



Organic Growth Discipline Focus



	IFRS value (\$ million)	Year-over-year % change	Revenue (\$ million)	Year-over-year % change	Stock price	Year-over-year % change
2000	90	n/a	7.7	n/a	4.9	n/a
2001	105	17%	11.1	44%	5.4	10%
2002	145	38%	15.2	37%	3.1	(43%)
2003	170	17%	17.0	12%	3.9	25%
2004	178	5%	19.7	16%	6.1	57%
2005	309	74%	23.5	19%	5.2	(14%)
2006	520	68%	30.9	31%	9.9	89%
2007	710	37%	40.4	31%	16.1	62%
2008	625	(12%)	46.3	15%	12.1	(25%)
2009	679	9%	50.8	10%	7.9	(34%)
2010	752	11%	53.1	5%	11.4	44%
2011	911	21%	56.9	7%	17.2	50%
2012	1,052	15%	66.9	18%	31.5	83%
2013	1,149	9%	78.2	17%	30.2	(4%)
2014	1,259	10%	90.6	16%	40.7	35%
2015	1,386	10%	100.4	11%	31.4	(23%)
2016	1,460	5%	100.3	0%	31.1	(1%)
2017	1,632	12%	104.7	4%	37.0	19%
2018	1,866	14%	115.7	11%	48.0	30%
2019	2,040	9%	137.6	19%	63.6	33%
2020	2,183	7%	149.8	9%	71.9	13%
		16%		15%		14%

2020 ANNUAL REPORT

For the years ended
September 30, 2020 and 2019

▲
9%
**RENTAL
REVENUE**

	NOI (\$ million)	Year-over-year % change	FFO (\$ million)	Year-over-year % change	FFO per share	Year-over-year % change
2000	5.7	n/a	1.5	n/a	0.18	n/a
2001	7.9	39%	2.1	9%	0.22	22%
2002	11.1	41%	3.0	37%	0.24	9%
2003	10.9	(2%)	2.3	80%	0.33	38%
2004	11.6	6%	2.2	(60%)	0.26	(21%)
2005	13.8	19%	1.0	(52%)	0.11	(58%)
2006	18.3	33%	1.3	75%	0.14	27%
2007	24.7	35%	5.0	173%	0.46	229%
2008	26.6	8%	3.8	(11%)	0.20	(57%)
2009	31.3	18%	5.5	153%	0.46	130%
2010	33.2	6%	7.7	(32%)	0.75	63%
2011	37.3	12%	11.4	53%	1.08	44%
2012	44.9	20%	15.2	10%	1.45	34%
2013	52.0	16%	19.1	47%	1.83	26%
2014	60.0	15%	25.6	34%	2.45	34%
2015	67.3	12%	30.0	18%	3.06	25%
2016	64.0	(5%)	26.2	(13%)	2.74	(11%)
2017	64.4	1%	25.6	(2%)	2.91	6%
2018	72.2	12%	29.6	15%	3.35	15%
2019	86.3	20%	39.3	33%	4.27	27%
2020	93.0	8%	43.7	11%	4.66	9%
		14%		17%		17%

▲
8%
NOI

▲
11%
FFO

Double-digit year-over-year
growth in FFO

Mainstreet Equity Corp. (“Mainstreet” or the “Corporation”) is a Canadian real estate company focused on acquiring and managing mid-market rental apartment buildings primarily in Western Canada. Listed on the TSX since 2000, Mainstreet creates value by purchasing under-performing properties, renovating them to a branded standard, improving operating efficiencies and repositioning them in the market for greater returns. And, improving the lives of Canadians through affordable housing.

For additional information about Mainstreet Equity Corp., see the Corporation’s profile at SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

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Forward-Looking Information

Certain statements contained herein constitute “forward-looking statements” as such term is used in applicable Canadian securities laws. These statements relate to analysis and other information based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management. In particular, statements concerning estimates related to the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic and governmental responses thereto on the Corporation and the economy, future acquisitions, dispositions and capital expenditures, reduction of vacancy rates, increase of rental rates and rental revenue, future income and profitability, timing of refinancing of debt, access to low-cost long-term Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (“CMHC”) insured mortgage loans, completion timing and costs of renovations, benefits of renovations, funds to be expended on renovations in fiscal year 2021 and the sources thereof, increased funds from operations and cash flow, minimization of operating costs, the Corporation’s liquidity and financial capacity, improved rental conditions, potential increases in rental revenue if optimal operations achieved, the period of time required to stabilize a property, future environmental impact, the Corporation’s strategy and goals and the steps it will take to achieve them, the Corporation’s anticipated funding sources to meet various operating and capital obligations, key accounting estimates and assumptions used by the Corporation, the attraction and hiring of additional personnel, the effect of changes in legislation on the rental market, expected cyclical changes in cash flow, net operating income and operating margins, the effect of environmental regulations on financial results, the handling of any future conflicts of interests of directors or officers and other factors and events described in this document should be viewed as forward-looking statements to the extent that they involve estimates thereof. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions of future events or performance (often, but not always, using such words or phrases as “expects” or “does not expect,” “is expected,” “anticipates” or “does not anticipate,” “plans,” “estimates” or “intends” or stating that certain actions, events or results “may,” “could,” “would,” “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved) are not statements of historical fact and should be viewed as forward-looking statements.

Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future events or performance and by their nature involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including those risks described in the Corporation’s AIF, dated December 7, 2020 under the heading “Risk Factors,” that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Corporation to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks and other factors include, among others, costs and timing of the development or renovation of existing properties, availability of capital to fund stabilization programs, other issues associated with the real estate industry including availability of labour and costs of renovations, fluctuations in vacancy rates, general economic conditions, competition for tenants, unoccupied units during renovations, rent control, fluctuations in utility and energy costs, environmental and other liabilities, credit risks of tenants, fluctuations in interest rates and availability of capital, changes in legislation and regulatory regime applicable to the corporation, loss of key personnel, a failure to realise the benefit of acquisitions and/or renovations, environmental exposure, cyber attacks, climate change, uninsured losses, fluctuations in the capital markets and the trading price of the Common Shares, conflicts of interest of the Corporation’s directors and officers, and other such business risks as discussed herein. Of particular note, beginning in 2020, the world and Canada have been impacted by, the novel strain coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. In an attempt to slow down the spread of this virus, the various levels of government in Canada and throughout the world have enacted emergency measures. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally resulting in an economic slowdown and unprecedented unemployment levels. As of the date hereof, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the results of the Corporation remains uncertain. This is not an exhaustive list of the factors that may affect Mainstreet’s forward-looking statements. Other risks and uncertainties not presently known to the Corporation could also cause actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed in its forward-looking statements.

Material factors or assumptions that were applied in drawing a conclusion or making an estimate set out in the forward-looking statements include, among others, the impact of economic conditions in Canada and globally including as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Corporation’s future growth potential, prospects and opportunities, the rental environment compared to several years ago, relatively stable interest costs, access to equity and debt capital markets to fund (at acceptable costs), the future growth program to enable the Corporation to refinance debts as they mature, changes in tax laws, mortgage rules and other temporary legislative changes in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the availability of purchase opportunities for growth in Canada.

Although the forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is based upon what management believes are reasonable assumptions, there can be no assurance actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements and no assurances can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur at all, or if any of them do so, what benefits that Mainstreet will derive from them. As such, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements. Certain statements included in this MD&A may be considered “financial outlook” for purposes of applicable securities laws, and such financial outlook may not be appropriate for purposes other than this MD&A.

Forward-looking statements are based on management’s beliefs, estimates and opinions on the date the statements are made, and the Corporation undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, estimates and opinions should change except as required by applicable securities laws.

Management closely monitors factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements and will update those forward-looking statements where appropriate in its annual and quarterly financial reports.

This MD&A includes forward-looking information about prospective results of operations, financial position or cash flows, based on assumptions about future economic conditions and courses of action and that is not presented in the format of a historical balance sheet, income statement or cash flow statement (“Financial Outlook”). Actual results may vary from the Financial Outlook summarized in this MD&A. Management of the Corporation has approved the Financial Outlook as of December 7, 2020. The Financial Outlook has been included in this MD&A to provide readers with disclosure regarding the Corporation’s reasonable expectations as to the anticipated results of its proposed business activities for the periods indicated. Readers are cautioned that the Financial Outlook may not be appropriate for other purposes.

2020 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Funds from Operations (FFO)
(Before one-time items)
(\$ millions)

2020	43.6
2019	39.3
2018	29.6
2017	25.6
2016	26.2

Funds from Operations (FFO)
per share
(Before gain on disposal)

2020	4.66
2019	4.27
2018	3.35
2017	2.91
2016	2.74

Rental Revenue
(\$ millions)

2020	149.8
2019	137.6
2018	115.7
2017	104.7
2016	100.3

Rental Revenue –
Same Assets
(\$ millions)

2020	134.1
2019	131.4
2018	104.6
2017	103.2
2016	99.3

Net Operating Income (NOI)
(\$ millions)

2020	93.0
2019	86.3
2018	72.2
2017	64.4
2016	64.0

Net Operating Income (NOI)
– Same Assets
(\$ millions)

2020	83.9
2019	82.7

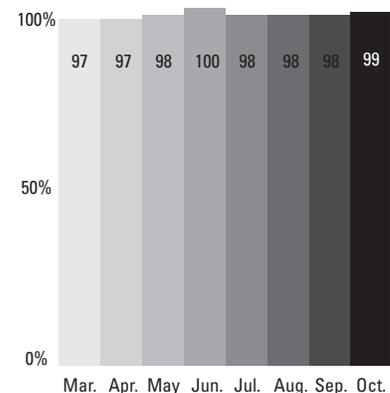
Total number of suites
(Including assets held for sale)

2020	13,583
2019	12,901
2018	11,776
2017	10,480
2016	9,878

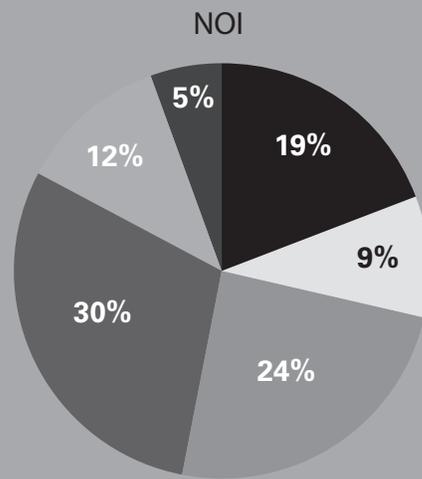
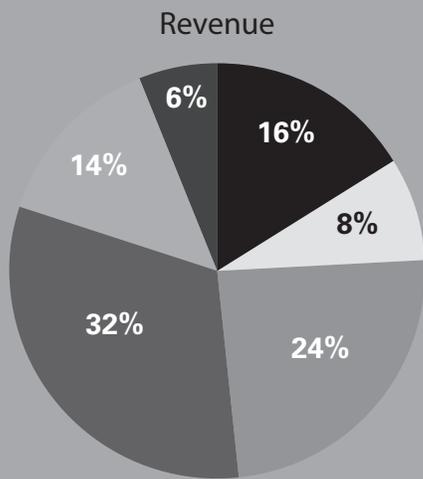
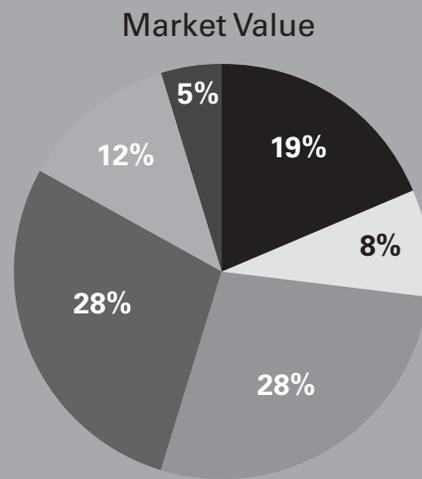
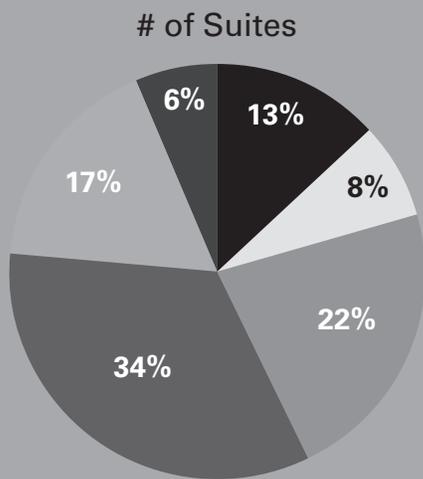
Market value of
Investment Properties
(\$ millions)

2020	2,183
2019	2,040
2018	1,866
2017	1,632
2016	1,460

COVID-19 Collection Rate
(% to revenue Mar. – Oct., 2020)

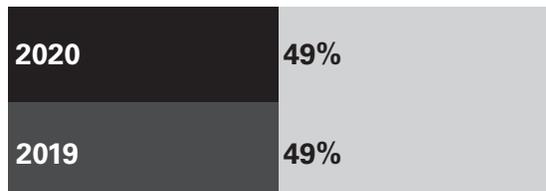


SEGMENT INFORMATION



ALIGNED SHAREHOLDER INTEREST

**MANAGEMENT,
DIRECTORS,
& OFFICERS
SHAREHOLDER
OWNERSHIP**



Total number of
outstanding shares:
9,349,830

KEY METRICS | 2020 PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Rental Revenue from operation	Up 9% \$149.8 million (vs. \$137.6 million in 2019)
Rental Revenue – Same Assets Properties	Up 2% to \$134.1 million (vs. \$131.4 million in 2019)
Net Operating Income (NOI)	
From operations	Up 8% to \$93.0 million (vs. \$86.3 million in 2019)
Same Assets Properties	Up 1% to \$83.9 million (vs. \$82.7 million in 2019)
Funds from operations (FFO)¹	Up 11% to \$43.7 million (vs. \$39.3 million in 2019)
FFO per basic share	Up 9% to \$4.66 (vs. \$4.29 in 2019)
Operating Margin	
From continuing operations	62% (vs. 63% in 2019)
Same Assets Properties	63% (vs. 63% in 2019)
Net profit per basic share	Up 14% to \$7.32 (vs. \$6.41 in 2019)
Total Acquisition	\$89.6 million 681 units (vs. \$128.9 million 1,119 units in 2019)
Total Capital Expenditures	\$16.7 million (vs. \$18.6 million in 2019)
Stabilized Units	317 properties (12,601 units) out of 348 properties (13,583 units)
Subsequent Acquisitions	91 units (\$9.8 million) in Kamloops, Saskatoon and Regina
Vacancy rate	7.3% (vs. 6.4% in 2019)
Same Asset Vacancy rate	6.7% (vs. 5.9% 2019)
Total Units	Increased 5% to 13,583 units (vs 12,901 units in 2019)
Fair Market Value	Up 7% to \$2,183 million (vs. \$2,040 million in 2019)
Vacancy rate as of December 1, 2020	7.4% excluding unrentable units
Total Units as of Dec. 7, 2020	13,674 units

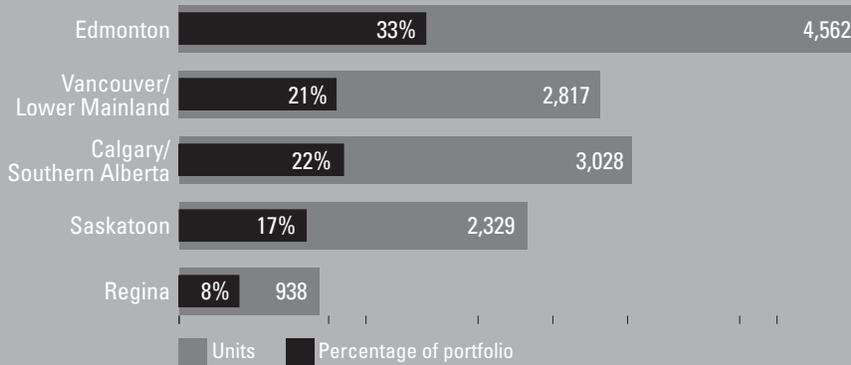
1. See “Non-IFRS Measures” and Note (1) in MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS to the table titled “Summary of Financial Results” for additional information regarding FFO and a reconciliation of FFO to net profit, the most directly comparable IFRS measurement.

5 YEAR TRENDS

(\$ millions except number of units, percentages and per share amount)

	% change 2020 vs. 2019	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Total number of units	5%	13,583	12,901	11,776	10,480	9,878
Market value of the portfolio	7%	2,183	2,040	1,866	1,632	1,460
Rental revenue	9%	149.8	137.6	115.7	104.7	100.3
Same assets rental revenue	2%	134.1	131.4	109	103.2	99.3
Net operating income	8%	93	86.3	72.2	64.4	64
Same assets net operating income	1%	83.9	82.7	68.5	63.8	63.5
Funds from operations	11%	43.7	39.3	29.6	25.6	27
FFO from operations per share	9%	4.66	4.29	3.35	2.88	2.82
Operating margins	(2%)	62%	63%	63%	62%	64%

PROPERTY PORTFOLIO



13,674
TOTAL UNITS

2020 ACQUISITIONS

772

2020 Acquisitions & Subsequent to Year End

\$100 Million

Total Purchase Price

\$129K

Cost per door

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT & CEO

For the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019

Despite the global pandemic persisting for much of fiscal 2020, Mainstreet still managed to achieve year-over-year double-digit growth in funds from operations (“FFO”)¹ in 2020, increasing 11% from the previous year. Revenues rose 9% and net operating income (“NOI”) increased 8%. We believe these results demonstrate the extraordinarily resilient nature of the mid-market rental industry (with a price-point rent average between \$900 and \$1,000 per month), which has remained stable even as other sectors face widespread disruption. Mainstreet collection rates, for example, remained comparable to pre-pandemic levels of about 98% throughout the fiscal year.

Amid COVID-19, our management team in 2020 continued to prioritize the health and safety of our team and of our clients. Under a new internal policy, crafted in response to COVID-19, our primary focus remained on meeting our corporate social responsibility. This involved paid leave extended to team members who were affected by COVID-19; providing payment deferrals and financial assistance to struggling tenants; delaying rent increases; halting evictions; waiving late fees; and allocating additional funds toward safety provisions like sanitization and personal protective equipment (PPE).

Our policy of prioritizing health and safety over revenues, while necessary, did have some impact on our financial performance in the 4th quarter of 2020, particularly on same-asset earnings. Rental revenues on a same-asset basis remained flat at 0.5% decrease, while same-asset NOI growth declined to 3% in Q4 2020 compared with Q4 2019. Mainstreet’s annual vacancy rate increased to 7.3% in 2020, from 6.4% in 2019, due to a high level of acquisitions of unstabilized assets in recent quarters. Meanwhile, pandemic restraints that eliminated the flow of new immigrants and foreign and domestic students into Canada substantially weakened the summer rental market, causing Mainstreet to miss what is typically the peak of its rental cycle.

Notwithstanding temporary adjustments to earnings, Mainstreet has for decades remained one of the leaders in the affordable housing space, generating real value for shareholders through the smart deployment of capital. We will continue this model of acquiring assets with high value-added potential at low cost, funded by record-low costs of debt and a sizeable estimated liquidity position of \$240 million. As we enter fiscal 2021, we see unprecedented growth opportunities under our countercyclical strategy that, we believe, vastly outweigh any near-term operating risk faced by Mainstreet (see Outlook section below).

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS:

- \$240M – Estimated liquidity¹ position for FY 2021 (excluding \$85 million credit line)
- \$200M – Funds raised through long term refinancing at average rate of 2.1%
- 1.58% – Latest long-rate interest rate on 10-year Mainstreet debt comprising \$38 million (subsequent to 2020)
- 11% – Growth in funds from operations (FFO)
- 7.3% – Vacancy rate (despite a high number of acquisitions and limits to immigration inflows)
- \$100M – Value of acquisitions in 2020 (including subsequent purchases)
- 2,077 units – Stabilized underperforming suites through renovation and reposition in FY2020

CHALLENGES

Rising operating costs continue to pose a challenge to Mainstreet. Paid leave was extended to team members who could not work due to family health concerns or to look after their children, who were not able to attend school earlier in the pandemic. Social distancing requirements also restricted the number of team members working in the field, lowering overall workplace productivity. Human resources costs more broadly increased as a result of those restraints.

Additional cleaning, sanitizing, and the purchase of PPE also increased operating expenses for Mainstreet. We expect that property taxes, insurance costs, carbon taxes, and other government-imposed costs, which had increased substantially this year, will continue to increase due to economic uncertainty. Further cost increases could be passed down to private-sector operators like Mainstreet by various orders of government facing weakened financial positions.

1. See “Non-IFRS Measures” and Note (1) in MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS to the table titled “Summary of Financial Results” for additional information regarding FFO, liquidity and a reconciliation of FFO to net profit, the most directly comparable IFRS measurement.

Higher operating costs come at a time of lower overall activity in the rental market. Mainstreet typically invests heavily in the first three months of the fiscal year to restabilize units in preparation for the summer high season. Economic restrictions in 2020 diminished that peak in the Mainstreet rental cycle, which negatively impacted performance.

Pandemic restraints also increased vacancy rates in the last two quarters of 2020. Management expects this trend to continue at least in the first two quarters of 2021 until lockdowns and travel restrictions are fully lifted.

Finally, high levels of uncertainty persist around the future health of the broader economy. The federal government has extended its two main COVID-19 support programs until June 2021, which will provide necessary capital to businesses and to renters, including Mainstreet clients. It remains unclear whether emergency programs will be extended into the second half of fiscal 2021; new economic restrictions could be imposed if cases of COVID-19 grow rapidly.

OUTLOOK

With these challenges come considerable opportunities to augment our countercyclical growth model. In fiscal 2021, this may involve the rollout of diversification efforts, including potential asset purchases in Vancouver/Lower Mainland (currently accounting for 21% of our assets); mainland British Columbia and Vancouver Island; and other locations outside Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Current market conditions have meanwhile created highly favourable conditions to expand our portfolio. Costs for acquisitions, our single-biggest expense, have also fallen as the pandemic dampens buying activity. Interest expenses on debt, Mainstreet's second-largest cost, are also at a record low.

The low cost of debt in particular will help fund Mainstreet acquisitions (our latest pool of 10-year, CMHC-insured debt was locked in at just 1.58%). In the next three years, Mainstreet has \$244 million of maturing debts at an average 3.41% interest rate. We are hopeful that if the current interest rate environment persists, we may be able to lock in those much lower rates upon renewal. Additionally, we estimate that Mainstreet will have access to approximately \$240 million in available liquidity in the next 12 months (assuming current lending criteria and continuing low interest rates) that can also be deployed for the purpose of acquisitions.

We believe the mid-market rental industry will remain an essential and safe asset class, underpinned by long-term market fundamentals, like rising populations and relatively low supply of new rental units. As one of the leading providers of inner-city Millennial living, Mainstreet is well positioned to be one of the leading providers of the affordable housing space and continue to improve the quality of living for Canadians.

The Canadian population, meanwhile, is projected to continue grow in the long term even as migration inflows temporarily decline. In November, the Government of Canada announced it would increase immigration targets to 1.2 million people over the next three years — an annual increase of 60,000 new immigrants to 400,000 compared with 340,000 pre-pandemic levels. On October 20, the federal government relaxed restrictions on the inflow of foreign students, one of our target markets, which we believe could positively impact the mid-market rental space. The federal government has also detailed plans to absorb a large influx of Hong Kong residents should unrest in the city continue to worsen. Taken together, we believe the eventual flow of newcomers to Canada will be highly supportive of a sharp economic rebound.

Our financial position is further bolstered by Mainstreet's considerable residual land base, which is not represented on our balance sheet.

RUNWAY ON EXISTING PORTFOLIO

- 1) Pursuing our 100% organic, non-dilutive growth model: Using our strong potential liquidity position which we estimate will be approximately \$240 million, we believe there is significant opportunity to continue acquiring new assets at low cost.
- 2) Closing the NOI gap: In Q4 2020, 7% of the Mainstreet portfolio was going through the stabilization process. Once stabilized, we believe same-asset revenue, vacancy rate, NOI and FFO will be meaningfully improved.
- 3) Leveraging our loss-to-market rent: We believe our Vancouver/Lower Mainland market offers a significant opportunity for future same-asset NOI growth. This is partly due to a continued increase in market rates, resulting in loss-to-market rent of approximately \$264 per unit per month. Currently, over 95% of our customers in the region are below the market average. With an average annual turnover rate of about 25%, we expect our NOI will continue to improve while we reduce our loss-to-lease over time.
- 4) Lowering interest costs: The current 10-year, CMHC-insured mortgage rate falls between 1.6% and 1.7%. We expect interest rates to remain low in the near term, and we believe that our refinancing of these maturing debts, which amount to \$244 million at average interest rate of 3.41% in the next three years, will result in a substantial reduction in future mortgage expenses.
- 5) Buying back shares at a discount: We believe MEQ shares continue to trade below their true NAV. We will therefore continue to buy back our own common shares on an opportunistic basis under our normal course issuer bid.

[Signed]

"Bob Dhillon"
President & CEO

Calgary, Alberta
December 7, 2020

A DIVERSE & INCLUSIVE TEAM

“Ever since Mainstreet was listed on the TSX in 2000, diversity has been at the very core of who we are. And during these recent months of difficulty, that same spirit of inclusiveness has helped us persevere as a more dynamic, resilient and unified team.”

Bob Dhillon

*Founder,
President
& CEO*



LGBT+



CREE ENGLISH MANDARIN CANTONESE ARABIC FRENCH RUSSIAN POLISH CROATIAN
NEPALESE TAGALOG SOMALI SHANGHAINESE AMHARICA TIGRINYA TELUGU



ENGLISH GREEK PUNJABI HINDI URDU GERMAN SPANISH KOREAN JAPANESE PORTUGUESE
 VIETNAMESE HAWAIIAN GU BANGALA ITALIAN THAI GUJARATI CZECH ROMANIAN PATOIS HAKKA

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") provides an explanation of the financial position, operating results, performance and outlook of Mainstreet Equity Corp. ("Mainstreet" or the "Corporation") as at and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020 and 2019. This discussion should not be considered all-inclusive, as it excludes changes that may occur in general economic and political conditions. Additionally, other events may occur that could affect the Corporation in the future. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019. The audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). This MD&A has been reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors of the Corporation and is effective as of December 7, 2020. All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars. Additional information regarding the Corporation including the Corporation's annual information form ("AIF") is available under the Corporation's profile at SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

Unless indicated otherwise, reference herein to 2020 and 2019 refers to the fiscal years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

NON-IFRS MEASURES

Mainstreet prepares and releases unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and audited consolidated annual financial statements in accordance with IFRS. In this MD&A and in any earnings releases, as a complement to results provided in accordance with IFRS, Mainstreet also discloses and discusses certain financial measures not recognized under IFRS and that do not have standard meanings prescribed by IFRS. These non-IFRS measures are recommended by the Real Property Association of Canada's ("REALPAC"), a leading national industry association of investment real estate. These include funds from operations ("FFO") and FFO per share. FFO is widely accepted as a supplemental measure of the performance of Canadian real estate entities, and management believes these Non-IFRS measures are relevant measures to maintain comparability in operating performance. FFO is defined as profit before change in fair value, deferred income taxes and depreciation of property and equipment excluding depreciation of items which are not uniquely significant to the real estate industry (for example, computers or vehicles). Liquidity is defined to include cash and cash equivalents on hand plus estimated new financings of clear title assets and upfinancings of maturing mortgages, assuming current lending criteria remains mainly unchanged.

These non-IFRS measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other issuers. The Non-IFRS measures should not be construed as alternatives to net profit (loss) or cash flows from operating activities determined in accordance with IFRS as indicators of Mainstreet's performance. Reconciliation of FFO to profit, the most directly comparable IFRS – Summary of Financial Results"

COVID-19 OVERVIEW

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. Since then, COVID-19 has had a substantial impact on the Canadian and global economy. In an attempt to slow down the spread of this virus, the various levels of government in Canada and throughout the world have enacted various emergency measures. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally resulting in a significant amount of economic activity being either shut down or scaled back materially. This economic contraction has resulted in widespread hardship, significant losses in jobs and business incomes, resulting in unprecedented unemployment levels. Uncertainty regarding the duration and severity of the pandemic has affected the spending decisions of both households and businesses. Until the pandemic is contained, a substantial portion of economic activity will continue to be adversely affected and the COVID-19 pandemic may have a significant impact on the operation and financial results of Mainstreet. Uncertain economic conditions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic may, in the short or long term, have a materially adverse impact on the Corporation's tenants and/or debt and equity markets, both of which could materially adversely affect the Corporation's operations and financial performance. For example, the pandemic could result in an increase in bad debt expense and higher credit risk for the Corporation as a result of increased difficulty the collection of rent, a requirement to defer the

eviction of tenants who do not pay their rent, and an inability by the Corporation to increase rent in certain of its markets. The future impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is very difficult to determine and it is not possible to reliably predict the long-term effect on the Corporation.

Notwithstanding the operational and financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Corporation, the health and safety of Mainstreet's residents and team members are its top priority. As an essential service provider, the Corporation has made important changes in its operations in response to COVID-19 pandemic to support residents and team members. The following update is a brief summary of certain of those changes.

COVID-19 Operational Update

Cleaning: Mainstreet has increased its cleaning and maintenance with more frequent cleaning and sanitization of common areas and highly touched objects.

Rent collection: Mainstreet's rent collections remains strong and are generally in line with the average rent collected by the same day of the previous month. As of December 7, 2020, Mainstreet has collected 98% of total rents for November, 2020 and 98% of total rents for September, 2020.

Mainstreet has made a commitment to defer rent for its tenants who have been affected by COVID-19 on a case by case basis and has entered into rent deferral agreements with such tenants. In addition, Mainstreet has committed to put on hold increases in its rental rates to existing tenants until September 2020.

Leasing and tenant support: During the COVID-19 pandemic period, Mainstreet has leveraged its technological investment in the Yardi System which enables paperless leasing processes. The Yardi System significantly improved Mainstreet's operational efficiencies and competitive edge, while also protecting the health and safety of Mainstreet's residents and team members.

Mainstreet believes in timely, transparent communication and has provided regular updates to both its tenants and team members, through various channels, both in respect of its COVID-19 guidelines and in respect of current health recommendations from both federal and provincial governments, and timely information about government financial support programs that provide support to tenants and their families.

Team Member Support: The Corporation has increased the procurement and use of personal protective equipment and implemented recommended physical distancing in the workplace. Mainstreet has utilized virtual showing capabilities, while ensuring on-going regular communication with its leadership and operational teams to assess and support any needs of its team members. Additionally, the Corporation has assisted its team members to transition to working from home where it is appropriate to do so.

Acquisitions: Mainstreet put a temporary break on its acquisition activity in early April, however such activity has recently resumed. In Q4 2020, Mainstreet has acquired \$32.3 million (207 units) in new acquisitions in Calgary, Cochrane and Saskatoon. Subsequent to year end 2020, Mainstreet has acquired \$9.8 million (91 units) in new acquisitions in the Province of British Columbia and Saskatchewan resulting in year-to-date acquisitions in the amount of \$100 million (772 units).

Refinancing: Throughout the current COVID-19 pandemic, Mainstreet has continued to reposition its unstabilized properties and continues to have access to mortgage debt. Subsequent to year end 2020, Mainstreet's most recent refinancing raised \$43.1 million in additional funds through the financing of 3 maturing mortgage and 8 clear title properties at an interest rate of 1.61%.

Liquidity: Mainstreet estimates it will have access to approximately \$240 million in available liquidity in the next 12 months, which management believes is sufficient to address the inherent uncertainty surrounding disruption from the COVID-19 pandemic and continue to support its stakeholders.

Currently, both the impact and length of the COVID-19 pandemic remain uncertain. Although there has recently been promising news regarding possible effective vaccines for COVID-19, the timing of the rollout of such vaccines in Canada remains uncertain. The Corporation expects that increased unemployment in all the markets in which it operates may adversely impact tenant's ability to pay rent resulting in an increase in the bad debt expense. The governments have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. Currently, the government financial supports are assisting our tenants with their essential needs such as rental payment, however, it is not clear how long elevated unemployment rates may last, or the extent all the government programs that might be put in place, how long programs will last, how these programs may change over time, or what their full impact might be. As a result, the impact on the Corporation's cash flow from operating activities is uncertain.

The Corporation's properties are measured at fair value based on assumptions influenced by market conditions. Given the uncertainty of the longer-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and how it will impact valuation assumptions, uncertainty exists with respect to the valuation of the Corporation's properties. Additionally, due to the high uncertainty associated with the pandemic, lower weight can be applied to previous market evidence to inform fairness of opinions. Uncertain economic conditions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic may, in the short or long term, have a materially adverse impact on operations and the financial performance of the Corporation. Please refer to the section titled "Risk Assessment and Management" in this MD&A.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) RESPONSIBILITY

Sustainability and social responsibility has been an important part of Mainstreet's culture and values for many years, and Mainstreet's commitment to corporate social responsibility continued during the pandemic with a focus on protecting and supporting residents and staff. Mainstreet continues to take steps to: (i) ensure it is a responsible steward of the environment by improving the energy efficiency of its properties and reducing its environmental footprint, (ii) attract and retain the best employees, (iii) create a safe and healthy environment for all of its employees and residents, (iv) build strong relationships with its tenants and the communities in which they live, and (v) maintain transparent and open communication with its employees, tenants and investors.

The following sets forth some of the programs and practices that Mainstreet already has in place to foster a positive impact in its business.

Environmental

The Company is continuously looking for ways to make its operations more sustainable and has already taken positive steps in furtherance of this goal, including:

- Adopting a policy to obtain a Phase 1 environmental report conducted by independent environmental consultants and committing to implement the recommendations wherever possible to improve its environmental practices;
- Decreasing energy and water consumption by utilizing LED lights, as well as low flush toilets and water conserving shower heads;
- Replacing windows, roofs, sidings, old appliances and boilers with new energy efficient alternatives whenever possible, to further reduce water and energy consumption;
- Utilizing sub-metering to encourage residents to be more efficient in utility usage;
- Currently conducting a review in respect of installing charging stations for electric vehicles on our properties; and
- Continuously looking for, and participating in, new energy saving programs, including utilizing new energy saving devices wherever possible and working towards further quantifying the results with applied metrics.

Social Community Investment

The Company strives to give back in a number of meaningful ways, including the following initiatives:

- participating in various housing assistance programs designed to assist those who have lost their homes due to natural disasters, such as the Slave Lake and Fort McMurray wildfires, or through conflicts, such as the Syrian refugees;
- partnering with various social organizations such as Calgary Housing, the Mustard Seed and the Homeless Society, to provide affordable housing for those members of the community who may not otherwise be able to access affordable and secure housing; and
- in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company implemented a number of programs for its residents including rent deferrals, waivers of late and non-sufficient funds fees, the provision of financial assistance and deferring any rent increases.

Employee Engagement

The Company creates a positive experience for employees through numerous programs, including:

- continuous training and development is a top priority for the Company, and many learning opportunities are offered both internally thorough on the job training and in academic settings. Further the Company supports and encourages internal advancement and promotions wherever possible;
- providing annual evaluations of its team member's performance, for the purpose of identifying and supporting career growth and development opportunities for such team members;
- providing a healthy and safe work environment for its employees and providing all employees with competitive medical benefits, short and long term disability plans and life insurance plans. The Company had set up occupational health and safety committees and representatives in all functional cities and met regularly to assist in safety training and inspections;
- working to ensure that all human resource policies and practices are non-discriminatory and actively promote a diverse work force, as evidenced by the diversity of the Company's management team; and
- during the COVID-19 pandemic, ensuring that employees can take paid leave or work at home to ensure the health and safety of our employees and their families, as well as ensuring they are able to be home for their children during school closures. In addition, the Company has invested in additional PPE for all of its employees, and has implemented social distancing and enhanced cleaning protocols to ensure that its residents and employees are able to remain safe.

Governance

The Company is committed to maintaining the highest ethical standards through a strong governance framework and an experienced Board of Directors. The Company has a diverse and gender-balanced executive leadership team and a well-rounded and experienced Board of Directors, which adheres to the highest standards of governance.

The Company has developed a clear business strategy and organization structure, which sets out clearly the roles and accountabilities of each member of the organization. The Company has ensured that it has the proper resources for its members to succeed in implementing its business strategy, including in respect of human resources, specialized skills, organizational infrastructure, technology and financial resources.

The Board of Directors has constituted a number of committees to assist it in achieving the highest standards of governance, including an audit committee (which has adopted a whistleblower policy), executive committee, a human resources committee, a risk management committee, a safety committee and a cyber security committee. In addition, the Company has a work and safety committee in each location where it owns properties, to ensure a safe and healthy environment in each such location.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

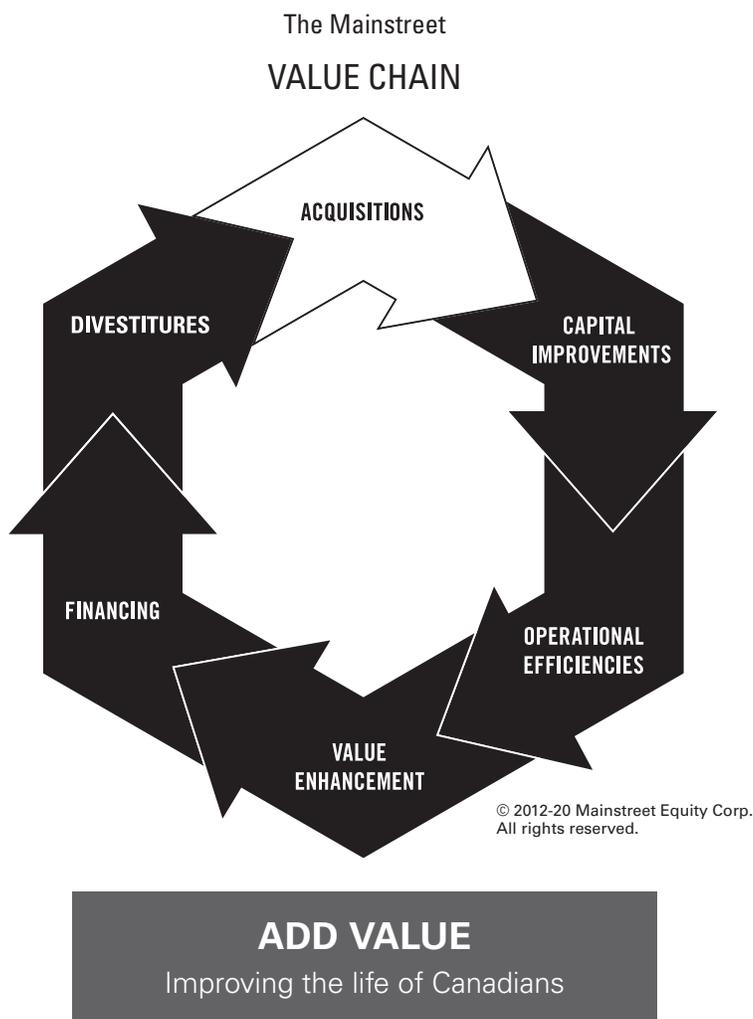
Based in Calgary, Alberta, Mainstreet is a Canadian real estate corporation focused on the acquisition, redevelopment, repositioning and management of mid-market rental apartment buildings in five major Canadian markets: Vancouver/Lower Mainland, Calgary (including the City of Airdrie, the City of Lethbridge, and the Town of Cochrane), Edmonton (including the City of Fort Saskatchewan), Saskatoon and Regina.

Mainstreet is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and its common shares are traded under the symbol "MEQ".

BUSINESS STRATEGY

Mainstreet's goal is to become Canada's leading provider of affordable mid-sized, mid-market rental accommodations—typically properties with fewer than 100 units. In pursuit of this goal, the Corporation adheres to its six-step "Value Chain" business model:

- **Acquisitions:** Identify and purchase underperforming rental units at prices well below replacement costs.
- **Capital improvements:** Increase the asset value of Mainstreet's portfolio by renovating acquired properties.
- **Operational efficiencies:** Minimize operating costs through professional management, efficient technology and energy-saving equipment.
- **Value enhancement:** Reposition renovated properties in the market as Mainstreet branded products for higher rents, and build and sustain customer loyalty through high levels of service.
- **Financing:** Maintain a sound capital structure with access to low-cost, long-term Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation ("CMHC") insured mortgage loans.
- **Divestitures:** Occasionally sell mature real estate properties to redirect capital into newer, higher potential properties.



INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The financial statements of the Corporation prepared in conjunction with this MD&A have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB").

Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rental income and are initially measured at cost. Cost includes the initial purchase price and any direct attributable expenditure related to the acquisition and improvement of the properties. All costs associated with upgrading the quality and extending the economic life of the investment properties are capitalized as an additional cost of investment properties.

After initial recognition, the Corporation adopts the fair value model to account for the carrying value of investment properties in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 40 Investment Property ("IAS 40").

Method used in determining the Fair Value of investment properties

Fair value is determined based on a combination of internal and external valuation processes. Gains and losses arising from differences between current period fair value and the sum of previous measured fair value and capitalized costs as described above are recorded in profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

For the Corporation's financial reporting, external valuations were obtained from independent qualified real estate appraisers who are members of the Appraisal Institute of Canada and have appropriate qualifications and experience in the valuation of the Corporation's investment properties in the relevant locations. In addition, the Corporation has established an internal valuation model, which is based on the same assumptions and valuation techniques used by the external valuation professionals. The Corporation grouped its investment properties in each city by their types and geographic locations. Samples were selected in each group for independent appraisal. The appraised values of the samples selected were compared with their carrying values. The percentage changes in values of those samples selected were applied to the whole population of each group in determination of the fair value of investment properties of the Corporation as of September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019. Properties are selected on a rotational basis, approximately 40% of the Corporation's portfolio is externally valued annually.

The fair values are most sensitive to changes in net operating income and capitalization rates. Mainstreet's total portfolio is valued at \$2.2 billion as of September 30, 2020 (\$2.0 billion as of September 30, 2019). The following is the breakdown of market value by city and average capitalization rates used in determining the fair value of investment properties at September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019, respectively.

As at September 30, 2020	Number of properties	Number of units	Market value (\$ million)	Average value per unit (\$000)	Average capitalization rate as at Sep. 30, 2020
Surrey, British Columbia (Note 1)	10	1,775	\$ 411	\$ 232	4.39%
Abbotsford, British Columbia (Note 2)	16	1,024	180	176	4.80%
Calgary, Alberta (Note 3)	72	3,028	608	201	5.09%
Edmonton, Alberta (Note 4)	132	4,562	619	136	5.67%
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	59	2,328	263	113	6.62%
Regina, Saskatchewan	59	866	102	118	6.33%
Total investment properties	348	13,583	\$ 2,183	\$ 161	5.34%

Note (1) – includes the City of New Westminster

Note (2) – includes the City of Kamloops

Note (3) – includes the City of Lethbridge, the Town of Cochrane and the City of Airdrie

Note (4) – includes the City of Fort Saskatchewan

As at September 30, 2019	Number of properties	Number of units	Market value (\$ million)	Average value per unit (\$000)	Average capitalization rate as at Sep. 30, 2019
Surrey, British Columbia (Note 1)	10	1,775	\$ 386	\$ 217	4.19%
Abbotsford, British Columbia	15	976	163	167	4.66%
Calgary, Alberta (Note 2)	66	2,753	555	202	4.85%
Edmonton, Alberta (Note 3)	129	4,285	582	136	5.59%
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	56	2,246	252	112	6.64%
Regina, Saskatchewan	59	866	102	118	6.08%
Total investment properties	335	12,901	\$ 2,040	\$ 158	5.20%

Note (1) – includes the City of New Westminster

Note (2) – includes the City of Lethbridge, the Town of Cochrane and the City of Airdrie

Note (3) – includes the City of Fort Saskatchewan

ACQUISITIONS & GROWTH

(000s of dollars)

Year ended September 30,	2020		2019	
	Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Kamloops	Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Regina		
Number of rental units (Note 1 & 2)	681	1,119		
Total costs	\$ 89,644	\$ 128,889		
Average price per apartment unit (Note 1 & 2)	\$ 132	\$ 115		

Note (1) – Excludes 1 warehouse in Edmonton, AB acquired for \$1.04 million in Q1 2019

Note (2) – Includes 1 vacant land in Saskatoon, SK

Employing a strict set of criteria, Mainstreet identifies and acquires underperforming rental properties in major residential centres in Western Canada that offer the potential to enhance the Corporation's asset value and its long-term revenues through increased rental rates. In 2020, Mainstreet acquired 681 units in the Province of Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan for a total consideration of \$89.6 million. Since Mainstreet's previous financial year-end (September 30, 2019), the Corporation has grown its portfolio of properties by 5%.

As of September 30, 2020, Mainstreet's portfolio included 13,580 residential units and 3 freestanding commercial houses, including townhouses, garden-style apartments, concrete mid-rise and high-rise apartments. A total of 92% of these residential units were rented, while 5% were being renovated and the remaining 3% left vacant, primarily in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Since 1997, the Corporation's portfolio has increased from 10 to 348 buildings, while the fair value of the investment properties within this portfolio has grown from approximately \$17 million to \$2.2 billion as of September 30, 2020.

The following table demonstrates the growth of the Corporation by region since the end of the previous financial year ended September 30, 2019.

	Number of units as at Oct. 1, 2019	Acquisitions/ disposition 12 months ended Sept. 30, 2020	Additional units created 12 months ended Sept. 30, 2020	Number of units as at Sept. 30, 2020	% Growth
Surrey, British Columbia (Note 1)	1,775	–	–	1,775	–
Abbotsford, British Columbia (Note 2)	976	48	–	1,024	–
Calgary, Alberta (Note 3)	2,753	275	–	3,028	10%
Edmonton, Alberta (Note 4)	4,285	276	1	4,562	6%
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	2,246	82	–	2,328	4%
Regina, Saskatchewan	866	–	–	866	–
Investment properties	12,901	681	1	13,583	5%

Note (1) – includes the City of New Westminster

Note (2) – includes the City of Kamloops

Note (3) – includes the City of Lethbridge, the Town of Cochrane and the City of Airdrie

Note (4) – includes the City of Fort Saskatchewan

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Mainstreet's "Value Chain" business philosophy focuses on creating value in capital assets by renovating newly-acquired properties and enhancing operating efficiencies. Every property and rental unit is upgraded to meet Mainstreet's branded standard, which creates an attractive product while reducing operating costs and enhancing long-term asset value. Capital investment also includes expenses incurred on turnover units.

In 2020, the Corporation spent \$16.7 million (2019 – \$18.8 million) on capital improvements, of which \$14.8 million (2019 – \$14.6 million) was for upgrading stabilized properties and improving other holdings – specifically for exterior upgrades such as new roofs, windows, balconies, siding and insulation. These expenditures also covered mechanical and interior upgrades such as new boilers, flooring and paint to address the balance of non-renovated units and to maintain the condition

of properties in the current portfolio. Mainstreet currently plans to spend an estimated total of \$20 million on capital improvement in the fiscal year 2021, however these plans may be revised depending upon the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic and governmental policy responses. These improvements are expected to be financed through existing cash balances, funds from operations and ongoing refinancing of existing properties. Mainstreet expects to complete most of the renovations of its existing properties within the next 6 to 24 months. Revenue and income are expected to increase over time as more units are renovated and reintroduced to the market at anticipated higher rental rates.

Uncertainties affecting future revenue and income include the ongoing effect of the COVID-19 pandemic, rate of turnover of existing tenants, availability of renovation workers and building materials, as well as increases in labour and material costs. All of these uncertainties could have a material impact on the timing and cost of completing these capital improvements.

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL & OPERATING RESULTS

Summary of financial results

(000s of dollars except per share amounts)

For the year ended September 30,	2020	2019	2018	% Change 2020	% Change 2019
Gross revenue	\$ 149,976	\$ 138,052	\$ 116,229	9%	19%
Net profit and total comprehensive income	68,550	58,685	72,723	17%	(19%)
Change in fair value	37,211	26,908	61,417	38%	(56%)
Depreciation	651	250	234	160%	7%
Deferred income tax expense	11,691	7,231	18,085	62%	(60%)
Funds from operations					
– Non IFRS Measurement (Note 1)	\$ 43,681	\$ 39,258	\$ 29,625	11%	33%
Interest income	(206)	(179)	(564)	15%	(68%)
Other income	–	(260)	–	(100%)	–
Software development cost write off	–	–	555	–	(100%)
General and administrative expenses	12,477	12,463	10,925	0%	14%
Financing costs	36,861	34,771	31,458	6%	11%
Depreciation (computer and vehicle)	220	255	222	(14%)	15%
Net operating income	\$ 93,033	\$ 86,308	\$ 72,221	8%	20%
Operating margin from operations	62%	63%	62%		
Profit per share					
Basic	\$ 7.32	\$ 6.41	\$ 8.23	14%	(22%)
Fully diluted	\$ 7.32	\$ 6.23	\$ 7.62	17%	(18%)
Funds from operations per share					
Basic	\$ 4.66	\$ 4.29	\$ 3.35	9%	28%
Fully diluted	\$ 4.66	\$ 4.17	\$ 3.10	12%	35%
Weighted average number of shares					
Basic	9,367,358	9,154,434	8,832,472		
Fully diluted	–	9,424,680	9,548,291		
Total Assets	\$ 2,238,311	\$ 2,056,025	\$ 1,878,347		
Total Long term liabilities	\$ 1,259,967	\$ 1,064,515	\$ 1,072,299		

1. FFO is calculated as profit before change in fair value, deferred income taxes and depreciation of property and equipment excluding depreciation of items which are not uniquely significant to the real estate industry (such as computers or vehicles). FFO is a widely accepted supplemental measure of a Canadian real estate company's performance but is not a recognized measure under IFRS. The IFRS measurement most directly comparable to FFO is profit (for which reconciliation is provided above). FFO should not be construed as an alternative to profit or cash flow from operating activities, determined in accordance with IFRS, as an indicator of Mainstreet's performance. Readers are cautioned that FFO may differ from similar calculations used by other comparable entities. Management believes FFO is useful for readers to determine the operating performance. This information is critical for the Corporation to maintain comparability in operating performance.

REVENUE

In 2020, revenue primarily comprised of rental and ancillary revenue totalling \$149.8 million (2019 – \$137.6 million), interest income and other income. Overall, rental revenue increased 9% as compared to 2019, which is discussed and analysed in the session entitled “Rental Operations” below.

NET PROFIT

For the year ended September 30, 2020, Mainstreet reported a net profit of \$68.6 million (\$7.32 per basic share) as compared to a net profit of \$58.7 million (\$6.41 per basic share) for the year ended September 30, 2019.

Net profit is further analysed as follows:

(000s of dollars)

For the year ended September 30,	2020	2019	% change
Funds from operations			
– Non IFRS measurement (see Note 1 previous table)	\$ 43,681	\$ 39,258	11%
Change in fair value	37,211	26,908	38%
Depreciation	(651)	(250)	160%
Deferred income tax expense	(11,691)	(7,231)	(62%)
Net profit and total comprehensive income – IFRS measurement	\$ 68,550	\$ 58,685	17%

The increase in funds from operations in 2020 is further discussed and analysed below.

In 2020, Mainstreet incurred a fair value gain of \$37.2 million, compared with a fair value gain of \$26.9 million in 2019. This was mainly due to changes as identified below:

(000s of dollars)

Change in Fair value	2020	2019
Surrey	\$ 24,870	\$ 19,480
Abbotsford	9,508	4,703
Calgary	11,296	15,779
Edmonton	537	2,361
Saskatoon	7,010	2,942
Regina	761	(140)
	53,982	45,125
Gain on disposal	–	575
Capital expenditure	(16,771)	(18,792)
Change in fair value	\$ 37,211	\$ 26,908

The fair value gain represented the change in the market value of the Corporation’s investment properties over the fiscal years 2020 and 2019. The amount of change was determined by the market value of the investment properties at the year-end dates September 30, 2020 and 2019, which was regarded as a non-operating expense.

FUNDS FROM OPERATIONS – NON IFRS MEASUREMENT

Management believes that FFO is also a meaningful performance measurement for a real estate company’s operating performance. FFO excludes changes in fair value, deferred income taxes and depreciation of property and equipment excluding depreciation of items which are not uniquely significant to the real estate industry (for example, computers and vehicles). Mainstreet generates FFO from three sources: rental and ancillary revenue from investment properties, sale of properties acquired for resale purposes, and the periodic sale of investment properties. Mainstreet generally reinvests the proceeds from the latter into investment properties with greater potential for long-term returns.

Mainstreet’s FFO increased by 11% to \$43.7 million in 2020 compared with \$39.3 million in 2019. The increase in FFO in 2020 was mainly attributable to the increased rental revenue which will be discussed and analysed in the following section entitled “Rental Operations”

See “Non-IFRS Measures” and Note (1) to the table titled “Summary of Financial Results” for additional information regarding FFO and a reconciliation of FFO to net profit, the most directly comparable IFRS measurement.

GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE (“G&A”) EXPENSES

G&A expenses mainly include corporate costs such as office overhead, legal and professional fees and salaries. In 2020, G&A expenses remain around \$12.5 million in both 2020 and 2019. The increase in professional expenses and additional administrative expenses to support residents related to the Corporation’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic were partially offset by decreased travelling expense.

FINANCING COSTS

(000s of dollars)

For the Year ended September 30,	2020	2019	% change
Mortgage interest	\$ 32,968	\$ 31,674	4%
Amortization of deferred financing cost	3,893	3,097	26%
Financing costs	\$ 36,861	\$ 34,771	6%

Mortgage interest expenses increased by 4% to \$33.0 million in 2020 compared to \$31.7 million in 2019.

The rise was mainly attributable to an increase in mortgage loans from financing of clear title assets. The Corporation continues to take advantage of the current low interest rates. In 2020, the Corporation financed 16 maturing mortgages and 31 clear-title assets for \$309.0 million at an average interest rate of 2.10%. These financings raised approximately \$200.1 million in additional funds which were used to support the Corporation’s growth in its core markets.

Subsequent to year-end September 30, 2020, the Corporation also financed 3 maturing mortgage and 8 clear title properties raising additional \$43.1 million at an interest rate of 1.61%.

RENTAL OPERATIONS

(000s of dollars except per unit data)

For the year ended September 30,	Total Portfolio			Same Asset			Acquisition		
	2020	2019	% Change	2020	2019	% Change	2020	2019	% Change
Rental and ancillary revenue	\$ 149,770	\$ 137,613	9%	\$ 134,108	\$ 131,417	2%	\$ 15,662	\$ 6,196	153%
Operating expenses	56,737	51,305	11%	50,198	48,739	3%	6,539	2,566	155%
Net operating income	\$ 93,033	\$ 86,308	8%	\$ 83,910	\$ 82,678	1%	\$ 9,123	\$ 3,630	151%
Operating margin	62%	63%		63%	63%		58%	59%	
Average vacancy rate	7.3%	6.4%	15%	6.7%	5.9%	12%	12.9%	14.7%	(13%)
Weighted average number of units	13,249	12,425	7%	11,790	11,790	–	1,459	635	130%
Average rental rate per unit									
per month	\$ 942	\$ 923	2%	\$ 948	\$ 929	2%	\$ 895	\$ 813	10%
Average operating expense per unit									
per month	\$ 357	\$ 344	4%	\$ 355	\$ 344	3%	\$ 373	\$ 337	11%

The vacancy rate increased to 7.3% in 2020, from 6.4% in 2019 partially due to higher vacancy rates in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan as a result of a weakened high rental season caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The average monthly rental rate increased 2% to \$942 per unit in 2020, compared to \$923 per unit in 2019, mainly due to higher rental rates following stabilization of newly acquired unstabilized assets and increasing rental rates in British Columbia. Overall rental and ancillary revenue increased 9% to \$149.8 million in 2020 as compared to \$137.6 million in 2019. This was mainly due to decreasing concession expense and the continued growth of the Corporation’s portfolio as the average number of units owned by the Corporation increased by 7% over the year.

For same asset properties, which refer to properties owned by the Corporation for the entire twelve month period ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, rental and ancillary revenue increased 2% to \$134.1 million in 2020 as compared to \$131.4 million in 2019. The average monthly rental rate increased 2% to \$948 per unit in 2020, up from \$929 per unit in 2019. The vacancy rate increased to 6.7% in 2020 from 5.9% in 2019, mainly due to the increased number of skipped suites as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Mainstreet's overall operating expenses increased 11% to \$56.7 million in 2020 from \$51.3 million in 2019, due mainly to the increased number of newly acquired units since 2019.

The overall and same asset operating expenses on a per unit basis increased by 3%, due mainly to higher property taxes, insurance expenses, and repair and maintenance expenses as a result of the Corporation's response to COVID-19 to ensure the health and safety of tenants.

As a result, overall net operating income increased 8% to \$93.0 million in 2020, from \$86.3 million in 2019, while the net operating margin decreased to 62% in 2020, from 63% in 2019.

For same asset properties, net operating income increased 1% to \$83.9 million in 2020 from \$82.7 million in 2019. The net operating margin remained the same at 63% in both 2020 and 2019.

RENTAL OPERATIONS BY PROVINCE

Mainstreet manages and tracks the performance of rental properties in each of its geographic markets.

British Columbia

Mainstreet achieved a 7% increase in rental revenue in its British Columbia portfolio in 2020 due primarily to a continued increase in market rents in its British Columbia rental markets. The average vacancy rate increased slightly to 0.5% in 2020 from 0.4% in 2019. An above-average occupancy rate can be largely attributed to the overall economic performance of British Columbia, which is among the strongest in the country, according to data published by Statistics Canada. As a result, due to higher occupied rents and occupancy levels, rental revenue per unit increased by 6% to \$1,085 per month in 2020, up from \$1,025 per month in 2019.

Operating expenses per unit increased by 2% to \$288 per month in 2020 compared with \$283 per month in 2019, due mainly to increased insurance and property tax expenses, as well as higher repair and maintenance expenses as a result of the Corporation's response to COVID-19 to ensure the health and safety of tenants. As a result, the net operating income increased 9%, and the net operating margin increased to 74% in 2020 from 72% in 2019.

(000s of dollars except per unit data)

For the year ended September 30,	2020	2019	% change
Rental and ancillary revenue	\$ 36,318	\$ 33,831	7%
Operating expenses	9,623	9,357	3%
Net operating income	\$ 26,695	\$ 24,474	9%
Weighted average number of units	2,789	2,751	1%
Average rent per unit per month	\$ 1,085	\$ 1,025	6%
Operating cost per unit per month	\$ 288	\$ 283	2%
Average vacancy rate	0.5%	0.4%	
Operating margin	74%	72%	

Alberta

Mainstreet achieved growth of 7% in its Alberta portfolio in 2020; the weighted average number of rental units grew to 7,286 units, compared with 6,829 units in 2019. The average vacancy rate increased to 7.9% in 2020 from 7.2% in 2019. Rental revenue per unit increased 2% to \$954 per month in 2020 from \$936 per month in 2019 mainly due to higher rental rates after the stabilization of newly acquired unstabilized assets and decreasing concession expenses in 2020.

Operating expenses per unit increased by 2% to \$379 per month in 2020 compared to \$371 per month in 2019 due mainly to higher property tax and insurance expenses, as well as higher repair and maintenance expenses as a result of the Corporation's response to COVID-19 to ensure the health and safety of tenants. As a result, the net operating income increased 9%, and the net operating margin remained the same at 60% for both 2020 and 2019.

(000s of dollars except per unit data)

For the year ended September 30,	2020	2019	% change
Rental and ancillary revenue	\$ 83,440	\$ 76,705	9%
Operating expenses	33,101	30,433	9%
Net operating income	\$ 50,339	\$ 46,272	9%
Weighted average number of units	7,286	6,829	7%
Average rent per unit per month	\$ 954	\$ 936	2%
Operating cost per unit per month	\$ 379	\$ 371	2%
Average vacancy rate	7.9%	7.2%	
Operating margin	60%	60%	

Saskatchewan

Mainstreet achieved growth of 12% in its Saskatchewan portfolio in 2020, due mainly to the Corporation's expansion in Saskatoon markets since 2019. The average number of rental units grew to 3,174 units in 2020, compared with 2,845 units in 2019. The average vacancy rate increased to 12.1% in 2020 from 10.2% in 2019 partially due to the acquisition of unstabilized properties in 2020. Excluding these unstabilized properties, the average vacancy rate is 10.5% in 2020. As a net result, rental revenue per unit decreased to \$788 per month in 2020 from \$793 per month in 2019 due mainly to higher bad debt expense related to COVID-19.

Operating expenses per unit increased by 9% to \$368 per month in 2020, up from \$337 per month in 2019, due mainly to increased insurance expenses during the period. The Corporation also incurred additional repair and maintenance expenses as a result of the Corporation's response to COVID-19 to ensure the health and safety of tenants. As a result, the net operating income increased 3% and the net operating margin decreased to 53% in 2020 as compared to 57% in 2019.

(000s of dollars except per unit data)

For the year ended September 30,	2020	2019	% change
Rental and ancillary revenue	\$ 30,012	\$ 27,077	11%
Operating expenses	14,013	11,515	22%
Net operating income	\$ 15,999	\$ 15,562	3%
Weighted average number of units	3,174	2,845	12%
Average rent per unit per month	\$ 788	\$ 793	(1%)
Operating cost per unit per month	\$ 368	\$ 337	9%
Average vacancy rate	12.1%	10.2%	
Operating margin	53%	57%	

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

(000s of dollars except per share amounts)

	Sep. 30, 2020	Jun. 30, 2020	Mar. 31, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	Sep. 30, 2019	Jun. 30, 2019	Mar. 31, 2019	Dec. 31, 2018
Rental revenue								
British Columbia	\$ 9,096	\$ 8,998	\$ 8,919	\$ 8,693	\$ 8,521	\$ 8,379	\$ 8,218	\$ 8,099
Alberta	21,364	20,603	20,467	19,998	20,109	19,069	18,465	17,986
Saskatchewan	7,428	7,371	7,314	7,519	7,346	6,825	6,518	6,107
Total rental Revenue	\$ 37,888	\$ 36,972	\$ 36,700	\$ 36,210	\$ 35,976	\$ 34,273	\$ 33,201	\$ 32,192
Ancillary revenue	485	498	532	485	599	420	536	416
Interest income	98	37	34	37	40	53	43	43
Total revenue								
from operations	\$ 38,471	\$ 37,507	\$ 37,266	\$ 36,732	\$ 36,615	\$ 34,746	\$ 33,780	\$ 32,651
Change in fair value	\$ 51,370	\$ (2,527)	\$ (3,324)	\$ (8,308)	\$ 15,567	\$ 5,344	\$ 7,305	\$ (1,308)
Profit (loss)								
from operations	\$ 48,420	\$ 10,873	\$ 3,681	\$ 5,576	\$ 29,197	\$ 11,357	\$ 12,288	\$ 5,843
Net profit (loss) per share								
– Basic	\$ 5.17	\$ 1.16	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.59	\$ 3.11	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.36	\$ 0.66
– Diluted	\$ 5.17	\$ 1.16	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.59	\$ 3.11	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.29	\$ 0.61
Same assets rental and ancillary revenue								
British Columbia	\$ 9,084	\$ 9,000	\$ 8,932	\$ 8,812	\$ 8,696	\$ 8,520	\$ 8,386	\$ 8,231
Alberta	18,393	18,277	18,601	18,598	18,868	18,275	18,233	17,962
Saskatchewan	6,042	6,027	6,092	6,250	6,138	6,097	6,039	5,972
Total same assets rental and ancillary revenue	\$ 33,519	\$ 33,304	\$ 33,625	\$ 33,660	\$ 33,702	\$ 32,892	\$ 32,658	\$ 32,165
Same assets vacancy rate	7.28%	7.39%	6.57%	5.37%	5.21%	5.81%	6.15%	6.56%
Same assets net operating income								
British Columbia	\$ 7,076	\$ 6,663	\$ 6,051	\$ 6,540	\$ 6,622	\$ 6,019	\$ 5,768	\$ 6,066
Alberta	11,207	11,003	10,581	11,391	11,985	10,841	10,452	10,894
Saskatchewan	3,358	3,309	3,172	3,559	3,689	3,469	3,356	3,517
Total same assets net operating income	\$ 21,641	\$ 20,975	\$ 19,804	\$ 21,490	\$ 22,296	\$ 20,329	\$ 19,576	\$ 20,477
Net operating income	\$ 24,530	\$ 23,511	\$ 21,704	\$ 23,288	\$ 24,032	\$ 21,327	\$ 20,156	\$ 20,793
Funds from operations of stabilized properties – Non-IFRS measurement (Note 1)	\$ 11,263	\$ 9,488	\$ 8,433	\$ 10,394	\$ 9,577	\$ 7,651	\$ 7,007	\$ 8,168
Funds from operations – Non-IFRS measurement	\$ 12,320	\$ 10,935	\$ 9,091	\$ 11,295	\$ 12,134	\$ 9,320	\$ 8,272	\$ 9,532
Funds from operations of stabilized properties per share – Non-IFRS measurement								
– Basic	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.90	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.02	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.92
– Diluted	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.90	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.02	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.86
Funds from operations per share – Non-IFRS measurement (Note 1)								
– Basic	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.17	\$ 0.97	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.29	\$ 0.99	\$ 0.92	\$ 1.08
– Diluted	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.17	\$ 0.97	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.29	\$ 0.99	\$ 0.87	\$ 1.00
Average vacancy rate								
British Columbia	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%
Alberta	8.6%	8.6%	7.7%	6.4%	6.1%	7.2%	7.5%	7.8%
Saskatchewan	13.0%	13.2%	12.5%	9.7%	9.7%	10.3%	10.2%	10.6%
Total average vacancy rate	8.0%	8.0%	7.4%	5.9%	5.7%	6.4%	6.5%	6.7%

Note 1 – See “Non-IFRS Measures” and Note (1) to the table titled “Summary of Financial Results” for additional information regarding FFO and a reconciliation of FFO to net profit, the most directly comparable IFRS measurement.

Highlights of the Corporation's financial results for the fourth quarter ended September 30, 2020:

- Rental and ancillary revenue increased to \$38.4 million, compared to \$37.5 million in Q3 2020 and \$36.6 million in Q4 2019.
- Average vacancy rate for the quarter was 8.0%, compared with 8.0% in Q3 2020 and 5.7% in Q4 2019.
- Change in fair value for the quarter was a gain of \$51.4 million, compared with a loss of \$2.5 million in Q3 2020 and a gain of \$15.6 million in Q4 2019.
- Funds from operations for the quarter were \$12.3 million, a 13% increase from \$10.6 million in Q3 2020 and an increase of 2% from \$12.1 million in Q4 2019. See "Non-IFRS Measures".
- Net operating income for the quarter was \$24.5 million, a 4% increase from \$23.5 million in Q3 2020 and a 2% increase from \$24.0 million in Q4 2019.
- In Q4 2020, overall economic performance in British Columbia remains among the strongest in the country. As a result, British Columbia continues to achieve below 1% vacancy result and constant revenue growth.
- Mainstreet's same asset vacancy rate decreased to 7.3% in Q4 2020, from 7.4% in Q3 2020, and same asset revenues increased 1% to \$33.5 million in Q4 2020, from \$33.3 million in Q3 2020 and decreased 1% from \$33.7 million in Q4 2019.
- Net operating income on a same asset basis for the quarter was \$21.6 million, a 3% increase from \$21.0 million in Q3 2020 and a 3% decrease from \$22.3 million in Q4 2019.
- Funds from operations related to stabilized properties were \$11.3 million in Q4 2020, a 19% increase from \$9.5 million in Q3 2020 and a 18% increase from \$9.6 million in Q4 2019. See "Non-IFRS Measures"

STABILIZED PROPERTIES

The Corporation focuses on the acquisition of underperforming properties, renovating them and repositioning the renovated properties in the market at current market rents. Underperforming properties have typically been poorly managed, with substantial deferred maintenance and rents that are often well below current market rental rates.

The Corporation refers to such underperforming properties acquired as "unstabilized properties"; and to the process of renovating and repositioning those acquired unstabilized properties as the "stabilization process". After completion of the stabilization process, such properties are referred to as "stabilized properties". The period of time required for the completion of renovations and repositioning of renovated properties at current market rents depends on the condition of the properties acquired, the amount of renovation work required to bring the property up to Mainstreet's standards and the applicability of rent control legislation to those properties, according to the provinces in which they are acquired.

Based upon the Corporation's past experience, the average period required for the stabilization process is approximately two years in provinces without statutory rent controls, such as the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. In British Columbia, due to applicable statutory rent controls, the allowable annual rent increase for existing tenants is determined by the Tenancy Board of the Province of British Columbia (thereby potentially decreasing tenant turnover rate and delaying of rent increases to current market levels). For this reason, past experience suggests the average stabilization process in British Columbia is approximately three years.

As of September 30, 2020, 317 properties (12,601 units) out of 348 properties (13,583 units) were stabilized. The following table summarizes the change of the Corporation's stabilized and unstabilized units since the beginning of fiscal year 2020.

	Oct. 1, 2019	%	Acquisition/ Creation	Number of units stabilized	Sept. 30, 2020	%
Stabilized Units	10,524	82%	–	2,077	12,601	93%
Unstabilized Units	2,377	18%	682	(2,077)	982	7%
Total Units	12,901	100%	682	–	13,583	100%

The following table summarizes the progress of the Corporation's stabilization progress since the beginning of fiscal year 2020.

	Oct. 1, 2019	No. of units stabilized during the period	No. of unstabilized units acquired/created during the period	Sep. 30, 2020
Numbers of unstabilized units held for renovation	2,377	(2,077)	682	982
Number of months				
Average time spent on stabilization	13	20	6	9
Estimated remaining time for stabilization	11	–	19	15

During the year ended September 30, 2020, the Corporation acquired 258 unstabilized units in Calgary, Alberta; acquired 17 unstabilized units in Cochrane, Alberta; created 1 unit and acquired 276 unstabilized units in Edmonton, Alberta; acquired 82 unstabilized units in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; and acquired 48 unstabilized units in Kamloops, British Columbia. Some acquired assets required substantial renovation and had rental rates that are considered well below the market for stabilized units. The Corporation has stabilized 2,077 units in 2020, for which renovation work is substantially completed, resulting in rent increases to or near current market levels.

FUNDS FROM OPERATIONS OF STABILIZED PROPERTIES

For 2020, FFO of Mainstreet's stabilized property portfolio amounted to \$42.8 million (\$4.57 per basic share and per fully diluted share). See "Non-IFRS Measures".

(000s of dollars except per share amounts)

For the year ended September 30, 2020	Stabilized properties	Non-stabilized properties	Total
Rental and ancillary rental income	\$ 142,159	\$ 7,611	\$ 149,770
Property operating expenses	53,317	3,420	56,737
Net operating income	\$ 88,842	\$ 4,191	\$ 93,033
Operating margin	62%	55%	62%
Vacancy rate	6.7%	13.3%	7.3%
Interest income	\$ (186)	\$ (20)	\$ (206)
General & administrative expenses	11,390	1,087	12,477
Financing cost	34,599	2,262	36,861
Depreciation (computer and vehicle)	198	22	220
Funds from operations – Non-IFRS measurement	\$ 42,841	\$ 840	\$ 43,681
Depreciation			\$ 651
Fair value gain			37,211
Deferred income tax expense			11,691
Net profit and total comprehensive income			\$ 68,550
Funds from operations per share – Non-IFRS measurement			
Funds from operations per share			
– basic	\$ 4.57	\$ 0.09	\$ 4.66
– diluted	\$ 4.57	\$ 0.09	\$ 4.66
Weighted average number of shares			
– basic			9,367,358
– diluted			–

(000s of dollars except per share amounts)

For the year ended September 30, 2019	Stabilized properties	Non-stabilized properties	Total
Rental and ancillary rental income	\$ 117,955	\$ 19,658	\$ 137,613
Property operating expenses	43,167	8,138	51,305
Net operating income	\$ 74,788	\$ 11,520	\$ 86,308
Operating margin	63%	59%	63%
Vacancy rate	5.6%	10.1%	6.4%
Interest income	\$ (149)	\$ (30)	\$ (179)
Other income	(260)	–	(260)
General & administrative expenses	10,660	1,803	12,463
Financing cost	31,208	3,563	34,771
Depreciation (computer and vehicle)	212	43	255
Funds from operations – Non-IFRS measurement	\$ 33,117	\$ 6,141	\$ 39,258
Depreciation			\$ 250
Fair value gain			26,908
Deferred income tax expense			7,231
Net profit and total comprehensive income			\$ 58,685
Funds from operations per share – Non-IFRS measurement			
Funds from operations per share			
– basic	\$ 3.62	\$ 0.67	\$ 4.29
– diluted	\$ 3.52	\$ 0.65	\$ 4.17
Weighted average number of shares			
– basic			9,154,434
– diluted			9,424,680

In 2020, FFO of the stabilized property portfolio increased 29% to \$42.8 million as compared to \$33.1 million in 2019, while the number of stabilized units increased 20% to 12,601 units as of September 30, 2020 compared to 10,524 units as of September 30, 2019. The increase in the FFO for stabilized properties was due to the increased number of stabilized units.

(000s of dollars)

For the year ended September 30,	2020	2019	% change
FFO of stabilized properties (Note 2)	\$ 42,791	\$ 33,117	29%
Number of stabilized units	12,601	10,524	20%

Note 2 – See “Non-IFRS Measures” and Note (1) to the table titled “Summary of Financial Results” for additional information regarding FFO and a reconciliation of FFO to net profit, the most directly comparable IFRS measurement.

LIQUIDITY & CAPITAL RESOURCES

Access to liquidity is an important as it allows the Corporation to implement its overall strategy. With the current COVID-19 pandemic crisis, the importance of liquidity has been magnified even more due to the uncertainty of when the pandemic will abate. The continuing low interest rate environment has allowed Mainstreet to renew its existing maturing mortgages and obtain new mortgages on clear titles at favourable interest rates. With the COVID-19 pandemic, we have seen declining interest rates which may result in lower interest rates as compared to the existing interest rate, however, potential interest savings may be tempered by an increase in refinancings to ensure appropriate liquidity.

Working Capital Requirement

Mainstreet requires sufficient working capital to cover day-to-day operating and mortgage expenses as well as income tax payments. In 2020, after payments of all required expenses, the Corporation generated funds from operations of \$43.7 million.

Management expects funds generated from operations will continue to grow in the long term when more units are renovated and re-introduced to the market at higher rental rates and Management believes that these funds should be sufficient to meet the Corporation's working capital requirements on a year-to-year basis going forward. Although the disruption and uncertainty caused by COVID-19 could adversely affect Mainstreet's tenant's ability to pay rent on time, as of September 30, 2020, the potential working capital deficiency is being managed through the available liquidity under the banking facility as well as the ongoing financing of mortgage payable, which is discussed and analysed in the session entitled "Financing" below.

Other Capital Requirements

Mainstreet also needs sufficient capital to finance continued growth and capital improvement. In 2020, the Corporation spent approximately \$107.6 million on acquisitions and capital improvements. Management expects the following capital resources to be sufficient to meet the capital requirements on a year-to-year basis.

Financing

Debt financing after property stabilization and maturity of initial loans is a cornerstone of Mainstreet's business strategy. Management believes this unlocks the value added through stabilization and liberates capital for future growth.

Management also believes this mitigates the risk of anticipated interest rate hikes and minimizes the costs of borrowing. Mainstreet continually refinances as much floating and maturing debt as possible into long-term debt, primarily CMHC insured mortgages at lower interest rates.

Mainstreet's financing program has remained stable as scheduled since the onset of COVID-19. Furthermore, the current low interest rate environment has allowed Mainstreet to finance its clear title assets and maturing mortgages at attractive low interest rates. In 2020, the Corporation financed 16 maturing mortgages and 31 clear-title assets for \$309.0 million at a 10-year fixed interest rate of 2.10% raising approximately \$200.1 million additional funds.

Subsequent to year-end September 30, 2020 the Corporation also financed 3 maturing mortgage and 8 clear title properties raising additional \$43.1 million at an interest rate of 1.61%.

As of September 30, 2020, the Corporation owned title to 27 clear title properties and three development lots having an aggregate fair value of approximately \$173 million.

If required, Mainstreet believes it could raise additional capital funds through mortgage financing at competitive rates under which these clear title properties would be pledged as collateral.

The Corporation's policy for capital risk management is to keep a debt-to-fair value of investment properties ratio under 70%. The current ratio is approximately 52%, which Management believes will leave considerable room to raise additional funds from refinancing if the need arises.

Banking Facility

Effective January 2014, the Corporation was granted a banking facility to a maximum of \$85 million with a syndicate of chartered financial institutions. The facility is secured by a floating charge against the Corporation's assets and carries an interest rate of prime plus 1.15%. The facility requires monthly interest payments and is renewable every three years subject to the mutual agreement of the lenders and the Corporation. The Corporation has extended the maturity date to December 5, 2022. As at September 30, 2020, the Corporation has drawn \$Nil (September 30, 2019 – \$56.4 million) against this credit facility. The facility contains financial covenants to maintain an overall funded debt to gross book value ratio of not more than 65% and debt service ratio of not less than 1.2. As of September 30, 2020, the Corporation's overall funded debt to gross book value ratio and debt service coverage ratio are 53% and 1.49, respectively.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

As of September 30, 2020, the Corporation had the following contractual obligations, which are anticipated to be met using the existing revolving credit facility, funds from operations and proceeds from the refinancing of maturing and floating mortgage loans.

PAYMENTS DUE BY PERIOD

Estimated principal payments required to retire the mortgage obligations as of September 30, 2020 are as follows:

(000s of dollars)

Years ending September 30,	Amount
2021	\$ 101,569
2022	85,821
2023	111,458
2024	145,073
2025	76,908
Subsequent	686,749
	1,207,578
Deferred financing cost	(28,057)
	\$ 1,179,521

LONG-TERM DEBT

(000s of dollars)

For the year ended September 30, 2019	Amount	% of debt	Average interest rate (%)
Fixed rate debt			
– CMHC-insured	\$ 1,164,234	96%	2.69%
– non-CMHC-insured	43,344	4%	3.42%
Total debt	1,207,578	100%	2.72%
Deferred financing costs	(28,057)		
	\$ 1,179,521		

Mainstreet's long-term debt consists of low-rate, fixed-term mortgage financing. All individual mortgages are secured with their respective real estate assets. Based largely on the fair value of properties, Management believes this financing reflects the strength of its property portfolio. The maturity dates for this debt are staggered to mitigate overall interest rate risk.

As of September 30, 2020, total mortgages payable were \$1,180 million compared to \$1,020 million on September 30, 2019, an increase of 15.7% resulting from financing and acquisition activity during the year-ended September 30, 2020.

As of September 30, 2020, Management believes the Corporation's financial position to be stable, with overall mortgage levels reported at 54% of the fair value of investment properties. About 96% of the Corporation's mortgage portfolio was CMHC-insured, providing Mainstreet with what management believes are interest rates lower than those available through conventional financing.

To maintain cost-effectiveness and flexibility of capital, Mainstreet continually monitors short-term and long-term interest rates. When doing so is expected to provide a benefit, the Corporation intends to convert short-term floating-rate debt to long-term, CMHC-insured fixed-rate debt.

MORTGAGE MATURITY SCHEDULE

(000s of dollars)

Maturing during the following financial year end	Balance maturing	% of debt maturing	Weighted average rate on expiry (%)
2021	79,748	7%	3.94%
2022	67,302	6%	2.84%
2023	97,205	8%	3.37%
2024	137,434	11%	3.36%
2025	69,144	6%	2.67%
Subsequent	756,745	62%	2.39%
	\$ 1,207,578	100%	2.72%

The average maturing term of mortgage loans is 6.20 years as of September 30, 2020, compared to 5.42 years as of September 30, 2019.

INTERNAL CONTROLS

Disclosure controls and procedures (“DC&P”) are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Corporation in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation. DC&P are also designed to include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Corporation in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is accumulated and communicated to the Corporation’s Management, including its certifying officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

The preparation of this information is supported by an internal control and procedure framework designed by Management to provide reasonable assurances regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. The control and procedure framework related to the Corporation’s Internal Control over Financial Reporting (“ICFR”) and DC&P were designed in accordance with Risk Management and Governance – Guidance on Control, published by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants and the requirements of National Instrument 52-109 of the Canadian Securities Administrators entitled, “Certification of Disclosure in Issuer’s Annual and Interim Filings”.

As at September 30, 2020, Mainstreet determined that there were no material weaknesses in the design of its ICFR or DC&P.

Mainstreet’s Management evaluated, or caused to be evaluated under its supervision, the effectiveness of its ICFR and DC&P as at September 30, 2020. Based on this evaluation, Management has concluded that the Corporation’s ICFR and DC&P were effective as at September 30, 2020.

As at September 30, 2020, Mainstreet has confirmed that it has designed DC&P to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by Mainstreet in its annual filings, interim filings, or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation, and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by Mainstreet in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is accumulated and communicated to Mainstreet’s management, including its certifying officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. No changes were made to the Corporation’s DC&P during the year ended September 30, 2020.

As at September 30, 2020, Mainstreet confirmed it had designed its ICFR to provide reasonable assurances regarding the reliability of the financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements and information for external purposes in accordance with IFRS and that the ICFR operated effectively throughout the reported period. The Corporation may, from time to time, make changes aimed at enhancing their effectiveness and ensuring that these systems evolve with the Corporation’s business. There were no changes in the Corporation’s ICFR during the year ended September 30, 2020, which have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation’s ICFR.

Financial Instruments & Risk Management

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The Corporation's financial assets and liabilities comprise restricted cash, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, mortgages receivable, bank indebtedness, mortgages payable, trade and other payables, and refundable security deposits. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities, summarized information related to risk management positions, and discussion of risks associated with financial assets and liabilities are presented as follows.

The fair values of restricted cash, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, bank indebtedness, trade and other payables, and refundable security deposits approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturity of those instruments.

The fair values of mortgages receivable and payable are determined using the current market interest rates as discount rates, the net present value of principal balances and future cash flows over the terms of the mortgages. In identifying the appropriate level of fair value, the Corporation performs a detailed analysis of financial assets and liabilities. The inputs used to measure fair value determine different levels of the fair value hierarchy categorized as follows:

- **Level 1:** Values based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities;
- **Level 2:** Values based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and
- **Level 3:** Values based on valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable market data.

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities were as follows:

(000s of dollars)

		September 30, 2020		September 30, 2019	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets:					
Restricted cash	Level 1	\$ 3,298	\$ 3,298	\$ 3,387	\$ 3,387
Cash and cash equivalents	Level 1	38,472	38,472	70	70
Trade and other receivables	Level 2	1,308	1,308	1,878	1,878
Financial liabilities:					
Bank indebtedness	Level 1	–	–	56,442	56,442
Mortgages payable	Level 2	1,179,521	1,259,831	1,019,723	1,057,210
Trade and other payables	Level 2	9,386	9,386	8,911	8,911
Refundable security deposits	Level 1	\$ 4,754	\$ 4,754	\$ 4,774	\$ 4,774

* Refundable security deposits for Alberta and Saskatchewan are considered as restricted cash as they are held in trust bank accounts and subject to the contingent rights of third parties.

See also the Notes to the Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 (the "Annual Financial Statements") for additional information regarding financial assets and the risks associated therewith.

Risk Associated with Financial Assets & Liabilities

The Corporation is exposed to risks arising from its financial assets and liabilities. These include market risk related to interest rates, credit risk and liquidity risk. For detailed explanations of these risks, refer to the section entitled "Risk Assessment and Management".

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized:

Unlimited number of common voting shares with no par value

Unlimited number of preferred shares with no par value

Issued, outstanding and fully paid:

	Year ended September 30, 2020		Year ended September 30, 2019	
	Number of common shares	Amount (000s)	Number of common shares	Amount (000s)
Issued and outstanding,				
– beginning of the period	9,381,730	\$ 26,597	8,832,305	\$ 24,215
Shares purchased for cancellation	(31,900)	(90)	–	–
Exercise of stock options	–	–	549,425	2,382
Issued and outstanding,				
– end of the period	9,349,830	\$ 26,507	9,381,730	\$ 26,597

All common shares share an equal right to dividends.

On May 28, 2020, Mainstreet obtained approval from the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”) to repurchase up to 476,539 common shares of the Corporation under a Normal Course Issuer Bid (“NCIB”) commencing June 1, 2020. The current NCIB expires on May 31, 2021. The Corporation’s previous NCIB expired on May 31, 2020.

During 2020 and 2019, the Corporation purchased and cancelled 31,900 (2019 – Nil) common shares at an average price of \$55.37 (2019 – Nil) per common share pursuant to the NCIB for total consideration of \$1.8 million (2019 – Nil).

Given the discount between its current trading share price and net asset value (“NAV”), Management believes that the re-purchasing of its common shares is returning capital to shareholders in a tax-efficient manner that is accretive to NAV. Mainstreet will continue to assess on an ongoing basis whether increased purchases of its common shares is warranted.

STOCK OPTIONS

A summary of the Corporation’s stock options as of September 30, 2020, and September 30, 2019 and changes during the periods are presented below:

Stock option	September 30, 2020		September 30, 2019	
	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding and exercisable,				
– beginning of the year	–	\$ –	822,000	\$ 5.51
Exercised	–	–	549,425	45.75
Cancelled	–	–	272,575	45.75
Outstanding and exercisable				
– end of the year	–	–	–	–

The exercise prices of the options were to equal the market-trading price of the Corporation’s common share on the date of grant. The stock options were fully vested at the time of issue. The fair value of the stock options is determined at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes Model. The assumptions used in determining the fair value of the stock options included estimated risk-free interest rate; expected life of the stock options; expected volatility rate and expected dividend rate. The fair value is recognized as stock compensation expense over the vesting period of the options with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. Any consideration received by the Corporation on exercise of stock options is credited to share capital as well as the amounts previously credited to contributed surplus for services rendered that were charged to compensation cost.

During the fiscal year 2019, the Corporation issued 549,425 common shares pursuant to the exercise of outstanding stock options with an average weighted price of \$5.51 per common share. Also during the fiscal year 2019, four officers and directors of the Corporation exercised options to purchase 272,575 common shares on a cash settlement alternative basis whereby the Corporation paid to these officers and directors an amount of \$7.9 million representing the in-the-money value of the options on the dates of exercise (being the difference between the weighted average closing price of the common shares of the Corporation on the dates of exercise and the exercise prices of the options multiplied by the number of common shares exercised on such basis) and cancelled the stock options. The amounts paid to the officers and directors were recognized as a stock option settlement change in the statement of changes in equity.

As a result of the foregoing, the Corporation has no issued and outstanding stock options.

Since March 24, 2017, the Corporation was unable to grant any further options under the Corporation's stock option plan and as a result of the foregoing exercise of all remaining issued and outstanding stock options, the Corporation's stock option plan expired in accordance with the terms thereof.

Shareholder Rights Plan

Effective February 21, 2013, the Board of Directors of the Corporation approved the adoption of a shareholder rights plan agreement (the "Rights Plan") dated February 21, 2013 between the Corporation and Computershare Trust Company of Canada. The Rights Plan was ratified and approved by shareholders of the Corporation on March 21, 2013 and subsequently amended and renewed by the shareholders of the Corporation on March 18, 2016 and March 29, 2019. The Rights Plan was amended to change the time from 120 days to 105 days for a take-over bid to be taken up to coincide with changes to securities law related to take-over bids, expand the definition of "Convertible Securities" to include any securities issued by the corporation carrying an exercise, conversion or exchange right pursuant to which the holder thereof may acquire Common Shares, amend the definition of "Expiration Time" from 2019 to 2022, amend the definition of "Permitted Lock Up Agreement" to reflect best practices and institutional shareholder services recommendations in respect of shareholder rights plans, amend the definition of "Acting Jointly or in Concert" to better align the same with current securities legislation and make certain amendments relating to the right's agent duties and procedures to change the Right to Agent. The Rights Plan will expire at the termination of the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Corporation, scheduled for the 2022 fiscal year unless otherwise renewed at or prior to that time.

Immediately upon the Rights Plan coming into effect, one right ("Right") was issued and attached to each common share of the Corporation outstanding and will continue to attach to each common share subsequently issued.

The Rights will separate from the common shares of the Corporation and will be exercisable on the close of business on the 10th trading day after the earlier of the date on which a person has acquired 20% or more of, or a person commences or announces a take over bid for, the Corporation's outstanding common shares, other than an acquisition pursuant to a Permitted Bid or a Competing Permitted Bid as such terms are defined under the Rights Plan.

The acquisition by a person of 20% or more of the common shares of the Corporation is referred to as a "Flip In Event". When a Flip In Event occurs, each Right (except for Rights beneficially owned by an Acquiring Person or certain transferees of an Acquiring Person, which Right will be void pursuant to the Rights Plan) becomes a right to purchase from the Corporation, upon exercise thereof, in accordance with the terms of the Rights Plan, that number of common shares having an aggregate market price on the date of consummation or occurrence of such Flip In Event equal to twice the Exercise Price for an amount in cash equal to the Exercise Price. The Exercise Price for the Rights provided in the Rights Plan is \$100. As an example, if at the time of the Flip-in Event the Common Shares have a market price of \$25, the holder of each Right would be entitled to receive \$200 (twice the Exercise Price) in market value of the Common Shares (8 Common Shares) for \$100, i.e.: at a 50% discount.

Certain exemptions exist under the Rights Plans for Portfolio Managers and Grandfathered Persons as such terms are defined in the Rights Plan.

A complete copy of the Rights Plan as amended and renewed, including the specific provisions thereof, is available under the Corporation's profile filed on SEDAR.

Key accounting estimates and assumptions

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

- i) Significant estimates used in determining the fair value of investment properties include capitalization rates, market rent, vacancy rate, net operating income and operating expenses. A change to any one of these inputs could significantly alter the fair value of an investment property. Please refer to Note 4 to the Annual Financial Statements for a sensitivity analysis;
- ii) Significant estimates used in determining the fair value of financial instruments include the discount rate used to discount the future cash flows of mortgages for similar loans with similar credit ratings and the same maturities. Please refer to Note 22 to the Annual Financial Statements;
- iii) Allocation of purchase cost in the acquisition of investment properties is based on information from industry practice and entity specific history;
- iv) Allocation of purchase cost in the acquisition of property and equipment into different components, estimation of useful life and impairment, are based on information from industry practice and entity specific history; and
- v) The amount of temporary differences between the carrying value of the assets and liabilities versus the tax basis values and the future income tax rate at which these differences will be realized.

Actual results could differ from estimates.

In addition, beginning in 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a substantial impact on the economy. As a result of the uncertainty associated with the unprecedented nature of the pandemic, certain of the Corporation's significant assumptions may be impacted. In particular, significant assumptions are required when measuring the value of the Corporation's properties which are carried at fair value using assumptions based on market conditions, which are uncertain at this time. Accordingly, the full long-term impact of COVID-19 on the valuation of the Corporation's properties is unknown. Furthermore, assumptions are required in assessing the collectability of any outstanding tenant rent receivable balances and the consideration of applying an allowance for doubtful accounts to these balances. In response to the spread of the virus, provincial governments have limited landlord's ability to evict tenants for the non-payment of rent. Government responses to the pandemic have resulted in the temporary closure of many businesses, which has had a significant impact on unemployment rates across Canada and may adversely impact resident's ability to pay rent, with the long-term impact being unknown at this time.

New accounting policies and changes to accounting policies

New IFRSs, including IFRS 16 described below, which relate to accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 are not expected to have a significant effect on Mainstreet's financial statements.

IFRS 16 – Leases – Effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019

The new standard on leases supersedes IAS 17, Leases and related interpretations. IFRS 16 eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Instead, there is a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting. From a lessee perspective, IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases as is required by IAS 17. From a lessor perspective, the accounting remains similar to current practice of classifying leases as finance and operating leases. The Corporation has concluded that adoption of IFRS 16 does not have material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Transactions with Related Parties

- a) The President and Chief Executive Officer is paid a commission at commercial rates in his capacity as a licensed broker for certain property transactions conducted by the Corporation in its normal course of business. Commissions are determined on an exchange value basis. Except in very limited circumstances, these commissions are paid by the selling third party or third parties to the transaction. The commissions received by the President and Chief Executive Officer during the year-ended September 30, 2020 amounted to \$221,756 (2019 – \$406,775). Each year the Chief Executive Officer is entitled to receive an annual performance bonus based upon pre-determined performance goals and discretionary bonus amounts determined by the board of directors. In making such determination, the board of directors takes in consideration the amount of commission paid to the Chief Executive Officer during each year, such that once determined, that portion of the annual performance bonus paid by the Corporation amounts to the difference between the amount of annual performance bonus determined by the board of directors, if any, less the amount of commissions paid to the Chief Executive Officer during that year. As a result, the actual portion of the discretionary bonus, if any, paid by the Corporation each year to the Chief Executive Officer will vary, depending on how much commission was paid to the Chief Executive Officer during that year.

- b) The Corporation paid legal fees, professional fees and reimbursements for the year-ended September 30, 2020 amounting to \$485,641 (2019 – \$374,077) to a law firm of which a director and officer of the Corporation is a senior associate. As at September 30, 2020, the amounts payable to the law firm were \$Nil (2019 – \$5,623). These fees were incurred at amounts which in management’s opinion approximate fair market value that would be incurred by a third party law firm.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

No off balance sheet arrangement was made by the Corporation for 2020.

Subsequent Events

Subsequent to year-end September 30, 2020, the Corporation also financed 3 maturing mortgage and 8 clear title properties raising additional \$43.1 million at an interest rate of 1.61%.

Subsequent to year-end September 30, 2020, the Corporation acquired additional 91 residential units in the Provinces of British Columbia and Saskatchewan for a total consideration of \$9.8 million.

Risk Assessment and Management

Management defines risk as the evaluation of the probability that an event that could negatively affect the financial condition or results of the Corporation may happen in the future. The following section describes specific and general risks that could affect the Corporation. As it is difficult to predict whether any risk will occur or what its related consequences might be, the actual effect of any risk on the business of the Corporation could be materially different than anticipated. The following discussion of risk does not include all possible risks as there may be other risks of which the Corporation is currently unaware. Please also see the risks which are summarized in the Corporation’s Annual Information Form for the year ended September 30, 2020 (“AIF”).

Pandemic Risk

Since December 2019, the outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus, specifically known as COVID-19, has resulted in all levels of governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to business globally resulting in an economic slowdown. Global equity markets have experienced significant volatility and weakness. Government and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is unknown at this time, as is the efficacy of the government and central bank interventions. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments and the impact on the financial results and condition of the Corporation in future periods.

The Corporation, in coordination with its Board of Directors, will continue to monitor the situation and has taken and may take additional actions that alter its business operations as may be required by federal, provincial or local authorities or that the Corporation determines are in the best interests of its tenants, employees, suppliers, shareholders and other stakeholders. However, any such alterations or modifications could cause substantial interruption to the Corporation’s business, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation’s operations or financial results, and could include increased administration, maintenance and repair expenses, related to property modifications, increased cleaning and maintenance of the property, increased communication and technology costs and increased costs related to obtaining personal protection equipment for team members, temporary closures the Corporation’s administrative offices and moves to remote working, temporary or long-term adverse impacts on the Corporation’s supply chain and labour and the potential of increased network vulnerability and risk of data loss resulting from increased use of remote access and removal of data from the Corporation’s facilities. Management of the Company has enacted its COVID-19 business continuity plan and currently only has experienced minimal disruptions to its business operations.

In addition, there is an increased risk of loss to the Corporation due to the failure of its tenants to fulfill their obligations of required payments, resulting in increased bad debt expense and decreased revenue for the Corporation. To date, Canada has experienced unprecedented unemployment rates which could hamper a tenant’s ability to pay rent. In addition, upon expiry of a lease, there can be no assurance that the lease will be renewed or the tenant replaced. Governments have implemented support programs which should mitigate this risk; however, the impact of the risk remains unknown.

There is also risk that the Corporation could be adversely affected due to market changes particularly in supply, interest rates and regional rent controls. With the COVID-19 pandemic, certain provincial governments have frozen rent increases indefinitely, which could adversely impact the Corporation's cash flows from operating activities. To date, we have seen a decrease in mortgage interest rates. This may provide an opportunity for the Corporation to obtain financing at lower interest rates when mortgages mature and need to be renewed. Lastly, as social distancing practices are maintained, the expected onset of new supply of rental housing may take longer as construction completion times are extended. This decreases the supply risk to the Corporation.

The real estate industry is highly capital intensive and accessing capital may be more difficult during a global health pandemic, including the COVID-19 pandemic. To date, governments have responded quickly to ensure capital remains available, and currently, Mainstreet still remains able to access capital.

Vacancy Risk

The Corporation is subject to tenant vacancy risk when, in some markets and under certain economic conditions, housing/condominiums are affordable, financing is readily available and interest rates are low, making it easier for renters to become homebuyers. This increases vacancy rates and decreases rental revenue cash flow.

Vacancy rates can also be affected negatively by increased supply of multi-family units in the Corporation's core markets. Numerous other residential developers and apartment owners compete for potential tenants. Although it is Mainstreet's strategy to own multi-family residential properties in premier locations in each market in which it operates, some of the apartments or its competitors may be newer, better located or offer lower rents. In addition, an increase in alternative housing could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's ability to lease units and in the rents charged and could adversely affect the Corporation's revenues and ability to meet its obligations.

Accordingly, the Corporation's performance will always be affected by the supply and demand for multi-family rental real estate in Western Canada. The potential for reduced rental revenue exists in the event that Mainstreet is not able to maintain its properties at a high level of occupancy, or in the event of a downturn in the economy, which could result in lower rents or higher vacancy rates. Mainstreet has minimized these risks by:

- attempting to increase customer satisfaction;
- diversifying its portfolio across Western Canada, thus lowering its exposure to regional economic swings;
- acquiring properties only in desirable locations, where vacancy rates for properties are higher than city-wide averages but can be reduced by repositioning the properties through better management and selective upgrades;
- holding a balanced portfolio which includes a variety of multi-family building types including high-rise, townhouse, garden and walk-ups, each with its own market niche;
- maintaining a wide variety of suites, including bachelor suites, one, two and three bedroom units;
- building a broad and varied customer base, thereby avoiding economic dependence on larger-scale tenants;
- focusing on affordable multi-family housing, which is considered a stable commodity;
- advertising and offering competitive market pricing to attract new tenants;
- developing a specific rental program characterized by rental adjustments that are the result of enhanced services and superior product; and
- developing regional management teams with significant experience in the local marketplace, and combining this experience with its existing operations and management expertise.

Economic Uncertainty

Any worldwide or regional economic slowdown, stock market uncertainty and international political credit crisis or uncertainty could adversely impact the business and the future profitability of the Corporation. During any period of economic uncertainty tenants may experience financial difficulty and may default in payment of rent or possibly look for less expensive accommodations thereby having a corresponding longer-term impact on rental and vacancy rates. In addition, Mainstreet's ability to obtain financing or renegotiate line of credit financing may be negatively affected.

In addition to the COVID-19 pandemic discussed above, the slowing of Western Canada's economic growth rate has filtered through to weaker employment prospects in the Prairie Provinces, a tempering of housing and rental demand and a decline in net migration with a corresponding impact on the Corporation's rental and occupancy levels. Still unknown is the impact of various recently enacted or pending government initiatives, including increases to operating

costs resulting from carbon tax legislation and the implementation of new climate change plans at both the provincial and federal government levels.

Interest Risk

Mainstreet is exposed to interest rate risk to the extent of any upward or downward revision in prime lending rates. Increases in the interest rate have the potential to adversely affect the profitability of the Corporation. However, the Corporation attempts to mitigate this risk by staggering the maturity dates for its mortgages. The majority of Mainstreet's mortgages and fixed-rate mortgage financings are insured by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation ("CMHC") under the National Housing Association ("NHA") mortgage program. This added level of insurance offered to lenders allows the Corporation to receive the best possible financing and interest rates and significantly reduces the potential for a lender to call a loan prematurely.

Utilities and Tax Risk

Mainstreet's business is exposed to fluctuating utility and energy costs such as electricity and natural gas (heating) prices as well as exposure to significant increases in property taxes. Utility expenses, mainly consisting of natural gas and electricity service charges, have been subject to considerable price fluctuations over the past several years. In recent years, water and sewer costs have increased significantly, as other forms of direct and indirect "taxes" imposed by various municipalities. Any significant increase in these costs that cannot be passed on to the tenant / customer may have a significant impact on the operations of the Corporation.

Management continues to monitor all these costs very closely. In order to mitigate these risks, the Corporation has implemented the following steps:

- where possible, electrical sub-metering devices have been installed, passing on the responsibility for electrical charges to the end tenant / customer;
- where possible, direct metering conversion programs have been implemented which effectively introduced a volume-based consumption system rather than a flat rate, in turn lowering operating costs for the Corporation.
- in other cases, rents have been, or will be adjusted upward to cover increased costs; and
- where possible, the Corporation enters into long term supply contracts at a fixed price.

For example, Mainstreet has entered into a rate protected natural gas contract with a maturity date of November 30, 2020 that caps future natural gas costs at \$3.50 per GJ in Alberta, but permits the Corporation to purchase natural gas at lower market rates. In Surrey, British Columbia, Mainstreet has completed a water meter conversion program for all its properties.

In addition, over the past few years, municipal property taxes have increased as a result of re-valuations of municipal properties and their inherent tax rates. These re-valuations may result in significant increases in some property assessments due to enhancements, which often are not represented on the Corporation's balance sheet as such representations are contrary to existing IFRS reporting standards. To address these risks, the Corporation has a team of property reviewers who, with the assistance of outside consultants, constantly review property tax assessments and, if warranted, appeal them. While it is not unusual for the Corporation to receive property tax refunds and / or adjustments, due to uncertainty of the timing and the amount of the refunds or adjustments, these amounts are only reported when they are actually received.

In addition, it is uncertain if municipal property tax rates will increase in certain markets to address municipal revenue losses resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Risks of Real Estate Property Ownership

Real estate investments and projects are, generally, subject to numerous risks depending on the nature and location of the property that can affect attractiveness and sale ability of real estate assets to potential purchasers or other investors, or the owner's use of such real estate assets, all of which are beyond the control of the Corporation. Such risks include:

- the highly competitive nature of the real estate industry;
- changes in general economic conditions (such as the availability and cost of the property or widespread fluctuations in adjacent property values), including as a result of COVID-19;
- changes in general or local conditions (such as the supply of competing real estate assets or the possibility of competitive overbuilding or the inability to obtain full occupancy or other usage of any real estate assets);

- governmental regulation, rules or policies (such as increased taxation on the sale of or profits from real estate property, environmental legislation or municipal approvals for usage, development or subdivision); and
- changes in costs or operating expenses anticipated for real estate assets.

Each segment in the real estate industry is capital intensive and is typically sensitive to interest rates. Any proceeds generated by the sale of real estate assets depend upon general economic conditions and, accordingly, the ability to repay its financing may be affected by changes in those conditions. The Corporation will be required to make certain significant expenditures in respect of its business including, but not limited to, the payment of property taxes, mortgage payments, property management costs, insurance costs and related charges which must be made regardless of whether real estate assets are producing sufficient income to service such expenses. If the Corporation is unable or unwilling to meet the payment obligations on such loans, losses could be sustained as a result of the exercise by the lenders of their rights of foreclosure or sale. As a result, the Corporation's ability to make interest payments or distributions of cash could be adversely affected.

In addition, real estate property investments are relatively illiquid. This illiquidity will tend to limit the ability of the Corporation to vary its property portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or investment conditions. If the Corporation were required to quickly liquidate its assets, there is risk that the Corporation would realize sale proceeds of less than the stated value of the properties of the Corporation. The Corporation's property portfolio is concentrated in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. As a result, economic and real estate conditions in Western Canada will significantly affect the Corporation's revenues and the value of its properties.

Renovation Risks

The Corporation is subject to the financial risk of having unoccupied units during extended periods of renovations. During renovations, these properties are unavailable for occupancy and do not generate income. Certain significant expenditures, including property taxes, maintenance costs, interest payments, insurance costs and related charges must be made throughout the period of ownership of real estate property regardless of whether the property is producing revenue. Delays in the renovation of a building or individual apartment units as a result of labour shortages and similar risks, including the COVID-19 pandemic, could delay the renting of such building or units resulting in an increased period of time where the building is not producing revenue or produces less revenue than a fully tenanted building. As the Corporation intends to source labour from other countries and renovation supplies directly from manufacturers in China and elsewhere, the Corporation will be subject to related immigration expenses, possible changes in laws related to the use of migrant or immigrant labour, shipping risks and currency fluctuations, all of which may result in unexpected or higher costs or possible delays. The Corporation intends to address these risks by acquiring financing to fund renovations, staggering renovations and by carrying out a detailed capital expenditures budget to monitor its cash position on a monthly basis. However, recent and possible new changes in federal immigration laws related to migrant or immigrant labour may have a negative impact regarding mitigating an increase in labour costs and expenses. In addition, COVID-19 has and will likely continue to effect the Corporation's ability to source labour and supplies from other countries.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial asset will default, resulting in a financial loss for the Corporation. The Corporation is exposed to credit risk as some tenants may experience financial difficulty and may default in payment of rent in the current economic environment. However, the Corporation attempts to minimize possible risks by conducting in-depth credit assessments of all tenants and collecting security deposits from tenants. The Corporation's tenants are numerous, which also reduces the concentration of credit risk. As tenants' rent is due at the beginning of the month, all amounts in accounts receivable are considered overdue by the Corporation. As of September 30, 2020, rents due from current tenants amounted to \$574,000 (September 30, 2019 – \$501,000). The possibility of not receiving payment of rent due from current tenants was covered by security deposits of \$4.8 million (September 30, 2019 – \$4.8 million) and provisions for bad debts of \$200,000 (September 30, 2019 – \$145,000).

The aging bands of rents due from current tenants as at September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019 are outlined in the table below:

(000s of dollars)

	Sept. 30, 2020	Sep. 30, 2019
0-30 days	\$ 420	\$ 290
31-60 days	81	69
61-90 days	7	22
Over 90 days	66	120
Total rents due from current tenants	\$ 574	\$ 501

In relation to cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, the Corporation believes that its exposure to credit risk is low. The Corporation places its cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash only with reputable Canadian financial institutions. Please see “*Pandemic Risk*” above.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will encounter difficulties in meeting its financial obligations. The Corporation manages its liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows on a regular basis to meet expected operating expenses, by maintaining adequate banking facilities, by managing mortgage debt secured by its investment properties and by matching the maturity profiles of assets and liabilities. Please see “*Liquidity and Capital Resources*” above.

An investment in real estate is relatively illiquid, with the degree of liquidity generally fluctuating in relation to demand for and the perceived desirability of such investments. Such illiquidity may limit the Corporation’s ability to divest itself of certain of its properties promptly in response to changing economic, investment or other conditions. If the Corporation was to be required to quickly liquidate its real property, the proceeds to the Corporation might be significantly less than the aggregate carrying or net asset value of its properties or less than what would be expected to be received under normal circumstances, which could have an adverse effect on the Corporation’s financial condition and financial performance. Illiquidity may also result from legal or contractual restrictions on the resale of properties. In addition, in recessionary times, it may be difficult to dispose of certain types of real estate. The costs of holding real estate are considerable and, during an economic recession, the Corporation may be faced with ongoing expenditures with a declining prospect of incoming receipts. In such circumstances, it may be necessary for the Corporation to dispose of properties at lower prices in order to generate sufficient cash for operations. There can be no assurance that the fair market value of any properties held by the Corporation will not decrease in the future.

Financing Risk

Mainstreet anticipates that it will make substantial capital expenditures for the acquisition of properties in the future. There can be no assurance that debt or equity financing or cash generated by operations will be available or sufficient to meet these requirements or for other corporate purposes or, if debt or equity financing is available, that it will be on terms acceptable to Mainstreet. Moreover, future activities may require Mainstreet to alter its capitalization significantly. The inability of Mainstreet to access sufficient capital for its operations could have a material adverse effect on Mainstreet’s financial condition, the result of its operations or its overall prospects. Please see “*Pandemic Risk*” above.

Disclosure Controls & Procedures on Internal Control over Financial Reporting Risk

Mainstreet’s business could be adversely impacted if it has deficiencies in its disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting. The design and effectiveness of Mainstreet’s disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting may not prevent all errors, misstatements or misrepresentations. While Management continues to review the design and effectiveness of Mainstreet’s disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, Mainstreet provides no assurance that its disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting will be effective in accomplishing all control objectives all of the time. Deficiencies, particularly material weaknesses, in internal control over financial reporting which may occur in the future could result in misstatements of Mainstreet’s results of operations, restatements of its financial statements, a decline in the share price, or otherwise materially adversely affect Mainstreet’s business, reputation, results of operation, financial condition or liquidity.

Reliance on Key Employees

Mainstreet's success depends in large measure on certain key executive personnel. The loss of the services of such key personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation. Mainstreet does not have key person insurance in effect for management. The contributions of these individuals to the immediate operations are likely to be of central importance. In addition, competition for qualified personnel in the industry is intense, and there can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to continue to attract and retain all personnel necessary for the development and operation of its business. Investors must rely upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion, integrity and good faith of the management of Mainstreet.

Income Tax Risk

Mainstreet intends to file all required income tax returns and believes that it will be in full compliance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act (Canada) and all applicable provincial tax legislation. However, such returns are subject to reassessment by the applicable taxation authority. In the event of a successful reassessment of Mainstreet, whether by re-characterization and development expenditures or otherwise, such reassessment may have an impact on current and future taxes payable.

Market Risks

The economic performance and value of the Corporation's investments in real estate assets will be subject to all of the risks associated with investing in real estate, including, but not limited to:

- changes in the national, regional, provincial and local economic climates, including as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- local conditions, including an oversupply of properties or a reduction in demand for properties;
- the attractiveness of all or parts of real estate assets to renters or purchasers;
- competition from other available real estate assets and
- changes in laws and governmental regulations, including those governing usage, zoning, the environment and taxes.

The Corporation's performance will be affected by the supply and demand for property in its geographic area(s) of ownership. Key drivers of demand include employment levels, population growth, demographic rents and consumer confidence. The potential for reduced rental revenue exists in the event that demand diminishes or supply becomes overabundant thereby driving down prices for real estate assets.

Acquisitions Risks

Mainstreet's growth depends in large part on identifying suitable acquisition opportunities, pursuing such opportunities and consummating acquisitions. It is not possible to manage all risks associated with such acquisitions in the terms and conditions contained in commercial agreements pertaining to such acquisitions. The real estate assets may be subject to unknown, unexpected or undisclosed liabilities that may materially and adversely affect the Corporation's operations, financial condition and results. The representations and warranties, if any, given by arm's length third parties to the Corporation may not adequately protect against these liabilities and any recourse against third parties may be limited by the financial capacity of such third parties. Moreover, real estate assets acquired by the Corporation may not meet expectations of operational or financial performance due to unexpected costs associated with developing an acquired property, as well as the general investment risks inherent in any real estate investment.

Appraisals of Properties

An appraisal is an estimate of market value and caution should be used in evaluating data with respect to appraisals. It is a measure of value based on information gathered in the investigation, appraisal techniques employed and quantitative and qualitative reasoning, leading to an opinion of value. The analysis, opinions and conclusions in an appraisal are typically developed based on and in conformity with, interpretations of the guidelines and recommendations set forth in the Canadian Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. Appraisals are based on various assumptions of future expectations of property performance and while the appraiser's internal forecast of net income for the properties appraised are considered to be reasonable at that time, some of the assumptions may not materialize or may differ materially from actual experience in the future.

The Corporation's properties are measured at fair value based on assumptions influenced by market conditions. Given the uncertainty of the longer-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and how it will impact valuation assumptions, uncertainty exists with respect to the valuation of the Corporation's properties.

Environmental, Health and Safety Risks

Under various environmental, health and safety laws, ordinances and regulations, the current or previous owner or operator of properties acquired or refinanced by the Corporation, may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous or toxic substances on, under or in such properties. These costs could be substantial. Such laws could impose liability whether or not the Corporation knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such hazardous or toxic substances when it acquired a property.

The presence of hazardous or toxic substances, or the failure to remove or remediate such substances, if any, or restrictions imposed by environmental, health and safety laws on the manner in which such properties may be operated or developed could adversely affect the Corporation's ability to sell such properties and could potentially also result in claims against the Corporation.

Environmental, health and safety laws provide for sanctions for non compliance and may be enforced by governmental agencies or, in certain circumstances, by private parties. Certain environmental, health and safety laws and common law principles could be used to impose liability for release of and exposure to hazardous substances into the air. Third parties may seek recovery from real property owners or operators for personal injury or property damage associated with exposure to released hazardous substances. In addition, third parties may seek recovery from the Corporation in the event of an outbreak of COVID-19 in a property owned by the Corporation. The cost of defending against claims of liability, of complying with environmental, health and safety regulatory requirements, of remediating any contaminated property or of paying personal injury claims could be substantial.

The Corporation may be subject to liability for undetected pollution or other environmental hazards against which it cannot insure, or against which it may elect not to insure where premium costs are disproportionate to the Corporation's perception of relative risk. Such factors may have an adverse impact on the Corporation.

Mainstreet has policies and procedures to review and monitor environmental exposure, including the completion of environmental audits in connection with the Corporation's due diligence procedures when looking at potential acquisitions when the Corporation deems it advisable.

Cyber Security Risk

Cyber security has become an increasingly issue for corporations and businesses. A cyber-attack is an intentional attack which can include gaining unauthorized access to information systems to disrupt business operations, corrupt data or steal confidential information. Such an attack could compromise Mainstreet, its employees and tenants' confidential information, and third parties with whom Mainstreet interacts and may result in negative consequences, including remediation costs, loss of revenue, data corruption, additional regulatory scrutiny, litigation and reputational damages. As a result, Mainstreet has implemented processes, procedures and controls to help mitigate these cyber-security risks, but these measures do not guarantee that cyber-attack can be totally avoided due to ever increasing sophistication of all forms of cyber-attacks.

Climate Change Risk

There is growing concern from members of the scientific community and the general public that an increase in global average temperatures due to emissions of greenhouse gases and other human activities have or will cause significant changes in weather patterns and increase the frequency and severity of climate stress events. Climate change, including the impact of global warming, creates physical and financial risk. Physical risks from climate change include an increase in sea level and changes in weather conditions, such as an increase in intense precipitation and extreme heat events, as well as tropical and non-tropical storms.

Mainstreet owns buildings in locations that may be susceptible to climate stress events or adverse localized effects of climate change, such as sea-level rise and increased storm frequency or intensity. The occurrence of one or more natural disasters, such as hurricanes, fires, floods, and earthquakes (whether or not caused by climate change), could cause considerable damage to its properties, disrupt operations and negatively impact Mainstreet's financial performance. To the extent these events result in significant damage to or closure of one or more of Mainstreet's buildings, its operations and financial performance could be adversely affected through lost tenants and an inability to lease or re-lease the space.

In addition, these events could result in significant expenses to restore or remediate a property, increases in fuel (or other energy) prices or a fuel shortage, increases in the costs of insurance if they result in significant loss of property or other insurable damage, and the introduction of or increases in climate change taxes such as provincial or federal carbon taxes or cap and trade taxes.

No History of Dividends

Mainstreet has not declared or paid any dividends on its common shares since its incorporation. Any decision to pay dividends on the shares will be made by the board of directors on the basis of the Mainstreet's earnings, financial requirements and other conditions existing at such future time. The dividend policy of Mainstreet is established by the directors and is subject to change at the discretion of the directors. The recourse of shareholders who disagree with the dividend policy or any change in policy is limited and could require such shareholders to seek to replace the directors. Other than pursuant to corporate law and compliance with the provisions of its banking facility, there is no restriction that could prevent Mainstreet from paying dividends or another form of distribution in respect of the common shares.

Workforce Availability

Mainstreet's ability to provide services to its existing tenants is somewhat dependent on the availability of well-trained employees and contractors to service such tenants as well as complete required maintenance and capital upgrades on its buildings. The Corporation must also balance requirements to maintain adequate staffing levels while balancing the overall cost to the Corporation.

Within Mainstreet, its most experienced employees are employed full-time; this full-time force is supplemented by, seasonal and full-time immigrant labour, additional part-time employees, and specific contract services needed by the Corporation. Mainstreet constantly reviews existing overall market factors to ensure that its compensation program is in line with existing levels of responsibility and, if warranted, adjusts the program accordingly. Mainstreet also encourages employees' feedback in these areas to ensure existing programs are meeting their personal needs. The COVID-19 pandemic may result in a disruption to the Corporation's workforce in the event of illness or to their ability to complete their duties in an efficient manner as a result of governmental health and safety requirements.

Uninsured Losses

The Corporation carries comprehensive general liability, fire, flood, earthquake, tornado, natural disaster, extended coverage, rental loss and vacancy insurance with policy specifications, limits and deductibles customarily carried for similar properties. However, there are certain types of risks, generally of a catastrophic nature, such as wars, terrorist attacks or environmental contamination, which are either uninsurable or not insurable on an economically viable basis. Should an uninsured or underinsured loss occur, the Corporation could lose its investment in, and anticipated profits and cash flows from, one or more of its properties, but would continue to be obligated to repay any recourse mortgage indebtedness on such properties.

From time to time the Corporation may be subject to lawsuits as a result of the nature of its business. The Corporation intends to maintain business and property insurance policies in amounts and with such coverage and deductibles as are deemed appropriate, based on the nature and risks of the businesses, historical experience and industry standards. However, there can be no assurance that claims in excess of the insurance coverage or claims not covered by the insurance coverage will not arise or that the liability coverage will continue to be available on acceptable terms. A successful claim against the Corporation that is not covered by, or in excess of, the Corporation's insurance could materially affect the Corporation's operating results and financial condition, which would have an adverse effect on the Corporation. Claims against the Corporation, regardless of their merit or eventual outcome, will require the Corporation's management to devote time to matters unrelated to the operation of the business.

Substitutions for Residential Rental Units

Demand for residential rental properties is impacted by and inversely related to the relative cost of home ownership. The cost of home ownership depends upon, among other things, interest rates offered by financial institutions on mortgages and similar home financing transactions. Recently, interest rates offered by financial institutions for financing home ownership have been at low levels. If the interest rates offered by financial institutions for home ownership financing remain low, demand for rental properties may be adversely affected. A reduction in the demand for rental properties may have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's ability to lease suites and on the rents charged. This, in turn, may have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, cash flows, financial condition and results from operations.

Litigation Risks

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

Regulatory Risks and Adverse Changes in Law

The Corporation is subject to laws and regulations governing the ownership and leasing of real property, zoning, building standards, landlord/tenant relationships, employment standards, environmental matters, taxes and other matters. It is possible that future changes in applicable federal, provincial, municipal or common laws or regulations or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could result in changes in the legal requirements affecting the Corporation (including with retroactive effect). Any changes in the laws to which the Corporation is subject could materially affect its rights and title to its assets. It is not possible to predict whether there will be any further changes in the regulatory regimes to which the Corporation is subject or the effect of any such changes on its business.

Increases in real estate taxes and income, service and transfer taxes, or introductions of new taxes such as previously or to be enacted carbon taxes, cannot always be passed through to residents or users in the form of higher rents, and may adversely affect the Corporation's operating expenses and to pay amounts due on its debt. Similarly, changes or interpretations of existing laws increasing the potential liability for environmental conditions existing on properties or increasing the restrictions on discharges or other conditions, as well as changes in laws affecting development, construction and safety requirements, may result in significant unanticipated expenditures, which could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation. Further, residential landlord/tenant laws in certain provinces may provide tenants with the right to bring certain claims to the applicable judicial or administrative body seeking an order to, among other things, compel landlords to comply with health, safety, housing and maintenance standards. As a result, the Corporation may, in the future, incur capital expenditures, which may not be fully recoverable from tenants.

Rent Control

The Corporation may be subject to legislation that exists or is enacted in certain jurisdictions, which restricts the right of landlords to increase rents charged to tenants. As a result, the inability to adjust rents to address higher operating costs or to improve margins on certain properties may have an adverse effect on the returns available from such properties.

Currently, the Corporation operates in Canada in the Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. Neither Alberta nor Saskatchewan is subject to rent control legislation; however, under Alberta rent legislation, a landlord is only entitled to increase rents once every twelve months.

Under British Columbia's rent control legislation, a landlord is entitled to increase the rent for existing tenants once every twelve months by no more than the "guideline amount" established by regulations. During COVID-19 pandemic, the current guideline is to freeze rent increases until July 10, 2021. When a unit is vacant, however, the landlord is entitled to lease the unit to a new tenant at market rental amount, after which annual increases are limited to the applicable guideline amount. The landlord may also be entitled to a greater increase in rent for a unit under certain circumstances, including, for example, where extra expenses have been incurred as a result of a renovation of that unit.

To manage this risk, prior to entering a market where rent controls are in place, extensive time is spent researching existing rules, and, where possible, the Corporation will ensure it utilizes employees who are experienced in working in these controlled environments. In addition, the Corporation adjusts forecast assumptions on new acquisitions to ensure they are reasonable given the rent control environment.

In addition, please see "*Pandemic Risk*" above.

Operational Risks

Operational risk is the risk that a direct or indirect loss may result from an inadequate or failed infrastructure, from a human process or from external events. The impact of this loss may be financial loss, loss of reputation or legal or regulatory proceedings. Mainstreet endeavours to minimize losses in this area by ensuring that effective infrastructure and controls exist. These controls are constantly reviewed and, if deemed necessary, improvements are implemented.

Public Market Risk

It is not possible to predict the price at which Mainstreet's common shares will trade and there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the common shares will be sustained. The common shares will not necessarily trade at values determined solely by reference to the value of the properties of the Corporation. Accordingly, the common shares may trade at a premium or a discount to the value implied by the value of the Corporation's properties. The market price for common shares may be affected by changes in general market conditions, fluctuations in the markets for equity securities and numerous other factors beyond the control of the Corporation.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Mainstreet may be subject to various conflicts of interest because of the fact that directors and officers of the Corporation are engaged in other real estate-related business activities. The Corporation may become involved in transactions which conflict with the interests of the foregoing. Directors may from time to time deal with persons, firms, institutions or corporations with which the Corporation may be dealing, or which may be seeking investments similar to those desired by the Corporation. The interests of these persons could conflict with those of the Corporation. In addition, from time to time, these persons may compete with Mainstreet for available investment opportunities. Directors and officers of the Corporation are required to disclose material interests in material contracts and transactions and to refrain from voting thereon. See also "Transactions with Related Parties" above and "Interests of Management and Others in Material Transaction" in Mainstreet's AIF.

CHALLENGES

Rising operating costs continue to pose a challenge to Mainstreet. Paid leave was extended to team members who could not work due to family health concerns or to look after their children, who were not able to attend school earlier in the pandemic. Social distancing requirements also restricted the number of team members working in the field, lowering overall workplace productivity. Human resources costs more broadly increased as a result of those restraints.

Additional cleaning, sanitizing, and the purchase of PPE also increased operating expenses for Mainstreet. Mainstreet expects that property taxes, insurance costs, carbon taxes, and other government-imposed costs, which had increased substantially this year, will continue to increase due to economic uncertainty. Further cost increases could be passed down to private-sector operators like Mainstreet by various orders of government facing weakened financial positions.

Higher operating costs come at a time of lower overall activity in the rental market. Mainstreet typically invests heavily in the first three months of the fiscal year to restabilize units in preparation for the summer high season. Economic restrictions in 2020 diminished that peak in the Mainstreet rental cycle, which negatively impacted performance.

Pandemic restraints also increased vacancy rates in the last two quarters of 2020. Management expects this trend to continue at least in the first two quarters of 2021 until lockdowns and travel restrictions are fully lifted.

Finally, high levels of uncertainty persist around the future health of the broader economy. The federal government has extended its two main COVID-19 support programs until June 2021, which will provide necessary capital to businesses and to renters, including Mainstreet clients. It remains unclear whether emergency programs will be extended into the second half of fiscal 2021; new economic restrictions could be imposed if cases of COVID-19 grow rapidly.

OUTLOOK

With these challenges come considerable opportunities to augment Mainstreet's countercyclical growth model. In fiscal 2021, this may involve the rollout of diversification efforts, including potential asset purchases in Vancouver/Lower Mainland (currently accounting for 21% of our assets); mainland British Columbia and Vancouver Island; and other locations outside Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Current market conditions have meanwhile created highly favourable conditions to expand our portfolio. Costs for acquisitions, our single-biggest expense, have also fallen as the pandemic dampens buying activity. Interest expenses on debt, Mainstreet's second-largest cost, are also at a record low.

The low cost of debt in particular will help fund Mainstreet acquisitions (the latest pool of 10-year, CMHC-insured debt was locked in at just 1.58%). In the next three years, Mainstreet has \$244 million of maturing debts at an average 3.41% interest rate. Mainstreet is hopeful that if the current interest rate environment persists, it may be able to lock in those much lower rates upon renewal. Additionally, Management estimates that Mainstreet will have access to approximately \$240 million in available liquidity in the next 12 months (assuming current lending criteria and continuing low interest rates) that can also be deployed for the purpose of acquisitions.

Management believes the mid-market rental industry will remain an essential and safe asset class, underpinned by long-term market fundamentals, like rising populations and relatively low supply of new rental units. As one of the leading providers of inner-city Millennial living, Mainstreet is well positioned to be one of the leading providers of the affordable housing space and continue to improve the quality of living for Canadians.

The Canadian population, meanwhile, is projected to continue grow in the long term even as migration inflows temporarily decline. In November, the Government of Canada announced it would increase immigration targets to 1.2 million people over the next three years — an annual increase of 60,000 new immigrants to 400,000 compared with 340,000 pre-pandemic levels. On October 20, the federal government relaxed restrictions on the inflow of foreign students, one of Mainstreet's target markets, which Mainstreet believes could positively impact the mid-market rental space. The federal government has also detailed plans to absorb a large influx of Hong Kong residents should unrest in the city continue to worsen. Taken together, Mainstreet believes the eventual flow of newcomers to Canada will be highly supportive of a sharp economic rebound.

Mainstreet's financial position is further bolstered by Mainstreet's considerable residual land base, which is not represented on our balance sheet.

RUNWAY ON EXISTING PORTFOLIO

- 1) Pursuing 100% organic, non-dilutive growth model: Using the Corporation's strong potential liquidity position which in estimate will be approximately \$240 million, Mainstreet believes there is significant opportunity to continue acquiring new assets at low cost.
- 2) Closing the NOI gap: In Q4 2020, 7% of the Mainstreet portfolio was going through the stabilization process. Once stabilized, Management believes same-asset revenue, vacancy rate, NOI and FFO will be meaningfully improved.
- 3) Leveraging loss-to-lease: Mainstreet believes its Vancouver/Lower Mainland market offers a significant opportunity for future same-asset NOI growth. This is partly due to a continued increase in market rates, resulting in loss-to-lease of approximately \$264 per unit per month. Currently, over 95% of Mainstreet's customers in the region are below the market average. With an average annual turnover rate of about 25%, Mainstreet expects its NOI will continue to improve while the Corporation reduces its loss-to-lease over time.
- 4) Lowering interest costs: The current 10-year, CMHC-insured mortgage rate falls between 1.6% and 1.7%. Mainstreet expects interest rates to remain low in the near term, and Mainstreet believes that its refinancing of these maturing debts, which amount to \$244 million at average interest rate of 3.41% in the next three years, will result in a substantial reduction in future mortgage expenses.
- 5) Buying back shares at a discount: The Corporation believes MEQ shares continue to trade below their true NAV. Mainstreet will therefore continue to buy back its own common shares on an opportunistic basis under its normal course issuer bid.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information about Mainstreet, including its AIF, is available on the Corporation's website at www.mainst.biz and on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Mainstreet Equity Corp.

The management of Mainstreet Equity Corp. is responsible for the preparation and content of the financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Management has implemented a system of internal controls that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, financial reporting responsibilities are met and assets of the corporation are safeguarded against theft.

The financial statements have been audited by PwC, the independent auditors, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The Audit Committee recommended their approval of the statements to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has approved the financial statements on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

[Signed]

"Bob Dhillon"
Director

December 7, 2020

[Signed]

"Joe Amantea"
Director



Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Mainstreet Equity Corp.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Mainstreet Equity Corp. and its subsidiaries (together, the Company) as at September 30, 2020 and 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

What we have audited

The Company's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2020 and 2019;
- the consolidated statements of net profit and total comprehensive income for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

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

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management's Discussion and Analysis and the information, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, included in the annual report.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,



as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ian H. Gunn.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Calgary, Alberta
December 7, 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(\$000s of Canadian dollars)

Year Ended September 30,	2020	2019
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Investment properties [Note 4]	\$ 2,182,965	\$ 2,040,051
Property and equipment [Note 5]	6,574	6,389
Intangible assets [Note 6]	1,399	1,145
Property held for sale [Note 4]	1,250	–
	2,192,188	2,047,585
Current assets		
Prepaid assets [Note 7]	1,941	2,032
Prepaid current income tax	110	110
Trade and other receivables [Note 8]	1,308	1,878
Restricted cash [Note 9]	3,298	3,387
Inventory [Note 10]	994	963
Cash and cash equivalents	38,472	70
	46,123	8,440
Total Assets	\$ 2,238,311	\$ 2,056,025
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
Mortgages payable [Note 11]	\$ 1,082,406	\$ 898,645
Deferred tax liabilities [Note 12]	177,561	165,870
	1,259,967	1,064,515
Current liabilities		
Mortgages payable [Note 11]	97,115	121,078
Trade and other payables [Note 13]	9,386	8,911
Refundable security deposits [Note 14]	4,754	4,774
Bank indebtedness [Note 15]	–	56,442
	111,255	191,205
Total Liabilities	1,371,222	1,255,720
Equity		
Share capital [Note 16]	26,507	26,597
Retained earnings	840,582	773,708
Total Equity	867,089	800,305
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 2,238,311	\$ 2,056,025

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

[Signed]

[Signed]

"Bob Dhillon"
Director

"Joe Amantea"
Director

December 7, 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET PROFIT AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(\$000s of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

Year Ended September 30,	2020	2019
Rental revenue [Note 17]	\$ 147,770	\$ 135,642
Ancillary revenue	2,000	1,971
Total rental and ancillary revenue	149,770	137,613
Property operating expenses [Note 18]	56,737	51,305
Net operating income	93,033	86,308
Financing costs [Note 19]	36,861	34,771
General and administrative expenses [Note 18]	12,477	12,463
Depreciation	871	505
Interest income	(206)	(179)
Other income	–	(260)
Profit before Fair value gain and income tax	43,030	39,008
Change in fair value [Note 4]	37,211	26,908
Profit before income tax	80,241	65,916
Deferred income tax expense	11,691	7,231
Net profit and total comprehensive income	\$ 68,550	\$ 58,685
Profit per share		
– basic [Note 20]	\$ 7.32	\$ 6.41
– diluted [Note 20]	\$ 7.32	\$ 6.23

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(\$000s of Canadian dollars)

		Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance, October 1, 2018	\$	24,215	\$ 2,382	\$ 722,964	\$ 749,561
Stock option cash settlement		2,382	(2,382)	(7,941)	(7,941)
Profit for the period		–	–	58,685	58,685
Balance, September 30, 2019	\$	26,597	\$ –	\$ 773,708	\$ 800,305
Shares purchased for cancellation [Note 16]		(90)	–	(1,676)	(1,766)
Profit for the period		–	–	68,550	68,550
Balance, September 30, 2020	\$	26,507	\$ –	\$ 840,582	\$ 867,089

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(\$000s of Canadian dollars)

Year Ended September 30,	2020	2019
Cash obtained from (used in) operating activities		
Net profit	\$ 68,550	\$ 58,685
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	871	505
Change in fair value	(37,211)	(26,908)
Deferred income tax expense	11,691	7,231
Financing costs [Note 19]	36,861	34,771
Deferred financing costs incurred	(13,550)	(2,973)
Interest paid on mortgages [Note 19]	(32,967)	(31,674)
Cash from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital	34,245	39,637
Change in working capital		
Prepaid assets	92	(80)
Trade and other receivables	570	(1,054)
Inventory	(31)	(279)
Restricted cash	89	(267)
Trade and other payables	508	2,268
Refundable security deposits	(20)	248
Cash from operating activities	35,453	40,473
Financing activities		
Bank indebtedness	(56,442)	54,584
Financing of investment properties	308,914	83,863
Mortgage principal repayments	(21,292)	(19,690)
Mortgage payments upon refinancing	(119,512)	(2,935)
Exercise of stock options	–	(7,941)
Repurchase of shares	(1,766)	–
Cash from financing activities	109,902	107,881
Investing activities		
Purchase of and additions to investment properties [Note 4]	(105,643)	(146,940)
Purchase of and additions to property and equipment	(693)	(1,661)
Purchase of and additions to intangible assets	(617)	(1,002)
Proceeds from disposal	–	935
Cash used in investing activities	(106,953)	(148,668)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	38,402	(314)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	70	384
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 38,472	\$ 70
Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of:		
Cash	\$ –	\$ –
Short-term deposits	38,472	70
	\$ 38,472	\$ 70

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts and amounts within narrative)

For the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019

1. GENERAL

Mainstreet Equity Corp. (the "Corporation") is a Canadian real estate corporation, incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta), focused on acquiring and managing mid-market residential rental apartment buildings in major markets primarily in Western Canada. The registered office and head office of the Corporation are located at 1413 2nd Street SW Calgary, Alberta T2R 0W7 and 305 10th Avenue SE Calgary, Alberta T2G 0W2, respectively. Navjeet (Bob) Dhillon, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, owns 46% of the outstanding common shares of the Corporation.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Corporation have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and adopted by Chartered Professional Accountants Canada ("CPA Canada").

b) Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for investment properties, which are measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis and have been prepared in Canadian dollars which is the functional currency rounded to the nearest thousand. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently in all material respects.

c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary, MEQ Asset Management Corp. All inter-company transactions, balances, revenue and expenses have been eliminated on consolidation.

d) Revenue recognition

Rental revenue from an investment property is recognized on a monthly straight line basis when a tenant begins occupancy of a rental unit, and rent is due. Any rental incentive offered is amortized over the term of the tenancy lease. All residential leases are for one-year terms or less and the Corporation retains all of the benefits and risks of ownership of its rental properties and therefore accounts for leases with its tenants as operating leases.

Realized gain or loss from the sale of investment properties is recognized in the period of disposal.

Ancillary revenue comprises income from laundry machines, income from telephone and cable providers and other miscellaneous income and is recognized as earned.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Corporation and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and applicable effective interest rates.

e) Investment properties

Investment properties include multi-family residential properties held to earn rental income and are initially measured at cost. Cost includes purchase price, and any direct attributable expenditure related to the acquisition (excluding transaction costs related to a business combination) and improvement of the properties. All costs associated with upgrading the quality and extending the economic life of the investment properties are capitalized as additional cost of investment properties.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are recorded at fair value, determined based on valuations performed by independent third party qualified appraisers or available market evidence, in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 40-Investment Property ("IAS 40"). Fair value represents the amount at which the properties could be exchanged between a knowledgeable and willing buyer and a knowledgeable and willing seller in an arm's-length transaction at the date of valuation.

Mainstreet's investment properties have been valued on a highest and best use basis and do not include any portfolio premium that may be associated with economies of scale from owning a large portfolio or the consolidation value from having compiled a large portfolio of properties over a long period of time, often through individual property acquisitions. Fair value is determined based on a combination of internal and external valuation processes. Gains and losses arising from differences between current

period fair value and the sum of previous measured fair value and capitalized costs as described above are recorded in profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

For the Corporation's financial reporting, external valuations were obtained throughout the year from independent qualified real estate appraisers who are members of the Appraisal Institute of Canada and have appropriate qualifications and experience in the valuation of the Corporation's investment properties in relevant locations. In addition, the Corporation has established an internal valuation model, which is based on the same assumptions and valuation techniques used by the external valuation professionals. The Corporation grouped its investment properties in each city by their types and geographic locations. Samples were selected in each group for independent appraisal. The appraised values of the samples selected were compared with their carrying values. The percentage changes in values of those samples selected were applied to the whole population of each group in determination of the fair value of investment properties of the Corporation as of September 30, 2020.

Investment properties are reclassified to 'Non-Current Assets held for sale' when the criteria set out in IFRS 5 – Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations ("IFRS 5") are met.

An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Prior to its disposal, the carrying value is adjusted to reflect the fair value as outlined in the purchase and sale agreement. This adjustment is recorded as a change in fair value. Any remaining gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

Excess land

Excess land represents land owned by the Corporation located contiguous to land included as investment property. The Corporation has the ability to develop additional multi-family residential buildings on this land or sell it separately from the investment property at a later date. Excess land is held for capital appreciation, and therefore is treated as Investment Property and recorded in accordance with IAS 40 as outlined above.

f) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale include assets or groups of assets and liabilities ("disposal groups") that are available for sale in their present condition and the sale is highly probable and expected to be completed within one year from the date of classification. From time to time the Corporation also purchases properties with the intention of selling the property within a pre-determined period of time. The property is classified as an asset held for sale if the disposal is expected to take place within one year of the acquisition. The gains or losses arising on a sale of assets or group of assets that does not meet the definition of discontinued operations will be recognized as part of continuing operations.

g) Property and equipment

Tangible assets that are held for use in the production or supply of goods and services, for rent to others, or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one period, except when other accounting standards require or permit a different accounting treatment, are recorded using the cost model in accordance with IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment ("IAS 16") which requires, after initial recognition, that the tangible assets be carried at their cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is recognized in a manner that reflects the pattern in which the future economic benefits of the assets are expected to be realized and consumed by the Corporation. IAS 16 also requires that the cost and useful economic life of each significant component of a depreciable real estate property be determined based on the circumstances of each property.

Property and equipment are amortized at rates designed to amortize the cost of the properties over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Administrative building	over the estimated useful life, not exceeding 40 years	– straight line
Building improvements	20%–40%	– declining balance
Equipment	4% to 30%	– declining balance
Furniture	20%	– declining balance
Vehicle	40%	– declining balance
Computer	30%	– declining balance

The method of depreciation and estimated useful lives of property and equipment are periodically evaluated by management and any changes are accounted for as a change in accounting estimates in accordance with IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors ("IAS 8").

h) Impairment of assets

All assets, except for those identified as not within the scope of IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets (“IAS 36”) are assessed for indications of impairment at the end of each financial reporting period. Should an indication of impairment exist, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. The recoverable amount is defined in IAS 36 as the higher of an asset’s fair value less cost to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimate of future cash flows have not been adjusted. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the recoverable amount determined, an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income and the remaining useful life of the assets will be re-assessed. Should this impairment loss be determined to have reversed in a future period, a reversal of the impairment loss is recorded in profit or loss. However, in accordance with IAS 36, the reversal of an impairment loss will not increase the carrying value of the assets to a value greater than its original carrying value (net of amortization).

i) Income taxes

Income taxes include current and deferred income taxes.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable in the taxable profit or loss for the current reporting period and any changes in estimates in respect of previous periods. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of net profit and total comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The tax rates used in calculating current income tax have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred income tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that deductions, tax credits and tax losses can be utilized. The carrying amounts of deferred income tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent it is no longer probable that the income tax assets will be recovered. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability settled, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. In addition, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the rate that is consistent with the expected manner of recovery (i.e. using the asset versus selling the asset). Where applicable, current and deferred income taxes relating to items recognized directly in equity or comprehensive income are also recognized directly in equity or comprehensive income respectively.

j) Provision

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. Provisions are recognized when the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a discounted rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks and uncertainties specific to the obligation. Provisions are re-measured at each reporting date using a current and relevant discount rate. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense.

k) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are initially recognized at fair values. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, which are recognized immediately in profit and loss, are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Subsequent measurement is dependent on the financial instrument’s classification.

Financial assets

Under IFRS 9, Financial assets are classified and measured at three categories: (i) amortized cost, (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), or (iii) fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories, which are defined and measured as follows:

Classification IFRS 9	Definition	Measurement – IFRS 9
Amortized cost	Non-derivative financial assets with fixed determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market; or non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the Corporation has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity.	Measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less any expected credit loss. (See footnote 1 and 2).
FVTPL	<p>Either held for trading or designated as at FVTPL as discussed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Classified as held for trading if it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near future term, or on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Corporation manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument. – Classified as FVTPL upon initial recognition if: such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or the financial asset forms part of a group which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis; or it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives. 	<p>Measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss</p> <p>Measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss</p>
FVTOCI	Non-derivative financial assets that are either designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as (a) loans and receivable, (b) held-to-maturity investments or (c) financial assets at FVTPL	Measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income.

Note (1) – The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Note (2) – Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed using an expected credit loss impairment model, which requires the use of the lifetime expected loss provisions for expected credit losses. Generally, the carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

The Corporation's financial assets are as follows:

Financial assets	Classification – IFRS 9
Trade and other receivables	Amortized cost
Restricted cash	Amortized cost
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost

The Corporation 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 risks and rewards of ownership of the assets to another entity or when the carrying value is reduced by expected credit loss.

Financial liabilities

Under IFRS 9, Financial liabilities are classified and measured as either amortized costs or FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified into the following specified categories which are defined and measured as follows:

Classification – IFRS 9	Definition	Measurement – IFRS 9
FVTPL	<p>Either held for trading or designated as at FVTPL as discussed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Classified as held for trading if it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near future term, or on initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Corporation manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument. – Classified as FVTPL upon initial recognition if : such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or the financial liabilities form part of a group which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis: or it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives. 	<p>Stated at fair value, with gains or losses arising on measurement recognized in profit or loss.</p> <p>Stated at fair value, with gains or losses arising in measurement recognized in profit or loss.</p>
Amortized cost	All other liabilities	Measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method (See footnote 1).

Note (1) – The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The Corporation's financial liabilities are as follows:

Financial liabilities	Classification – IFRS 9
Mortgages payable	Amortized cost
Bank indebtedness	Amortized cost
Trade and other payables	Amortized cost
Refundable security deposits	Amortized cost

The Corporation derecognizes a financial liability when the Corporation's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit and loss.

l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances and short-term interest bearing deposits. Cash and cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. For an investment to qualify as a cash equivalent it must be readily convertible to a known amount of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Therefore, short-term interest bearing deposits qualify as a cash equivalent as they have a maturity of 90 days or less from the date of acquisition.

Certain cash balances have restricted use and have been classified as restricted cash on the statement of financial position. Refundable security deposits for Alberta and Saskatchewan are considered as restricted cash as they are held in trust bank accounts and subject to the contingent rights of third parties.

m) Stock option plan

The Corporation had a stock option plan, which is described in Note 21.

The fair value of the stock options is determined at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes Model. The assumptions used in determining the fair value of the stock options included estimated risk free interest rate; expected life of the stock options; expected volatility rate and expected dividend rate. The fair value is recognized as stock compensation expense over the vesting period of the options with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. Any consideration received by the Corporation on exercise of stock options is credited to share capital as well as the amounts previously credited to contributed surplus for services rendered that were charged to compensation cost.

For stock options of which the holders can elect to exercise the options by selecting cash settlement, those stock options will be classified as liabilities instead of equity in the financial statements and measured at fair value.

n) Profit (Loss) per share

Basic profit (loss) per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share reflect the possible dilutive effect of the exercise of the options outstanding as at the balance sheet date. The dilutive effect of outstanding share purchase options is computed using the "treasury stock" method whereby the proceeds that would be received from the exercise of options are assumed to be used to repurchase outstanding shares of the Corporation.

o) Critical judgment in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations (see Note 2(p) below) that have been made in applying the Corporation's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the reported amounts in the financial statements:

- i) Determining the extent and frequency of obtaining independent, third party appraisals and establishing an internal valuation model to measure fair value of investment properties;
- ii) Determining the useful lives for the property and equipment based on their estimated useful lives;
- iii) Assessing potential impairments based on management's judgment of whether there are sufficient internal and external factors that indicate that the Corporation's administrative assets are impaired;
- iv) Determining the nature of expenses to be capitalized as capital improvement; and
- v) Determining the tax rate applicable to the Corporation's current and deferred income taxes and identifying the temporary differences in respect of which deferred income taxes are recognized.

p) Key accounting estimates and assumptions

The following are the key accounting estimates and assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of asset

- i) Significant estimates used in determining the fair value of investment properties include capitalization rates, market rent, vacancy rate, net operating income and operating expenses. A change to any one of these inputs could significantly alter the fair value of an investment property. Please refer to Note 4 for sensitivity analysis;
- ii) Significant estimates used in determining the fair value of financial instruments include the discount rate used to discount the future cash flows of mortgages for similar loans with similar credit ratings and the same maturities are outlined in Note 22;
- iii) Allocation of purchase cost in the acquisition of investment properties is based on information from industry practice and entity specific history;
- iv) Allocation of purchase cost in the acquisition of property and equipment into different components, estimation of useful life and impairment are based on information from industry practice and entity specific history; and
- v) The amount of temporary differences between the book carrying value of the assets and liabilities versus the tax basis values and the future income tax rate at which these differences will be realized. Please refer to Note 12 for detailed analysis.

Actual results could differ from estimates.

In addition, beginning in 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a substantial impact on the economy. As a result of the uncertainty associated with the unprecedented nature of the pandemic, certain of the Corporation's significant assumptions may be impacted. In particular, significant assumptions are required when measuring the value of the Corporation's properties which are carried at fair value using assumptions based on market conditions, which are uncertain at this time. Additionally, due to the high uncertainty associated with the pandemic, lower weight can be applied to previous market evidence to inform fairness of opinions. Accordingly, the full long-term impact of COVID-19 on the valuation of the Corporation's properties is unknown. Furthermore, assumptions are required in assessing the collectability of any outstanding tenant receivable balances and the consideration of applying an allowance for doubtful accounts to these balances. In response to the spread of the virus, provincial governments have limited landlord's ability to evict tenants for the non-payment of rent. Government responses to the pandemic have resulted in the temporary closure of many businesses, which has had a significant impact on unemployment rates across Canada and may adversely impact resident's ability to pay rent, with the long-term impact being unknown at this time.

3. NEW ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CHANGES TO ACCOUNTING POLICIES

New IFRSs, including IFRS 16 described below, which relate to accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 are not expected to have a significant effect on Mainstreet's financial statements.

IFRS 16 – Leases – Effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019

The new standard on leases supersedes IAS 17, Leases and related interpretations. IFRS 16 eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Instead, there is a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting. From a lessee perspective, IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases as is required by IAS 17. From a lessor perspective, the accounting remains similar to current practice of classifying leases as finance and operating leases. The Corporation has concluded the adoption of IFRS 16 does not have material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

4. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

(000s of dollars)

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 2,040,051	\$ 1,865,897
Additions related to acquisitions	90,182	129,389
Building improvements	16,771	18,792
Property held for Sale	(1,250)	–
Disposal	–	(935)
Change in fair value	37,211	26,908
Balance, end of year	\$ 2,182,965	\$ 2,040,051

The fair value of investment properties held by the Corporation as of September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019, were determined through external valuations obtained from independent qualified real estate appraisers who are members of the Appraisal Institute of Canada and have appropriate qualifications and experience in the valuation of the Corporation's investment properties in the relevant locations. In addition, the Corporation has established an internal valuation model, which is based on the same assumptions and valuation techniques used by the external valuation professionals. The Corporation grouped its investment properties in each city by their types and geographic locations. Samples were selected in each group for independent appraisal. The appraised values of the samples selected were compared with their appraised values of the previous corresponding financial quarters. The percentage changes in values of those samples selected were applied to the whole population of each group in determination of the fair value of investment properties of the Corporation as of September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019. Properties are selected on a rotational basis and approximately 40% of the Corporation's portfolio is externally valued annually.

The fair value of Mainstreet's investment properties as of September 30, 2020, was determined by the following qualified appraisers:

Location	Name of Appraisers	Qualification	Firm
Vancouver/Lower Mainland (including, Abbotsford & Surrey)	James Glen	AACI, P.App.	Colliers International
Calgary (including, Cochrane & Lethbridge)	Mark Berestiansky Jamie Wingrowth	CPA CMA, AACI, P.App BBA	Colliers International
Edmonton (including, Fort. Saskatchewan)	Ryan Miller	AACI	Colliers International
Saskatoon	Mark Berestiansky Chase Hunter	CPA CMA, AACI, P.App B.Sc, AACI	Colliers International
Regina	Mark Berestiansky Chase Hunter	CPA CMA, AACI, P.App B.Sc, AACI	Colliers International

An analysis of sales considered to be similar to the subject properties has been completed. In arriving at an appropriate capitalization rate for the property, the Corporation has applied qualitative adjustments to the sales comparables. The average capitalization rates used in determining the fair value of investment properties are set out below:

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
Surrey, BC	4.39%	4.19%
Abbotsford, BC	4.80%	4.66%
Calgary, Alberta	5.09%	4.85%
Edmonton, Alberta	5.67%	5.59%
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	6.62%	6.64%
Regina, Saskatchewan	6.33%	6.08%
Investment properties	5.34%	5.20%

The direct capitalization method requires that an estimated forecasted net operating income ("NOI") be divided by a capitalization rate ("Cap Rate") to determine a fair value. As such, changes in both NOI and Cap Rate would significantly alter the fair value of investment properties. The tables below set out the impact of changes in both NOI and Cap Rate on the Corporation's fair values.

As at September 30, 2020

Net operating income		-3%	-1%	As estimated	+1%	+3%
		\$ 113,181	\$ 115,514	\$ 116,681	\$ 117,848	\$ 120,181
Capitalization rate						
-0.25%	5.09%	\$ 40,622	\$ 86,469	\$ 109,393	\$ 132,316	\$ 178,163
Cap rate used	5.34%	\$ (63,479)	\$ (19,778)	\$ 2,182,965	\$ 23,923	\$ 67,624
+0.25%	5.59%	\$ (158,268)	\$ (116,522)	\$ (95,648)	\$ (74,775)	\$ (33,029)

As at September 30, 2019

Net operating income		-3%	-1%	As estimated	+1%	+3%
		\$ 102,984	\$ 105,107	\$ 106,169	\$ 107,231	\$ 109,354
Capitalization rate						
-0.25%	4.95%	\$ 2,080,483	\$ 83,329	\$ 104,777	\$ 126,226	\$ 169,122
Cap rate used	5.20%	\$ (59,591)	\$ (18,757)	\$ 2,040,051	\$ 22,078	\$ 62,912
+0.25%	5.45%	\$ (150,438)	\$ (111,477)	\$ (91,996)	\$ (72,515)	\$ (33,554)

Investment properties with a fair value of \$2,010 million (September 30, 2019 – \$1,823 million) are pledged as security against the Corporation's mortgages payable.

For the year ended September 30, 2020, investment properties earned rental income (excluding ancillary revenue) of \$147.8 million (2019 – \$135.6 million).

For the year ended September 30, 2020, operating expenses relating to investment properties were \$56.7 million (2019 – \$51.3 million).

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The carrying amounts of property and equipment were as follows:

(000s of dollars)

	September 30, 2020			September 30, 2019		
	Cost	Accum. Deprec.	Net book value	Cost	Accum. Deprec.	Net book value
Land	\$ 2,397	\$ –	\$ 2,397	\$ 2,397	\$ –	\$ 2,397
Building	4,515	1,351	3,164	4,218	1,147	3,071
Equipment	299	175	124	253	149	104
Furniture	757	381	376	521	323	198
Vehicles	413	290	123	391	217	174
Computers	2,391	2,001	390	2,299	1,854	445
	\$ 10,772	\$ 4,198	\$ 6,574	\$ 10,079	\$ 3,690	\$ 6,389

The changes of the carrying amount of the property and equipment for the year ended September 30, 2020 were as follows:

(000s of dollars)

	Opening net book value	Additions	Dispositions	Depreciation	Closing net book value
Land	\$ 2,397	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 2,397
Building	3,071	297	–	(204)	3,164
Equipment	104	46	–	(26)	124
Furniture	198	236	–	(58)	376
Vehicles	174	22	–	(73)	123
Computers	445	92	–	(147)	390
	\$ 6,389	\$ 693	\$ –	\$ (508)	\$ 6,574

The changes of the carrying amount of the property and equipment for the year ended September 30, 2019 were as follows:

(000s of dollars)

	Opening net book value	Additions	Dispositions	Depreciation	Closing net book value
Land	\$ 2,159	\$ 238	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 2,397
Building	2,125	1,124	–	(178)	3,071
Equipment	117	12	–	(25)	104
Furniture	218	27	–	(47)	198
Vehicles	70	188	(47)	(37)	174
Computers	544	75	–	(174)	445
	\$ 5,233	\$ 1,664	\$ (47)	\$ (461)	\$ 6,389

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The carrying amount of the intangible asset was as follows:

(000s of dollars)

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,145	\$ 143
Additions related to software development	617	1,002
Depreciation	(363)	–
Balance, end of year	\$ 1,399	\$ 1,145

7. PREPAID ASSETS

Prepaid assets comprise prepaid property tax, license expenses and utility deposits:

(000s of dollars)

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
Prepaid expenses	\$ 1,937	\$ 2,028
Utility deposits	4	4
	\$ 1,941	\$ 2,032

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables comprise amounts due from tenants and other receivables mainly comprise refundable mortgage commitment fees:

(000s of dollars)

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
Trade receivables	\$ 779	\$ 887
Other receivables	529	991
	<u>\$ 1,308</u>	<u>\$ 1,878</u>

9. RESTRICTED CASH

Certain cash balances have restricted use are classified as restricted cash on the statement of financial position. Refundable security deposits for Alberta and Saskatchewan are considered as restricted cash as they are held in trust bank accounts and subject to the contingent rights of third parties

(000s of dollars)

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
Restricted refundable security deposits	\$ 3,249	\$ 3,339
Restricted cash	49	48
	<u>\$ 3,298</u>	<u>\$ 3,387</u>

10. INVENTORY

Inventories consists of renovation materials such as carpet, floor and appliance which the Corporation uses to upgrade its investment properties. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. No amount of write-down of inventory was recognized for the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019.

(000s of dollars)

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
Inventory	\$ 994	\$ 963

11. MORTGAGES PAYABLE

Mortgages payable bear interest at a weighted average interest rate of 2.72% (September 30, 2019 – 2.97%) per annum and are payable in monthly principal and interest installments totaling \$4.7 million (September 30, 2019 – \$4.3 million), maturing from 2020 to 2030 and are secured by specific charges against specific investment properties, having a fair value of \$2,010 million (September 30, 2019 – \$1,823 million).

(000s of dollars)

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
Non-current	\$ 1,082,406	\$ 898,645
Current	97,115	121,078
	<u>\$ 1,179,521</u>	<u>\$ 1,019,723</u>

The following table reconciles the changes in cash flows from financing activities for long-term debt:

(000s of dollars)

Years ending September 30,	2020	2019
Opening balance	\$ 1,019,723	\$ 956,965
Financing of investment properties	308,914	83,863
Mortgage assumed to purchase investment properties	1,344	1,395
Mortgage principal repayments	(21,292)	(19,690)
Mortgage payments upon refinancing	(119,512)	(2,935)
Deferred financing cost	(9,656)	125
Closing balance	<u>\$ 1,179,521</u>	<u>\$ 1,019,723</u>

Estimated principal payments required to retire the mortgage obligations as of September 30, 2020 are as follows:

(000s of dollars)

Years ending September 30,	Amount
2021	\$ 101,569
2022	85,821
2023	111,458
2024	145,073
2025	76,908
Subsequent	686,749
	1,207,578
Deferred financing cost	(28,057)
	\$ 1,179,521

12. DEFERRED INCOME TAX

Income tax expense comprises:

(000s of dollars)

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
Deferred Income Tax	\$ 11,691	\$ 7,231

No current or deferred income taxes were recognized in equity for the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019. The income tax expense differs from the results that would be obtained by applying the combined federal and provincial income tax rate to income before income taxes. The decrease in statutory tax rate in 2020 is mainly due to a reduction in Alberta corporate tax rate. A further decrease in statutory tax rate in Alberta to 8% was not substantially enacted as of September 30, 2020. However, the updated statutory tax will be applied to the following quarter. Non-taxable income includes the non-taxable portion of capital gains. This difference results from the following:

(000s of dollars)

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
Profit from operations before income tax	\$ 80,241	\$ 65,916
Statutory tax rate	26.10%	26.77%
Computed expected tax	20,943	17,646
Increase (decrease) in deferred tax liabilities for non-taxable portion of capital gain	(4,832)	(3,510)
Increase (decrease) in deferred tax liabilities for changes in future tax rate	(4,512)	(6,935)
Other	92	30
	\$ 11,691	\$ 7,231

As of September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019, the Corporation does not have any unrecognized deductible temporary differences.

The deferred tax liabilities components and their changes were as follows:

(000s of dollars)

Deferred tax liabilities	September 30, 2019	Recognized in profit	September 30, 2020
Differences in tax and book carrying amounts of investment properties and property, plant and equipment	\$ 162,931	\$ 11,238	\$ 174,169
Differences in tax and book carrying amounts of deferred financing cost	2,939	453	3,392
Deferred tax liabilities	\$ 165,870	\$ 11,691	\$ 177,561

13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables comprise trade payables, accrued liabilities and deferred revenue:

(000s of dollars)

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	\$ 8,396	\$ 7,687
Deferred revenue	990	1,224
	\$ 9,386	\$ 8,911

14. REFUNDABLE SECURITY DEPOSITS

Refundable security deposits for Alberta and Saskatchewan are considered as restricted cash as they are held in trust bank accounts and subject to the contingent rights of third parties:

(000s of dollars)

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
Refundable Security Deposit	\$ 4,754	\$ 4,774

15. BANK INDEBTEDNESS

Effective January 2014, the Corporation was granted a banking facility to a maximum of \$85 million with a syndicate of chartered financial institutions. The facility is secured by a floating charge against the Corporation's assets and carries an interest rate of prime plus 1.15%. The facility requires monthly interest payments and is renewable every three years subject to the mutual agreement of the lenders and the Corporation. The Corporation has extended the maturity date to December 5, 2022. As at September 30, 2020, the Corporation has drawn \$Nil (September 30, 2019 – \$56.4 million) against this credit facility. The facility contains financial covenants to maintain an overall funded debt to gross book value ratio of not more than 65% and debt service ratio of not less than 1.2. As of September 30, 2020, the Corporation's overall funded debt to gross book value ratio and debt service coverage ratio are 53% and 1.49, respectively.

16. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized:

Unlimited number of common voting shares with no par value

Unlimited number of preferred shares with no par value

Issued, outstanding and fully paid:

	Year ended September 30, 2020		Year ended September 30, 2019	
	Number of common shares	Amount (000s)	Number of common shares	Amount (000s)
Issued and outstanding,				
– beginning of the period	9,381,730	\$ 26,597	8,832,305	\$ 24,215
Shares purchased for cancellation	(31,900)	(90)	–	–
Exercise of stock options	–	–	549,425	2,382
Issued and outstanding,				
– end of the period	9,349,830	\$ 26,507	9,381,730	\$ 26,597

All common shares have an equal right to dividends.

On May 28, 2020, Mainstreet obtained approval from the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") to repurchase up to 476,539 common shares of the Corporation under a Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB") commencing June 1, 2020. The current NCIB expires on May 31, 2021. The Corporation's previous NCIB expired on May 31, 2020.

During 2020 and 2019, the Corporation purchased and cancelled 31,900 (2019 – Nil) common shares at an average price of \$55.37 (2019 – Nil) per common shares pursuant to the NCIB for total consideration of \$1.8 million (2019 – Nil).

17. REVENUE FROM INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The components of revenue from investments properties are as follows:

(000s of dollars)

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
Rental revenue	\$ 146,780	\$ 134,572
Other rental revenue (1)	990	1,070
	<u>\$ 147,770</u>	<u>\$ 135,642</u>

(1) Consists of revenues from parking and recovery of certain operating costs.

18. EXPENSES BY NATURE

The components of property operating expenses and general and administrative expenses are as follows:

(000s of dollars)

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	\$ 23,138	\$ 21,165
Utility	17,046	16,159
Property tax	14,399	12,534
Repair and maintenance	4,858	5,140
Other	3,227	3,373
Insurance	3,076	2,183
Legal and other professional expenses	1,742	1,789
Advertising and Marketing	1,728	1,425
Total Operating and G&A expenses	<u>\$ 69,214</u>	<u>\$ 63,768</u>

19. FINANCING COSTS

The components of financing costs are as follows:

(000s of dollars)

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
Mortgage interest	\$ 32,967	\$ 31,674
Amortization of deferred financing cost	3,894	3,097
Financing costs	<u>\$ 36,861</u>	<u>\$ 34,771</u>

20. PROFIT PER SHARE

Basic profit per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

The treasury stock method of calculating the diluted profit per share is used.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted profit per share:

(000s of dollars, except share and per share amounts)

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
Numerator		
Net profit	\$ 68,550	\$ 58,685
Denominator		
For basic profit per share		
Weighted average shares	9,367,358	9,154,434
Dilutive effect of stock options	–	270,246
For diluted profit per share	9,367,358	9,424,680
Profit per share		
– basic	\$ 7.32	\$ 6.41
– diluted	\$ 7.32	\$ 6.23

21. STOCK OPTIONS

A summary of the Corporation's stock options as of September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019, and changes during the period, are presented below:

Stock option	September 30, 2020		September 30, 2019	
	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding and exercisable,				
– beginning of the year	–	\$ –	822,000	\$ 5.51
Exercised	–	–	549,425	45.75
Cancelled	–	–	272,575	45.75
Outstanding and exercisable,				
– end of the year	–	\$ –	–	\$ –

During the fiscal year 2019, the Corporation issued 549,425 common shares pursuant to the exercise of outstanding stock options with an average weighted price of \$5.51 per common share. Also during the fiscal year 2019, four officers and directors of the Corporation jointly elected with the Corporation to receive a cash settlement in respect of a portion of their options to purchase 272,575 common shares on a cash settlement alternative basis whereby the Corporation paid to these officers and directors an amount of \$7.9 million representing the in-the-money value of the options on the dates of exercise (being the difference between the weighted average closing price of the common shares of the Corporation on the dates of exercise and the exercise prices of the options multiplied by the number of common shares exercised on such basis) and cancelled the stock options. The amounts paid to the officers and directors were recognized as a stock option settlement change in the statement of changes in equity.

As a result of the foregoing, the Corporation has no issued and outstanding stock options.

Since March 24, 2017, the Corporation was unable to grant any further options under the Corporation's stock option plan and as a result of the foregoing exercise of all remaining issued and outstanding stock options, the Corporation's stock option plan expired in accordance with the terms thereof.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The Corporation's financial assets and liabilities comprise restricted cash, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, bank indebtedness, mortgages payable, trade and other payables, and refundable security deposits. Fair values of financial assets

and liabilities, summarized information related to risk management positions, and discussion of risks associated with financial assets and liabilities are presented as follows.

The fair values of restricted cash, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, bank indebtedness, trade and other payables, and refundable security deposits approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturity of those instruments.

The fair values of mortgage payable are determined using the current market interest rates as discount rates, the net present value of principal balances and future cash flows over the terms of the mortgages. In identifying the appropriate level of fair value, the Corporation performs a detailed analysis of the financial assets and liabilities. The inputs used to measure fair value determine different levels of the fair value hierarchy categorized as follows:

- Level 1: Values based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Values based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and
- Level 3: Values based on valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable market data.

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities were as follows:

(000s of dollars)

		September 30, 2020		September 30, 2019	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets:					
Restricted cash	Level 1	\$ 3,298	\$ 3,298	\$ 3,387	\$ 3,387
Cash and cash equivalents	Level 1	38,472	38,472	70	70
Trade and other receivables	Level 2	1,308	1,308	1,878	1,878
Financial liabilities:					
Bank indebtedness	Level 1	–	–	56,442	56,442
Mortgages payable	Level 2	1,179,521	1,259,831	1,019,723	1,057,210
Trade and other payables	Level 2	9,386	9,386	8,911	8,911
Refundable security deposits	Level 1	\$ 4,754	\$ 4,754	\$ 4,774	\$ 4,774

The Corporation's non-financial assets comprise investment properties. The fair values of non-financial assets were as follows:

(000s of dollars)

		September 30, 2020		September 30, 2019	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Non-financial assets:					
Investment properties	Level 3	\$ 2,182,965	\$ 2,182,965	\$ 2,040,051	\$ 2,040,051

23. RISK ASSOCIATED WITH FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Corporation is exposed to financial risks arising from its financial assets and liabilities. The financial risks include market risk relating to interest rates, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial assets or liabilities will fluctuate due to movements in market prices.

Pandemic Risk

Since December 2019, the outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus, specifically known as COVID-19, has resulted in all levels of governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to business globally resulting in an economic slowdown. Global equity markets have experienced significant volatility and weakness. Government and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic

conditions. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is unknown at this time, as is the efficacy of the government and central bank interventions. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments and the impact on the financial results and condition of the Corporation in future periods.

The Corporation, in coordination with its Board of Directors, will continue to monitor the situation and has taken and may take additional actions that alter its business operations as may be required by federal, provincial or local authorities or that the Corporation determines are in the best interests of its tenants, employees, suppliers, shareholders and other stakeholders. However, any such alterations or modifications could cause substantial interruption to the Corporation's business, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's operations or financial results, and could include increased administration, maintenance and repair expenses related to property modifications, increased cleaning and maintenance of the property, increased communication and technology costs increased costs related to obtaining personal protection equipment for team members, temporary closures the Corporation's administrative offices and moves to remote working, temporary or long-term adverse impacts on the Corporation's supply chain and labour and the potential of increased network vulnerability and risk of data loss resulting from increased use of remote access and removal of data from the Corporation's facilities. Management of the Company has enacted its COVID-19 business continuity plan and currently only has experienced minimal disruptions to its business operations.

In addition, there is an increased risk of loss to the Corporation due to the failure of its tenants to fulfill their obligations of required payments, resulting in increased bad debt expense and decreased revenue for the Corporation. To date, Canada has experienced unprecedented unemployment rates which could hamper a tenant's ability to pay rent. In addition, upon expiry of a lease, there can be no assurance that the lease will be renewed or the tenant replaced. Governments have implemented support programs which should mitigate this risk; however, the impact of the risk remains unknown.

There is also risk that the Corporation could be adversely affected due to market changes particularly in supply, interest rates and regional rent controls. With the COVID-19 pandemic, certain provincial governments have frozen rent increases indefinitely, which could adversely impact the Corporation's cash flows from operating activities. To date, we have seen a decrease in mortgage interest rates. This may provide an opportunity for the Corporation to obtain financing at lower interest rates when mortgages mature and need to be renewed. Lastly, as social distancing practices are maintained, the expected onset of new supply of rental housing may take longer as construction completion times are extended. This decreases the supply risk to the Corporation.

The real estate industry is highly capital intensive and accessing capital may be more difficult during a global health pandemic, including the COVID-19 pandemic. To date, governments have responded quickly to ensure capital remains available, and currently, Mainstreet still remains able to access capital.

Interest rate risk

The Corporation is exposed to interest rate risk to the extent of any upward or downward revision in prime lending rates. Increases in the interest rate have the potential to adversely affect the profitability of the Corporation. However, the Corporation attempts to mitigate this risk by staggering the maturity dates for its mortgages. The majority of Mainstreet's mortgages and fixed-rate mortgage financings are insured by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation ("CMHC") under the National Housing Association ("NHA") mortgage program. This added level of insurance offered to lenders allows the Corporation to receive the best possible financing and interest rates, and significantly reduces the potential for a lender to call a loan prematurely.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial asset will default resulting in a financial loss for the Corporation. The Corporation is exposed to credit risk as some tenants may experience financial difficulty and may default in payment of rent. However, the Corporation attempts to minimize possible risks by conducting in-depth credit assessments of all tenants and collecting security deposits from tenants. The Corporation's tenants are numerous which also reduces the concentration of credit risk. As tenants' rent is due at the beginning of the month, all amounts in accounts receivable are considered overdue by the Corporation. As of September 30, 2020, rents due from current tenants amounted to \$574,000 (September 30, 2019 – \$501,000). The possibility of not receiving payment of rent due from current tenants was covered by security deposits of \$4.8 million (September 30, 2019 – \$4.8 million) and provisions for bad debts of \$200,000 (September 30, 2019 – \$145,000).

The aging bands of rents due from current tenants as at September 30, 2020 and 2019 are outlined in the table below:

(000s of dollars)	Sep. 30, 2020	Sep. 30, 2019
0-30 days	\$ 420	\$ 290
31-60 days	81	69
61-90 days	7	22
Over 90 days	66	120
Total rents due from current tenants	\$ 574	\$ 501

In relation to cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, the Corporation believes that its exposure to credit risk is low. The Corporation only places its cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash with reputable Canadian chartered financial institutions. Please see "Pandemic Risk" above.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Corporation will encounter difficulties in meeting its financial liability obligations. The Corporation manages its liquidity risk by monitoring forecast and cash flows on a regular basis to meet expected operational expenses, by maintaining adequate banking facilities, by managing mortgage debt secured by its investment properties, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The timing of cash outflows relating to financial liabilities as at September 30, 2020 are outlined in the table below:

(000s of dollars)

	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Beyond 4 years	Total
Mortgages payable	\$ 101,569	85,821	111,458	145,073	763,657	\$ 1,207,578
Mortgage interest payable	32,854	29,130	26,732	23,124	65,954	177,794
Bank indebtedness	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other payables	9,386	–	–	–	–	9,386
Refundable security deposits	\$ 4,754	–	–	–	–	\$ 4,754

The timing of cash outflows relating to financial liabilities as at September 30, 2019 are outlined in the table below:

(000s of dollars)

	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Beyond 4 years	Total
Mortgages payable	\$ 124,182	96,914	94,124	106,264	616,640	\$ 1,038,124
Mortgage interest payable	30,861	26,935	23,300	20,504	49,960	151,560
Bank indebtedness	56,442	–	–	–	–	56,442
Trade and other payables	8,911	–	–	–	–	8,911
Refundable security deposits	\$ 4,774	–	–	–	–	\$ 4,774

24. GUARANTEES, CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS

In the normal course of business, the Corporation may enter into various agreements that may contain features that meet the definition of guarantees, contingencies or commitments in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets ("IAS 37") that contingently require the Corporation to make payments to the guaranteed party based on: (i) changes in an underlying interest rate, foreign exchange rate, equity or commodity instrument, index or other variable, that is related to an asset, a liability or an equity security of the counterparty; (ii) failure of another party to perform under an obligating agreement; or (iii) failure of a third party to pay its indebtedness when due.

In the ordinary course of business, the Corporation provides indemnification commitments to counterparties in transactions such as credit facilities, leasing transactions, service arrangements, director and officer indemnification agreements and sales of assets. These indemnification agreements require the Corporation to compensate the counterparties for costs incurred as a result of changes in laws and regulations (including tax legislation) or as a result of litigation claims or statutory sanctions that may be suffered by counterparty as a consequence of the transaction. The terms of these indemnification agreements will vary based on the contract and do not provide any limit on the maximum potential liability. Historically, the Corporation has not made any significant payments under such indemnifications and no amount has been accrued in these consolidated financial statements with respect to these indemnification commitments.

In the normal course of operations, the Corporation will become subject to a variety of legal and other claims against the Corporation. Management and the Corporation's legal counsel evaluate all claims on their apparent merits, and accrue management's best estimate of the estimated costs to satisfy such claims. Management believes that the outcome of legal and other claims filed against the Corporation will not be material.

As of September 30, 2020, and September 30, 2019, no amounts have been recorded and none are required to be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements with respect to guarantees, contingencies and commitments.

25. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

- a) The President and Chief Executive Officer is paid a commission at commercial rates in his capacity as a licensed broker for certain property transactions conducted by the Corporation in its normal course of business. Commissions are determined on an exchange value basis. Except in very limited circumstances, these commissions are paid by the selling third party or third parties to the transaction. The commissions received by the President and Chief Executive Officer during the year-ended September 30, 2020 amounted to \$221,756 (2019 – \$406,775). Each year the Chief Executive Officer is entitled to receive an annual performance bonus based upon pre-determined performance goals and discretionary bonus amounts determined by the board of directors. In making such determination, the board of directors takes in consideration the amount of commission paid to the Chief Executive Officer during each year, such that once determined, that portion of the annual performance bonus paid by the Corporation amounts to the difference between the amount of annual performance bonus determined by the board of directors, if any, less the amount of commissions paid to the Chief Executive Officer during that year. As a result, the actual portion of the discretionary bonus, if any, paid by the Corporation each year to the Chief Executive Officer will vary, depending on how much commission was paid to the Chief Executive Officer during that year.
- b) The Corporation paid legal and professional fees and reimbursements for the year-ended September 30, 2020 amounting to \$485,641 (2019 – \$374,077) to a law firm of which a director and officer of the Corporation is a partner. As at September 30, 2020, the amounts payable to the law firm were \$Nil (September 30, 2019 – \$5,623). These fees were incurred at amounts which in management’s opinion approximate fair market value that would be incurred by a third party law firm.

26. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Key management personnel of the Corporation during the year ended September 30, 2020, were:

Navjeet (Bob) Dhillon, President and Chief Executive Officer

Johnny C.S. Lam, Chief Operating Officer

Trina Cui, Chief Financial Officer

Sheena Keslick, Vice President, Operations

Anthony Lam, Assistant Chief Operating Officer

The remuneration of the Corporation’s key management personnel was as follows:

(000s of dollars)

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
Short-term benefits	\$ 4,033	\$ 3,680

The remuneration paid by the Corporation to the Corporation’s key management personnel excludes the commissions received by the President and Chief Executive Officer during the year ended September 30, 2020 which amounted to \$221,756 (2019 – \$406,775).

Unless Mr. Dhillon’s employment is terminated for cause, as defined under the employment agreement, the Corporation shall, upon termination, or within two (2) years if he voluntarily resigns after a change of control or if he becomes permanently disabled:

- pay, in lieu of reasonable notice an amount equal to his monthly salary at the highest rate in effect during the twenty (24) months immediately preceding the date of termination multiplied by 36 months;
- cause all outstanding options to purchase shares of the Corporation granted to Mr. Dhillon pursuant to any stock option plan of the Corporation to vest and become exercisable;
- pay reasonable cost of financial, estate and career counseling and related expenses in connection with such termination to a maximum amount of \$10,000.

27. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Corporation specializes in multi-family residential housing and operates primarily within one business segment in three provinces located in Canada. The following summary presents segmented financial information for the Corporation's continuing operations by geographic location:

RENTAL OPERATIONS

(000s of dollars)

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
BRITISH COLUMBIA		
Rental revenue	\$ 35,347	\$ 32,909
Other rental revenue	359	308
Ancillary revenue	612	614
Property operating expenses	9,623	9,357
Net operating income	26,695	24,474
Fair value gain	32,385	21,461
ALBERTA		
Rental revenue	\$ 81,827	\$ 74,890
Other rental revenue	605	739
Ancillary revenue	1,008	1,076
Property operating expenses	33,101	30,433
Net operating income	50,339	46,272
Fair value gain	2,415	6,615
SASKATCHEWAN		
Rental revenue	\$ 29,606	\$ 26,773
Other rental revenue	26	23
Ancillary revenue	380	281
Property operating expenses	14,013	11,515
Net operating income	15,999	15,562
Fair value gain (loss)	2,411	(1,168)
TOTAL		
Rental revenue	\$ 146,780	\$ 134,572
Other rental revenue	990	1,070
Ancillary revenue	2,000	1,971
Property operating expenses	56,737	51,305
Net operating income	93,033	86,308
Fair value gain	37,211	26,908
Unallocated revenue*	206	439
Unallocated expenses**	61,990	54,970
Profit for the period	\$ 68,550	\$ 58,685

* Unallocated revenue represents interest income, and other income.

** Unallocated expenses include general and administrative expenses, mortgage interest, financing cost, depreciation and deferred income taxes.

IDENTIFIABLE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(000s of dollars)

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
BRITISH COLUMBIA		
Investment properties	\$ 590,900	\$ 549,228
Property and equipment	38	51
Mortgages payable	244,254	237,631
Refundable security deposits	1,505	1,435
ALBERTA		
Investment properties	\$ 1,227,131	\$ 1,137,047
Property and equipment	6,471	6,279
Mortgages payable	681,929	597,738
Refundable security deposits	2,543	2,568
SASKATCHEWAN		
Investment properties	\$ 364,934	\$ 353,776
Property and equipment	65	59
Mortgages payable	253,338	184,354
Refundable security deposits	706	771
TOTAL		
Investment properties	\$ 2,182,965	\$ 2,040,051
Property and equipment	6,574	6,389
Mortgages payable	1,179,521	1,019,723
Refundable security deposits	4,754	4,774

IDENTIFIABLE ACQUISITION AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

(000s of dollars)

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
BRITISH COLUMBIA	\$ 9,294	\$ 3,352
ALBERTA	\$ 89,520	\$ 88,936
SASKATCHEWAN	\$ 8,777	\$ 57,509
TOTAL	\$ 107,591	\$ 149,797

28. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Corporation defines capital that it manages as the aggregate of its shareholders' equity and mortgages payable and, on occasion, bank loans or lines of credit when drawn on. The Corporation's total capital resources as at September 30, 2020 amounted to \$2,020 million (September 30, 2019 – \$1,850 million).

The Corporation aims to manage its capital resources to maintain financial strength and to maximize its financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity and by utilizing alternative sources of capital including equity and mortgages.

The Corporation sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The Corporation manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

The total managed capital for the Corporation is summarized below:

(000s of dollars)

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
Mortgages payable	\$ 1,179,521	\$ 1,019,723
Bank indebtedness	–	56,442
Total equity	840,582	773,708
Total capital	\$ 2,020,103	\$ 1,849,873

The Corporation's policy for capital risk management is to maintain a debt to fair value of investment properties ratio, as defined below, of no greater than 70%. The ratio as at September 30, 2020 is approximately 52% (September 30, 2019 – 53%) which leaves a sufficient additional capacity for the Corporation to raise additional funds from refinancing before it reaches its internal target ratio of 70%.

The debt to fair value ratios were as follows:

(000s of dollars)

Year ended September 30,	2020	2019
Mortgages payable	\$ 1,179,521	\$ 1,019,723
Bank indebtedness	–	56,442
Cash and cash equivalents	(38,472)	(70)
Total debts	\$ 1,141,049	\$ 1,076,095
Investment properties	\$ 2,182,965	\$ 2,040,051
Debt to fair value ratio	52%	53%

In managing the capital requirements of the Corporation, management makes assessments of the capital and liquid resources required to ensure the going concern status of the Corporation. Management believes that the existing liquid resources, funds to be generated from operations, and funds to be raised through the financing and refinancing of debt will be sufficient to support the Corporation's operations on a going concern basis.

29 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to year-end September 30, 2020, the Corporation also financed 3 maturing mortgages and 8 clear-title properties for \$43.1 million at an interest rate of 1.61%.

Subsequent to the year ended September 30, 2020, the Corporation acquired additional 91 residential units in the Provinces of British Columbia and Saskatchewan for a total consideration of \$9.8 million.

30. APPROVAL OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on December 7, 2020.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

OFFICERS

President & CEO

Bob Dhillon
Calgary, AB

Chief Financial Officer

Trina Cui
Calgary, AB

Chief Operating Officer

Johnny Lam
Calgary, AB

Secretary

Joe Amantea
Calgary, AB

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Joe Amantea
Calgary, AB

Ron B. Anderson
Vancouver, BC

Bob Dhillon
Calgary, AB

Karanveer Dhillon
San Francisco, CA

Rich Grimaldi
Westport, CT

John Irwin
London, ON

DIRECTORS' COMMITTEES

Executive Committee

Joe Amantea
Calgary, AB

Ron B. Anderson
Vancouver, BC

Bob Dhillon
Calgary, AB

Audit Committee

Chair

John Irwin
London, ON

Rich Grimaldi
Westport, CT

Ron B. Anderson
Vancouver, BC

Executive Compensation Committee

Chair

Ron B. Anderson
Vancouver, BC

Joe Amantea
Calgary, AB

Risk Management Committee

Chair

Ron B. Anderson
Vancouver, BC

Rich Grimaldi
Westport, CT

Safety Committee

Chair

John Irwin
London, ON

Joe Amantea
Calgary, AB

Cyber Security Committee

Chair

Karanveer Dhillon
San Francisco, CA

Rich Grimaldi
Westport, CT

REGISTRAR & TRANSFER AGENT

REGISTRAR & TRANSFER AGENT

Computershare o/a
Montreal Trust Company
of Canada
#600, 530 – 8 Ave SW
Calgary, AB

AUDITORS

PwC
Suncor Energy Centre
111 – 5 Ave. SW,
Suite 3100, East Tower
Calgary, AB

SOLICITORS

Warren Benson Amantea
LLP
1413 – 2 St SW
Calgary, AB

Borden, Ladner & Gervais
1000 Canterra Tower
400 Third Ave SW
Calgary, AB

BANKERS

TD Canada Trust
335 – 4 Ave SW
Calgary, AB

Alberta Treasury Branch
Suite 600, 444 –7 Ave SW
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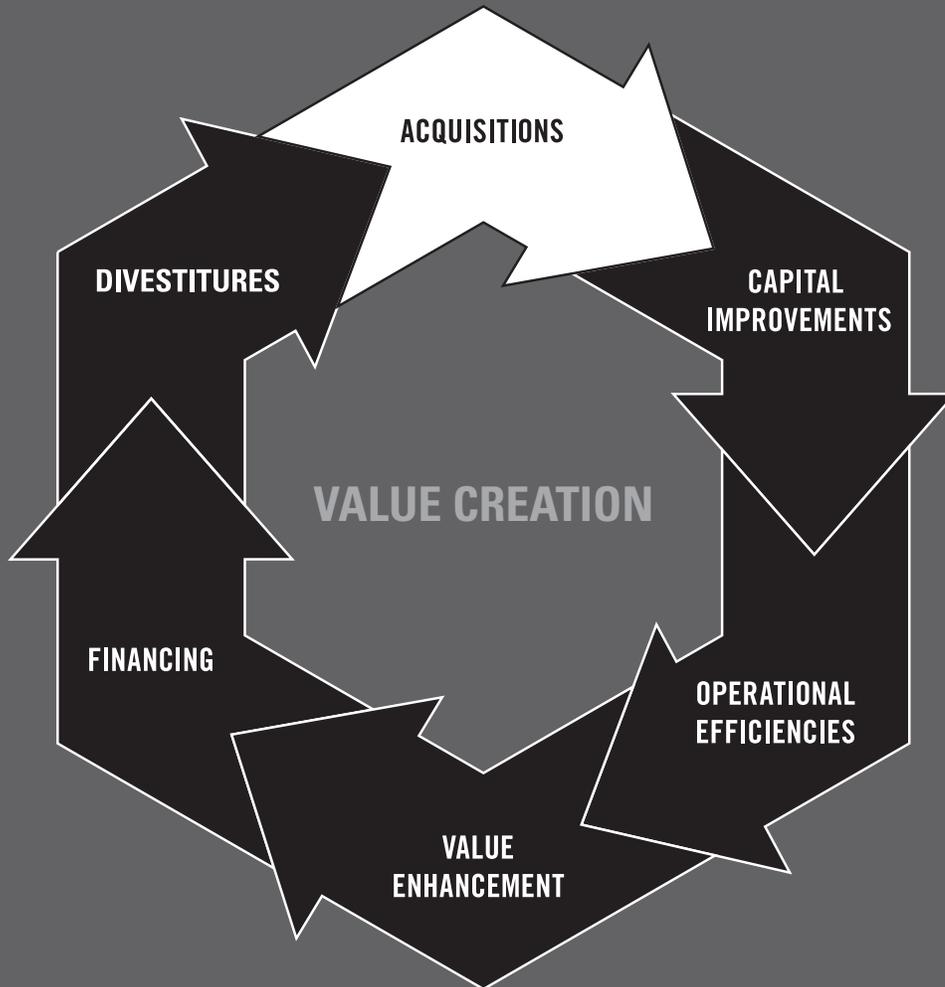
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Web site: www.mainst.biz

STOCK EXCHANGE

Toronto Stock Exchange
Trading symbol: MEQ

THE MAINSTREET VALUE CHAIN



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How do we create value? By relying on the business model that Mainstreet pioneered in the mid-market rental apartment space, the "Mainstreet Value Chain". It focuses on value creation by acquiring underperforming assets, renovating them to our higher standard and repositioning them in the market at a higher rent. As a result, the value of the property increases substantially due to the improved conditions of buildings and the higher rents that they can attract. This enables Mainstreet to unlock the value created by financing the stabilized property using long-term, low-interest CMHC insured mortgages. The capital that is unlocked by that process can then be used to fund additional growth. **Since the day of incorporation in May 1997, we have grown our portfolio from 272 units with appraised values of \$17 million to 13,674 units (YTD) with appraised values of approximately \$2.2 billion with minimal equity dilution.**