facility Revolver
(856)	(841)		(1,019)	(1,860)	25,000	LIBOR fixed at 2.57%	January 2, 2024	Credit Facility Revolver
(5,655)	(7,479) \$	\$	(4, 466)	(11,945) \$	200,000 \$	LIBOR fixed at 2.11% \$	December 19, 2023	Credit Facility Term
December 31, 2019	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	December 31, 2020	Notional amount	Fixed rate	Maturity date	Swap
e years ended	Income (loss) for the years ended	In) balance	Asset (liability) balance				

1) The swap has a notional amount of CAD\$5,228.

The swap is for a fixed amount of CAD\$85,202.
These properties were contributed to a joint venture on June 5, 2019.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(b) Prepayment embedded derivatives:

Certain mortgages payable contain prepayment options that represent embedded derivatives that require bifurcation from the host contract. The prepayment options are measured at fair value, with changes in the fair value being recognized as change in fair value of financial instruments in the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

The fair value of the prepayment embedded derivatives has been determined using a LIBOR based interest rate swap options ("swaptions") as a proxy. The swaptions were structured to mirror the financial conventions of the respective loans, including payment periods, accrual basis, principal amortization, prepayment dates and prepayment premiums. The swaptions were structured as fixed receiver with a strike rate set on market as of the date of the loan agreement with exercise premiums to match the underlying loans plus a cost of refinancing upon exercise. The resulting swaption price would represent a proxy for the value of the prepayment rights embedded in the underlying loans. The fair values determined are based on significant other observable inputs (Level 2). As at December 31, 2020, the prepayment embedded derivative assets have a fair value of \$4,814 (2019 - NIL). For the year ended December 31, 2020, a fair value gain of \$1,823 (year ended December 31, 2019 - NIL), was recorded in the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

12. Convertible debentures:

(a) 2016 Convertible Debentures

On December 16, 2016, the Company issued \$45,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible unsecured subordinated debentures (the "2016 Convertible Debentures"). The 2016 Convertible Debentures are due on January 31, 2022 and bear interest at an annual rate of 5.00% payable semi-annually in arrears on July 31 and January 31 of each year.

The 2016 Convertible Debentures are convertible into common shares of the Company at the option of the holder at a conversion price of \$11.00 per common share at any time prior to the earlier of January 31, 2022 and the last business day immediately preceding the date specified by the Company for redemption. On or after January 31, 2020 and prior to January 31, 2021, the 2016 Convertible Debentures may be redeemed by the Company in whole or in part at a price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest provided that the volume weighted average trading price of the common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange for the 20 consecutive trading days preceding the date on which the notice of redemption is given is not less than 125% of the conversion price. On or after January 31, 2021, and prior to the maturity date, the 2016 Convertible Debentures may be redeemed by the Company in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at a price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest.

Upon redemption or maturity, the Company may satisfy its obligations with respect to the convertible debentures in cash or the issuance of common shares based on 95% of the Current Market Price on the Redemption Date or Maturity Date, respectively.

As at December 31, 2020, the 2016 Convertible Debentures are comprised of the following:

	Decen	nber 31, 2020	Decen	nber 31, 2019
Issued	\$	44,975	\$	44,975
Issue costs, net of amortization and accretion of equity component		802		45
Equity component, excluding issue costs and taxes		(1,648)		(1,648)
2016 Convertible Debentures	\$	44,129	\$	43,372

Interest costs related to the 2016 Convertible Debentures are recorded in financing costs using the effective interest rate method.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

On May 6, 2019, \$25 of 2016 Convertible Debentures were converted into 2,272 common shares.

(b) 2018 Convertible Debentures

On August 24, 2018, the Company issued \$50,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible unsecured subordinated debentures (the "2018 Convertible Debentures"). The 2018 Convertible Debentures are due on September 30, 2023 and bear interest at an annual rate of 6.00% payable semi-annually in arrears on March 31 and September 30 of each year commencing on March 31, 2019.

The 2018 Convertible Debentures are convertible into common shares of the Company at the option of the holder at a conversion price of \$10.70 per common share. The debentures will not be redeemable prior to September 30, 2021. On or after September 30, 2021, and prior to September 30, 2022, the 2018 Convertible Debentures may be redeemed in whole or in part from time to time at the Company's option, at a price equal to their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, provided that the volume weighted average trading price of the common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange for the 20 consecutive trading days preceding the date on which the notice of redemption is given is not less than 125% of the conversion price. On or after September 30, 2022, and prior to the maturity date, the 2018 Convertible Debentures may be redeemed by the Company, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at a price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Upon redemption or maturity, the Company may satisfy its obligations with respect to the convertible debentures in cash or the issuance of common shares based on 95% of the Current Market Price on the Redemption Date or Maturity Date, respectively.

As at December 31, 2020, the 2018 Convertible Debentures are comprised of the following:

	Decen	nber 31, 2020	Decen	nber 31, 2019
Issued	\$	50,000	\$	50,000
Issue costs, net of amortization and accretion of equity component		(982)		(1,587)
Equity component, excluding issue costs and taxes		(736)		(736)
2018 Convertible Debentures	\$	48,282	\$	47,677

Interest costs related to the 2018 Convertible Debentures are recorded in financing costs using the effective interest rate method.

13. Commonwealth preferred unit liability:

On August 1, 2019, the Company issued \$53,587 in preferred interests of the acquiring subsidiary to fund the purchase of Commonwealth Tranche I. The preferred interests are exchangeable by holders into common shares of the Company at a fixed exchange price of \$9.75 per common share. The preferred interests have an initial dividend rate of 6.50% per annum, with annual escalators beginning August 1, 2023, and a liquidation value equal to their unreturned initial capital contribution and any accrued and unpaid dividends. These dividends are included in finance costs from operations in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. Under certain circumstances, the Company will have the right to redeem the preferred interests at its discretion for an amount specified in the operating agreement.

On December 23, 2019, the Company issued \$12,093 in preferred interests of the acquiring subsidiary to fund the purchase of the Commonwealth Tranche II.

On October 1, 2020, the Company issued \$1,701 in preferred interests to fund the earnout payment pursuant to the Commonwealth purchase agreement (note 7).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

As at December 31, 2020 the Commonwealth preferred unit liability is comprised of the following:

	Decen	December 31, 2019		
Issued	\$	67,381	\$	65,680
Equity component, net of accretion		(1,584)		(2,026)
Commonwealth preferred unit liability	\$	65,797	\$	63,654

14. Other liabilities:

Other liabilities are as follows:

	Dec	ember 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Deferred shares liability (note 22)	\$	875	\$ 2,597
Security deposits received from tenants		8,576	8,573
Escrows collected from tenant		1,816	944
Unearned revenue		2,674	1,426
Liability to previous owner of Care		126	632
Lease liability		1,890	2,199
Loan commitment liability (note 25)		115	979
Exchangeable units liability		2,049	2,049
Earnout payable (note 7 and 25)		2,254	_
Other		841	352
	\$	21,216	\$ 19,751
Current	\$	4,975	\$ 3,015
Non-current		16,241	16,736
	\$	21,216	\$ 19,751

Loan commitment liability represents the fair value of commitments made by the Company to issue loans at rates below market value.

On August 30, 2019, the Company issued 327,869 Class B LP units with the right to exchange units into common shares at the option of the unit holder ("Exchangeable Units"). The shares were issued to fund \$2,049 of the consideration paid for the three purchased properties located in Indiana. The Exchangeable Units are entitled to receive distributions equal to those provided to common share holders. These distributions are included in finance costs from operations in the consolidated statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

15. Reconciliation of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

		Credit facilities	Mortgages payable	Convertible debentures	Commonwealth preferred unit liability	Total
Balance, December 31, 2018	\$	338,140 \$	303,330 \$	89,745 \$	§ — \$	731,215
Proceeds from financing		370,350	39,489			409,839
Repayments		(63,990)	(40,635)	—		(104,625)
Scheduled principal payments			(4,959)		—	(4,959)
Mortgages contributed to joint venture (note 8)			(102,692)	_	_	(102,692)
Mortgages assumed on acquisition of control over properties previously owned through a joint venture		_	32,265	_	_	32,265
Mortgages assumed through acquisition of property, plant, and equipment (note 7)		_	47,152	_	_	47,152
Commonwealth preferred units issued		—		—	65,680	65,680
Equity component of Commonwealth preferred unit liability		_	_	_	(2,093)	(2,093)
Financing costs paid		(1,952)	(979)	—	_	(2,931)
Amortizing of financing costs and mark to market adjustments		1,311	1,259	1,329	67	3,966
Changes in foreign currency rates		3,100	1,237	—	—	4,337
Conversion of convertible debentures into common shares		_	_	(25)	_	(25)
Balance, December 31, 2019	\$	646,959 \$	275,467 \$	91,049	63,654 \$	1,077,129
Proceeds from financing		33,000	16,682			49,682
Repayments		(21,250)	(17,375)	—	—	(38,625)
Scheduled principal payments		—	(5,112)	—		(5,112)
Mortgage contributed to joint venture (note 7)			(8,411)	_	_	(8,411)
Mortgages assumed from joint venture (note 7)			29,670	_	_	29,670
Mortgages assumed through acquisition of investment property (note 6)			4,853	_	_	4,853
Commonwealth preferred units issued (note 7)				_	1,701	1,701
Mark to market adjustments made to mortgages assumed through acquisition of property, plant and equipment	Ĩ	_	2,991		_	2,991
Financing costs paid		(996)	(603)		_	(1,599)
Amortizing of financing costs, mark to market adjustments, and accretion of equity components		1,577	337	1,362	442	3,718
Changes in foreign currency rates		1,306	965			2,271

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16. Share capital:

(a) Common shares:

The following number and value of common shares were issued and outstanding as at December 31, 2020:

	Common shares	Ca	arrying value
Balance, December 31, 2018	52,933,851	\$	493,165
Issued as consideration for acquisition of Symcare properties	555,556		3,800
Issued on settlement of Deferred Share Incentive Plan	150,912		1,078
Issued pursuant to the Company's dividend reinvestment plan	1,070,518		7,023
Shares acquired under NCIB	(79,627)		(530)
Issued through conversion of convertible debentures	2,272		25
Balance, December 31, 2019	54,633,482	\$	504,561
Issued on settlement of Deferred Share Incentive Plan	335,709		1,078
Issued on settlement of equity settled Deferred Shares	31,203		214
Issued pursuant to the Company's dividend reinvestment plan	931,602		3,498
Shares acquired under NCIB	(54,500)		(148)
Balance, December 31, 2020	55,877,496	\$	509,203

- (i) On November 15, 2019 the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") approved the Company's notice of intention to renew its normal course issuer bid ("NCIB") for a portion of its common shares. Pursuant to the notice, the Company is authorized to acquire up to a maximum of 2,723,835 of its common shares, or approximately 5% of the Company's 54,476,694 outstanding common shares as of November 1, 2019, for cancellation over the following 12 months. Purchases under the NCIB will be made through the facilities of the TSX or through a Canadian alternative trading system and in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements at a price per share equal to the market at the time of acquisition. The number of shares that can be purchased pursuant to the NCIB is subject to a daily maximum of 10,927 shares, subject to the Company's ability to make one block purchase of shares per calendar week that exceeds such limits. Any shares purchased under the NCIB will be canceled upon purchase. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company acquired 54,500 shares.
- (ii) For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company declared dividends payable on common shares of \$10,120 (2019 \$39,764). Of the \$10,120 dividends declared in the year ended December 31, 2020, \$2,868 was satisfied in the form of shares issued through the dividend reinvestment plan (2019 \$7,687).
- (iii) On April 10, 2020, the Company announced the suspension of its dividend for all common shareholders from April 1, 2020 until further notice.

(b) Preferred shares:

The following number and value of preferred shares were issued and outstanding as at December 31, 2020:

	Preferred shares	Ca	rrying value
Balance, December 31, 2018	7,560,137	\$	71,106
Issued Series 4 preferred shares	1,538,461		14,283
Balance, December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2020	9,098,598	\$	85,389

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(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

The Company entered into subscription agreements in 2017 and 2018 in respect of the issuance of class A convertible preferred shares ("Preferred Shares") to certain funds managed by Magnetar, a significant shareholder of the Company, funded in 3 series. The purpose of the transaction was to raise proceeds to be used for the repayment of debt, general working capital purposes and to fund future acquisitions. The Company issued 7,560,137 preferred shares for aggregate gross proceeds of \$71,500.

The Preferred Shares issued during series 1, 2, and 3 are non-voting and are initially convertible into common shares of the Company on a one-for-one basis at the option of the holder based on an initial liquidation preference and a conversion price of \$9.75. The Preferred Shares were issued at a price per share equal to the initial liquidation preference of \$9.75, subject to a 3% discount. Following issuance, the liquidation preference of the Preferred Shares will accrete at a rate of 5.65% per annum, compounded quarterly, increasing the number of common shares into which each Preferred Share is convertible at the fixed rate, and is subject to further adjustments in certain circumstances. In certain circumstances, the Company may redeem the Preferred Shares for an amount equal to their liquidation preference and may also require the conversion of the Preferred Shares. If the Preferred Shares are redeemed or mandatorily converted in the first year following issuance, the liquidation preference of such shares will include a 4% premium to the initial liquidation preference. This premium will be reduced by 1% per year in respect of redemptions or mandatory conversions in the second, third or fourth years following issuance.

On July 23, 2019, the Company entered into subscription agreements in respect of the issuance of Class A convertible preferred shares to Magnetar for aggregate gross proceeds of \$14,550. On August 27, 2019 the fourth series funded resulted in the issuance of 1,538,461 Class A Series 4 Preferred Shares.

The Series 4 Preferred Shares will be convertible into common shares at a conversion price of \$9.75. The other terms of the Series 4 Preferred Shares will be substantially similar to the terms of the Company's Class A convertible preferred shares that are currently outstanding, except that the liquidation preference of the Series 4 Preferred Shares will accrete at a rate of 9.80% for the first 24 months following the issuance of the Series 4 Preferred Shares and 12.25% thereafter; the prepayment penalty on liquidation, mandatory conversion and redemption will be 1% of the initial liquidation amount if the applicable event occurs within the first six months after issuance and 0.5% of the initial liquidation amount if the applicable event occurs between 6 months and one year following the issuance; and the Series 4 Preferred Shares will contain a limitation on converting to common shares, without prior approval of the Toronto Stock Exchange, if such conversion would result in the issuance of common shares equal to or exceeding 10% of the common shares outstanding on the date the Series 4 Preferred Shares are issued.

As at December 31, 2020, the preferred shares are convertible into 10,654,257 common shares of the Company.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

17. Earnings (loss) per share:

Basic income per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The calculation of diluted income per share, is calculated using the "if-converted" method and to the extent the conversion is dilutive, assumes all convertible securities have been converted at the beginning of the period, or at the time of issuance, if later, and any charges or returns on the convertible securities, on an after-tax basis, are removed from net earnings. The outstanding convertible debentures, unvested deferred shares, exchangeable units, preferred shares and Commonwealth preferred units, if exercised, would be anti-dilutive to net income per share. Accordingly their potential exercise has been ignored in calculating the diluted net income per share.

The following table reconciles the numerator and denominator of the basic and diluted earnings per share computation:

Net loss:

		Year ended ember 31, 2020	Year ende December 31, 201		
Net loss for basic and diluted net loss per share	\$	(184,004)	\$	(5,359)	
Denominator for basic and diluted net loss per share:					
	Dec	Year ended ember 31, 2020	De	Year ended cember 31, 2019	
Weighted average number of shares, including fully vested deferred shares: Basic and diluted		55,699,307		53,989,904	
Net loss per share:					
	Dec	Year ended ember 31, 2020	De	Year ended cember 31, 2019	
Basic and diluted	\$	(3.30)	\$	(0.10)	

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18. Revenue:

(a) Rental Revenue:

Rental revenue consists of the following:

	Decer	Year ended mber 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019		
Contractual rental revenue	\$	68,436	\$	75,950	
Straight-line rent adjustments		6,394		8,964	
Amortization of tenant inducements		(385)		(158)	
Property tax recoveries		12,705		15,243	
Revenue from services - CAM recoveries (1)		2,962		3,199	
	\$	90,112	\$	103,198	

(1) Represents property services element in accordance with IFRS 15

The Company is scheduled to receive rental income from operators of its seniors housing and care properties under the provisions of long term non-cancellable operating leases, generally with lease terms of 10 to 15 years, with provisions for lease extensions at the option of the tenants. These leases are triple-net and include renewal options and rent escalation clauses.

The Company is also scheduled to receive rental income from tenants of the medical office building portfolio. These leases include provisions for recovery of real estate taxes, insurance and costs associated with common area maintenance ("CAM").

The tenant Symcare operates a portfolio of 15 properties and pays rent pursuant to a master lease. For the year ended December 31, 2020, rental revenue from this tenant comprised approximately 43% (year ended December 31, 2019 - 38%), of the Company's consolidated rental revenue for the period.

Future minimum rentals to be received as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

Less than 1 year	\$ 69,031
Between 1 and 5 years	272,230
More than 5 years	514,544
	\$ 855,805

Future minimum rentals in the above table attributable to Symcare represent approximately 50% of the total.

(b) Resident rental and related revenue:

	Decem	Year ended ber 31, 2020	Dece	Year ended ember 31, 2019
Resident revenue	\$	56,250	\$	16,210
Service revenue ⁽¹⁾		64,157		22,257
	\$	120,407	\$	38,467

(1) Represents property services element in accordance with IFRS 15

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

19. Direct property operating expenses:

Direct property operating expenses consist of the following:

		Year en	dec	l December	mber 31, 2020				Year ended December 31, 2019			
	0	Owner ccupied operties		Medical office buildings		Total		Owner occupied properties		Medical office buildings		Total
Repairs and maintenance	\$	2,436	\$	1,649	\$	4,085	\$	763	\$	1,539	\$	2,302
Utilities		3,709		1,381		5,090		1,163		1,369		2,532
Property management fees		_		536		536				574		574
Compensation and benefits		59,279		_		59,279		19,226				19,226
Other services and supplies		6,680		994		7,674		2,562		1,022		3,584
Real estate taxes		2,272				2,272		715				715
Other		15,668		901		16,569		3,782		818		4,600
	\$	90,044	\$	5,461	\$	95,505	\$	28,211	\$	5,322	\$	33,533

20. Finance costs:

Finance costs consist of the following:

	Dece	Year ended ember 31, 2020	De	Year ended cember 31, 2019
Interest expense on credit facilities	\$	20,496	\$	22,665
Interest expense on mortgages payable		11,121		11,922
Interest expense on convertible debentures		5,248		5,249
Distributions on exchangeable units		62		80
Dividends on Commonwealth preferred units		4,376		1,475
Amortization and accretion expense		3,997		3,882
Interest rate swap payments (receipts)		7,747		(86)
Write-off of deferred financing costs from refinancing		67		82
Amortization of mark-to-market debt adjustments		(330)		25
Interest income from loans receivable (note 4)		(2,983)		(3,661)
Finance costs from operations	\$	49,801	\$	41,633
Allowance for credit losses on loans and interest receivable (note 4)		23,546		1,003
Change in non-controlling interest liability		316		504
Change in fair value of financial instruments (note 11)		19,084		9,379
Change in fair value of contingent consideration (note 7)		5,510		—
Total finance costs	\$	98,257	\$	52,519

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21. General and administrative:

General and administrative costs consist of the following:

	Decer	Year ended December 31, 2020		
Compensation and benefits	\$	11,432	\$	9,067
Asset management and administrative fees		235		499
Professional fees		3,474		3,090
Deferred share compensation expense		1,066		2,653
Bad debt expense		1,838		
Other		2,494		2,783
	\$	20,539	\$	18,092

For the year ended December 31, 2020, \$6,699 (year ended December 31, 2019 - \$2,843) of general and administrative costs were incurred at the Commonwealth management company. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company has incurred severance expense of \$394 (year ended December 31, 2019 - NIL).

22. Deferred share incentive plan:

On May 25, 2016, the shareholders of the Company voted on and approved a deferred share incentive plan (the "Deferred Share Incentive Plan").

Each director of the Company is given the right to participate in the Deferred Share Incentive Plan. Directors who elect to participate shall receive a portion of their fees earned for service on the Board (the "Elected Amount") in the form of deferred shares in lieu of cash ("Individual Contributed Deferred Shares"). In addition, the Deferred Share Incentive Plan provides that the Company shall match 100% of the elected amount for each director such that the aggregate number of deferred shares issued to each such director annually shall be equal in value to two times the elected amount for such director ("Company Contributed Deferred Shares").

Under the Deferred Share Incentive Plan, deferred shares may be granted from time to time to participants in the Deferred Share Incentive Plan at the discretion of the Board of Directors or the Compensation, Governance and Nominating Committee ("Discretionary Deferred Shares")

Wherever cash dividends are paid on the common shares, additional deferred shares are credited to the participant's account. The number of such additional deferred shares is calculated by multiplying the aggregate number of deferred shares held on the relevant dividend record date by the amount of the dividend paid by the Company on each common share, and dividing the result by the market value of the common shares on the dividend date.

Individual Contributed Deferred Shares vest immediately upon grant. Company Contributed Deferred Shares, which are granted only to directors, generally vest in three equal installments on the first three anniversary dates of the grant.

Discretionary Deferred Shares may also be granted to participants and, where vesting is not specified in connection with the grant, such Discretionary Deferred Shares will vest on the second anniversary of the date of grant.

Additional deferred shares credited to a participant's account in connection with cash dividends vest on the same schedule as their corresponding Deferred Shares and are considered issued on the same date as the deferred shares in respect of which they were credited.

At the meeting of shareholders held on May 16, 2018, shareholders approved an amendment to the Deferred Share Incentive Plan to increase the maximum number of common shares available for issuance under the Deferred Share Incentive Plan to 4,000,000.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

At December 31, 2020, the number of deferred shares granted and outstanding and vested are as follows:

	Granted/ Outstanding	Fully Vested
As at December 31, 2018	375,279	92,244
Discretionary Deferred Shares granted	621,917	95,526
Individual Contributed Deferred Shares (vested immediately)	41,289	41,289
Company Contributed Deferred Shares	28,995	30,039
Shares forfeited	(18,842)	
Shares issued upon vesting of deferred shares	(150,912)	(150,912)
As at December 31, 2019	897,726	108,186
Discretionary Deferred Shares	257,955	335,595
Equity Settled Deferred Shares	375,733	34,998
Individual Contributed Deferred Shares (vested immediately)	78,648	78,648
Company Contributed Deferred Shares	78,648	24,718
Shares issued upon vesting of deferred shares	(366,912)	(366,912)
Shares settled for cash pursuant to the plan terms	(4,255)	(4,255)
As at December 31, 2020	1,317,543	210,978

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the expense recognized in the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) related to deferred shares was \$1,066 (year ended December 31, 2019 - \$2,653). A deferred share liability of \$875 (2019 - \$2,597) is included in other non-current liabilities in the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2020.

On January 24, 2020, the Company granted 344,310 deferred shares that are considered to be equity settled, as the participants of this grant have waived their rights to receive settlement in cash pursuant to the plan. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company amortized \$1,809 (year ended December 31, 2019 - \$733) of equity settled deferred shares.

The table above includes dividends granted during the year ended December 31, 2020 of 64,266 shares (2019 - 72,585 shares).

23. Related party transactions:

Related party transactions in addition to those disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

The Company entered into subscription agreements in 2017, 2018 and 2019 in respect of the issuance of class A convertible preferred shares to certain funds managed by Magnetar, a significant shareholder of the Company, funded in multiple series. The purpose of the transaction was to raise proceeds to be used for the repayment of debt, general working capital purposes and to fund future acquisitions. The Company issued 9,098,598 preferred shares for aggregate gross proceeds of \$86,050.

On June 5, 2019, the Company formed a joint venture, Jaguarundi Ventures, LP, with Magnetar. The Company contributed 8 properties to a newly formed joint venture and received \$23,000 from Magnetar in exchange for a 39.49% interest in the joint venture.

On July 26, 2019, the Company entered into a credit agreement with Magnetar for a principal amount of \$30,000, annual interest rate of 8.5%, and an initial maturity of one year with a one year extension option. On December 5, 2019, the Company repaid \$15,000 on the facility. On June 5, 2020, the Company gave notice of intent to exercise the one year

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

extension option and per the credit agreement the interest rate will increase to 9.0%. On June 16, 2020, the Company repaid \$5,000 on the facility.

24. Income taxes:

The income tax recovery in the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) differs from that expected by applying the combined federal, provincial and state income tax rates of 26.5% (2019 - 26.5%). The differences for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Dec	Year ended ember 31, 2020	De	Year ended cember 31, 2019
Net loss before income taxes	\$	(190,948)	\$	(5,426)
Income tax recovery at Canadian tax rate		(50,601)		(1,438)
Non-deductible expenses		5,211		1,443
Difference in tax rate in foreign jurisdiction		(2,038)		(19)
Unrecognized tax losses		40,484		(53)
Income tax recovery	\$	(6,944)	\$	(67)

The Company has certain subsidiaries in the United States and Canada that are subject to tax on their taxable income. The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented below.

	Dece	ember 31, 2020	Dece	ember 31, 2019
Deferred tax assets:				
Tax losses	\$	26,759	\$	19,756
Financing costs		281		952
Derivative instruments		5,126		2,378
Other		10,762		2,703
	\$	42,928	\$	25,789
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Investment properties and property, plant and equipment		517		30,691
Convertible debentures		216		343
Other		1,699		1,699
Deferred tax liabilities	\$	2,432	\$	32,733
Deferred tax assets not recognized	\$	(40,496)	\$	_
Net deferred tax liability	\$		\$	(6,944)

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The gross movement in deferred tax is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2020			Year ended December 31, 2019		
Deferred tax liability, beginning balance	\$	(6,944)	\$	(7,011)		
Deferred tax recovery		6,944		67		
Deferred tax liability, ending balance	\$		\$	(6,944)		

At December 31, 2020, U.S. subsidiaries had accumulated net operating losses available for carryforward for U.S. income tax purposes of \$73,629 (2019 - \$51,965). The pre-2020 accumulated net operating losses of \$51,965 will expire in 2038. The state net operating losses will expire in 2029. The Company and its Canadian subsidiary have losses in Canada for income tax purposes amounting to \$24,385 that expire between 2036 and 2039. The Company has non-capital losses amounting to \$98,014 at December 31, 2020 (2019 - \$2,129) for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized as it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the Company can use the benefits therefrom.

25. Commitments and contingencies:

Pursuant to the Chesterton lease agreement and satisfaction of certain conditions, the tenant has an option prior to the end of the fifth year of the lease to increase rent to a level supported by certain metrics as identified in the lease agreement. In consideration for the exercise of such option, the Company is required to pay the tenant an amount equal to the capitalized value of the rent increase using a pre-determined capitalization rate. If such option is exercised, the tenant's rent is also increased by an amount equal to the consideration paid multiplied by the capitalization rate. The Company has not recorded any balance in the consolidated financial statements associated with this commitment.

There are risks which arise from the joint arrangements, including the willingness of the other partners to contribute or withdraw funds and a change in creditworthiness of the partner. As a result, there may be a requirement by the Company to contribute cash into the operating partnerships.

On December 31, 2018, the Company entered into an operating agreement with Javelina Ventures, LLC in which the Company will share in 5% of the net available cash flows from operations. Concurrently, the Company entered into an agreement to guarantee a total of \$5,000 of the mortgages on the properties operated by Javelina Ventures, LLC. The Company earns an annual guaranty fee of \$225 until the loans have been repaid or the guaranty is released. The Company has not recorded any balance in the financial statements associated with this commitment.

On June 5, 2019, the Company entered into agreements to fund future loans to tenants of the Jaguarundi Ventures, LP joint venture. On October 1, 2019, the Company amended the agreements to increase the future loan commitments to the tenants. On February 18, 2020, the Company amended the agreements to further increase the future loan commitments to the tenants. As at December 31, 2020, the Company is committed to fund an additional \$380 pursuant to these agreements. The Company has recorded an associated loan commitment liability representing the fair value of these commitments, which were made at interest rates below market value. The Company provides a guarantee on the outstanding mortgage balances of the Jaguarundi Ventures, LP in exchange for a fee equal to 15 basis points on the amount guaranteed (note 8). As of December 31, 2020, the value of the properties that collateralize the mortgages is \$143,785 and is sufficient to support the mortgage values.

Pursuant to the Commonwealth purchase agreement, the Company may be required to fund one or more earnout payments relating to six communities that had not yet reached stabilization at the time of acquisition by the Company. These earnout payments are only payable in the event specific occupancy and EBITDAR thresholds have been satisfied, and must be met prior to the third anniversary of closing at which time the earnout payment obligation will cease to exist. The earnout payments, when funded, will consist of a combination of cash and additional preferred interests. At this time, given the performance of one of the six communities, the Company has recorded an expense related to the increase in the fair value of contingent consideration in the amount of \$3,256, which was paid through the issuance of \$1,701 of Commonwealth preferred units and \$1,555 of cash on hand. The Company has recorded a liability of \$2,254 in the financial statements

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associated with this commitment relating to the remaining five communities based on the weighted average probably of earnout payments owed using estimated future results at the properties.

On May 6, 2020, the Company entered into a limited partnership agreement with the operator Phoenix. Pursuant to this agreement, if the management agreement with Phoenix is terminated without cause, Phoenix has the right to cause the Company to purchase all of its interest in the partnership. The Company has not recorded any balance in the consolidated financial statements associated with this commitment.

26. Capital management:

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to ensure sufficient liquidity to pursue its organic growth combined with strategic acquisitions, and to maintain a flexible capital structure that optimizes the cost of capital at acceptable risk and preserves the ability to meet financial obligations.

The capital of the Company consists of mortgages payable, the credit facilities, convertible debentures, Commonwealth preferred unit liability, preferred shares and common shares.

The Company sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes to economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets, as well as with consideration of externally imposed capital requirements. In managing its capital structure, the Company monitors performance throughout the period to ensure working capital requirements are funded from operations, available cash on deposit and available financing. The Company may make changes to its capital structure in order to support the broader corporate strategy or in light of economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may issue equity or new debt, issue new debt with different characteristics to replace existing debt, or reduce the amount of existing debt.

The real estate industry is capital-intensive by nature. As a result, debt capital is an important aspect in managing the business. In addition, financial leverage is used to enhance terms from purchased real estate. The Company actively monitors debt maturities and available debt financing options.

Under the terms of the Company's credit facilities, the Company is required to meet certain financial and non-financial covenants that are customary for the nature and phase of the Company's current business structure.

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27. Fair value measurement:

The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis in the consolidated statements of financial position is as follows:

	December 31, 2020					December 31, 2019				
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Derivative asset	\$	— \$	4,814 \$	_	\$	— \$	64 \$			
Investment properties			—	882,019		_		969,634		
Loans receivable				2,368		_		2,368		
Loan commitment liability			115	_		_	979			
Derivative liability			28,969	_		_	7,966			
Deferred share liability		_	875	_		_	2,597	_		

For the assets and liabilities measured at fair value as at December 31, 2020, there were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 levels during the period. For changes in fair value measurements of investment properties included in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, refer to note 6 for details. The fair values of the derivative instruments represents estimates at a specific point in time using financial models, based on interest rates that reflect current market conditions, the credit quality of counterparties and interest rate curves. Fair value measurements of derivative instruments were estimated using Level 2 inputs. Fair value of deferred share liability represents the value of the units if converted using the market price of the Company's common shares.

Fair value of financial instruments:

The carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments as shown in the consolidated statements of financial position are shown in the table below. The table below excludes cash, restricted cash, tenant and other receivables, security deposits and costs related to future acquisitions, income support receivable, escrow deposits held by lenders, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, accrued real estate taxes, construction payable, liabilities to previous owner of Care, escrows collected from tenant, and dividend payable, as the carrying amounts of these assets and liabilities are a reasonable approximation of fair value due to their short term nature. The table also excludes security deposits received from tenants as the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	December 31, 2020			December 31, 2019				
	 Carrying Value	Fair Value		Carrying Value	Fair Value			
Financial assets:								
Loans receivable	\$ 18,703	\$ 18,768	\$	48,902	\$ 48,947			
Derivative instruments	4,814	4,814		64	64			
Bond assets	881	881		1,071	1,071			
Financial liabilities:								
Mortgages payable	299,464	301,839		275,467	275,083			
Credit facilities	660,596	664,690		646,959	651,625			
Derivative instruments	28,969	28,969		7,966	7,966			
Convertible debentures	92,411	58,784		91,049	86,441			
Commonwealth preferred unit liability	65,797	65,797		63,654	63,654			
Loan commitment liability	115	115		979	979			
Exchangeable Units liability	2,049	600		2,049	2,207			

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Fair value represents management's estimates of the fair market value at a given point in time, which may not reflect fair value in the future. These calculations are subjective and require estimation, and cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates. The following summarizes the significant methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial instruments reflected in the table above.

i. Loans receivable

The fair value of loans receivable is determined by the discounted cash flow method using applicable inputs such as prevailing interest rates, contractual rates and discounts. Fair value measurements of these instruments were estimated using Level 3 inputs. The carrying values of short term loans generally approximate their fair values.

ii. Derivative instruments

The fair values of the derivative instruments represents estimates at a specific point in time using financial models, based on interest rates that reflect current market conditions, the credit quality of counterparties and interest rate curves. Fair value measurements of derivative instruments were estimated using Level 2 inputs.

iii. Bond assets

The fair value of bond assets is determined by the discounted cash flow method using applicable inputs such as discount rates and fixed payment schedules. Fair value measurements of these instruments were estimated using Level 3 inputs. The carrying values of bond assets approximate their fair values.

iv. Mortgages payable and credit facility

The fair values of these instruments are estimates made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information. These estimates are based on quoted market prices for the same or similar issues or on the current rates offered to the Company for similar financial instruments subject to similar risk and maturities. Fair value measurements of these instruments were estimated using Level 2 inputs. The carrying values of short-term and variable rate debt generally approximate their fair values.

v. Convertible debentures

The Company determined the fair value of the convertible debentures using quoted market prices which are considered Level 1 inputs.

vi. Commonwealth preferred unit liability

The fair value of the Commonwealth preferred unit liability is determined by the discounted cash flow method using applicable inputs such as market interest rates and contractual rates. Fair value measurements of these instruments were estimated using Level 3 inputs.

vii. Loan commitment liability

The fair value of the loan commitment liability is determined by the discounted cash flow method using applicable inputs such as market interest rates and contractual rates. Fair value measurements of these instruments were estimated using Level 3 inputs.

viii. Exchangeable Unit liability

The Company determined the fair value of the Exchangeable Unit liability using quoted market prices of the Company's common shares which are considered Level 2 inputs.

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28. Financial risk management:

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Management has updated its risk management policies and strategies for the current risks due to COVID-19.

(i) Market risk

Foreign currency risk:

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. A portion of the Company's operations are located in Canada, resulting in the Company being subject to foreign currency fluctuations which may impact its financial position and results. In order to mitigate the risk, the Company's borrowings on Canadian assets are also denominated in Canadian dollars to act as a natural hedge. In addition, Canadian dollar revenue was predominantly naturally hedged by Canadian dollar expenditures such as corporate professional fees, interest expense and administrative expenditures.

Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk on loans receivable because all of the loans earn interest at fixed rates.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on the credit facilities and certain mortgages payable, which bear interest at variable rates. To manage interest rate risk, the Company entered into swap agreements which effectively fixes interest on a portion of its variable rate debt. It may also enter into additional derivative financial instruments from time to time to mitigate interest rate risk. At December 31, 2020, 81.7% of our interest was of fixed rate, including the impact of in-place swaps. To limit exposure to the risk of higher interest rates at renewal, the Company spreads the maturities of its fixed-rate, long-term debt over time.

The Company's remaining financial instruments have no exposure to interest rate risk due to their short-term nature.

At December 31, 2020, the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments were as follows:

		Carrying Amount					
	Dec	ember 31, 2020	Decer	mber 31, 2019			
Fixed-rate financial liabilities	\$	861,053	\$	860,650			
Variable-rate financial liabilities	\$	191,418	\$	152,825			

As at December 31, 2020, an increase/decrease of 100-basis-points in interest rates, assuming all other variables are constant, would result in a \$1,927 (2019 - \$1,537) change in the Company's finance costs over the next twelve months.

(ii) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the Company by failing to discharge its obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk on all financial assets and its exposure is generally limited to the carrying amount on the consolidated statement of financial position. The Company is exposed to credit risk arising from the possibility that a borrower may be unable to fulfill their contractual obligations. In the event

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that borrowers are not able to meet commitments, the Company could suffer a loss of either interest or principal or both. The Company actively manages its affairs to minimize its credit risk through careful selection and assessment of its credit parties and collateral based on knowledge obtained through means such as due diligence carried out in respect of leasing transactions to new operators. Despite these measures the Company increased its allowance for credit losses on loans and interest receivable due to the effects that the COVID-19 pandemic has had on borrowers' cash flows. The Company also manages credit risk related to its cash balances by selection of reputable banking institutions.

(iii) Liquidity risk:

The Company's principal liquidity needs arise from working capital requirements, debt servicing and repayment obligations, planned funding of property improvements, leasing costs, and property development and acquisition funding requirements.

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility of not having sufficient debt, cash and equity capital available to the Company to fund its growth program and refinance or meet its payment obligations as they arise.

The Company is subject to the liquidity risk that it will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. Although a portion of the cash flow generated by the investment properties is devoted to servicing outstanding debt and the convertible debentures, there can be no assurance that the Company will continue to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to meet interest payments and principal repayment obligations upon an applicable maturity date. If the Company is unable to meet principal or interest repayment obligations, it could be required to renegotiate such payments, issue additional equity or debt, or obtain other financing. The failure to make or renegotiate interest or principal payments, issue additional equity or debt, or obtain other financing could have a material effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations. The Company manages its liquidity risk through cash and debt management. The Company plans to address scheduled interest payments through operating cash flows and significant principal maturities through a combination of debt and equity financing.

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The following are the contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities as at December 31, 2020, including expected interest payments where applicable:

	Total	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Thereafter
Credit facilities principal	\$664,690	\$10,000	\$190,500	\$288,190	\$176,000	\$ —	\$ —
Mortgages payable principal	296,881	30,622	33,765	88,913	24,529	30,078	88,974
Convertible debentures principal	94,975	_	44,975	50,000	_	_	_
Commonwealth preferred unit liability principal ⁽¹⁾	67,381		_		67,381	_	_
Total principal	1,123,927	40,622	269,240	427,103	267,910	30,078	88,974
Percentage of total	100.0 %	3.6 %	24.0 %	38.0 %	23.8 %	2.7 %	7.9 %
Credit facilities interest	76,740	27,126	25,941	16,896	6,777		_
Mortgages payable interest	78,386	11,672	10,316	8,110	5,264	4,615	38,409
Convertible debentures interest	12,373	5,249	4,124	3,000	_		_
Commonwealth preferred unit liability interest	17,157	4,404	4,404	4,574	3,775		_
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	17,715	17,715		_	_		_
Accrued real estate taxes	14,518	14,518					
Other current liabilities	4,975	4,975	_	_			
Other non-current liabilities	16,241	2,481	2,086	535	386	126	10,627
Loan commitments	380	380					
Total other commitments	238,485	88,520	46,871	33,115	16,202	4,741	49,036
Total commitments	\$1,362,412	\$129,142	\$316,111	\$460,218	\$284,112	\$34,819	\$138,010

(1) The liability has no stated maturity date. It is the Company's expectation that the liability will be repaid in 2024.

29. Key management personnel compensation:

The remuneration of key management personnel of the Company for years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is set forth in the table below.

	Decem	Year ended December 31, 2019		
Officers and directors compensation	\$	2,111	\$	2,684
Share based compensation		2,909		2,490
	\$	5,020	\$	5,174

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30. Segments:

The Company's current portfolio includes investments in assisted living, independent living, memory care, transitional care, long-term care, and medical office properties. The Company's senior housing and care investments in assisted living, independent living, memory care, transitional care and long-term care share similar characteristics and are generally leased to operators on a long-term, triple-net lease basis. In some instances the Company has an interest in both the property and operations in joint ventures and joint arrangements with the operating partner at the facility. The Company considers these investments to be one reportable operating segment. The Company has investments in 15 medical office buildings ("Medical office buildings"). This multi-tenant medical office portfolio has different characteristics that are evaluated by management, and is considered to be a separate reportable operating segment. Through the acquisition of Commonwealth and the transition of the Greenfield assets, the Company has investments in 36 properties and a management company that operates 29 of those properties ("owner occupied property"). Management considers this another reportable operating segment.

The following tables show net income (loss) by reportable segment for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	Year ended December 31, 2020								
	iı	Seniors using and care nvestment properties	Owner occupied properties	Medical office buildings	Corporate/ other	Total			
Rental revenue	\$	77,457 \$	— \$	12,655 \$	— \$	90,112			
Resident rental and related revenue		_	120,407		_	120,407			
Lease revenue from joint ventures		3,118	_		_	3,118			
Other revenue		_	1,769	1,114	867	3,750			
Other income		_	3,415		_	3,415			
Direct property operating expenses			(90,044)	(5,461)	_	(95,505)			
Depreciation and amortization expense		—	(48,476)		(93)	(48,569)			
Finance cost from operations		(22,810)	(17,484)	(3,646)	(5,861)	(49,801)			
Real estate tax expense		(11,389)	_	(2,099)	_	(13,488)			
General and administrative expenses		(1,992)	(6,699)	(307)	(11,541)	(20,539)			
Transaction costs for business combination		—	(34)		(136)	(170)			
Allowance for credit losses on loans and interest receivable		(518)		_	(23,028)	(23,546)			
Changes in non-controlling interest liability		(168)	(148)		_	(316)			
Change in fair value of investment properties - IFRIC 21		57	_	_	_	57			
Change in fair value of investment properties		(78,648)	—	(21,740)	—	(100,388)			
Change in fair value of financial instruments		(690)	(6,712)	(2,127)	(9,555)	(19,084)			
Change in fair value of contingent consideration		—	—	—	(5,510)	(5,510)			
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment		_	58	—	(220)	(162)			
Loss from joint ventures		(34,729)	—	—	—	(34,729)			
Income tax recovery		—			6,944	6,944			
Net loss	\$	(70,312) \$	(43,948) \$	(21,611) \$	(48,133) \$	(184,004)			
Expenditures for non-current assets:									
Acquisition of properties	\$	8,202 \$	36,154 \$	— \$	— \$	44,356			
Capital additions		4,360	11,269	631	—	16,260			

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

			Year ended	December 3	31, 2019	
	iı	Seniors using and care nvestment properties	Owner occupied roperties	Medical office buildings	Corporate/ other	Total
Rental revenue	\$	89,944	\$ — \$	13,254	\$ _ \$	103,198
Resident renal and related revenue		—	38,467	_		38,467
Lease revenue from joint ventures		3,024		_		3,024
Other income		14	874	1,792	1,038	3,718
Direct property operating expenses			(28,211)	(5,322)		(33,533)
Depreciation and amortization expense			(14,349)		(91)	(14,440)
Finance cost from operations		(26,593)	(5,836)	(4,066)	(5,138)	(41,633)
Real estate tax expense		(13,637)		(2,207)		(15,844)
General and administrative expenses		(420)	(2,843)	(535)	(14,294)	(18,092)
Transaction costs for business combination		—	—		(5,898)	(5,898)
Diligence costs for transactions not pursued		—			(633)	(633)
Allowance for credit losses on loans and interest receivable		(55)		_	(948)	(1,003)
Changes in non-controlling interest liability		(378)	(126)			(504)
Change in fair value of investment properties - IFRIC 21		(29)	_	_	_	(29)
Change in fair value of investment properties		(1,179)		(4,867)		(6,046)
Change in fair value of financial instruments		(1,040)	(840)	(127)	(7,372)	(9,379)
Loss from joint ventures		(6,799)	—			(6,799)
Income tax recovery					67	67
Net loss	\$	42,852	\$ (12,864) \$	(2,078) \$	\$ (33,269) \$	(5,359)
Expenditures for non-current assets:						
Acquisition of properties	\$	89,421	\$ 347,870 \$	— 9	\$ - \$	437,291
Capital additions		7,546	1,275	1,576		10,397

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

The following tables show assets and liabilities by reportable segment as at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	As at December 31, 2020									
	i	Seniors ousing and care nvestment properties		Owner occupied properties		Medical office buildings		Corporate/ other		Total
Investment properties	\$	759,628	\$		\$	122,391	\$		\$	882,019
Property, plant and equipment, net		—		448,912		—		2,913		451,825
Investment in joint ventures		65,258		—		—		—		65,258
Loans receivable		6,669		—		—		12,034		18,703
Other assets		24,014		27,464		6,712		22,429		80,619
Total assets	\$	855,569	\$	476,376	\$	129,103	\$	37,376	\$	1,498,424
Mortgages payable	\$	158,715	\$	140,749	\$		\$		\$	299,464
Credit facilities		388,715		174,465		87,416		10,000		660,596
Convertible debentures								92,411		92,411
Commonwealth preferred unit liability				65,797						65,797
Non-controlling interest liability		3,373		1,036						4,409
Other liabilities		25,897		24,302		4,964		27,255		82,418
Total liabilities	\$	576,700	\$	406,349	\$	92,380	\$	129,666	\$	1,205,095

	As at December 31, 2019									
	i	Seniors ousing and care nvestment properties		Owner occupied properties		Medical office buildings		Corporate/ other		Total
Investment properties	\$	828,150	\$		\$	141,484	\$		\$	969,634
Property, plant and equipment, net				456,936		—		3,006		459,942
Investment in joint ventures		107,994				—		—		107,994
Loans receivable		9,759				—		31,895		41,654
Other assets		18,141		24,381		1,726		7,266		51,514
Total assets	\$	964,044	\$	481,317	\$	143,210	\$	42,167	\$	1,630,738
Mortgages payable	\$	151,279	\$	124,188	\$	_	\$		\$	275,467
Credit facilities		386,778		174,230		85,951		—		646,959
Convertible debentures								91,049		91,049
Commonwealth preferred unit liability				63,654						63,654
Non-controlling interest liability		3,376		123						3,499
Other liabilities		25,875		12,839		2,465		28,787		69,966
Total liabilities	\$	567,308	\$	375,034	\$	88,416	\$	119,836	\$	1,150,594

In measuring performance, the Company does not distinguish or group its properties on a geographical basis. Management has applied judgment by aggregating its properties into four reportable segments for disclosure purposes. The Company's Chief Executive Officer is the chief decision maker and regularly reviews performance on an individual property basis and on the basis of the Company's reportable operating segments.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted, except share and per share amounts) Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

At December 31, 2020, \$1,246,928 of the Company's non-current assets, excluding financial instruments, are located in the United States (2019 - \$1,371,173) and \$154,945 are located in Canada (2019 - \$162,283). During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company generated \$202,508, (year ended December 31, 2019 - \$133,104), of its revenues, excluding other revenue, from properties located in the United States and \$11,129 (year ended December 31, 2019 - \$11,585) of its revenues from properties located in Canada.