



## **Builders Capital Mortgage Corp.**

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
Year Ended December 31, 2019

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) has been prepared by Builders Capital Mortgage Corp. (Builders Capital or the company) as of April 27, 2020. It should be read in conjunction with the company's audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for the year ended December 31, 2019, available on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and on our website at [www.builderscapital.ca](http://www.builderscapital.ca). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). All financial information is presented in Canadian dollars.

### Notice Regarding Forward-Looking Information

Certain information included in this MD&A contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of applicable securities legislation, including statements with respect to management's beliefs, estimates and intentions, and similar statements concerning anticipated future events, results, circumstances, performance or expectations that are not historical facts. Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "outlook", "objective", "may", "will", "expect", "intent", "estimate", "anticipate", "believe", "should", "plans", "continue" or similar expressions suggesting future outcomes or events. Such forward-looking statements reflect management's current beliefs and are based on information currently available to management. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are based on our estimates and assumptions, which are subject to risks and uncertainties, and could cause our actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A. These risks and uncertainties include, among other things, risks associated with mortgage lending, competition for mortgage lending, real estate values, interest rate fluctuations, environmental matters and the general economic environment. We caution that the foregoing list is not exhaustive, as other factors could adversely affect our results, performance or achievements. Readers are also cautioned against undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. Although the forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is based upon what management believes are reasonable assumptions, there can be no assurance that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. Except as required by applicable law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

### Background and Overview

Builders Capital is a mortgage lender providing short-term course of construction financing, primarily to residential builders. The company was formed on March 28, 2013 and commenced active operations on December 12, 2013 on the closing of our initial public offering and our listing on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol BCF. The company is a mortgage investment corporation (MIC) within the meaning of Section 130.1(6) of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and is governed by the laws of the Province of Alberta.

As an MIC, Builders Capital is not subject to income tax provided that we distribute all of our taxable income as dividends to shareholders within 90 days of our December 31<sup>st</sup> year-end. For income tax purposes, such dividends are treated by shareholders as interest income, so that each shareholder is in the same tax position as if their proportionate share of mortgage investments made by the company had been made directly by the shareholder.

The company is structured with two classes of non-voting shares: Class A Non-Voting Shares, held by the public, and Class B Non-Voting Shares, held by management and private investors. This two-tier share structure grants dividend priority to the Class A Non-Voting Shares, providing additional security of both principal and dividends to our public shareholders, as detailed under the section entitled Distributions later in this MD&A.

In addition to the Non-Voting Shares, Builders Capital has a limited number of Voting Shares, which are held by the company's principal shareholders.

## **Investment Strategy**

In order to deliver above average risk-weighted returns, our strategy is to invest primarily in short-term construction mortgages that are secured by development stage residential real property. Lending on development property is limited, with mortgages generally provided only in circumstances where a borrower intends to complete the development and build on the land.

Investments in our portfolio are strategically concentrated on:

- First or subordinate mortgages on real estate with a target of up to 75% of property value;
- Mortgages on residential wood frame construction projects; and
- Mortgages on properties located in typically more liquid and less volatile urban markets and their surrounding areas, with a geographic focus on Western Canada.

## **Investment Restrictions**

Our share terms provide for a number of investment restrictions that can only be changed by a vote of all of the shareholders:

- Builders Capital will not make any investment or conduct any activity that would result in the company failing to qualify as a "mortgage investment corporation" within the meaning of the Tax Act.
- We will not invest in asset-backed commercial paper or in securitized pools of mortgage loans, including securitized pools of sub-prime mortgages.
- We will not invest in securities other than first and subordinate mortgages secured by real property and, on a temporary basis only, interim investments consisting of cash and cash equivalents, Government of Canada treasury bills and Government of Canada bonds with a term to maturity of three years or less (although the company shall not be precluded from owning securities of our subsidiaries or affiliates).
- Builders Capital will not engage in securities lending.
- The company will not engage in derivative transactions for speculative purposes and will only take part in derivative transactions in order to hedge interest rate or exchange rate risk.

## **Operations**

Builders Capital provides short-term, course of construction financing to builders of residential, wood-frame construction projects in Western Canada. We believe that staying focused on this niche market reduces overall risk and increases the potential return on our mortgage portfolio. All of our mortgages are tailored to the specific needs of residential builders, giving Builders Capital a competitive advantage in this sector of the construction market.

Our mortgage portfolio and operations are managed by Builders Capital Management Corp. (the manager) under a management agreement. The manager sources and services mortgage loans and directs the company's business operations. Under the terms of the management agreement, the manager provides staff, office space and equipment, as well as the expertise required to operate the business of the company. The manager maintains extensive experience in all aspects of residential construction and in-depth, up-to-date residential real estate industry knowledge in order to make prudent mortgage underwriting decisions and efficiently manage potential mortgage defaults. The manager has the ability to complete any unfinished development projects that Builders Capital may acquire through enforcement proceedings or otherwise in a timely and cost-effective manner. All such actions are conducted by the manager on behalf of the company.

All investments are subject to a rigorous underwriting review. When sourcing investment opportunities, the manager will conduct an initial review to confirm that a mortgage prospect satisfies our lending criteria and Asset Allocation Model (AAM). The AAM dictates the allocation of the aggregate funded and committed assets, based on geographical, economic sector, term, borrower and loan-to-appraised value criteria.

The manager is then required to perform comprehensive due diligence of the underlying assets. The due diligence process revolves around the manager's system of underwriting loans and evaluating projects and borrowers. This process includes a detailed re-costing of each project based on the assumption that we are going to build it ourselves and an analysis of what the completed project will be worth. This assessment gives us the information we need to ascertain the value proposition inherent in the project. We only loan on projects that we believe are economically sound and for which we have the capability, through the manager, to complete and sell if necessary.

All of the loans we make to borrowers consist of promissory notes secured by collateral mortgages over real property. None of the mortgages are originally written for terms longer than one year. Subject to the satisfaction of Builders Capital's rigorous lending requirements, any or all of our mortgages may be, or may become, revolving in nature.

In some cases, the mortgage is intended to be repaid on or before the end of its original one-year term, which would typically coincide with the building project being completed and sold. In cases where the project has not been completed and/or sold by the end of the term, assuming that the manager is comfortable with the marketing efforts and security position, we will generally renew the mortgage to give additional time for completion and marketing. In these cases, no cash is usually received on the renewal, although we will sometimes require a payment or additional security on the loan.

In other cases, the intention is to continue financing the ongoing construction of projects for a borrower on a revolving basis. In these situations, each time a project is completed and sold, cash is received to pay down the loan balance, in some cases to zero. As the loan balance is reduced, new projects can be added to the mortgage. At term-end, as builders will generally have a number of projects under construction at varying stages of completion, the mortgages are typically renewed and the builder draws down on the renewed mortgage to continue to fund their projects. In these cases, there is a revolving aspect to the loan but, again, no cash is expressly due upon the renewal.

Payments of principal, interest and fees are generally only required on the sale or refinancing of the property forming the security for our loan. However, our loan terms stipulate that we can expect

payments after substantial completion of a project. Further, all of our mortgages are demand loans, which can be called at our discretion.

While our mortgages often revolve, and can continue to be renewed for multiple years, our goal is to keep the terms short on any one project and to have borrowers repay advances against each project on its completion, either through the sale of the property or by refinancing with another institution.

At inception, we target a loan-to-value ratio not exceeding 75%. However, calculating a loan-to-value ratio requires estimates of value, which are subject to uncertainty. For various reasons, including accruing interest, delays in completion of projects and changing market values, this target ratio is sometimes exceeded. We generally become concerned about collectability when any loan exceeds an estimated 85% loan to value ratio.

## **Fiscal Year Summary**

### **Performance Highlights**

- Consistent with our targeted distribution, dividends paid to Class A public shareholders in 2019 were \$0.80 per share, representing an 8% annual return on the original \$10.00 issue price.
- Annual mortgage revenue of \$2.9 million represented 10.2% of gross share capital calculated on the weighted average shares outstanding, compared to \$3.4 million, or 12.4% of gross share capital in 2018.
- At year-end, our debt-to-equity ratio was an extremely conservative 2.3%.
- Despite foreclosing on mortgages with values totaling \$6.1 million in the year, properties were resold for total proceeds of \$3.9 million and overall assets held for sale increased by only \$1.6 million in the year.

### **Business Environment and COVID-19 Update**

- Residential construction has been identified as an essential service by provincial governments in all of our markets and fully all of the builders we work with continue to actively progress their projects amidst the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Housing market conditions in our core western Canadian markets, which had been improving over recent months, are now subject to strong headwinds generated by the COVID-19 pandemic and a collapse in oil prices.
- In the Prairie Region, RBC Economics predicts: "softer market conditions and the plunge in crude oil prices are posed to further drive prices lower."
- In Canada's other provinces, RBC Economics predicts: "Despite the rough patch ahead, we expect property values to generally hold up. It also describes the near-term impacts as a "temporary shock" and expects stronger activity to resume once social distancing orders are relaxed.

- In the near term, our strategy will concentrate on shifting assets from Alberta to the BC market as we receive repayments. We will also consider entering new markets where we see positive economic fundamentals and opportunities for productive portfolio growth, but we will generally adopt a conservative approach to making new loans.
- While it is difficult to predict the full economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the housing markets we serve, we are moving forward with a conservative weighted average loan-to-value ratio on our portfolio of approximately 75%, which provides significant stability.

## Financial Overview

	Year ended December 31, 2019 \$	Year ended December 31, 2018 \$	Year ended December 31, 2017 \$
Revenues	2,921,678	3,429,265	3,364,860
Total comprehensive income	1,445,634	1,924,711	2,382,194
Total assets	27,152,829	28,918,136	31,418,419
Shareholders' equity	26,554,715	26,250,889	25,683,552
Basic and diluted earnings per share	0.50	0.70	0.94
Cash dividends declared	2,061,004	2,171,973	2,376,866
Cash dividends declared per Class A share	0.80	0.80	0.80
Cash dividends declared per Class B share	0.53	0.74	1.12

## Investment Portfolio

At December 31, 2019

Property Type	Mortgage Portfolio (No.)	Outstanding Balance (\$)	Total Committed Mortgage Principal (\$)	%	AAM Allocation*
<b>Residential</b>					
Single family – Detached	18	10,527,571	19,825,000	46%	100%
Single family – Attached	14	12,588,778	16,845,000	54%	100%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>23,116,349</b>	<b>36,670,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Geographic Location of Property</b>					
Calgary and Area	18	15,986,222	24,920,000	69%	100%
Edmonton and Area	4	1,939,126	3,805,000	8%	100%
Other Alberta	5	1,568,504	2,830,000	7%	100%
British Columbia	5	3,622,497	5,115,000	16%	50%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>23,116,349</b>	<b>36,670,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Interest Rate (excluding fees)</b>					
Less than 10%	1	1,987,852	1,950,000	9%	N/A
10%-10.99%	8	7,434,337	14,275,000	32%	N/A
11%-11.99%	13	8,611,540	11,050,000	37%	N/A
12%-12.99%	8	3,566,420	7,595,000	15%	N/A
Greater than 13%	2	1,516,200	1,800,000	7%	N/A
<b>Total:</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>23,116,349</b>	<b>36,670,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Original Funding Date **</b>					
Calendar 2019	17	11,703,604	17,225,000	51%	N/A
Calendar 2018	4	3,238,494	3,850,000	14%	N/A
Calendar 2017	3	2,377,025	4,100,000	10%	N/A
Calendar 2016	2	886,997	3,350,000	4%	N/A
Calendar 2015	2	1,231,753	1,550,000	5%	N/A
Calendar 2014 or earlier	4	3,678,476	6,595,000	16%	N/A
<b>Total:</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>23,116,349</b>	<b>36,670,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>N/A</b>

\*Indicates the maximum percentage of the portfolio allowable under Builders Capital's Asset Allocation Model.

\*\*Loans are originally written for terms of up to one year, but are renewed in cases where a builder continues to roll new security onto the loan facility or if the project has not been sold but is still progressing or being actively marketed.

## Introduction

Real estate markets in the regions in which we operate have suffered a sustained downturn in recent years, with substantial declines in home selling prices and sales volumes, as well as increased marketing times. While our core markets had largely stabilized by the fourth quarter (albeit at lower prices and prior to the emergence of COVID-19), the lengthy downturn impacted our business and our results in 2019.

When real estate markets decline, the value of a project declines against a fixed level of borrower investment. This, in turn, drives up our loan-to-value ratios and often our default rates. Through the downturn in our markets, we have been dealing with loans that were originally underwritten under more favourable market conditions, but for which completed properties are subsequently sold into a substantially less robust marketplace. We were optimistic that this trend was nearing an end as most of our loans have been turned over such that our assessments of the underlying security have been performed based on more current, lower valuations. This is reflected in the fact that the weighted average loan-to-value ratio on our portfolio has dropped to 76%, down from a peak of 82% in December of 2017 and very close to our target of 75%. That said, our remaining older mortgages continue to carry risk.

In the year ended December 31, 2019, in addition to a heightened number of foreclosures, we experienced shortfall situations in which a mortgaged property sold, but the proceeds were insufficient to fully repay the loan balance and all accrued interest. In these instances, we have pursued the borrowers on their personal guarantees, however the value of a personal guarantee is substantially lower than that of real estate security and can be difficult to collect on. Accordingly, in our consolidated financial statements, we do not ascribe a value to loan balances that are secured only by personal guarantees. In the 2019 year, we allowed for a substantially higher-than-usual provision for mortgage loans due primarily to a few such loans.

Weak market conditions also hampered our ability to predict when existing loans would payout and when that capital could be redeployed into new lending, leading to lower levels of capital utilization in the year. Our first priority has been to preserve the capital with which we have been entrusted and we have focused on effectively managing problem loans and foreclosures to reduce our risk. We have also underwritten new loans more conservatively than we would in healthier markets. While this tight management has helped to lower risk and maintain the strength of our portfolio, it has put downward pressure on our financial results.

On a positive note, we continued to reduce our portfolio of foreclosed properties in 2019, selling five properties for \$3.9 million in the last nine months of the year.

Coming into fiscal 2020, we were of the view that the timing was right to pursue more builders' loans and to work towards fuller utilization of our capital and increased use of our line of credit. However, given the subsequent uncertainty that has emerged as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, we will resume our cautious approach to lending in the near-term.

## Operating Results for the Three and Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2019

Our mortgage portfolio as at December 31, 2019 was 16.4% lower than a year ago, reflecting the larger inventory balances we were carrying earlier in the year as a result of foreclosures, as well as our cautious approach to making new loans as market uncertainty continued in Alberta. We carried out a total of three foreclosures in 2019, comprising nine properties and representing \$6.0 million of our \$27 million mortgage portfolio. These foreclosures occurred in the first quarter of 2019 and, together with a fourth quarter write-down on an additional property in Calgary, resulted in a total of \$1 million of write-downs during the 2019 year and a foreclosed property inventory balance that reached a high of \$6.8 million.

As of December 31, 2019, seven of the nine foreclosed properties had been sold. Subsequent to the year-end, we also entered into a firm contract for sale for an additional vacant building lot in Richmond, BC, which we have been carrying in inventory since June of 2017. This sale is scheduled to close on May 15, 2020. At year-end, we were holding just three additional properties for resale: i) a completed home in Saskatoon, SK which has been in inventory since February of 2018 and which is listed for sale; ii) a townhouse unit in Calgary, AB which is also listed for sale, and iii) a home under construction in Edmonton, AB which is approximately 90% complete and which will be listed for sale within the next month.

The foreclosures and write-downs of 2019 reflect the difficult and lengthy five-year downturn for the Alberta economy, during which housing prices fell by approximately 9%. Towards the end of 2019, the market finally began to stabilize and with loans being repaid, we began to redeploy capital into new mortgages. For the three months ended December 31, 2019, cash advances and invoiced interest totaled \$6.4 million, up 21% from the \$5.3 million achieved in the same period in 2018 and an increase of 24% from the amount advanced in the third quarter of 2019 as we responded to the improving market conditions. On a full-year basis, cash advances and invoiced interest decreased by \$4.7 million or 18.8% year-over-year, reflecting the more challenging conditions that were present through the first three quarters.

The fourth quarter and full-year 2019 advances were offset by \$6.2 million and \$22.9 million in mortgage repayments, respectively. Based on an average of incoming and outgoing cash, we turned over 24% of our weighted average net invested capital during the fourth quarter of 2019 and 94% of our net capital during the year. The annual figure equates to one full cycling of net invested capital every 12.8 months. This is higher than our targeted nine-month capital turnover rate and reflects the slow sales environment that existed through much of 2019.

In tandem with underwriting mortgages, we regularly engage in the purchase and sale of mortgages to help ensure full cash utilization and create liquidity as required. During fiscal 2019, we purchased \$1.9 million in mortgages, and sold none. This contrasts to 2018 when we bought \$4.9 million of mortgages and sold \$698 thousand. All of the purchase and sales transactions were conducted with Builders Capital (2014) Ltd., a privately held corporation owned by certain directors of the company.

We are very pleased to report that we lowered our weighted average loan-to-value ratio ("LTV") to approximately 76% by the end of 2019, close to our target of 75%. This compares favourably to our weighted average LTV of 79.1% at the end of fiscal 2018 and provides important stability as we negotiate the economic uncertainties arising from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Further reducing shareholder risk as we move forward is our minimal use of leverage. Generally, the only debt that we employ is our line of credit, which is used primarily as a cash flow tool to facilitate making advances to borrowers. In the final quarter of 2017 we borrowed an additional \$1.3 million, secured by our assets held for sale, to mitigate the impact of unproductive assets. We repaid one half of this loan in August of 2018 and the balance during the second quarter of 2019 as funds became available. As difficult market conditions persisted, we remained cautious in our lending and worked to reduce our line of credit balance. Accordingly, as at December 31, 2019, our debt-to-equity ratio stood at 2.3% as compared to 10% at the end of 2018. Subsequent to the year-end, we redeployed some of these resources into new mortgages and accordingly, our debt-to-equity ratio for Q1 will be somewhat higher.

As at the end of 2019, the total value of our mortgage portfolio, before taking into account our \$776,000 allowance for mortgage losses, was \$23.1 million. This compares to \$27.7 million at the end of fiscal 2018. The \$4.5 million, or 16.5%, decrease was largely the result of the Q1 2019 foreclosures, which had the effect of reallocating \$4.9 million in capital from mortgage assets to inventory assets. In the final quarter of 2019, we reduced our assets held for sale by \$435,000 and anticipate reducing them by at least a further \$1 million in the first half of 2020. As at December 31, 2019, our loan portfolio was made up of 32 mortgages with an average outstanding balance of \$722,000.

### **Revenue**

For the three months ended December 31, 2019, mortgage revenue decreased 17.5% to \$730,000, from \$885,000 in the same period of 2018, primarily reflecting the amounts of assets tied up in assets held for sale and the smaller returns resulting from the low debt load and corresponding decrease in financial leverage. For the year ended December 31, 2019, revenue of \$2.92 million was down 14.8% from \$3.43 million in fiscal 2018. At year-end, the amount invested in mortgages was 17.1% less than at the end of 2018.

At December 31, 2019, the weighted average interest rate on our mortgages was 11.41%, down slightly from 11.67% at December 31, 2019. Our goal is to maintain our interest rates at around this level. Fourth quarter 2019 revenue consisted of \$670,000 in interest and \$60,000 in lender fees charged to borrowers, equating to annualized gross revenue of 10% of the weighted average gross share capital. This compares to 8.9% for Q3 2019 and 12.5% for Q4 2018. The annual revenue was comprised of \$2.7 million in interest and \$222,000 in lender fees, representing annualized gross revenue of 10.2% of the weighted average gross share capital, as compared to 12.4% in 2018.

Lender fees are tied to the negotiation of new mortgages, generally at 1% of the approved loan amount, and are charged for an annual term to borrowers when new loans are made or existing loans are renewed. Lender fees are maximized when turnover in the portfolio is highest. Lender fees in the fourth quarter decreased by 10.9% compared to Q4 2018, and fiscal 2019 lender fees were 10.6% lower as compared to fiscal 2018. Lender fees as a proportion of management fees were 82.0% in the fourth quarter and 77.5% on a full-year basis. Our goal is to keep lender fee revenue consistently above management fee expense.

### **Expenses**

Excluding funds set aside to provide for loan losses and interest expense, fourth quarter 2019 operating expenses decreased by \$3,500 year-over-year to \$99,000. This represents 13.5% of revenue as

compared to 11.6% in 2018. Annual operating expenses of \$407,000 were up 4.5% from \$389,000 in 2018 and represented 13.9% of revenues as compared to 11.4% for fiscal 2018. Our goal is to keep operating expenses within 10% of revenues and we will continue to closely monitor our expenses as we work toward this target.

In the fourth quarter of 2019, we recorded a provision for mortgage losses of \$506,000, up 12.7% from the provision taken in the same period of 2018. The provision was largely the result of a write-down on one high-end property where we consider it likely that the majority of this mortgage balance will become unrecoverable.

Our total provision for mortgage losses and assets held for sale was \$996,000 in 2019, up 14.2% from the \$872,000 allowance taken in 2018. These provisions are high by our historical standards and are intended to ensure that the carrying value of our mortgages receivable and our assets held for sale reflect true fair values amid the weakness in our primary markets. The declining markets of recent years have increased the difficulty of collecting balances due on properties underwritten during more robust markets. Our portfolio has now largely turned over, and our underwriting criteria reflect more current, lower valuations. While this is positive, new concerns related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the collapse in world oil prices could extend and potentially deepen the market downturn. Any substantial additional drops in property values may require additional write-downs, which in turn, limit our ability to generate profits and to pay dividends.

Management fees were \$73,000 in the fourth quarter and \$287,000 for the full 2019 year, calculated on the total gross amount of Class A and Class B Non-Voting Shares outstanding. Our intention is to continue to grow our capital base, resulting in these fees increasing, but our expectation is that they will be more than offset by increasing revenues.

Interest expense applies to our operating line of credit, which we use as a cash flow tool to fund mortgage draws. Interest expense also applies to the loan drawn in the fourth quarter of 2017, which was secured by assets held for sale and which has now been repaid. A higher utilization rate for our capital will provide better returns in the form of additional interest income, but will also necessitate increased use of our line of credit for funding draws when our own funds are fully employed. As at December 31, 2019, our line of credit was unused, as compared to a balance of \$1.4 million at the end of 2018. As the line of credit was utilized at various times in the quarter, interest expense of \$6,600 was incurred, but was significantly lower than interest expense of \$41,000 in the fourth quarter of 2018. On a full-year basis, interest expense decreased by \$170,000 or 69.8% from 2018, reflecting the lower level of borrowing in the 2019 year.

### **Total Comprehensive Income**

We generated earnings per share of \$0.04 in the fourth quarter of 2019, as compared to \$0.10 in the same period of 2018. Total comprehensive income was \$119,000, down 59% from \$292,000 in the fourth quarter of 2018. For the full year, comprehensive income of \$1.4 million (\$0.50 per share) declined by 24.9% from \$1.9 million (\$0.70 per share) in 2018.

These results reflect the lingering impacts of the long-term real estate market downturn in Alberta and the more recent weakness experienced in the BC market. These conditions necessitated recording larger than usual allowances for loan losses and have made sourcing quality lending opportunities more

difficult. Given the uncertainties in the market, we also chose to tighten lending and be conservative in the use of our line of credit in 2019. In addition, the larger inventory of foreclosed assets carried in 2019 restricted the capital available for making new loans.

We note that the historically lower total comprehensive income results have not affected dividends paid to our Class A Non-Voting shareholders. Our share terms call for annual dividends of \$0.80 per Class A Non-Voting Share per year, or approximately \$0.20 per quarter, prior to any other dividends being paid. Earnings in the year were \$0.50 per share overall, but were \$0.74 per Class A Non-Voting Share. With Class B Non-Voting shareholders bearing a much greater proportion of the risk of income fluctuations, we anticipate that potential continued fluctuations in our comprehensive income will not affect the payment of our Class A Non-Voting Share dividends.

In order to maintain distributions on the Class B Non-Voting Shares, we have been actively working to raise capital from the sale of additional Class A Non-Voting Shares. Increasing the number of Class A Non-Voting Shares in relation to the Class B Non-Voting Shares will improve the Class B Non-Voting share returns in any period during which our net earnings exceed an 8% overall return on capital. On March 31, 2019, we issued 30,000 Class A Non-Voting Shares and on April 9, 2019 we issued an additional 75,000, all for \$10.00 per share. Subsequent to the year-end on January 3, 2020 we issued an additional 45,000 shares for \$10.00 per share. Our ratio of Class A to Class B Non-Voting shares now stands at 2.2:1, up from 1.4:1 after our initial public offering. Our share terms limit the ratio to no greater than 3:1.

#### **Share Issuance Costs**

Fiscal 2019 share issue costs relating to the additional capital raised were \$28,000. Total share issue costs since inception now stand at \$2.4 million, including professional fees for offering document preparation; offering, agent and brokerage fees and commissions; and other marketing and offering costs. In accordance with IFRS, these share issue costs are accounted for as a reduction in the value of the equity of the company. These costs are, however, deductible for tax purposes over a five-year amortization period.

Our intent is to restrict shareholder distributions to less than 100% of net income in order to utilize the tax deductibility of these payments. This distribution policy will, over time, have the result of retaining income equal to the offering costs within Builders Capital, which will increase the Net Asset Value of the company while ensuring that no corporate taxes are paid. Because of the two-tier share structure, and the priority on distributions that the Class A Non-Voting Shares hold over the Class B Non-Voting Shares, we expect the restriction in distributions to come primarily from the portion of income otherwise available for distribution to the Class B Non-Voting shareholders.

#### **Statement of Financial Position**

At December 31, 2019 total assets were \$27.2 million (2018 – \$28.9 million), \$3.6 million (13.1%) of which was tied up in assets held for sale. The balance is primarily funded mortgages. The \$1.8 million change in total assets since December 31, 2018 reflects approximately \$2.1 million in resources having gone towards reducing debt, partially offset by the addition of \$907,000 in share capital. Retained earnings were \$600,000 less at the end of 2019 than at the end of 2018. In 2019, dividends declared exceeded total comprehensive income by \$615,000 as we maintained distributions despite reduced net income caused by lower revenues and the larger provisions for mortgage losses. In the months ahead,

dividends may be curtailed to rebuild our equity base, with the expectation that this curtailment will come from distributions on the Class B non-voting shares rather than the publicly held Class A shares.

As at December 31, 2019, assets held for sale included one building lot in Richmond, British Columbia, one completed home in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and one completed townhouse unit in Calgary, Alberta, all of which are currently listed for sale. Assets held for sale also included one single family home in Edmonton, Alberta, which is currently being completed.

Liabilities at year-end totaled \$600,000 (2018 – \$2.7 million) and were comprised of dividends relating to the fiscal quarter paid on January 31, 2020, our trade payables, the balance due to Builders Capital Management Corp., and deferred lender fees.

Throughout 2019 we were in compliance with all bank covenants relating to the line of credit and the loan payable, and we had no off-balance sheet arrangements during the year.

## Quarterly Financial Information

	Quarter ended December 31 2019 \$	Quarter ended September 30 2019 \$	Quarter ended June 30 2019 \$	Quarter ended March 31 2019 \$	Quarter ended December 31 2018 \$	Quarter ended September 30 2018 \$	Quarter ended June 30 2018 \$	Quarter ended March 31 2018 \$
Revenues	729,749	648,104	698,111	845,714	884,185	870,441	845,660	828,979
Total comprehensive earnings	118,775	261,441	472,190	593,228	292,116	563,880	492,823	575,892
Total assets	27,152,829	27,660,737	27,789,720	30,146,336	28,918,136	29,898,420	33,234,463	30,060,233
Shareholders' equity	26,554,715	27,028,481	27,258,301	26,653,051	26,250,889	26,768,731	26,522,452	25,679,439
Earnings per share	0.04	0.09	0.16	0.21	0.10	0.20	0.18	0.21
Cash dividends declared	489,960	491,261	588,715	491,066	552,658	493,450	542,343	583,522
Cash dividends declared per Class A share	0.2016	0.2016	0.1995	0.1973	0.2016	0.2016	0.1995	0.1973
Cash dividends declared per Class B share	0.1008	0.0997	0.2096	0.1247	0.1890	0.1247	0.1763	0.1763

## Distributions

Under our two-tiered share structure, Class A Non-Voting shareholders are entitled to receive annual dividends of 8% in preference to all other shareholder distributions. Once these dividends have been paid, Class B Non-Voting shareholders are entitled to receive total annual dividends of up to 16%. At our fiscal year-end, any remaining income available for distribution after these dividends are paid is allocated pro-rata between the classes of shares, including the Voting Shares.

On December 18, 2019, based on income for the fourth quarter of 2019, our Board of Directors declared a dividend of \$0.2016 per Class A Non-Voting Share to shareholders of record on December 31, 2019. This distribution was paid on January 31, 2020 and is recorded as payable in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The dividend amount was calculated to provide an annualized 8% return on the \$10.00 initial Class A Non-Voting Share price.

Subsequent to the year-end, on January 29, 2020, again based on results for the fourth quarter of 2019, the Board declared a dividend of \$0.0756 per share to Class B Non-Voting shareholders of record on that date. This distribution was also paid on January 31, 2020. This dividend is not recorded in these consolidated financial statements as it was declared subsequent to the quarter-end.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash flow and liquidity are critical to our success. We monitor both daily to ensure we can meet the expectations of our borrowers.

In the second and third quarter of 2019, the real estate market in Calgary began to show signs of improvement and a number of our borrowers who had been having difficulties selling completed properties were able to sell and pay down their mortgages. Combined with a relatively slow pace of new mortgage origination, and despite somewhat slower market conditions in the fourth quarter, this resulted in strong liquidity and we ended the fiscal year with \$900,000 in surplus cash available. Subsequent to the year-end, we have been sourcing additional mortgages and currently have no surplus cash and are utilizing our line of credit.

During the three months ended December 31, 2019, mortgages were funded in the amount of \$5.6 million, bringing the full-year total to \$17.2 million. Fourth quarter repayments amounted to \$6.2 million, for a full-year total of \$22.9 million. In addition, we received \$1.6 million on the sale of foreclosed inventory. As our mortgages are predominantly short-term in nature, the continual repayment by borrowers of existing mortgage investments creates liquidity for ongoing mortgage investments and funding commitments.

Our mortgage portfolio turns over approximately annually. We expect that borrower repayments will remain at a reasonably consistent level through 2020 and plan to continue funding mortgages in amounts approximately equal to mortgage repayments received. It is likely that a number of our mortgages will be renewed as they come due, as discussed earlier under Operations.

Liquidity risk for the company arises primarily from the prospect of committing to a mortgage for which sufficient funds are not available to make draws as requested by the borrower. As noted in the table titled Investment Portfolio above, we have mortgage commitments to borrowers totaling \$36.7 million, which exceed the current amounts funded by \$13.5 million. We anticipate funding these commitments

through the repayment of existing mortgages. Should mortgage repayments fall short of our commitments, we have a number of tools to manage liquidity and to ensure that commitments can be met. Included are our \$5.5 million line of credit, detailed cash flow planning procedures, and Builders Capital's well-established network of affiliates and mortgage industry contacts, through which mortgages can be sold or syndicated as required for cash flow purposes. In addition, our mortgage documents include language whereby a borrower cannot compel the company to advance funds. Our primary goal is to minimize unused cash balances, while ensuring that borrower needs and other commitments can always be met.

Since inception, almost all of the sales and purchases of mortgages, which have both helped keep the mortgage book full and been a source of liquidity as required, have been to and from related parties, in particular Builders Capital (2014) Ltd. ("BCL"). BCL is a privately held corporation, of which Builders Capital directors Sandy Loutitt and John Strangway are also both directors. The company has often been reliant on BCL as a vendor and purchaser of mortgages and as a source for liquidity, including at certain times of low cash flow, for payment of dividends. This reliance means that if BCL was unwilling or unable to act as a purchaser or vendor of mortgages, the company would have to leave a larger margin for error in our cash management practices, which could reduce profitability. The company expects to continue to be able to rely on BCL as a source of liquidity in the future. It is unlikely we could find another party that could provide liquidity as quickly or as efficiently.

We are prepared to increase our issued capital and regularly make solicitations for investments in Class A Common non-voting shares. Should such shares be issued, the proceeds will be used for general cash flow and for expansion of our mortgage portfolio. Builders Capital is financed, and will continue to be financed, primarily by the issuance of common shares. In 2019, we issued an additional 105,000 shares at a price of \$10.00 each; after offering costs of \$28,000 this contributed \$1 million to our capital base.

According to our share terms, Class A Non-voting shareholders have an annual right to redeem their shares on October 31 each year at 95% of Net Asset Value. Payment for the redemptions is to be made on November 30 each year. During October of 2019 we received redemption requests for 11,500 shares, which were redeemed on November 30, 2019 for \$102,580.

### **Related-Party Transactions**

Our manager is a company controlled by Sandy Loutitt and John Strangway, both of whom are also directors of Builders Capital. The manager receives a management fee calculated as 1% per annum of the book value of the share capital of the company. Management fees amounted to \$73,000 for the fourth quarter of 2019 (Q4 2018 - \$71,000) and \$287,000 for the 2019 year (2018 - \$276,000).

In addition to the management fee, the manager charges lender fees directly to borrowers both on loan originations and on loan renewals, with 28.6% of these fees being paid to the company and the remaining 71.4% going to the manager. The company collects these fees from the borrower, both on our own behalf and on behalf of the manager, by adding them to the principal amount of the mortgage, generally on the first advance to the borrower. The company then pays the manager's share of the fees to the manager, regardless of whether or not any payments have been received on the mortgage. Such payments to the manager are generally made within 30 days of having been charged to the borrower. Renewal fees are also charged to the borrower and paid to the manager during the term of the mortgage. During the fourth quarter and fiscal year, the amount of these fees collected on behalf of the manager totaled \$290,000 (2018 - \$175,000) and \$633,000 (2018 - \$558,000).

In general, mortgages are purchased when the company has excess cash on hand, quality mortgages are available to purchase, and opportunities to immediately fund additional mortgages are not available. The acquisition of mortgages helps us to minimize excess balances and maximize interest revenue. Mortgages are sold when, despite the line of credit being fully drawn, additional cash is required, or is forecast to be required, to fund mortgage draws and commitments. Often, mortgages purchased are subsequently sold back and vice versa. The purchase and sale of mortgages sometimes results in balances due to or from related parties being outstanding for short periods of time. These balances are unsecured and non-interest bearing. No mortgages were sold in the year, and \$1.9 million in mortgages were purchased in Q3.

## Market Outlook

The following discussion is qualified in its entirety by the Notice Regarding Forward-Looking Information at the beginning of this MD&A and by the section entitled Risks and Uncertainties that follows this Outlook section.

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's (CMHC) most recent Housing Market Outlook (published October 24, 2019) anticipated improvement in sales and prices over the next two years, in Canada generally, supported by income and population growth. However, the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic has the potential to greatly alter outcomes. In its Monthly Housing Market Update (published April 15, 2020), RBC Economics notes that "As feared, home resales plummeted across-the-board in March: Activity fell 14.3% from February nationwide as governments rolled out COVID-19 containment measures."

In our primary Calgary market, CHMC originally forecast that strong population growth and a decrease in unsold homes inventory would result in new home construction gaining traction in 2020 and 2021, following a slight decline in activity in 2019. The recent pandemic, combined with the worldwide change in oil prices, calls this forecast into question. RBC Economics notes of the Prairie region that, "softer market conditions and the plunge in crude oil prices are poised to further drive prices lower." It remains to be seen to what extent our markets and business will be affected.

In British Columbia, CMHC predicted sales and prices would begin to stabilize in 2020 and accelerate in 2021. There was in fact price growth in the last half of 2019 and the first quarter of 2020. While the economic effects of current events are as yet unknown, RBC Economics forecasts that, "despite the rough patch ahead, we expect property values to generally hold up."

In the near term, our strategy will concentrate on shifting assets from Alberta to the BC market as we receive repayments. We will also consider entering new markets where we see positive economic fundamentals and opportunities for productive portfolio growth, but we will generally adopt a conservative approach to making new loans.

Going forward we expect to further reduce our portfolio of foreclosed properties. Over the past 18 months, we have foreclosed on 12 properties and sold or conditionally sold 10 of them. We have also reduced the weighted average loan-to-value ratio on our portfolio to approximately 76% and believe that there is sufficient equity in the majority of the loans in our portfolio to minimize the risk of further loan losses. As always, however, it remains possible that we will need to take additional steps to collect on

some of our mortgage assets over the coming months. That said, we believe that the necessary safeguards are in place to assure our ability to maintain the Class A Non-Voting Share dividend at 8% per annum.

These safeguards include maintaining a prudent debt-to-equity ratio, generally restricting our lending to 75% of what we believe to be the fair market value of a property at any given time, and taking adequate allowances for expected credit losses allowing us to build a cushion of funds to further protect investors. In addition, by investing only in short-term mortgages, we maintain the liquidity necessary to preserve capital. In the event that we believe a market has become too risky, we will work on converting our investments to cash, and will forego returns in order to protect the capital with which we've been entrusted.

Finally, safeguards built into our share structure give Builders Capital's public Class A Non-Voting shareholders priority on all capital and income distributions over our Class B Non-Voting shareholders. In the event of a serious decline in the earning potential or value of our portfolio, Class B shareholders would forego all distributions until the Class A shareholders have received both their 8% return and, in the case of a dissolution, their capital. As demonstrated during recent quarters, with the impact of both our increased allocation of funds against potential loan losses and unproductive assets, borne entirely by Class B Non-Voting shareholders, this structure is functioning as intended.

## **Financial Instruments**

Our primary business purpose is to invest in mortgages which accordingly are the only significant financial instrument that we carry and are the source of virtually all of our revenues. These financial instruments expose us to risks which are managed as follows:

### **Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with the counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. Credit risk arises principally from our lending activities. Any instability in the real estate sector and an adverse change in economic conditions in Canada could result in declines in the value of real property securing our mortgages. We mitigate this risk by adhering to our investment and operating policies.

All mortgages to which we commit are individually evaluated by our underwriters using credit risk assessment tools and are assigned risk ratings in accordance with the level of credit risk attributed to each loan. Each new mortgage is approved independently and in accordance with the authorization structure set out in our policies. Our underwriting approach places a strong emphasis on the value of the mortgage security and an assessment of the financial viability of the construction project being financed.

We have clearly defined underwriting policies and procedures that we adhere to in our mortgage approval process. These include a maximum projected loan-to-value ratio, standards with regard to the asset quality and marketability, geographic market restrictions and requirements regarding the overall credit quality and integrity of borrowers. We also actively analyze external market conditions including prevailing real estate values and employment conditions in the markets in which we lend. In all cases, our mortgages receivable are secured by registered charges over real property.

We utilize an internal risk rating system to categorize each mortgage in the portfolio on the basis of the perceived risk of a potential credit loss. The risk assessment of each mortgage assigned at the underwriting stage is subsequently revised based on changes in market conditions and on factors

specific to the mortgage and the borrower. One of the main factors in considering whether the credit risk of a mortgage has increased significantly is the estimated loan-to-value ratio. Loan-to-value ratios can change due to declining property values, as well as other factors such as the inability of the borrower to continue to inject equity into the project. Mortgages are considered to be impaired when the expectation is that full collection of principal and interest is no longer likely.

Our lending is for construction purposes, and all loans are made only on the strength of mortgage security over real property. The value of the underlying security is subject to change for a variety of factors, including the degree of completion of the construction, possible deterioration in structures left incomplete and market forces which can cause values to either increase or decrease.

In the case of mortgage impairment, probable recovery is determined using a combination of updated property-specific information, historical loss experience and management judgement to determine the impairment provision that may be required. The primary factor in assessing a mortgage as low risk would be a loan to value ratio which is low enough to make a potential credit loss extremely unlikely.

Although we write mortgages for periods of one year or less, the mortgages are often renewed based either on the borrower's ongoing requirement for capital for additional projects, or because the project which was originally financed has not been completed and sold. In each case, prior to renewal, we assess the mortgage for impairment.

Mortgages which were funded prior to the end of the previous fiscal year, and which have been renewed due to delays in completing the construction or the sale of the underlying security rather than due to a revolving arrangement for ongoing construction having been made, and for which no specific allowance has been recognized, can be considered to be past due, but not impaired as management considers collection to be reasonably assured due largely to the estimated value of the mortgage security held.

### **Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

#### **i) Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that the value of, or cash flows related to, a financial instrument will vary as a result of changes in market interest rates. We manage our financial instruments with the objective of mitigating any potential interest rate risks. The interest rates on the company's mortgages receivable are fixed for the term. Therefore, we are not exposed to significant cash flow interest rate risk. As at December 31, 2019, our mortgages receivable are subject to fair value interest rate risk as a decrease or increase in market interest rates will decrease or increase the fair value of the fixed rate financial asset. Any change in market interest rates will, however, have no impact on our cash flows or comprehensive income for the year as mortgages receivable carry a fixed rate of interest.

We are exposed to interest rate risk on our line of credit and loan payable as they carry a variable rate of interest. The impact on total comprehensive income if interest rates had been 1% higher or lower for the year ended December 31, 2019 would be approximately \$15,000.

#### **ii) Foreign Currency Risk**

We do not have assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currency.

## **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility of not having sufficient ability to obtain debt financing or equity capital to fund future growth or meet our obligations as they arise and become due. Furthermore, liquidity risk also arises if we are not able to obtain financing on favorable terms.

Our main liquidity requirements will arise from mortgage acquisitions, manager fees and distributions to shareholders. All of the aforementioned liquidity requirements, except for mortgage acquisitions, are generally funded from cash flows earned on mortgage interest and fees. Mortgage acquisitions are generally funded through equity issuances. Our financial condition and results of operations would be adversely affected if it were unable to obtain additional funds through equity issuances or financing, or if we were unable to meet our other liquidity requirements from ongoing operating activities.

Our approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that we will have sufficient financial resources available to meet our liabilities as they become due. This includes monitoring of cash, line of credit, loan payable and accounts payables and accrued liabilities. We intend to mitigate our liquidity risk by not entering into property acquisitions unless we have secured or are confident that we can secure the appropriate capital (debt and/or equity) to fund the particular acquisition. Liquidity risk is also mitigated by the terms offered to investors, which state that all redemptions are at the discretion of management and are dependent on the circumstances, and to borrowers, which state that the company is never obligated to advance additional mortgages or funding.

## **Capital Management**

The Company's capital consists of shareholders' equity. The Company's objectives when managing capital are, with a focus on capital preservation, to acquire, originate and maintain a portfolio consisting primarily of construction mortgages that generates attractive returns relative to risk in order to permit the Company to pay quarterly distributions to its shareholders.

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

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- i) to maintain a flexible capital structure, which optimizes the cost of capital at acceptable risk; and,
- ii) to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence in order to sustain the future development of the business.

The Company is subject to externally imposed capital requirements. The credit facility contains certain financial covenants that must be maintained (see Note 7). As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company was in compliance with all financial covenants.

## **Critical Accounting Estimates**

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Estimates, assumptions and judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual

outcomes can differ from these estimates. The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are:

### **Measurement of fair values**

Our accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Fair value represents the price at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in an orderly market, in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. We classify the fair value of the financial instruments according to the following hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument.

- Level 1: Fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in the active market for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
- Level 3: Fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

We review significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information is used to measure fair values, we will assess the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of IFRS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

### **Measurement of expected credit loss**

We are required to make estimates and assumptions that relate to the expected credit losses. These judgements include changes in circumstances that may cause future assessments of credit risk to be materially different from current assessments which would require an increase or decrease in the allowance for credit losses.

### **Classification of non-voting shares with redemption feature**

Under IFRS, IAS 32 requires that shares of an entity which include a contractual obligation for the issuer to repurchase or redeem them for cash or another financial asset be classified as financial liabilities. Our Class A and Class B non-voting shares contain a redemption feature whereby the holders can request redemption of the shares during a specified period during the year. The redemption feature is subject to certain restrictions which give Management the ability to effectively defer redemption indefinitely. Accordingly, management has applied judgment in assessing whether the redemption feature would create a contractual obligation to repurchase or redeem shares for cash or another financial asset and has determined that it would not and that the shares should be classified as equity.

### **Responsibility of Management and the Board of Directors**

Management is responsible for the information disclosed in this MD&A and has in place the appropriate information systems, procedures and controls to ensure that the information used internally by management and disclosed externally is materially complete and reliable. In addition, our Board of Directors and Audit Committee provide an oversight role with respect to our public and financial

disclosures. Both have reviewed and approved this MD&A and the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

## **Outstanding Share Data**

The company's authorized share capital as at April 27, 2020, consists of 1,000 Voting Shares, of which 100 were outstanding at year-end; an unlimited number of Class A Non-Voting Shares, of which 2,013,093 are outstanding; and an unlimited number of Class B Non-Voting Shares, of which 924,576 are outstanding.

## **Risk and Uncertainties**

There are two primary areas of risk for us as a lender. The first is the risk that borrowers will fail to meet their obligations and repay mortgages as they come due. Secondly, there is a risk that sufficient quality investment opportunities will not be available to keep our capital fully deployed. As our primary goal is the preservation of our investors' capital, even at the expense of potential returns, we consider the risk of borrower default to be our primary concern.

A robust new home construction market greatly reduces both of these risks, as it provides a strong marketplace into which builders can sell their completed projects, it maintains or increases the value of the security for our loans, and it provides an ongoing source of new projects and borrowers. A downturn in the market that substantially decreases security values could have a significant negative effect on our business. We cannot predict the performance of the housing market in the future with certainty.

In order to mitigate these risks, we restrict our loan amounts to a target of up to 75% of what we consider the fair market value of the security to be. The 25% equity component is a requirement for our borrowers and we believe it provides us with a sufficient margin for error in the event of a drop in property values. The short-term nature of our loans also gives us the flexibility to convert our entire portfolio of mortgages to cash within a reasonable time period, if economic conditions warrant. We also maintain sufficient construction expertise to allow us to economically complete any project on which we have loaned funds.

Our share terms provide that the Class A Non-Voting shareholders have a priority over other shareholders with respect to both the payment of dividends at an 8% rate, and any potential return of capital. This creates a significant reduction in the risk profile of the Class A Non-Voting Shares, as an impairment in the value of the mortgage portfolio, or a lack of funds available for distributions, will always be absorbed, to the full extent of their investment, by the Class B Non-Voting Shares before the Class A shareholders' rights are affected. We believe that this structure substantially reduces risk for the Class A shareholder.

Other risks and uncertainties exist for our business that are typical for business in general and for lenders in particular. These include changes in interest rates, potential environmental issues associated with the mortgage security, borrower solvency, any significant changes in competition, changes in tax legislation and other factors as described under Forward-Looking Information.

## **Additional Information**

Additional information about Builders Capital is available on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and on our website at [www.builderscapital.com](http://www.builderscapital.com).