



**MEDICAL
FACILITIES
CORPORATION**

FOURTH QUARTER AND FISCAL 2023 YEAR END

March 13, 2024

The following Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) is intended to assist readers in understanding Medical Facilities Corporation (the “Corporation”), its business environment, strategies, performance, outlook and the risks applicable to the Corporation. It is supplemental to and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes of the Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2023 (“financial statements”), which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

Substantially all of the Corporation’s operating cash flows are in U.S. dollars and all amounts presented in the financial statements and herein, except per share amounts, are stated in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless indicated otherwise.

Additional information about the Corporation and its annual information form are available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

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1. CAUTION CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain information in this MD&A may constitute “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable securities legislation. All information contained in this MD&A, other than statements of current and historical fact, is forward-looking information. Forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, the discussion of the Corporation’s business and operating initiatives, focuses and strategies, expectations of future performance and consolidated financial results, and expectations with respect to cash flows and level of liquidity. Generally, forward-looking information can be identified by use of words such as “may”, “will”, “could”, “should”, “would”, “expect”, “believe”, “plan”, “anticipate”, “intend”, “forecast”, “objective” and “continue” (or the negative thereof) and other similar terminology. All of the forward-looking information in this MD&A is qualified by this cautionary statement.

Forward-looking information is not, and cannot be, a guarantee of future results or events. Forward-looking information is based on, among other things, opinions, assumptions, estimates and analyses that, while considered reasonable at the date the forward-looking information is provided, inherently are subject to significant risks, uncertainties, contingencies and other factors that may cause actual results, performance or achievements, industry results or events to be materially different from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking information. The material factors or assumptions that were identified and applied in drawing conclusions or making forecasts or projections set out in the forward-looking information include, but are not limited to: the successful execution of business strategies, consistent and stable economic conditions and conditions in the financial markets, and the consistent and stable legislative environment in which the Corporation operates.

Inherent in the forward-looking information are known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results, to differ materially from any results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Those risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking information include, but are not limited to: ability to obtain and maintain contractual arrangements with insurers and other payors, ability to attract and retain qualified physicians, availability of qualified personnel or management, legislative and regulatory changes, capital expenditures, general state of the economy, competition in the industry, opportunity to acquire accretive businesses, integration of acquisitions, currency risk, interest rate risk, success of new service lines introductions, ability to maintain profitability and manage growth, revenue and cash flow volatility, credit risk, operating risks, performance of obligations/maintenance of client satisfaction, information technology governance and security, risk of future legal proceedings, insurance limits, income tax matters, ability to meet solvency requirements to pay dividends, leverage and restrictive covenants, unpredictability and volatility of common share price, and issuance of additional common shares diluting existing shareholders’ interests, and other factors set forth under the heading “Risk Factors” in this MD&A and under the heading “Risk Factors” in the Corporation’s most recently filed annual information form (which is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca).

Given these risks, uncertainties and other factors, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information as a prediction of actual results. The forward-looking information reflects management’s current expectations and beliefs regarding future events and operating performance and is based on information currently available to management. Although management has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking information contained herein, there are other factors that could cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. The forward-looking information contained herein is current as of the date of this MD&A and, except as required under applicable law, the Corporation does not undertake the obligation to publicly revise these forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances.

2. NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES

The Corporation uses certain non-IFRS financial measures which it believes provide useful measures for evaluation and assessment of the Corporation's performance. They are presented on a uniform basis from period to period, thereby allowing for consistent comparability. Management believes that the non-IFRS financial measures presented in this MD&A (i) are relevant for users of the Corporation's financial statements to assess the Corporation's performance and ability to pay dividends, and (ii) may be used to calculate certain ongoing rights and obligations of the Corporation. Non-IFRS financial measures do not have any standard meaning prescribed by IFRS, are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers, and should not be considered as alternatives to comparable measures determined in accordance with IFRS as indicators of the Corporation's financial performance, including its liquidity, cash flows, and profitability.

The Corporation uses the following non-IFRS financial measures which are presented in Sections 5 and 6 of this MD&A under the heading "Reconciliation of net income (loss) for the period to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA" and in Section 7 of this MD&A under the heading "Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures", and reconciled to the applicable IFRS measures:

- **Cash available for distribution** is a non-IFRS financial measure of cash generated from operations during a reporting period which is available for distribution to common shareholders. Cash available for distribution is derived from net cash provided by operating activities, before certain non-cash adjustments, including (i) net changes in non-cash operating working capital, (ii) stock options expense, net of gain on forfeitures, (iii) interest expense on exchangeable interest liability, and (iv) the difference between accrual-based amounts and actual cash flows related to interest and taxes, less (v) maintenance capital expenditures, (vi) payment of lease liabilities, (vii) repayments of notes payable by the Facilities, and (viii) non-controlling interest in cash flows of the Facilities. The Corporation calculates cash available for distribution in U.S. dollars and translates it into Canadian dollars using the average exchange rate applicable during the period per the Bank of Canada. Management believes that cash available for distribution is relevant in understanding the Corporation's ability to earn cash and pay dividends to its common shareholders.
- **Cash available for distribution per common share** is a non-IFRS financial measure calculated as the cash available for distribution divided by the basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.
- **Distributions** is a non-IFRS financial measure of cash distributed to holders of common shares, more commonly referred to as dividends declared.
- **Distributions per common share** is a non-IFRS financial measure calculated as the distributions divided by the basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.
- **Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA")** is a non-IFRS financial measure defined as net income for the period before (i) finance costs, (ii) income taxes, (iii) depreciation of property and equipment, (iv) depreciation of right-of-use assets, (v) amortization of other intangibles, and (vi) non-operating (gains) losses. Management believes that EBITDA is relevant in understanding the Corporation's ability to service its debt, finance capital expenditures and pay dividends to its common shareholders.
- **Adjusted EBITDA** is a non-IFRS financial measure defined as EBITDA before impairment of goodwill, other intangibles and equipment.

- **Payout ratio** is a non-IFRS financial measure calculated as total distributions per common share in Canadian dollars divided by cash available for distribution per common share in Canadian dollars. Management monitors the payout ratio to ensure the Corporation can adhere to its dividend policy.

3. BUSINESS OVERVIEW

The Corporation is a British Columbia corporation. The capital of the Corporation is in the form of publicly traded common shares. The common shares of the Corporation are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol “DR”. The Corporation’s current quarterly dividend on its common shares is Cdn\$0.0805 per common share (refer to Section 10 “Share Capital and Dividends” of this MD&A under the heading “Dividends”).

The Corporation’s operations are based in the United States. Through its wholly-owned U.S.-based subsidiaries, Medical Facilities America, Inc. (“MFA”) and Medical Facilities (USA) Holdings, Inc. (“MFH”), the Corporation owns controlling interests in, and/or controls by virtue of retaining approval rights over certain significant governance matters, and derives substantially all of its income from, five limited liability entities (each a “Facility” and, collectively, the “Facilities”), each of which own either a specialty surgical hospital (an “SSH”) or an ambulatory surgery center (an “ASC”). The five Facilities are comprised of four SSHs located in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and South Dakota, and one ASC located in California. ASCs are specialized surgical centers that only provide outpatient procedures, whereas SSHs are licensed for both inpatient and outpatient surgeries. The SSHs and ASC provide facilities, including staffing, surgical materials and supplies, and other support necessary for scheduled surgical, pain management, imaging, and diagnostic procedures and derive their revenue primarily from the fees charged for the use of these facilities. The Facilities mainly focus on a limited number of clinical specialties such as orthopedics, neurosurgery, pain management and other non-emergency elective procedures. In addition, two of the SSHs provide urgent care services.

During 2023, the Corporation completed the divestiture of five ASCs (the “MFC Nueterra ASCs”) which it indirectly owned through a partnership between its wholly-owned U.S. subsidiary and Nueterra MF Holdings, LLC (“MFC Nueterra Partnership”).

Clinical operations were permanently closed at Eastwind Surgical, LLC on May 5, 2023, and the legal entity was subsequently dissolved on February 18, 2024. Clinical operations were also permanently closed at Riverview Ambulatory Surgical Center, LLC on June 30, 2023, which is in the process of being wound-up, as part of which its assets have been liquidated, with net proceeds remaining after payment of liabilities, if any, to be distributed among its respective owners. Certain gains and losses were recorded in connection with these developments in general and administrative expenses, the net impact of which is insignificant.

On July 1, 2023, the Corporation sold all of its 30.3% controlling ownership interest in City Place Surgery Center, together with its 28.0% non-controlling ownership interest in St. Luke’s Surgery Center of Chesterfield, LLC (“St. Luke’s ASC”), for combined proceeds of \$1.4 million. The buyer also assumed St. Luke’s ASC’s debt of \$5.0 million and released the Corporation from its pro-rata guarantee. In connection with this transaction, the Corporation recorded a pre-tax gain of \$1.1 million.

On July 31, 2023, the Corporation sold all of its 58.7% controlling ownership interest in Miracle Hills Surgery Center, LLC for proceeds of \$1.0 million. In connection with this transaction, the Corporation recorded a pre-tax gain of \$0.6 million.

On August 25, 2023, the Corporation sold all of its 49.6% controlling ownership interest in Brookside Surgery Center, LLC for proceeds of \$1.1 million. In connection with this transaction, the Corporation recorded a pre-tax gain of \$0.8 million.

As of the dates of the above sale transactions, the Corporation no longer consolidates the financial results of these ASCs. In addition, the management services agreement between MFC Nueterra Partnership and NueHealth, LLC, providing for management services to the MFC Nueterra ASCs, was terminated effective September 30, 2023.

Government Stimulus

The *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act* (the “CARES Act”) was signed into law on March 27, 2020 in response to COVID-19. The CARES Act included provisions for financial assistance to healthcare providers via, among other provisions, the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund (“PHSSEF”), the Paycheck Protection Program (“PPP”), the Employee Retention Credit (“ERC”), and expansion of an existing Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services accelerated payment program.

The PHSSEF was administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (“HHS”) to provide eligible healthcare providers with relief funds to cover non-reimbursable expenses, including lost revenue, attributable to COVID-19. Funds not utilized for eligible expenses and not applied to lost revenues must be returned. The recognition of amounts received was conditioned upon receipt of the funds, the provision of care for individuals with possible or actual cases of COVID-19 after January 31, 2020, and certification that the payment would be used to prevent, prepare for and respond to COVID-19. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Facilities did not receive any funds from the HHS (December 31, 2022: \$0.9 million).

The PPP expanded the guaranteed lending program under Section 7(a) of the *Small Business Act* administered by the U.S. Small Business Administration (“SBA”). To the extent the recipient was eligible to receive the loan, the loan amounts received were eligible for forgiveness to the extent they were used for certain qualifying expenses and to maintain payroll levels and related expenses during the 8 to 24-week period following loan origination.

The Facilities recognized income for the PPP loans received during prior periods based on reasonable assurance that they had met the forgiveness requirements. As such, \$1.5 million and \$12.2 million were recognized as government stimulus income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

However, due to the denial and additional review of certain loan forgiveness applications by the SBA in 2022, the Corporation no longer had reasonable assurance of meeting the forgiveness requirements for loans of \$12.3 million. As a result, these were reversed from government stimulus income during the year ended December 31, 2022, and recorded as a liability under government stimulus funds repayable as of December 31, 2022.

Subsequent to the divestiture of the MFC Nueterra ASCs, there remains a balance of \$12.0 million in the government stimulus funds repayable in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2023.

There remains uncertainty over the final outcome as forgiveness applications for these PPP loans must still be formally decided upon by the SBA. Management plans to diligently pursue all reasonably available channels for reversing any denials. Any loans subsequently forgiven will result in a recognition of income and a reversal of the corresponding liability.

The ERC was a refundable tax credit against certain employment taxes that could be claimed by eligible employers whose business had been financially impacted by COVID-19. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Facilities had no claims approved under the ERC (December 31, 2022: \$0.6 million).

Most COVID-19 related government stimulus funds introduced under past or present legislation had been fully exhausted or terminated by December 31, 2022. In relation to the financial assistance received, there can be no assurance that the Facilities will be able to comply with the applicable terms and conditions to retain such assistance.

Other Information

Facility service revenue (“revenue”) and certain directly related expenses are subject to seasonal fluctuations due to the timing of case scheduling, which can be impacted by the vacation schedules of surgeons, as well as the extent to which patients have remaining deductibles on their insurance coverage, based on the time of year. Occupancy related expenses, certain operating expenses, depreciation and amortization, and interest expense remain relatively steady throughout the year.

Revenue for any given period is dependent on the volume of the procedures performed as well as the acuity and complexity of the procedures (“case mix”) and composition of payors (“payor mix”), including federal and state agencies (under the Medicare and Medicaid programs), managed care health plans, commercial insurance companies and employers. Various payors have different reimbursement rates for the same type of procedure which are generally based on either predetermined rates per procedure or discounted fee-for-service rates. Medicare and Medicaid typically have lower reimbursement rates than other payors.

Revenue is recorded in the period when healthcare services are provided based upon established billing rates less adjustments required by contractual arrangements with the payors. Estimates of contractual adjustments under payor arrangements are based upon the payment terms specified in the related contractual agreements and payment history.

The volume of procedures performed at the Facilities depends on, among other things: (i) the Facilities’ ability to deliver high quality care and superior services to patients and their family members; (ii) the Facilities’ success in encouraging physicians to perform procedures at the Facilities through, among other things, maintenance of an efficient work environment for physicians as well as availability of facilities; and (iii) the Facilities’ establishment and maintenance of strong relationships with major third-party payors in the geographic areas served. The case mix at each Facility is a function of the clinical specialties of the physicians and medical staff and is also dependent on the equipment and infrastructure at each Facility.

Non-controlling interests in the Facilities are indirectly owned, primarily by physicians practicing at the Facilities. Upon acquisition by the Corporation of indirect controlling interests in the SSHs located in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and South Dakota, the non-controlling interest holders were granted the right to exchange up to 14% (5% in the case of Arkansas Surgical Hospital) of the ownership interest in their respective Facilities for common shares of the Corporation. The liability associated with this derivative instrument is recorded on the consolidated balance sheet. To date, the non-controlling interest holders of two of the eligible Facilities have exercised portions of their exchangeable interests.

Summary of Facility Information as of December 31, 2023

	Arkansas Surgical Hospital (“ASH”)	Oklahoma Spine Hospital (“OSH”)	Black Hills Surgical Hospital (“BSHS”)	Sioux Falls Specialty Hospital (“SFSH”)	The Surgery Center of Newport Coast (“SCNC”)
Location	North Little Rock Arkansas	Oklahoma City Oklahoma	Rapid City South Dakota	Sioux Falls South Dakota	Newport Beach California
Year Opened	2005	1999	1997	1985	2004
Year Acquired by the Corporation	2012	2005	2004	2004	2008
Ownership Interest	51.0%	64.0%	54.2%	51.0%	51.0%
Non-controlling Interest	49.0%	36.0%	45.8%	49.0%	49.0%
Exchangeable Interest	5.0%	1.0%	10.8%	14.0%	-
Size	126,000 sq ft	61,000 sq ft	86,000 sq ft	76,000 sq ft	7,000 sq ft
Operating/Procedure Rooms	13/2	7/2	11 ⁽²⁾ /1	15/1	2/1
Overnight Rooms	41 ⁽¹⁾	25	25	33	-

⁽¹⁾ Licensed for 47 beds.

⁽²⁾ Licensed for 12 rooms.

4. FINANCIAL AND PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Selected Financial Information

<i>In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts and as indicated otherwise</i>	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
Facility service revenue	445,582	424,551	398,633
Government stimulus income, net of reversals	-	(10,162)	13,099
Revenue and other income	445,582	414,389	411,732
Operating expenses	378,473	379,450	334,374
Income from operations	67,109	34,939	77,358
Net income for the year	43,999	12,295	46,493
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Corporation ⁽¹⁾	18,503	(4,405)	15,500
Non-controlling interest ⁽¹⁾	25,496	16,700	30,993
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to owners of the Corporation			
Basic	\$0.73	(\$0.15)	\$0.50
Fully diluted	\$0.73	(\$0.15)	\$0.50
EBITDA ⁽²⁾	88,646	55,702	104,127
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁾	88,646	72,251	104,127
Cash available for distribution ⁽²⁾	C\$ 30,302	C\$ 27,536	C\$ 37,448
Distributions ⁽²⁾	C\$ 8,085	C\$ 9,302	C\$ 9,011
Cash available for distribution per common share ⁽²⁾	C\$ 1.200	C\$ 0.938	C\$ 1.204
Distributions per common share ⁽²⁾	C\$ 0.320	C\$ 0.317	C\$ 0.290
Payout ratio ⁽²⁾	26.7%	33.8%	24.1%
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Total assets	354,885	377,791	446,966
Total long-term financial liabilities	93,300	123,042	126,118

⁽¹⁾ Net income attributable to owners of the Corporation fluctuates significantly between the periods due to variations in finance costs, primarily in the value of the exchangeable interest liability, impairment of goodwill, other intangibles and equipment, impairment losses (gains) on loans receivable, and income taxes. These charges are incurred at the corporate level rather than at the Facility level. On the other hand, net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest represents the interest of the Facilities' non-controlling interest holders in the net income of the Facilities on a stand-alone basis and, therefore, does not vary as significantly between the periods.

⁽²⁾ Non-IFRS financial measures. Please refer to Section 2 under the heading "Non-IFRS Financial Measures", Section 7 under the heading "Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures" and Sections 5 and 6 under the heading "Reconciliation of net income for the period to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA."

Selected Financial Information for the Year Ended December 31, 2023 compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2022

For the year ended December 31, 2023, revenue and other income was \$445.6 million, an increase of 7.5% from \$414.4 million for the prior year, including the \$10.2 million reduction in prior year government stimulus income driven mainly by the reversal of PPP income of \$12.3 million. Facility service revenue of \$445.6 million increased by 5.0% from \$424.6 million for the prior year, primarily due to the combined positive impact of case and payor mix, along with higher surgical case volume, partly offset by the impact of the divestiture of the MFC Nueterra ASCs.

EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$88.6 million or 19.9% of revenue and other income compared to \$55.7 million or 13.4% of revenue and other income for the prior year, up mainly due to the non-cash impairment loss on goodwill, other intangibles and equipment of \$16.5 million relating to the MFC Nueterra ASCs cash-generating unit recorded in the prior year ("Impairment Charge"), along with the prior year reversal of PPP income, and higher facility service revenue which exceeded the increase in operating expenses

before the impact of the prior year Impairment Charge. Excluding the impact of the prior year Impairment Charge, Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$72.3 million or 17.4% of revenue and other income.

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$44.0 million compared to net income of \$12.3 million for the prior year, with the increase mostly attributable to the prior year Impairment Charge, as well as higher income from operations at the Facilities inclusive of the prior year quarter reversal of PPP income, along with cost saving initiatives at the corporate level, and the current year gain recorded on the sale of the MFC Nueterra ASCs, partly offset by higher income tax expense.

The Corporation generated cash available for distribution of Cdn\$30.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, representing an increase of Cdn\$2.8 million or 10.0% from Cdn\$27.5 million for the prior year. Distributions per common share increased between the years by Cdn\$0.003 to Cdn\$0.320, while the payout ratio was 26.7% for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to 33.8% for the prior year. For a reconciliation of the foregoing non-IFRS financial measures to the applicable IFRS measures, see Section 7 under the heading “Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures.”

Selected Financial Information for the Year Ended December 31, 2022 compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2021

For the year ended December 31, 2022, revenue and other income was \$414.4 million, an increase of 0.6% from \$411.7 million for the same period in 2021, despite a \$23.3 million decrease in government stimulus income driven partly by the reversal of PPP income of \$12.3 million. Facility service revenue of \$424.6 million increased by 6.5% from \$398.6 million for the same period in 2021, primarily due to higher surgical case volume, attributable to the Facilities’ ongoing recovery from the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, along with the combined positive impact of case and payor mix.

EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$55.7 million or 13.4% of revenue and other income compared to \$104.1 million or 25.3% of revenue and other income for the same period in 2021, down mainly due to the Impairment Charge in 2022, along with higher operating expenses and the reversal of PPP income, the combined impact of which exceeded the increase in facility service revenue. Excluding the impact of the Impairment Charge, Adjusted EBITDA was \$72.3 million or 17.4% of revenue and other income for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$12.3 million compared to net income of \$46.5 million for the same period in 2021, with the decrease mostly attributable to the Impairment Charge in 2022, as well as lower income from operations at the Facilities, and the impairment loss on the loan receivable from an associate, partly offset by lower finance costs driven by the change in the value of exchangeable interest liability (refer to Section 5 “Consolidated Operating and Financial Review” of this MD&A under the heading “Change in Value of Exchangeable Interest Liability”).

The Corporation generated cash available for distribution of Cdn\$27.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, representing a decrease of Cdn\$9.9 million or 26.5% from Cdn\$37.4 million for the same period in 2021. Distributions per common share increased between the years by Cdn\$0.027 to Cdn\$0.317, while the payout ratio was 33.8% for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to 24.1% for the same period in 2021. For a reconciliation of the foregoing non-IFRS financial measures to the applicable IFRS measures, see Section 7 under the heading “Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures.”

5. CONSOLIDATED OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2023

The following table and discussion compare operating and financial results of the Corporation for the three months ended December 31, 2023 to the three months ended December 31, 2022:

<i>Unaudited</i>	Three Months Ended December 31,			
<i>In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts</i>	2023	2022	\$ Change	% Change
Revenue and other income				
Facility service revenue	122,265	119,434	2,831	2.4%
Government stimulus income, net of reversals	-	(12,335)	12,335	100.0%
	122,265	107,099	15,166	14.2%
Operating expenses				
Salaries and benefits	34,937	33,736	1,201	3.6%
Drugs and supplies	39,459	41,040	(1,581)	(3.9%)
General and administrative expenses	17,335	17,042	293	1.7%
Impairment of goodwill, other intangibles and equipment	-	16,549	(16,549)	(100.0%)
Depreciation of property and equipment	2,301	2,300	1	0.0%
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	2,587	2,898	(311)	(10.7%)
Amortization of other intangibles	136	161	(25)	(15.5%)
	96,755	113,726	(16,971)	(14.9%)
Income (loss) from operations	25,510	(6,627)	32,137	484.9%
Finance costs (income)				
Change in value of exchangeable interest liability	(1,277)	(11,036)	9,759	88.4%
Interest expense on exchangeable interest liability	2,017	1,944	73	3.8%
Interest expense, net of interest income	1,505	1,668	(163)	(9.8%)
Impairment gain on loan receivable	-	(1,394)	1,394	100.0%
Gain on foreign currency	(8)	(6)	(2)	(33.3%)
	2,237	(8,824)	11,061	125.4%
Non-operating (gains) losses				
Share of equity loss in associates	-	303	(303)	(100.0%)
	-	303	(303)	(100.0%)
Income before income taxes	23,273	1,894	21,379	1,128.8%
Income tax expense	2,962	5,231	(2,269)	(43.4%)
Net income (loss) for the period	20,311	(3,337)	23,648	708.7%
Attributable to:				
Owners of the Corporation	10,882	(2,274)	13,156	578.5%
Non-controlling interest	9,429	(1,063)	10,492	987.0%
Basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to owners of the Corporation	\$0.44	(\$0.08)	0.52	650.0%
Fully diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to owners of the Corporation	\$0.39	(\$0.26)	0.65	250.0%
Reconciliation of net income (loss) for the period to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾				
Net income (loss) for the period	20,311	(3,337)	23,648	708.7%
Income tax expense	2,962	5,231	(2,269)	(43.4%)
Non-operating (gains) losses	-	303	(303)	(100.0%)
Finance costs (income)	2,237	(8,824)	11,061	125.4%
Depreciation of property and equipment	2,301	2,300	1	0.0%
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	2,587	2,898	(311)	(10.7%)
Amortization of other intangibles	136	161	(25)	(15.5%)
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	30,534	(1,268)	31,802	2,508.0%
Impairment of goodwill, other intangibles and equipment	-	16,549	(16,549)	(100.0%)
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	30,534	15,281	15,253	99.8%

⁽¹⁾ Non-IFRS financial measure. Please refer to Section 2 under the heading "Non-IFRS Financial Measures" for a discussion of such measures.

Revenue and Other Income

<i>Unaudited</i>	Three Months Ended December 31,			
<i>In thousands of U.S. dollars</i>	2023	2022	\$ Change	% Change
ASH	24,360	16,991	7,369	43.4%
OSH	21,572	19,430	2,142	11.0%
BHSH	30,181	27,005	3,176	11.8%
SFSH	43,646	37,169	6,477	17.4%
SCNC	2,475	1,391	1,084	77.9%
MFC Nueterra ASCs	31	5,113	(5,082)	(99.4%)
Revenue and other income	122,265	107,099	15,166	14.2%

For the three months ended December 31, 2023, revenue and other income increased from the same period in 2022 by \$15.2 million or 14.2%, with the increase primarily attributable to the prior year quarter reduction in government stimulus income (\$12.3 million) due to the reversal of PPP income. Facility service revenue increased by \$2.8 million or 2.4%, despite the decrease resulting from the divestiture of the MFC Nueterra ASCs (\$6.0 million). Excluding the divested MFC Nueterra ASCs, facility service revenue increased from the same period in 2022 by \$8.8 million, primarily due to the combined impact of case and payor mix (\$4.5 million), which reflected a higher proportion of orthopedic and spine cases, along with increased surgical case volume (\$3.3 million), and the impact of SFSH moving its anesthesia service and related billing in-house in the current year (\$1.1 million).

Excluding the divested MFC Nueterra ASCs, total surgical cases increased by 4.9%, as observation cases increased by 28.8%, and outpatient cases increased by 4.2%, but inpatient cases decreased by 13.9%. Surgical case volume was up at certain Facilities, led by BHSH and ASH. Surgical case volume increases by payor over the same period last year came predominantly from Medicare and Blue Cross Blue Shield, which increased by 8.3% and 4.6%, respectively. Pain management cases were down by 16.4% compared to the same period last year.

The above factors are reflected in each Facility's revenue as follows:

- ASH's revenue increased mainly due to the prior year quarter reversal of PPP government stimulus income of \$3.2 million, as well as higher surgical case volume, and the combined impact of case and payor mix, driven by more orthopedic and spine cases.
- OSH's revenue increased mainly due to the prior year quarter reversal of PPP government stimulus income of \$3.3 million, along with higher surgical case volume, partly offset by the combined impact of case and payor mix, resulting in lower reimbursements per surgical case, as well as a decrease in pain management cases.
- BHSH's revenue increased mainly due to the impact of case mix, including more orthopedic and spine cases, and higher surgical case volume, partly offset by payor mix, including more government payors, and a decrease in pain management cases.
- SFSH's revenue increased mainly due to the prior year quarter reversal of PPP government stimulus income of \$4.1 million, as well as the impact of case mix, driven by higher acuity orthopedic cases, and the impact of moving the anesthesia service and related billing in-house in the current year, partly offset by lower surgical case volume, and payor mix.
- SCNC's revenue increased mainly due to the prior year quarter reversal of PPP government stimulus income of \$0.8 million, along with the impact of case mix, reflecting a higher proportion of orthopedic cases, partly offset by lower surgical case volume.

- MFC Nueterra ASCs’ revenue decreased due to the Corporation’s divestiture of the ASCs.

Operating Expenses

For the three months ended December 31, 2023, operating expenses, including salaries and benefits, drugs and supplies, general and administrative expenses (“G&A”), impairment of goodwill, other intangibles and equipment, depreciation of property and equipment, depreciation of right-of-use assets, and amortization of other intangibles (collectively “operating expenses”), decreased by \$17.0 million or 14.9% from the same period in the prior year to \$96.8 million. As a percentage of revenue and other income, operating expenses decreased to 79.1% from 106.2% in the same period last year.

<i>Unaudited</i>	Three Months Ended December 31,					
<i>In thousands of U.S. dollars</i>	2023	Percentage of Revenue	2022	Percentage of Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
ASH	18,977	77.9%	16,715	98.4%	2,262	13.5%
OSH	19,262	89.3%	20,587	106.0%	(1,325)	(6.4%)
BHSH	22,846	75.7%	22,022	81.5%	824	3.7%
SFSH	31,453	72.1%	28,513	76.7%	2,940	10.3%
SCNC	2,305	93.1%	2,266	162.9%	39	1.7%
MFC Nueterra ASCs	148	477.4%	5,693	111.3%	(5,545)	(97.4%)
Corporate	1,764	n/a	17,930	n/a	(16,166)	(90.2%)
Operating expenses	96,755	79.1%	113,726	106.2%	(16,971)	(14.9%)

Consolidated salaries and benefits increased by \$1.2 million or 3.6%, primarily due to increases in clinical and non-clinical salaries and wages (\$1.9 million) as a result of annual merit increases, full-time equivalent (“FTE”) increases, and market wage pressures, as well as the impact of SFSH moving its anesthesia service and related billing in-house in the current year (\$1.4 million), the forfeiture of stock options in the prior year quarter relating to the previous Chief Executive Officer (“Previous CEO”) and the former Chief Operating Officer (“Former COO”) (\$0.8 million), and higher benefit costs from increased health plan utilization (\$0.4 million). This was partly offset by the prior year quarter separation costs for the Previous CEO (\$1.8 million), and the impact of the divestiture of the MFC Nueterra ASCs (\$1.5 million). As a percentage of revenue and other income, consolidated salaries and benefits decreased to 28.6% from 31.5% a year earlier.

Consolidated drugs and supplies decreased by \$1.6 million or 3.9%, primarily due to the impact of the divestiture of the MFC Nueterra ASCs (\$2.3 million), along with case mix (\$0.6 million), and higher vendor rebates (\$0.2 million). This was partly offset by the impact of higher surgical case volume (\$1.5 million). As a percentage of revenue and other income, the consolidated cost of drugs and supplies decreased to 32.3% from 38.3% a year earlier.

Consolidated G&A increased by \$0.3 million or 1.7%. The increase in G&A was mainly attributable to higher corporate level costs related to share-based compensation plans driven by the decrease in the Corporation’s share price in the prior year quarter (\$1.2 million), as well as increases in contracted services (\$0.5 million), and other Facility related expenses (\$0.3 million). This was partly offset by the impact of the divestiture of the MFC Nueterra ASCs (\$1.4 million), and lower costs pertaining to SFSH’s accountable care organization (“ACO”) (\$0.3 million). As a percentage of revenue and other income, consolidated G&A decreased to 14.2% from 15.9% a year earlier.

In the prior year quarter, the Corporation recorded an impairment charge of \$16.5 million relating to the MFC Nueterra ASCs cash-generating unit (refer to Section 13 “Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates” of this MD&A under the heading “Impairment of Non-Financial Assets”).

Consolidated depreciation of property and equipment remained unchanged from the same period last year, as the impact from the acquisition of fixed assets was fully offset by certain assets being fully depreciated, and the

divestiture of the MFC Nueterra ASCs. As a percentage of revenue and other income, consolidated depreciation of property and equipment decreased to 1.9% from 2.1% a year earlier.

Consolidated depreciation of right-of-use assets decreased by \$0.3 million or 10.7%, mainly due to the expiration and termination of certain leases, and the divestiture of the MFC Nueterra ASCs, partly offset by the impact of new lease additions. As a percentage of revenue and other income, consolidated depreciation of right-of-use assets decreased to 2.1% from 2.7% a year earlier.

Consolidated amortization of other intangibles decreased marginally due to certain other intangible assets being fully amortized. As a percentage of revenue and other income, consolidated amortization of other intangibles decreased to 0.1% from 0.2% a year earlier.

Income (Loss) from Operations

Consolidated income from operations for the three months ended December 31, 2023 of \$25.5 million was \$32.1 million or 484.9% higher than the consolidated loss from operations of \$6.6 million recorded in the prior year quarter, representing 20.9% of revenue and other income, compared to negative 6.2% in the same period in 2022. The increase is mainly due to the prior year quarter Impairment Charge, along with higher income from operations at the Facilities, as a result of the prior year quarter reversal of PPP income and the increase in facility service revenue.

<i>Unaudited</i>	Three Months Ended December 31,					
<i>In thousands of U.S. dollars</i>	2023	Percentage of Revenue	2022	Percentage of Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
ASH	5,383	22.1%	276	1.6%	5,107	1,850.4%
OSH	2,310	10.7%	(1,157)	(6.0%)	3,467	299.7%
BHSH	7,335	24.3%	4,983	18.5%	2,352	47.2%
SFSH	12,193	27.9%	8,656	23.3%	3,537	40.9%
SCNC	170	6.9%	(875)	(62.9%)	1,045	119.4%
MFC Nueterra ASCs	(117)	(377.4%)	(580)	(11.3%)	463	79.8%
Corporate	(1,764)	n/a	(17,930)	n/a	16,166	90.2%
Income (loss) from operations	25,510	20.9%	(6,627)	(6.2%)	32,137	484.9%

Finance Costs (Income)

Change in Value of Exchangeable Interest Liability

The liability for the exchangeable interest is recorded at fair value, and re-measured at each reporting date, and the changes in fair value are included in net income for the respective periods. Changes in the recorded value of the exchangeable interest liability between the reporting periods are attributable to the (i) changes in the number of common shares to be issued for the exchangeable interest liability, which are driven by the distributions to the non-controlling interest holders during the trailing twelve-month period ending on the reporting date, (ii) changes in the market price of the Corporation's common shares, and (iii) fluctuations of the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar. The change in value of the exchangeable interest liability increased by \$9.8 million, attributable to variations in all three factors when comparing the current period to the same period in 2022.

The following table provides a calculation of the change in value of the exchangeable interest liability for the reporting periods:

<i>In thousands of U.S. dollars, except as indicated otherwise</i>	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023 <i>Unaudited</i>	Change	December 31, 2022	September 30, 2022 <i>Unaudited</i>	Change
Number of common shares to be issued for exchangeable interest liability	5,913,560	5,937,372	(23,812)	6,297,268	6,238,440	58,828
Closing price of the Corporation's common shares	C\$8.98	C\$9.46	(C\$0.48)	C\$8.04	C\$10.73	(C\$2.69)
Closing exchange rate of U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar	\$1.3247	\$1.3579	(\$0.0332)	\$1.3554	\$1.3833	(\$0.0279)
Exchangeable interest liability	40,087	41,364	(1,277)	37,354	48,390	(11,036)

Interest on Exchangeable Interest Liability

Interest expense on the exchangeable interest liability increased by \$0.1 million, which was primarily driven by the variation in distributions from the Facilities between the reporting periods.

Interest Expense, Net of Interest Income

Interest expense, net of interest income decreased by \$0.2 million mainly due to lower corporate credit facility interest expense due to the lower outstanding balance, as well as higher interest income.

Impairment Gain on Loan Receivable

Impairment gain of \$1.4 million was recorded in the prior year quarter on the loan receivable from an associate, as a result of re-evaluating the impairment loss allowance reserved (refer to Section 13 under the heading "Allowance for Loans Receivable" for a discussion on the calculation methodology).

Gain on Foreign Currency

The Corporation's reporting currency is U.S. dollars; however, certain public company expenses and payments to holders of common shares are made in Canadian dollars. Foreign currency gain increased marginally due to the relative change in foreign exchange rates between the reporting periods.

Non-Operating (Gains) Losses

Share of Equity Loss in Associates

A share of equity loss in associates of \$0.3 million was recorded in the prior year quarter, mainly relating to the investment in St. Luke's ASC, which was divested in the current year.

Income Tax

Current and deferred tax components of the income tax expense for the reporting periods are as follows:

<i>Unaudited</i>	Three Months Ended December 31,			
<i>In thousands of U.S. dollars</i>	2023	2022	\$ Change	% Change
Current income tax expense	1,716	2,216	(500)	(22.6%)
Deferred income tax expense	1,246	3,015	(1,769)	(58.7%)
Income tax expense	2,962	5,231	(2,269)	(43.4%)

The decrease in current income tax expense versus the prior year quarter was primarily due to book to tax timing differences in the current period. The decrease in deferred income tax expense versus prior year quarter was mainly due to the change in the exchangeable interest liability.

Net Income (Loss)

The \$23.6 million increase in net income for the three months ended December 31, 2023 was mainly attributable to the prior year quarter Impairment Charge, as well as higher income from operations at the Facilities inclusive of the prior year quarter reversal of PPP income, along with lower income tax expense, partly offset by higher finance costs, driven by the change in the value of the exchangeable interest liability versus the prior year quarter (refer to Section 5 “Consolidated Operating and Financial Review” of this MD&A under the heading “Change in Value of Exchangeable Interest Liability”).

EBITDA

EBITDA of \$30.5 million for the three months ended December 31, 2023 increased by \$31.8 million from negative \$1.3 million recorded in the same period a year earlier, representing 25.0% of revenue and other income compared to negative 1.2% a year earlier, mainly driven by the prior year quarter Impairment Charge, as well as higher EBITDA at all Facilities, as a result of the prior year quarter reversal of PPP income and the increase in facility service revenue. For a reconciliation of EBITDA to an applicable IFRS measure, see Section 5 under “Reconciliation of net income (loss) for the period to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA.”

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA of \$30.5 million for the three months ended December 31, 2023 increased by \$15.2 million from \$15.3 million in the same period a year earlier, representing 25.0% of revenue and other income, versus 14.3% a year earlier. For a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to an applicable IFRS measure, see Section 5 under “Reconciliation of net income (loss) for the period to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA.”

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

The following table and discussion compare operating and financial results of the Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2023 to the year ended December 31, 2022:

	Year Ended December 31,			
<i>In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts</i>	2023	2022	\$ Change	% Change
Revenue and other income				
Facility service revenue	445,582	424,551	21,031	5.0%
Government stimulus income, net of reversals	-	(10,162)	10,162	100.0%
	445,582	414,389	31,193	7.5%
Operating expenses				
Salaries and benefits	134,035	127,352	6,683	5.2%
Drugs and supplies	148,900	143,925	4,975	3.5%
General and administrative expenses	74,001	70,861	3,140	4.4%
Impairment of goodwill, other intangibles and equipment	-	16,549	(16,549)	(100.0%)
Depreciation of property and equipment	9,528	9,288	240	2.6%
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	10,701	10,837	(136)	(1.3%)
Amortization of other intangibles	1,308	638	670	105.0%
	378,473	379,450	(977)	(0.3%)
Income from operations	67,109	34,939	32,170	92.1%
Finance costs				
Change in value of exchangeable interest liability	2,733	(8,224)	10,957	133.2%
Interest expense on exchangeable interest liability	7,243	7,362	(119)	(1.6%)
Interest expense, net of interest income	6,156	5,731	425	7.4%
Impairment loss on loans receivable	786	11,990	(11,204)	(93.4%)
Loss on foreign currency	34	3	31	1,033.3%
	16,952	16,862	90	0.5%
Non-operating (gains) losses				
Gain on sale of subsidiaries and equity investments	(2,487)	-	(2,487)	(100.0%)
Share of equity loss in associates	320	574	(254)	(44.3%)
	(2,167)	574	(2,741)	(477.5%)
Income before income taxes	52,324	17,503	34,821	198.9%
Income tax expense	8,325	5,208	3,117	59.9%
Net income for the year	43,999	12,295	31,704	257.9%
Attributable to:				
Owners of the Corporation	18,503	(4,405)	22,908	520.0%
Non-controlling interest	25,496	16,700	8,796	52.7%
Basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to owners of the Corporation	\$0.73	(\$0.15)	0.88	586.7%
Fully diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to owners of the Corporation	\$0.73	(\$0.15)	0.88	586.7%
Reconciliation of net income for the year to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾				
Net income for the year	43,999	12,295	31,704	257.9%
Income tax expense	8,325	5,208	3,117	59.9%
Non-operating (gains) losses	(2,167)	574	(2,741)	(477.5%)
Finance costs	16,952	16,862	90	0.5%
Depreciation of property and equipment	9,528	9,288	240	2.6%
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	10,701	10,837	(136)	(1.3%)
Amortization of other intangibles	1,308	638	670	105.0%
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	88,646	55,702	32,944	59.1%
Impairment of goodwill, other intangibles and equipment	-	16,549	(16,549)	(100.0%)
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	88,646	72,251	16,395	22.7%

⁽¹⁾ Non-IFRS financial measures. Please refer to Section 2 under the heading "Non-IFRS Financial Measures" for a discussion of such measures.

Revenue and Other Income

<i>In thousands of U.S. dollars</i>	Year Ended December 31,			
	2023	2022	\$ Change	% Change
ASH	90,983	73,230	17,753	24.2%
OSH	80,033	75,749	4,284	5.7%
BHSH	106,006	98,314	7,692	7.8%
SFSH	147,183	134,132	13,051	9.7%
SCNC	9,698	9,617	81	0.8%
MFC Nueterra ASCs	11,679	23,347	(11,668)	(50.0%)
Revenue and other income	445,582	414,389	31,193	7.5%

For the year ended December 31, 2023, revenue and other income increased from the prior year by \$31.2 million or 7.5%, with the increase primarily attributable to the prior year reduction in government stimulus income (\$10.2 million) driven by the reversal of PPP income. Facility service revenue increased by \$21.0 million or 5.0%, despite the decrease resulting from the divestiture of the MFC Nueterra ASCs (\$12.6 million). Excluding the divested MFC Nueterra ASCs, facility service revenue increased from the prior year by \$33.6 million, primarily due to the combined impact of case and payor mix (\$23.1 million), which reflected a higher proportion of orthopedic and spine cases, along with increased surgical case volume (\$6.9 million), and the impact of SFSH moving its anesthesia service and related billing in-house in the current year (\$3.5 million).

Excluding the divested MFC Nueterra ASCs, total surgical cases increased by 2.4%, as observation cases increased by 37.4%, but inpatient cases decreased by 11.0%, and outpatient cases decreased by 0.6%. Surgical case volume was up at certain Facilities, led by ASH, while SFSH experienced the largest decrease. Surgical case volume increases by payor over the prior year came predominantly from Medicare and Blue Cross Blue Shield, which increased by 5.4% and 2.2%, respectively. Pain management cases were down by 10.1% compared to the prior year.

The above factors are reflected in each Facility's revenue as follows:

- ASH's revenue increased mainly due to higher surgical case volume, along with the combined impact of case and payor mix, driven by more orthopedic and spine cases, and the prior year reduction in government stimulus income driven by the reversal of PPP income.
- OSH's revenue increased mainly due to the prior year reduction in government stimulus income driven by the reversal of PPP income, along with higher surgical case volume, partly offset by the combined impact of case and payor mix, resulting in lower reimbursements per surgical case, as well as a decrease in pain management cases.
- BHSH's revenue increased mainly due to the impact of case mix, including more orthopedic and spine cases, and higher surgical case volume, partly offset by payor mix, including more government payors, a decrease in urgent care revenues, and a decrease in pain management cases.
- SFSH's revenue increased mainly due to the combined impact of case and payor mix, driven by higher acuity orthopedic cases, as well as the prior year reduction in government stimulus income driven by the reversal of PPP income, and the impact of moving the anesthesia service and related billing in-house in the current year, partly offset by lower surgical case volume.
- SCNC's revenue increased mainly due to the impact of case mix, reflecting a higher proportion of orthopedic cases, mostly offset by lower surgical case volume, and a reduction in government stimulus income.
- MFC Nueterra ASCs' revenue decreased due to the Corporation's divestiture of the ASCs.

Operating Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2023, operating expenses decreased by \$1.0 million or 0.3% from the prior year to \$378.5 million. As a percentage of revenue and other income, operating expenses decreased to 84.9% from 91.6% in the prior year.

<i>In thousands of U.S. dollars</i>	Year Ended December 31,					
	2023	Percentage of Revenue	2022	Percentage of Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
ASH	72,265	79.4%	65,009	88.8%	7,256	11.2%
OSH	75,321	94.1%	71,807	94.8%	3,514	4.9%
BHSH	88,073	83.1%	83,189	84.6%	4,884	5.9%
SFSH	113,059	76.8%	98,882	73.7%	14,177	14.3%
SCNC	8,779	90.5%	9,074	94.4%	(295)	(3.3%)
MFC Nueterra ASCs	11,574	99.1%	22,776	97.6%	(11,202)	(49.2%)
Corporate	9,402	n/a	28,713	n/a	(19,311)	(67.3%)
Operating expenses	378,473	84.9%	379,450	91.6%	(977)	(0.3%)

Consolidated salaries and benefits increased by \$6.7 million or 5.2%, primarily due to increases in clinical and non-clinical salaries and wages (\$6.1 million) as a result of annual merit increases, FTE increases, and market wage pressures, as well as the impact of SFSH moving its anesthesia service and related billing in-house in the current year (\$5.5 million), higher physician salaries (\$1.1 million), higher benefit costs from increased health plan utilization (\$1.0 million), separation costs for the former Chief Development Officer (“Former CDO”) in the current year (\$0.8 million), and the forfeiture of stock options in the prior year relating to the Previous CEO and the Former COO (\$0.8 million). This was partly offset by cost saving initiatives at the corporate level (\$3.1 million), along with the impact of the divestiture of the MFC Nueterra ASCs (\$3.1 million), the prior year separation costs for the Previous CEO (\$1.8 million), and the forfeiture of stock options relating to the Former CDO in the current year (\$0.5 million). As a percentage of revenue and other income, consolidated salaries and benefits decreased to 30.1% from 30.7% a year earlier.

Consolidated drugs and supplies increased by \$5.0 million or 3.5%, primarily due to case mix (\$5.9 million), which reflected a higher proportion of orthopedic and spine cases, and the impact of higher surgical case volume (\$4.7 million). This was partly offset by the impact of the divestiture of the MFC Nueterra ASCs (\$4.8 million), and higher vendor rebates (\$0.8 million). As a percentage of revenue and other income, the consolidated cost of drugs and supplies decreased to 33.4% from 34.7% a year earlier.

Consolidated G&A increased by \$3.1 million or 4.4%. The increase in G&A was mainly attributable to higher contracted services costs (\$1.4 million), higher corporate level costs related to share-based compensation plans driven by the increase in the Corporation’s share price in the current year as compared to a decrease in the prior year (\$1.1 million), along with increases in repairs and maintenance (\$0.9 million), rent (\$0.9 million), other Facility related expenses (\$0.8 million), costs pertaining to SFSH’s ACO (\$0.8 million), professional and billing fees (\$0.7 million), IT costs (\$0.2 million), and physician guarantees (\$0.2 million). This was partly offset by the impact of the divestiture of the MFC Nueterra ASCs (\$2.7 million), and cost saving initiatives at the corporate level (\$1.2 million). As a percentage of revenue and other income, consolidated G&A decreased to 16.6% from 17.1% a year earlier.

In the prior year, the Corporation recorded an impairment charge of \$16.5 million relating to the MFC Nueterra ASCs cash-generating unit (refer to Section 13 “Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates” of this MD&A under the heading “Impairment of Non-Financial Assets”).

Consolidated depreciation of property and equipment increased by \$0.2 million or 2.6%, mainly due to the acquisition of fixed assets, partly offset by certain assets being fully depreciated, and the divestiture of the MFC

Nueterra ASCs. As a percentage of revenue and other income, consolidated depreciation of property and equipment decreased to 2.1% from 2.2% a year earlier.

Consolidated depreciation of right-of-use assets decreased by \$0.1 million or 1.3%, mainly due to the expiration and termination of certain leases, and the divestiture of the MFC Nueterra ASCs, partly offset by the impact of new lease additions. As a percentage of revenue and other income, consolidated depreciation of right-of-use assets decreased to 2.4% from 2.6% a year earlier.

Consolidated amortization of other intangibles increased by \$0.7 million or 105.0%, mainly due to a revision of the remaining useful lives of certain intangible assets. As a percentage of revenue and other income, consolidated amortization of other intangibles increased to 0.3% from 0.2% a year earlier.

Income from Operations

Consolidated income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2023 of \$67.1 million was \$32.2 million or 92.1% higher than the consolidated income from operations of \$34.9 million recorded in the prior year, representing 15.1% of revenue and other income, compared to 8.4% in the prior year. The increase is mainly due to the prior year Impairment Charge, along with higher income from operations at the Facilities, as a result of the prior year reversal of PPP income, and higher facility service revenue which exceeded the increase in operating expenses, as well as cost saving initiatives at the corporate level.

<i>In thousands of U.S. dollars</i>	Year Ended December 31,					
	2023	Percentage of Revenue	2022	Percentage of Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
ASH	18,718	20.6%	8,221	11.2%	10,497	127.7%
OSH	4,712	5.9%	3,942	5.2%	770	19.5%
BSHH	17,933	16.9%	15,125	15.4%	2,808	18.6%
SFSH	34,124	23.2%	35,250	26.3%	(1,126)	(3.2%)
SCNC	919	9.5%	543	5.6%	376	69.2%
MFC Nueterra ASCs	105	0.9%	571	2.4%	(466)	(81.6%)
Corporate	(9,402)	n/a	(28,713)	n/a	19,311	67.3%
Income from operations	67,109	15.1%	34,939	8.4%	32,170	92.1%

Finance Costs

Change in Value of Exchangeable Interest Liability

The liability for the exchangeable interest is recorded at fair value, and re-measured at each reporting date, and the changes in fair value are included in net income for the respective periods. Changes in the recorded value of the exchangeable interest liability between the reporting periods are attributable to the (i) changes in the number of common shares to be issued for the exchangeable interest liability, which are driven by the distributions to the non-controlling interest holders during the trailing twelve-month period ending on the reporting date, (ii) changes in the market price of the Corporation's common shares, and (iii) fluctuations of the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar. The change in value of the exchangeable interest liability increased by \$11.0 million, attributable to variations in all three factors when comparing the current year to the prior year.

The following table provides a calculation of the change in value of the exchangeable interest liability for the reporting periods:

<i>In thousands of U.S. dollars, except as indicated otherwise</i>	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	Change	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Change
Number of common shares to be issued for exchangeable interest liability	5,913,560	6,297,268	(383,708)	6,297,268	6,161,517	135,751
Closing price of the Corporation's common shares	C\$8.98	C\$8.04	C\$0.94	C\$8.04	C\$9.35	(C\$1.31)
Closing exchange rate of U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar	\$1.3247	\$1.3554	(\$0.0307)	\$1.3554	\$1.2640	\$0.0914
Exchangeable interest liability	40,087	37,354	2,733	37,354	45,578	(8,224)

Interest on Exchangeable Interest Liability

Interest expense on the exchangeable interest liability decreased by \$0.1 million, which was primarily driven by the variation in distributions from the Facilities between the reporting periods.

Interest Expense, Net of Interest Income

Interest expense, net of interest income increased by \$0.4 million mainly due to higher corporate credit facility interest expense due to the higher interest rate, partly offset by higher interest income, and lower corporate credit facility stand-by fees due to a lower balance available.

Impairment Loss on Loans Receivable

Impairment loss of \$0.8 million recorded in the current year pertains to a certain Facility's loan receivable from an associate, which was written down to nil. Impairment loss of \$12.0 million was recorded in the prior year on the loan receivable from an associate, as a result of re-evaluating the impairment loss allowance reserved (refer to Section 13 under the heading "Allowance for Loans Receivable" for a discussion on the calculation methodology).

Loss on Foreign Currency

The Corporation's reporting currency is U.S. dollars; however, certain public company expenses are made in Canadian dollars. Foreign currency loss increased marginally due to the relative change in foreign exchange rates between the reporting periods.

Non-Operating (Gains) Losses

Gain on Sale of Subsidiaries and Equity Investments

A gain of \$2.5 million was recorded on the sale of the MFC Nueterra ASCs in the current year.

Share of Equity Loss in Associates

Share of equity loss in associates of \$0.3 million recorded in the current year pertains to a certain Facility's share of losses from an associate, subsequent to which the investment balance was nil. Share of equity loss in associates of \$0.6 million was recorded in the prior year, mainly relating to the investment in St. Luke's ASC, which was divested in the current year.

Income Tax

Current and deferred tax components of the income tax expense for the reporting periods are as follows:

<i>In thousands of U.S. dollars</i>	Year Ended December 31,			
	2023	2022	\$ Change	% Change
Current income tax expense	4,025	3,082	943	30.6%
Deferred income tax expense	4,300	2,126	2,174	102.3%
Income tax expense	8,325	5,208	3,117	59.9%

The increase in current income tax expense versus last year was primarily due to the tax impact of the \$12.0 million prior year impairment loss on the loan receivable from an associate. The increase in deferred income tax expense versus prior year was mainly due to a valuation allowance on the deferred tax asset created from the sale of the MFC Nueterra ASCs in the current year, partly offset by the change in the exchangeable interest liability.

Net Income

The \$31.7 million increase in net income for the year ended December 31, 2023 was mainly attributable to the prior year Impairment Charge, as well as higher income from operations at the Facilities inclusive of the prior year reversal of PPP income, along with cost saving initiatives at the corporate level, and the current year gain recorded on the sale of the MFC Nueterra ASCs, partly offset by higher income tax expense.

EBITDA

EBITDA of \$88.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 increased by \$32.9 million from \$55.7 million recorded a year earlier, representing 19.9% of revenue and other income compared to 13.4% a year earlier, mainly driven by the prior year Impairment Charge, as well as higher overall EBITDA at the Facilities, as a result of the prior year reversal of PPP income, and higher facility service revenue which exceeded the increase in operating expenses. For a reconciliation of EBITDA to an applicable IFRS measure, see Section 5 under “Reconciliation of net income for the year to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA.”

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA of \$88.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 increased by \$16.3 million from \$72.3 million in the prior year, representing 19.9% of revenue and other income, versus 17.4% a year earlier. For a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to an applicable IFRS measure, see Section 5 under “Reconciliation of net income for the year to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA.”

6. QUARTERLY OPERATING AND FINANCIAL RESULTS

Summary of Quarterly Operating and Financial Results

<i>Unaudited</i>	2023				2022			
<i>In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts</i>	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Revenue and other income								
Facility service revenue	122,265	104,579	109,488	109,250	119,434	102,167	102,162	100,788
Government stimulus income, net of reversals	-	-	-	-	(12,335)	-	363	1,810
	122,265	104,579	109,488	109,250	107,099	102,167	102,525	102,598
Operating expenses								
Salaries and benefits	34,937	32,896	32,680	33,522	33,736	32,370	31,347	29,899
Drugs and supplies	39,459	35,433	37,006	37,002	41,040	35,053	34,076	33,756
General and administrative expenses	17,335	18,508	18,577	19,581	17,042	19,134	15,559	19,126
Impairment of goodwill, other intangibles and equipment	-	-	-	-	16,549	-	-	-
Depreciation of property and equipment	2,301	2,352	2,428	2,447	2,300	2,328	2,315	2,345
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	2,587	2,711	2,727	2,676	2,898	2,696	2,608	2,635
Amortization of other intangibles	136	137	518	517	161	161	159	157
	96,755	92,037	93,936	95,745	113,726	91,742	86,064	87,918
Income (loss) from operations	25,510	12,542	15,552	13,505	(6,627)	10,425	16,461	14,680
Finance costs (income)								
Change in value of exchangeable interest liability	(1,277)	3,298	2,015	(1,303)	(11,036)	6,914	(14,405)	10,303
Interest expense on exchangeable interest liability	2,017	1,645	1,731	1,850	1,944	1,515	1,712	2,191
Interest expense, net of interest income	1,505	1,450	1,565	1,636	1,668	1,310	1,352	1,401
Impairment loss (gain) on loans receivable	-	786	-	-	(1,394)	9,394	-	3,990
Loss (gain) on foreign currency	(8)	28	10	4	(6)	(4)	3	10
	2,237	7,207	5,321	2,187	(8,824)	19,129	(11,338)	17,895
Non-operating (gains) losses								
Gain on sale of subsidiaries and equity investments	-	(2,487)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of equity loss (income) in associates	-	320	-	-	303	5	272	(6)
	-	(2,167)	-	-	303	5	272	(6)
Income (loss) before income taxes	23,273	7,502	10,231	11,318	1,894	(8,709)	27,527	(3,209)
Income tax expense (recovery)	2,962	2,709	1,002	1,652	5,231	(3,213)	5,284	(2,094)
Net income (loss) for the period	20,311	4,793	9,229	9,666	(3,337)	(5,496)	22,243	(1,115)
Attributable to:								
Owners of the Corporation	10,882	(114)	3,324	4,411	(2,274)	(10,453)	16,183	(7,861)
Non-controlling interest	9,429	4,907	5,905	5,255	(1,063)	4,957	6,060	6,746
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to owners of the Corporation:								
Basic	\$0.44	(\$0.01)	\$0.13	\$0.17	(\$0.08)	(\$0.35)	\$0.54	(\$0.26)
Fully diluted	\$0.39	(\$0.01)	\$0.13	\$0.17	(\$0.26)	(\$0.35)	\$0.19	(\$0.26)
Reconciliation of net income (loss) for the period to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾								
Net income (loss) for the period	20,311	4,793	9,229	9,666	(3,337)	(5,496)	22,243	(1,115)
Income tax expense (recovery)	2,962	2,709	1,002	1,652	5,231	(3,213)	5,284	(2,094)
Non-operating (gains) losses	-	(2,167)	-	-	303	5	272	(6)
Finance costs (income)	2,237	7,207	5,321	2,187	(8,824)	19,129	(11,338)	17,895
Depreciation of property and equipment	2,301	2,352	2,428	2,447	2,300	2,328	2,315	2,345
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	2,587	2,711	2,727	2,676	2,898	2,696	2,608	2,635
Amortization of other intangibles	136	137	518	517	161	161	159	157
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	30,534	17,742	21,225	19,145	(1,268)	15,610	21,543	19,817
Impairment of goodwill, other intangibles and equipment	-	-	-	-	16,549	-	-	-
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	30,534	17,742	21,225	19,145	15,281	15,610	21,543	19,817

⁽¹⁾ Non-IFRS financial measures. Please refer to Section 2 under the heading "Non-IFRS Financial Measures" for a discussion of such measures.

During the last eight quarters, the following items have had a significant impact on the Corporation's financial results:

- Facility service revenue varies directly in relation to the number of cases performed as well as to the type of cases performed and the payor. For example, revenue for orthopedic cases will typically be higher than ear, nose and throat cases and cases funded by Medicare or Medicaid will be lower than those paid for by private insurance. Changes in case volumes, case mix and payor mix are normal and

expected due to the nature of the Corporation's business. Surgical cases are mainly elective procedures and the volume of cases performed in any given period are subject to medical necessity and patient and physician preferences in scheduling (e.g., work schedules and vacations). The Corporation generally records higher revenue in the fourth quarter as many patients tend to seek medical procedures at the end of the year, primarily as a result of their inability to carry over unused insurance benefits into the following calendar year.

- As part of the CARES Act and other stimulus legislation in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Facilities received financial assistance and recorded the funds as government stimulus income during 2022. In the fourth quarter of 2022, the Corporation recorded a reversal of PPP income (refer to Section 3 of this MD&A under the heading "Government Stimulus").
- The changes in operating expenses are generally consistent with fluctuations in case volumes and case mix. Operating expenses have also been impacted by costs related to SFSH's ACO, as well as a management agreement for SFSH's orthopedic service line (refer to Section 12 of this MD&A under the heading "Related Party Transactions"). Operating expenses and revenue have been further impacted by certain Facilities moving their anesthesia service and related billing in-house, in order to secure uninterrupted services, as was the case with ASH beginning January 2022, and SFSH beginning January 2023.
- Since the fourth quarter of 2022, the Corporation has executed its plan to reduce overhead costs primarily through a reorganization of executive staff, as well as reductions across all other departments, resulting in significant savings in salaries and benefits, and G&A at the corporate level.
- Due to the underperformance at certain MFC Nueterra ASCs, management assessed and recorded an impairment of goodwill, other intangibles and equipment in 2022.
- In addition, revenue and operating expenses have been impacted by sales of assets and non-controlling interests in 2022, and the divestiture of the MFC Nueterra ASCs in 2023.
- The changes in the recorded value of the exchangeable interest liability have been driven by (i) the changes in the number of common shares issuable for the exchangeable interest liability, which are in turn driven by the distributions to the non-controlling interest holders during the trailing twelve-month period ending on the reporting date, (ii) the changes in the market price of the Corporation's common shares, and (iii) the fluctuations of the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar. During 2022 and 2023, the fluctuations in the change in value of the exchangeable interest liability were attributable to variations in all three factors.
- The fluctuations in interest expense on the exchangeable interest liability are due to the variation in distributions from the Facilities between the reporting periods.
- The changes in impairment loss (gain) on loans receivable are mainly a result of re-evaluating the impairment loss allowance reserved on the loans receivable from associates at the end of each reporting period. As of December 31, 2023, the loans were fully impaired or settled.
- The fluctuations in foreign currency have been driven by the movements of exchange rate of the Canadian dollar in relation to U.S. dollar between the reporting periods.
- Fluctuations in current income taxes have been driven by the changes in operating performance of the Facilities, the deductibility of corporate expenses, intercompany interest expense deductions, and taxable (deductible) foreign exchange gains (losses). Fluctuations in deferred income taxes have been driven primarily by the changes in the exchangeable interest liability and Canadian cumulative tax operating loss carryforwards, along with the impact of U.S. tax reform pursuant to the recent U.S. federal tax law changes.

7. RECONCILIATION OF NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES

The following table presents the reconciliation of cash available for distribution to net cash provided by operating activities:

		Three Months Ended December 31, <i>Unaudited</i>		Year Ended December 31,	
		2023 \$	2022 \$	2023 \$	2022 \$
<i>In thousands of U.S. dollars, except as indicated otherwise</i>					
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	USD	19,830	17,598	72,714	57,013
Non-controlling interest in cash flows of the Facilities ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		(11,653)	(10,271)	(32,931)	(33,110)
Interest expense on exchangeable interest liability ⁽³⁾		2,017	1,944	7,243	7,362
Payment of lease liabilities ⁽⁴⁾		(3,273)	(3,364)	(12,751)	(12,496)
Maintenance capital expenditures ⁽⁵⁾		(1,830)	(1,513)	(5,650)	(4,470)
Difference between accrual-based amounts and actual cash flows related to interest and taxes ⁽⁶⁾		(1,699)	(3,157)	(78)	(5,626)
Net changes in non-cash operating working capital ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾		7,791	6,858	488	18,546
Stock options expense, net of gain on forfeitures ⁽⁹⁾		(14)	805	476	667
Repayments of notes payable by the Facilities ⁽¹⁰⁾		(1,795)	(1,609)	(7,060)	(6,726)
CASH AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION	USD	9,374	7,291	22,451	21,160
	CDN	12,769	9,900	30,302	27,536
DISTRIBUTIONS	CDN	1,991	2,086	8,085	9,302
CASH AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION PER COMMON SHARE ⁽¹¹⁾	CDN	\$0.512	\$0.364	\$1.200	\$0.938
TOTAL DISTRIBUTIONS PER COMMON SHARE ⁽¹¹⁾	CDN	\$0.080	\$0.077	\$0.320	\$0.317
PAYOUT RATIO		15.6%	21.2%	26.7%	33.8%
Average exchange rate of Cdn\$ to US\$ for the period		1.3622	1.3578	1.3497	1.3013
Basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding		24,916,232	27,226,320	25,254,834	29,366,985

⁽¹⁾ Non-controlling interest in cash flows of the Facilities is deducted in determining cash available for distribution as distributions from the Facilities to the non-controlling interest holders are required to be made concurrently with distributions from the Facilities to the Corporation. This is calculated by multiplying the distributable cash flows from each Facility with the respective ownership share of the non-controlling interest holders.

⁽²⁾ Excludes the non-cash impact of the prior year PPP income reversal from government stimulus income of \$5.5 million, which represents the non-controlling interest share, for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, for comparability.

⁽³⁾ Interest expense on exchangeable interest liability represents a notional amount of interest expense deducted in the determination of net income attributable to owners of the Corporation. It is added back to determine cash available for distribution as it is a non-cash charge and is not distributable to the holders of the non-controlling interest. It is included in the Corporation's consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

⁽⁴⁾ Payment of lease liabilities represents rent payments on principal portions of lease liabilities and is deducted in determining cash available for distribution as this is a cash item included in cash flows from financing activities in the Corporation's consolidated statements of cash flows.

⁽⁵⁾ Maintenance capital expenditures at the Facility level reflect expenditures incurred to maintain the current operating capacities of the Facilities and are deducted in the calculation of cash available for distribution. Maintenance capital expenditures, together with major capital expenditures, comprise the purchase of property and equipment, which is included in cash flows from investing activities in the Corporation's consolidated statements of cash flows.

⁽⁶⁾ Cash flows from operating activities, as presented in the Corporation's consolidated statements of cash flows, represent actual cash inflows and outflows, while calculation of cash available for distribution is based on the accrued amounts and, therefore, the difference between the accrual-based amounts and actual cash inflows and outflows related to interest, and income and withholding taxes is included in the table above.

⁽⁷⁾ While changes in non-cash operating working capital are included in the calculation of net cash provided by operating activities in the Corporation's consolidated statements of cash flows, they are not included in the calculation of cash available for distribution as they represent only temporary sources or uses of cash due to the differences in timing of recording revenue and corresponding expenses and actual receipts and outlays of cash. Such changes in non-cash operating working capital are financed from the available cash or credit facilities of the Facilities.

⁽⁸⁾ As presented in the Corporation's consolidated statements of cash flows, excluding the non-cash impact of the prior year PPP income reversal from government stimulus income of \$12.3 million for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, for comparability.

⁽⁹⁾ Stock options expense, net of gain on forfeitures, represents a charge included in salaries and benefits in the period which does not have a cash impact until the underlying stock options vest. As a non-cash item, this expense is added back in the calculation of cash available for distribution. It is included in the Corporation's consolidated statements of changes in equity.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Repayments of notes payable by the Facilities, which comprises of interest and principal repayments on non-revolving debt obligations, reflects contractual obligations of the Facilities and is deducted in the calculation of cash available for distribution. It is included in cash flows from financing activities in the Corporation's consolidated statements of cash flows.

⁽¹¹⁾ Calculated based on the basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

Cash available for distribution in the three months ended December 31, 2023 (Cdn\$12.8 million) increased by Cdn\$2.9 million compared to the cash available for distribution the same period last year (Cdn\$9.9 million). On a per common share basis, cash available for distribution of Cdn\$0.512 increased by Cdn\$0.148, or 40.7% from the same period last year of Cdn\$0.364. The distributions per common share of Cdn\$0.080 increased by Cdn\$0.003, or 3.9% from the same period last year of Cdn\$0.077, resulting in a payout ratio of 15.6% as compared to a payout ratio of 21.2% in the same period in 2022.

Cash available for distribution in the year ended December 31, 2023 (Cdn\$30.3 million) increased by Cdn\$2.8 million compared to the cash available for distribution the prior year (Cdn\$27.5 million). On a per common share basis, cash available for distribution of Cdn\$1.200 increased by Cdn\$0.262, or 27.9% from the prior year of Cdn\$0.938. The distributions per common share of Cdn\$0.320 increased by Cdn\$0.003, or 0.9% from the prior year of Cdn\$0.317, resulting in a payout ratio of 26.7% as compared to a payout ratio of 33.8% in the prior year.

The Corporation's cash available for distribution is generated solely from the Facilities. The following table provides a reconciliation of cash generated at the Facility level to the Corporation's cash available for distribution:

	Three Months Ended December 31, <i>Unaudited</i>		Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
<i>In thousands of U.S. dollars</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash flows from the Facilities:				
Income before interest expense, depreciation and amortization ⁽¹⁾	32,197	28,756	96,532	95,749
Debt service costs:				
Interest	(539)	(592)	(1,874)	(2,020)
Repayment of non-revolving debt	(1,795)	(1,609)	(7,060)	(6,726)
Maintenance capital expenditures	(1,830)	(1,513)	(5,650)	(4,470)
Payment of lease liabilities	(3,261)	(3,326)	(12,573)	(12,329)
Non-cash loss (gain)	40	(4)	18	(9)
Cash available for distribution at the Facility level	24,812	21,712	69,393	70,195
Non-controlling interest in cash available for distribution at the Facility level ⁽²⁾	(11,653)	(10,271)	(32,931)	(33,110)
Corporation's share of the cash available for distribution at the Facility level	13,159	11,441	36,462	37,085
Corporate expenses	(1,693)	(1,489)	(8,124)	(12,054)
Interest on corporate credit facility	(376)	(445)	(1,862)	(789)
Provision for current income taxes	(1,716)	(2,216)	(4,025)	(3,082)
Cash available for distribution	9,374	7,291	22,451	21,160

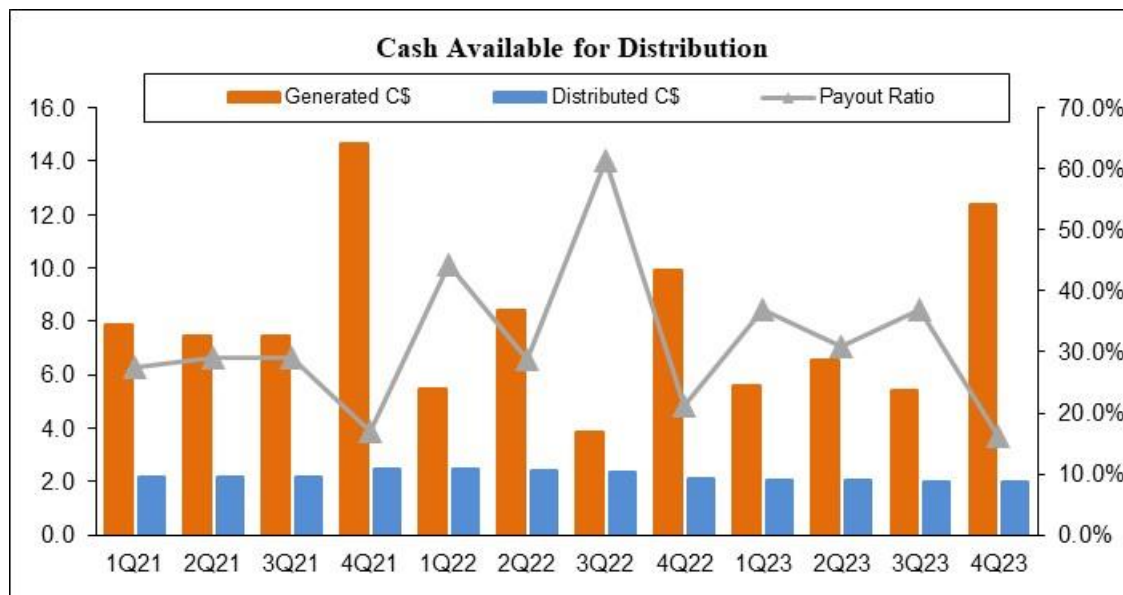
⁽¹⁾ Excludes the non-cash impact of the prior year PPP income reversal from government stimulus income of \$12.3 million for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, for comparability.

⁽²⁾ Excludes the non-cash impact of the prior year PPP income reversal from government stimulus income of \$5.5 million, which represents the non-controlling interest share, for the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, for comparability.

Compared to the three months ended December 31, 2022, the cash available for distribution in U.S. dollars for the same period this year increased by \$2.1 million or 28.6% mainly due to higher income from Facilities, and lower current taxes, partly offset by higher maintenance capital expenditures at the Facilities, and higher corporate expenses.

Compared to the year ended December 31, 2022, the cash available for distribution in U.S. dollars for this year increased by \$1.3 million or 6.1% mainly due to lower corporate expenses, and higher income from Facilities, partly offset by higher maintenance capital expenditures at the Facilities, higher corporate credit facility interest, and higher current taxes.

The chart below shows the Corporation’s cash available for distribution, distributions and payout ratios for the last twelve quarters:



8. OUTLOOK

As noted in the cautionary language concerning forward-looking disclosures in Section 1 of this MD&A under the heading “Caution Concerning Forward-Looking Statements”, this section contains forward-looking statements including with respect to the overall impact of the U.S. and local economies, ongoing changes in the healthcare industry, management strategies of the Corporation, and U.S. tax reform. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors outside of management’s control, including the risk factors set forth under the heading “Risk Factors” in this MD&A and the Corporation’s most recently filed annual information form, which could cause results to differ materially from those described or anticipated in the forward-looking statements.

The Economy

Management’s expectations could be impacted by the general state of the U.S. economy, which is experiencing disruptions stemming from geopolitical pressures, including impacts on the supply chain, with ongoing delays and increased lead times in acquiring supplies. This has been compounded by inflationary pressures which have driven up operating costs, and higher borrowing costs from rising interest rates, which have increased the risk of a potential recession and a corresponding impact on elective surgery volume. The strength of the local economies of the areas served by the Corporation’s Facilities is an important factor in the Corporation’s outlook.

Healthcare Industry

While impossible to currently quantify, the potential modification or replacement of the *Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act* (“PPACA”), demographic changes and growing healthcare costs present numerous challenges and opportunities, including:

- the challenge of continuing pressure on reimbursement levels from U.S. government-funded plans (Medicare, Medicaid and similar plans) and private insurance companies, combined with the increasing share of case volume that such plans represent;

- the opportunity for additional case volumes arising from ownership of, and participation in, ACOs and the related challenge of payor mix shifting to Medicare plans;
- the opportunity arising from reimbursement incentives which reward healthcare entities that meet specified quality and operational goals and operate in the most efficient and cost-effective manner; and
- an increased demand for services provided by the Corporation's Facilities due to the increasing average age and life expectancy of the U.S. population, overall population growth and advances in science and technology.

Changes in the U.S. federal government's political priorities could have potential implications on the healthcare industry, but the likelihood of a repeal of the PPACA has diminished with the current U.S. administration.

Hospitals throughout the U.S. continue to face a shortage of nurses and other healthcare workers, compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic, impacting the ability of hospitals to operate at full capacity. The shortage has led hospitals, including the Facilities, to accelerate their hiring processes and offer enhanced salary and benefit packages to attract and retain staff. The full duration and impact of this shortage is indeterminable at this time.

Management Strategies

Management is committed to increasing shareholder value, primarily through continued organic growth at its current Facilities. On September 13, 2022, the Corporation announced that it has made a determination to shift its focus away from deploying a growth strategy through acquisitions. This change in corporate strategy includes the following:

- suspension of acquisitions;
- divestiture of non-core assets;
- pursuit of overhead cost reductions; and
- evaluation and implementation of strategies to return capital to its shareholders.

In collaboration with local management and physicians, management will continue to differentiate and grow the Corporation's Facilities by:

- maintaining service lines of the highest quality;
- physician development, including continued recruitment and retention of physicians, based on community needs;
- expanding the complement of service offerings at the Facilities;
- expansion of ancillary businesses (ASCs, imaging and urgent care services) at the SSHs, within existing markets; and
- sharing and implementing best practices and cost reduction strategies, with emphasis on supply chain and implant costs.

Management will maintain its emphasis on continuation of these strategies, combined with a strong balance sheet, an experienced management team and continuing identification of suitable accretive opportunities to enhance the Corporation's operating performance.

U.S. Tax Reform

Management expects that it will be able to utilize potential carryforwards of disallowed current year interest expense deductions to future years. Pursuant to the *Tax Cuts and Jobs Act*, MFA's deductions attributable to the interest expense on the promissory note (the interest paid by MFA on all debt, including the MFA promissory note, less its interest income) will be limited to 30% of adjusted taxable income, which generally represented EBITDA until last year (2022), versus earnings before interest and taxes thereafter (2023 and beyond). Any

disallowed interest expense may be carried forward to future years. This limitation applies to newly issued loans as well as those originated before 2018. Moreover, other limitations on the deductibility of interest under U.S. federal income tax laws, potentially including limitations applicable to certain high-yield debt obligations, could apply under certain circumstances to defer and/or eliminate all or a portion of the interest deduction that MFA would otherwise be entitled to with respect to interest on such indebtedness.

9. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As noted in the cautionary language concerning forward-looking disclosures in Section 1 of this MD&A under the heading “Caution Concerning Forward-Looking Statements”, this section contains forward-looking statements including with respect to cash flows and future contractual payments. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors outside of management’s control, including the risk factors set forth under the heading “Risk Factors” in this MD&A and the Corporation’s most recently filed annual information form, which could cause results to differ materially from those described or anticipated in the forward-looking statements.

Cash Balances

The Corporation’s cash and cash equivalents balances are as follows:

<i>In thousands of U.S. dollars</i>	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents at the Facility level	14,583	19,339
Cash and cash equivalents at the corporate level	9,530	15,587
Cash and cash equivalents	24,113	34,926

Cash Flow Activity

Cash Flow

<i>In thousands of U.S. dollars</i>	Year Ended December 31,			
	2023	2022	\$ Change	% Change
Cash provided by operating activities	72,714	57,013	15,701	27.5%
Cash used in investing activities	(13,667)	(5,775)	(7,892)	(136.7%)
Cash used in financing activities	(69,826)	(77,353)	7,527	9.7%
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(10,779)	(26,115)	15,336	58.7%
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash balances held	(34)	(3)	(31)	(1,033.3%)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	34,926	61,044	(26,118)	(42.8%)
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	24,113	34,926	(10,813)	(31.0%)

The Corporation expects to fund operations with cash derived from operating activities. Deficiencies arising from short-term working capital requirements and capital expenditures may be financed on a short-term basis with bank indebtedness, funds available from the corporate credit facility, as well as lines of credit at the Facilities’ level, or on a permanent basis with offerings of securities of the Corporation. Negative changes in the general state of the U.S. economy could affect the Corporation’s liquidity by reducing cash generated from operating activities or by limiting access to short-term financing as a result of tightening credit markets.

Operating Activities and Working Capital

Cash from operating activities in the year ended December 31, 2023 increased by \$15.7 million, primarily due to higher income from the Facilities’ operations, and prior year repayments of government stimulus advances, partly offset by prior year tax refunds.

As of December 31, 2023, the Corporation had consolidated net working capital of \$19.8 million compared to \$32.5 million as of December 31, 2022. The change in consolidated net working capital compared to prior year

was mainly due to decreases in cash and cash equivalents, prepaid expenses and other receivables, and accounts receivable, along with an increase in the current portion of long-term debt, partly offset by decreases in accounts payable, obligation for purchase of common shares, and accrued liabilities. The level of working capital, including financing required to cover any deficiencies, is dependent on the operating performance of the Facilities and fluctuates from period to period.

As of December 31, 2023, accounts receivable were \$61.8 million (December 31, 2022: \$64.0 million), accounts payable and accrued liabilities totaled \$43.8 million (December 31, 2022: \$48.6 million), total assets were \$354.9 million (December 31, 2022: \$377.8 million) and total long-term liabilities, excluding exchangeable interest liability, were \$113.5 million (December 31, 2022: \$138.9 million).

Investing Activities

The \$7.9 million increase in cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2023 was mostly due to an increase in purchases of property and equipment (\$9.3 million), along with prior year proceeds from the sale of non-controlling interests (\$1.5 million), partly offset by the proceeds from the sale of the MFC Nueterra ASCs in the current year, net of cash disposed (\$2.4 million), and the prior year investment in St. Luke's ASC (\$0.5 million).

Financing Activities

The \$7.5 million decrease in cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2023 was mainly due to the prior year purchase of common shares under a substantial issuer bid (\$25.9 million), the decrease in purchase of common shares under normal course issuer bids (\$5.1 million), and a decrease in dividends paid by the Corporation (\$1.4 million), partly offset by higher net repayments of credit facilities and other borrowings at both the Facility and corporate levels (\$22.1 million), the decrease in loans receivable from associates (\$1.5 million), higher Facility distributions to non-controlling interest (\$0.9 million), and higher payment of lease liabilities (\$0.3 million).

The Facilities have available credit facilities in place in the aggregate amount of \$26.9 million, of which \$12.1 million was drawn as of December 31, 2023. The balances available under the credit facilities, combined with cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2023, are available to manage the Facilities' accounts receivable, supply inventory and other short-term cash requirements.

The partnership or operating agreements governing each of the respective Facilities do not permit the Corporation to access the assets of the Facilities to settle the liabilities of other subsidiaries of the Corporation, and the Facilities have no obligation to (and could not, without the approval of the holders of the non-controlling interest) take any steps to settle the liabilities of the Corporation or its other subsidiaries.

The Corporation has in place a \$75.0 million line of credit with a syndicate of two Canadian chartered banks which matures on August 31, 2025 ("Credit Facility"). The Credit Facility can be used for general corporate purposes, including working capital and capital expenditures, finance of acquisitions, and/or repurchase of the Corporation's common shares. As of December 31, 2023, \$16.0 million was drawn and remained outstanding for the Credit Facility. The Corporation repaid \$20.0 million of its outstanding balance during the year ended December 31, 2023. As of December 31, 2023, the Corporation was in compliance with all of its debt covenants.

Contractual Obligations

The mandatory repayments under the credit facilities and other contractual obligations and commitments including expected interest payments, on a non-discounted basis, as of December 31, 2023, are as follows:

<i>In thousands of U.S. dollars</i>	Carrying values at December 31, 2023	Future payments (including principal and interest)					After 5 years
		Total	Less than 1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years		
Contractual Obligations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dividends payable	1,503	1,503	1,503	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable	23,152	23,152	23,152	-	-	-	-
Accrued liabilities	20,694	20,694	20,694	-	-	-	-
Income tax payable	10	10	10	-	-	-	-
Obligation for purchase of common shares	2,136	2,136	2,136	-	-	-	-
Government stimulus funds repayable	11,957	11,957	11,957	-	-	-	-
Corporate credit facility	16,000	17,790	1,075	16,715	-	-	-
Facilities' revolving credit facilities	12,105	12,732	9,625	3,107	-	-	-
Notes payable	40,994	46,098	6,625	17,847	21,546	80	80
Lease liabilities	47,710	56,021	11,400	17,693	14,970	11,958	11,958
Total contractual obligations	176,261	192,093	88,177	55,362	36,516	12,038	12,038

The Corporation anticipates renewing, extending, repaying or replacing its credit facilities that are due over the next twelve months and expects that cash flows from operations and working capital will be adequate to meet future payments on other contractual obligations over the next twelve months.

10. SHARE CAPITAL AND DIVIDENDS

As noted in the cautionary language concerning forward-looking disclosures in Section 1 of this MD&A under the heading "Caution Concerning Forward-Looking Statements", this section contains forward-looking statements including with respect to the Corporation's expected payment of dividends. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors outside of management's control, including the risk factors set forth under the heading "Risk Factors" in this MD&A and the Corporation's most recently filed annual information form, which could cause results to differ materially from those described or anticipated in the forward-looking statements.

The following table summarizes the outstanding number of stock options as of December 31, 2023:

Optionee	Number of Options Held	Number of Options Vested	Exercise Price	Grant Date
Chief Financial Officer	300,000	-	C\$12.79	June 24, 2019
Former Chief Executive Officer	223,562	223,562	C\$17.24	May 1, 2016
Former Chief Financial Officer	221,344	221,344	C\$17.98	November 21, 2016
Total number of outstanding options	744,906	444,906		

Outstanding options (the "Options") vest after five years of employment. The Options must be exercised by the tenth anniversary of the respective grant dates, subject to blackout exceptions. As of December 31, 2023, 444,906 of the Options relating to the Former Chief Executive Officer and the Former Chief Financial Officer are vested. During the year ended December 31, 2023, 350,000 Options relating to the Former CDO were forfeited.

As of December 31, 2023, the Corporation had 24,724,462 common shares outstanding.

Substantial Issuer Bid

On October 31, 2022, the Corporation completed a substantial issuer bid, by way of a modified Dutch auction, to purchase, for cancellation, the common shares of the Corporation (the “Offer”). The Corporation purchased and cancelled 3,053,097 of its common shares at a price of Cdn\$11.30 per common share under the Offer, representing an aggregate purchase price of \$25.5 million, or approximately 10.38% of the Corporation’s issued and outstanding common shares before giving effect to the Offer. The Corporation also incurred transaction costs of \$0.4 million related to the Offer, which were recorded against share capital during the year ended December 31, 2022.

Normal Course Issuer Bids

The Corporation has a normal course issuer bid (“NCIB”), allowing the Corporation to repurchase up to 2,481,256 of its common shares, in effect from December 1, 2023 to November 30, 2024. A previous NCIB for up to 2,615,186 of the Corporation’s common shares was in effect from December 1, 2022 to November 30, 2023. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Corporation purchased 1,191,500 of its common shares for a total consideration of \$7.4 million from the open market. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Corporation purchased 1,827,200 of its common shares for a total consideration of \$12.5 million from the open market.

Dividends

Dividend declarations are determined based on periodic reviews of the Corporation’s earnings, capital expenditures and related cash flows. Such declarations take into account that the cash generated in the period is to be distributed after considering (i) debt service obligations, (ii) other expense and tax obligations, (iii) reasonable reserves for working capital and capital expenditures, and (iv) financial flexibility. Cash distributions declared in the year from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023 totaled Cdn\$0.3220 per common share.

Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan

The Corporation has a Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan which allows shareholders resident in Canada to automatically re-invest, in a cost-effective manner, the cash dividends on their common shares into additional common shares of the Corporation.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments held in the normal course of business included in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2023 consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, dividends payable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, income tax payable, obligation for purchase of common shares, borrowings (including long-term debt and corporate credit facility) and exchangeable interest liability.

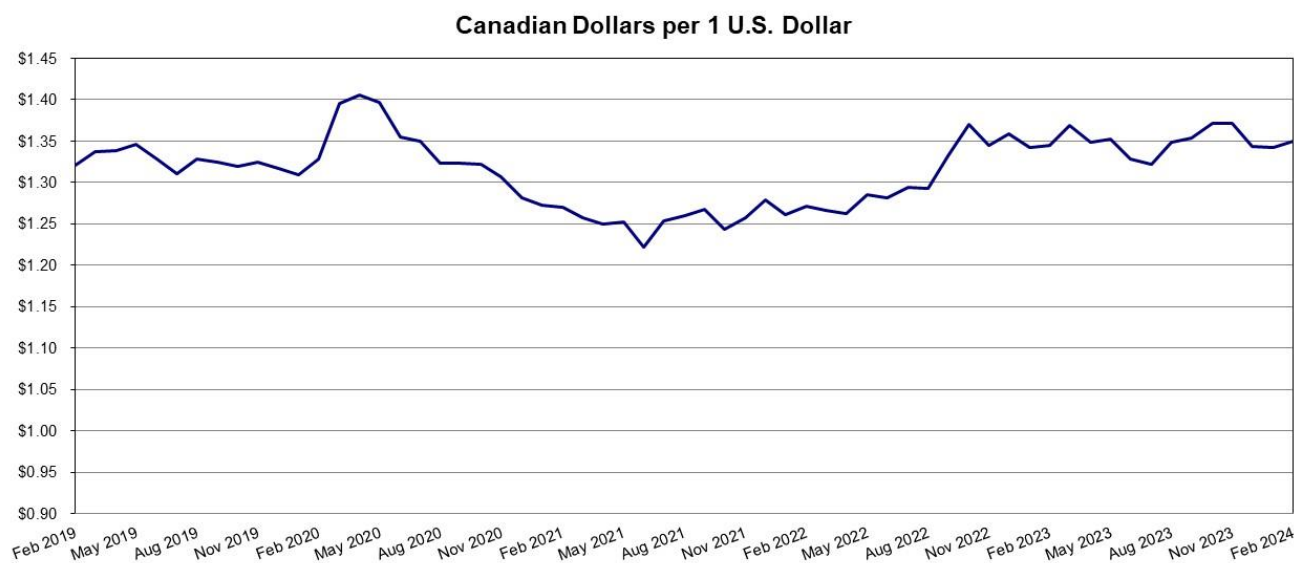
The fair value of the exchangeable interest liability is determined based on the closing trading price of the Corporation’s common share price at each reporting period. The fair values of long-term debt (notes payable and term loans) are not significantly different than their carrying values, as these instruments bear interest at rates comparable to current market rates. The fair values of all other financial instruments of the Corporation approximate their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Facilities derive revenue, incur expenses and make distributions to their owners, including the Corporation, in U.S. dollars. The Corporation pays dividends to common shareholders and incurs a portion of its expenses in Canadian dollars. The amounts of distributions from the Facilities to their owners, including the Corporation and non-controlling interest holders, are dependent on the results of the operations and cash flows generated by the Facilities in any particular period.

Strengthening of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar negatively impacts currency translation differences with respect to the funds available for the Corporation's Canadian dollar denominated dividend and interest payments and expenses. A weakening Canadian currency in relation to U.S. currency has the opposite effect.

The graph below shows the movement of the monthly average exchange rates between Canadian and U.S. dollars since February 2019:



The Corporation may, from time to time, enter into foreign exchange forward contracts dependent upon actual or anticipated company performance and current market conditions. As of December 31, 2023, the Corporation did not hold any foreign exchange forward contracts.

Credit Risk

The substantial portion of the Corporation's accounts receivable balance is with U.S. governmental payors and health insurance companies which are assessed as having a low risk of default and is consistent with the Facilities' history with these payors. Management reviews reimbursement rates and aging of the accounts receivable to monitor its credit risk exposure. On an ongoing basis, management assesses the circumstances affecting the recoverability of its accounts receivable and adjusts allowances based on changes in those factors. Actual bad debts for a trailing period are compared with the allowance to support the estimate of recoverability. Considerations related to historical experience are also factored into the valuation of the current period accounts receivable.

From time to time, the Corporation may enter into foreign exchange forward contracts and may place excess funds for investment with certain financial institutions. Investment of excess funds is guided by the investment policy of the Corporation that, among other things, (i) prescribes the eligible types of investments, and (ii) establishes limits on the amounts that can be invested with any one financial institution.

Interest Rate Risk

The Corporation and the Facilities are exposed to interest rate fluctuations which can impact their borrowing costs. The Facilities use floating rate credit facilities for operating lines of credit that fund short-term working capital needs and use fixed rate debt to fund investments and capital expenditures.

Share Price Risk

The Corporation's exchangeable interest liability is measured on quoted market prices of its common shares in active markets and, therefore, the Corporation is exposed to variability in net income as prices change. Share price risk includes the impact of foreign exchange because common shares are quoted in Canadian dollars. The Corporation does not have any hedges against price risk.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation, including its Facilities, will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Corporation manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage. The Corporation also manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring actual and projected cash flows and by taking into account the receipts and maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities. The board of directors of the Corporation reviews and approves operating and capital budgets, as well as any material transactions outside the ordinary course of business.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A member of the Corporation's board of directors is a minority owner of a Facility of the Corporation and a member of an ownership group that owns and leases hospital real estate to the Facility, for which the Facility paid rent for the year ended December 31, 2023 of \$4.5 million (December 31, 2022: \$4.5 million).

Certain Facilities routinely enter into transactions with related parties for the provision of services relating to the use of facility space and equipment. These parties are considered related as the Facilities have significant influence over these parties. Such transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed by the related parties.

SFSH has a 50% ownership share in an ACO through a wholly-owned subsidiary that also provides management services to the ACO. The ACO was approved for participation in the Medicare Shared Savings Program, which is an incentive program established under the provisions of the PPACA. As one of the initiatives of the ACO, SFSH entered into an agreement with Great Plains Surgical, LLC ("Great Plains"), an entity controlled by certain indirect non-controlling owners of SFSH, for the provision of management services in relation to the orthopedic service line at SFSH to improve the quality of services provided and realize savings on implants and other supplies used in that service line. In addition to the payment of fees for providing management of the orthopedic service line, Great Plains is entitled to receive performance payments for realized cost savings and the attainment of quality levels.

The following is a summary of transactions at each Facility with their respective related parties during the reporting periods:

<i>In thousands of U.S. dollars</i>		Year Ended December 31,	
Entity	Nature of services or goods received	2023	2022
		\$	\$
ASH	Lease of facility building and anesthesia equipment.	4,451	4,448
OSH	Lease of hospital building and office space.	2,544	2,544
BHSH	Provision of physical therapy services, physician professional services, intraoperative monitoring services, and provision of parking space.	2,042	2,505
SFSH	Provision of management services in relation to orthopedic service line and ACO, physician professional fees, anesthesia services, physical and occupational therapy services, medical products and implants, lithotripter services, laundry services, facility and related equipment, shared services, and lease of urgent care building.	12,576	11,170
MFC Nueterra ASCs	Provision of management services, physician professional services, and lease of ASC building.	810	1,922
Total		22,423	22,589

13. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The Corporation estimates certain amounts reflected in its financial statements based on historical experience, current trends and other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates because of the uncertainties inherent in making assumptions and estimates regarding unknown future outcomes. Note 20.23 to the Corporation’s financial statements details significant accounting judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements.

The accounting estimates discussed below are highlighted because they require difficult, subjective, and complex management judgments. The Corporation believes that each of its assumptions and estimates is appropriate to the circumstances and represents the most likely future outcome.

Revenue

Significant management judgment is involved in applying the portfolio approach to major payor classes to estimate the explicit and implicit price concessions. Estimates of explicit price concessions are based on contractual agreements, discount policies and historical experience. Estimates of implicit price concessions are based on historical collection experience.

Allowance for Non-Collectible Receivable Balances

The Facilities maintain an allowance for non-collectible receivable balances for estimated losses resulting from the inability to collect on its accounts receivable. Estimation of allowance for non-collectible receivable balances involves uncertainty about future collections which could differ from the original estimates. The allowance for non-collectible receivable balances is subject to change as general economic, industry and customer specific conditions change.

Allowance for Loans Receivable

At each reporting date, management assesses and calculates any changes in the loss allowance for the loans receivable from associates, which were recognized as credit-impaired on initial recognition, using the lifetime expected credit loss (“ECL”) model. Based on the effective interest rate that incorporated lifetime ECLs at initial recognition, management calculates the impairment loss allowance at each reporting date, using probability-weighted scenarios of cash flows from the loans receivable. The difference between the computed loan balance net of the loss allowance and the carrying value of the loan as of the reporting date is recorded as an impairment gain or loss.

Management is required to use judgment in determining the scenarios and their probabilities, which is reassessed at each reporting date. Factors related to the associates that are considered in assessing the probability-weighted scenarios included: cash and liquidity position; historical and projected operating results and free cash flows; compliance with financial covenants as stipulated by the loan agreement; ability to make timely principal and interest payments; and ability to obtain alternative financing at maturity.

Based on assessments during the current year, management recorded an impairment loss of \$0.8 million on the loans receivable during the year ended December 31, 2023.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Non-financial assets that have an indefinite useful life, such as goodwill, certain trade names and certain hospital operating licenses, are tested at least annually for impairment and when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Non-financial assets that have a definite useful life which are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The methodology used to test for impairment includes significant judgment, estimates, and assumptions. Impairment exists when the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (“CGU”) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its value in use (“VIU”) and fair value less costs of disposal (“FVLCD”). The two approaches are as follows: 1) VIU approach – the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset, and 2) FVLCD approach – the trailing twelve months EBITDA multiplied by a market multiple relevant to the CGU. As a result, any impairment losses are a result of management’s best estimates of expected revenues, expenses, cash flows, discount rates, and market multiples at a specific point in time. These estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty as they are dependent on factors outside of management’s control. In addition, by their nature, impairment tests involve a significant degree of judgment as expectations concerning future cash flows and the selection of appropriate market inputs are subject to considerable risks and uncertainties.

Management has identified five CGUs for which impairment testing is performed annually and if a triggering event has occurred requiring an impairment test to be completed. The Facilities represent subsidiary operations which are independent of each other and are therefore identified as separate CGUs.

Management is required to use judgment in determining the grouping of assets to identify their CGUs for the purposes of testing property and equipment for impairment. Judgment is further required to determine appropriate groupings of CGUs for the level at which goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are tested for impairment. In addition, judgment is used to determine whether a triggering event has occurred requiring an impairment test to be completed.

Factors considered by management in determining a triggering event include: deterioration in market and economic conditions, volatility in the financial markets causing declines in the Corporation’s share price, increases in the Corporation’s weighted-average cost of capital, changes in valuation multiples, changes to healthcare legislation in the United States both federally and in the jurisdictions in which the Facilities operate, changes to the physician complement at the Facilities, decreases in expected future reimbursement rates, declining patient referrals, physical conditions of facilities and equipment, and increased costs of inputs, such as drugs, supplies, and labour.

When considered significant, management incorporates changes to these factors in its estimated future cash flows to assess the impact on the recoverable amount of its non-financial assets.

Management calculates the recoverable amount of each CGU using EBITDA specific to each CGU by a multiple determined using market data, such as EBITDA to market capitalization ratios of comparable publicly traded companies and recent prices for capital transactions within the industry. Management has estimated cost to dispose to be 1% of the fair value of the CGUs, based on recent market data. To assess reasonableness of recoverable amounts, management reconciles the recoverable amounts of its CGUs to the enterprise value of the Corporation as of the reporting date based on (i) the market capitalization of the outstanding common shares, and (ii) the Corporation's portion of the Facilities' long-term debt and lease liabilities, less (iii) cash on hand.

Management performed an assessment of the impairment indicators mentioned above as of December 31, 2023, and determined that there has been no impairment of non-financial assets, including goodwill and other intangibles.

Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of deferred taxable income. The Corporation's income tax assets and liabilities are based on interpretations of income tax legislation across various jurisdictions in Canada and the United States. The Corporation's effective tax rate can change from year to year based on the mix of income among different jurisdictions, changes in tax laws in these jurisdictions, and changes in the estimated value of deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Corporation's income tax expense reflects an estimate of the cash taxes the Corporation is expected to pay for the current year and a provision for changes arising in the values of deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year. The carrying value of these assets and liabilities is impacted by factors such as accounting estimates inherent in these balances, management's expectations about future operating results, and previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authorities. Such differences in interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective legal entity's domicile. On a regular basis, management assesses the likelihood of recovering value from deferred tax assets, such as loss carry forwards, as well as from the depreciation of capital assets, and adjusts the tax provision accordingly.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be used. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based on the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax-planning strategies. If management's estimates or assumptions change from those used in current valuation, management may be required to recognize an adjustment in future periods that would increase or decrease deferred income tax asset or liability and increase or decrease income tax expense.

14. DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for the financial information published by the Corporation. In accordance with National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*, the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") have certified that the annual filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows and have also certified regarding controls as described below.

Under the supervision of, and with the participation of the CEO and the CFO, management has designed disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") to provide reasonable assurance that (i) material information relating to the Corporation, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to the CEO and the CFO by others within those entities for the period in which the annual and interim filings of the Corporation are being prepared, and (ii) 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 applicable securities legislation.

In addition to DC&P, under the supervision of, and with the participation of the CEO and the CFO, management has designed internal controls over financial reporting (“ICFR”) using the 2013 Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”) framework to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

Management, including the CEO and the CFO, performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of DC&P as of December 31, 2023, and has concluded that the design and effectiveness of these controls and procedures at December 31, 2023 provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Corporation, including its subsidiaries, was made known to the CEO and CFO on a timely basis to ensure adequate disclosure.

Management, including the CEO and the CFO, performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of its ICFR as of December 31, 2023 using the COSO framework. Management has concluded that the overall design and effectiveness of these controls at December 31, 2023 provide reasonable assurance of the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

There have been no changes in the Corporation’s ICFR during the period beginning on October 1, 2023 and ended on December 31, 2023, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation’s ICFR.

15. RISK FACTORS

The following information is a summary of risk factors and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, and must be read in conjunction with the detailed information appearing in the Corporation’s most recently filed annual information form available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Risks Related to the Business and the Industry of the Corporation

The revenue and profitability of the Corporation and its subsidiaries, including the Facilities, depend heavily on payments from third-party payors, including government healthcare programs (Medicare and Medicaid) and managed care organizations, which are subject to frequent regulatory changes and cost containment initiatives. Changes in the terms and conditions of, or reimbursement levels under, insurance or healthcare programs, which are typically short-term agreements, could adversely affect the revenue and profitability of the Corporation. The Corporation’s revenue and profitability could be impacted by its ability to obtain and maintain contractual arrangements with insurers and payors active in its service areas and by changes in the terms of such contractual arrangements.

The revenue and profitability of the Facilities is dependent upon physician relationships. There can be no assurance that physician groups performing procedures at the Facilities will maintain successful medical practices, or that one or more key members of a particular physician group will continue practicing with that group or that the members of that group will continue to perform procedures at the Facilities at current levels or at all. The Facilities face increasing competition to recruit and retain physicians, an effort which continues to be a challenge due to physician aging and retirement.

In some markets, the lack of availability of clinical personnel, such as nurses, has become a significant operating issue facing all healthcare providers. This shortage may require the Facilities to enhance wages and benefits to recruit and retain qualified personnel or to contract for more expensive temporary personnel. If labour costs increase, the Facilities may not be able to raise rates to offset these increased costs.

The trend of rising drug costs is currently challenging to counteract and puts downward pressure on the Facilities' operating margins as they have limited control over price increases.

Healthcare facilities, such as the Facilities, are subject to numerous legal, regulatory, professional and private licensing, certification and accreditation requirements. Receipt and renewal of such licenses, certifications and accreditations are often based on inspections, surveys, audits, investigations or other reviews, some of which may require affirmative compliance actions by the Facilities that could be burdensome and expensive.

There are a number of U.S. federal and state regulatory initiatives, which apply to healthcare providers, and in particular to SSHs, including the Facilities. Among the most significant are the federal Anti-Kickback Statute, the federal physician self-referral law (commonly referred to as the Stark Law), the PPACA, the *False Claims Act* and the federal rules relating to management and protection of patient records and patient confidentiality.

The PPACA contains provisions that prohibit the formation or development of any new physician-owned hospitals in the United States after a specified date. However, the grandfathering provisions of the law permit existing physician-owned hospitals, such as the SSHs, to continue their operations and billings to government payors like Medicare and Medicaid for hospital services, provided they meet certain investment and patient transparency requirements. The law, among other things:

- (a) prohibits the existing or grandfathered hospitals from expanding the baseline number of overnight beds, operating rooms or procedure rooms from the number of such rooms that the existing hospital had as of the date of enactment of the legislation, unless certain narrowly drawn growth criteria are met;
- (b) prohibits increases in the aggregate percentage value of physician ownership or investment in physician-owned hospitals, or in entities whose investments include the hospitals;
- (c) imposes restrictions on the manner of physician investment in physician-owned hospitals; and
- (d) requires disclosure to patients of physician ownership and requires hospitals to obtain a signed patient acknowledgement as to whether the hospital has physicians present 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The Corporation conducted an extensive review to ensure that the Facilities operating agreements and procedures are in compliance with the provisions and limitations of the PPACA. The Facilities have updated their operating agreements and procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of the PPACA.

While the Facilities carry general and professional liability insurance against claims arising in the ordinary course of business, the insurance market is dynamic and there can be no assurance that adequate coverage will be available in the future or that any coverage in place will be adequate to cover claims.

Any major capital expenditures at the Facilities will require additional capital, which may be funded through additional debt or equity financings. These funding sources could result in significant additional interest expense or ownership dilution to current holders of the Corporation's securities.

There is significant competition in the healthcare business. The Facilities compete with other healthcare facilities in providing services to physicians and patients, contracting with managed care payors and recruiting qualified staff.

The Facilities may be vulnerable to economic downturns and may be limited in their ability to withstand such financial pressures. Increased unemployment or other adverse economic conditions may impact the volume of services performed, cause shifts to payors with lower reimbursements (e.g., Medicare) and/or result in higher uncollectible accounts.

Maintenance capital expenditures, which are deducted in the calculation of cash available for distribution (please refer to Section 2 under the heading “Non-IFRS Financial Measures” and Section 7 under the heading “Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures”), represent expenditures that are required to maintain the productive capacity of the Facilities. Historically, such expenditures have represented on average 1.0% of revenue of the Facilities. Management believes that such level of maintenance capital expenditures will continue in the future and, accordingly, will not adversely impact the cash available for distribution generated by the Corporation.

Public Health Crises and Disease Outbreaks

The Corporation’s and the Facilities’ operations and financial results could be materially adversely impacted by public health crises relating to viruses, flus, pandemics, epidemics, or outbreaks of infectious diseases.

A public health crisis, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, could result in a general or acute decline in economic activity in the regions where the Facilities operate, increased unemployment, staff shortages, mobility restrictions and other quarantine measures, supply shortages, increased government regulation, and the temporary closure of one or more of the Facilities in accordance with governmental restrictions and/or to protect patients, hospital staff and the communities in which they operate. In addition, treatment of patients with highly contagious diseases at the Facilities, or infection of physicians and/or hospital staff, or physical distancing or other precautionary measures, could result in patients cancelling or deferring elective procedures or otherwise avoiding medical treatment, leading to reduced patient volumes and revenues. All of these occurrences may have a material adverse effect on the Corporation’s business, cash flows, financial condition and results of operations, and ability to pay dividends to its common shareholders.

The COVID-19 Public Health Emergency in the U.S. ended on May 11, 2023.

Cyber Security Incidents

As providers of healthcare services, information technology is a critical component of the day-to-day operation of the Facilities. The Facilities rely on information technology to create, process, transmit and store sensitive and confidential data, including protected health information, personally identifiable information, and proprietary and confidential business performance data. The Facilities utilize electronic health records, payment processing platforms, and other health information technology, along with additional technology systems, in connection with their operations, including for, among other things, medical systems, billing and supply chain, and labour management. The Facilities’ information systems and applications also require continual maintenance, upgrading and enhancement to meet their operational needs. If the Facilities experience difficulties with the transition and integration of information systems or are unable to implement, maintain, or expand their systems properly, the Facilities could suffer from, among other things, operational disruptions, regulatory problems and increases in administrative expenses. The Facilities have privacy and security processes in place to protect sensitive health and business information. The systems used by the Facilities, in turn, interface with and rely on third-party systems. Incident response policies and processes are in place at Facilities that strive to identify and provide for prompt identification and management of security incidents to facilitate maintenance and/or restoration of business continuity. The Corporation is not aware of the Facilities having experienced a material data breach.

The preventive actions taken to reduce the risk of such incidents and protect information and technology resources may not be sufficient. In general, Facilities’ information systems are vulnerable to damage or interruption from fire, flood, power loss, telecommunications failure, human acts, cyber attacks, break-ins and similar events. Facilities’ business is at risk from and may be impacted by information security incidents, including ransomware, malware, phishing, social engineering, distributed denial of service attacks, zero-day attacks, and other security events suffered by the Facilities or their business associates. Such incidents can range

from individual attempts to gain unauthorized access to information technology systems to more sophisticated security threats. These events can also result from internal compromises, such as human error or malicious acts. These events can occur on Facilities' systems or on the systems of their partners and subcontractors. Problems with, or the failure of, Facilities' technology and systems or any system upgrades or programming changes associated with such technology and systems could have a material adverse effect on Facilities' operations, patient care, data capture, medical documentation, billing, collections, assessment of internal controls and management and reporting capabilities. The trade secrets or confidential business information of the Facilities could also be exposed as a result of a security incident.

As cyber security threats continue to evolve, the Facilities may not be able to anticipate certain attack methods in order to implement effective protective measures, and may be required to expend significant additional resources to continue to modify and strengthen security measures, investigate and remediate any vulnerabilities in information systems and infrastructure, or invest in new technology designed to mitigate security risks. Third parties to whom the Facilities outsource certain functions, or with whom their systems interface, are also subject to the risks outlined above and may not have or use appropriate controls to protect confidential information. A breach or attack affecting a third-party service provider or partner could harm the Corporation's business even if the Corporation does not control the service that is attacked.

Although the Corporation and the Facilities have insurance against some cyber risks and attacks, it may not be sufficient to offset the impact of a material loss event. Any cyber security breach or system interruption could result in harm to patients, inability to service patients, inability to run day-to-day operations of the Facilities, or the unauthorized disclosure, misuse or loss of confidential, sensitive or proprietary information, could negatively impact the ability of the Facilities to conduct normal business operations (including the collection of revenues), and could result in investigations and potential liability under privacy, security, consumer protection or other applicable laws, regulatory penalties, class action litigation, negative publicity and damage to the Corporation's and Facilities' reputation, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's and Facilities' business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Disasters and Similar Events

The occurrences of natural and man-made disasters and similar events in the regions where the Facilities operate, including flooding, hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, winter storms, wildfires, or other factors beyond the Corporation's control, may damage some or all of the Facilities, interrupt utility service to some or all of the Facilities, disrupt patient scheduling, displace patients, employees and physician partners, or otherwise impair the operation of some or all of the Facilities or the generation of revenues from the Facilities. Furthermore, the impact, or impending threat, of a natural disaster may require evacuation of one or more Facilities, which may be costly and may involve risks for the patients.

Risks induced by climate change may have future adverse effects on the Corporation's business. In addition to the physical risks mentioned above, these also include transition risks e.g. regulatory changes and reputational risks. The Facilities continuously look for ways to make their operations more sustainable, updating their infrastructure through various initiatives, which include:

- (a) decreasing energy consumption by replacing lighting systems, older fixtures and equipment with more energy-efficient alternatives;
- (b) increasing water conservation by changing vacuum pumps from water cooled to air cooled and installing water aerators on faucets; and
- (c) implementing recycling programs for paper, plastic, and aluminum.

Although the Corporation has not identified significant risks induced by climate change that could negatively and materially affect its financial statements, management continues to assess the impact of climate-related matters.

Risks Related to the Structure of the Corporation

The Corporation is entirely dependent on the operations and assets of the Facilities through the indirect ownership of between 51.0% and 64.0% of these Facilities. Future dividend payments by the Corporation are not guaranteed and are totally dependent upon the operating results and related cash flows from the Facilities and the limitations of applicable laws.

The payout by the Facilities and the Corporation of a substantial majority of their operating cash flows will make additional capital and operating expenditures dependent on increased cash flows or additional financing in the future.

The Corporation's dividend payments to its common shareholders are denominated in Canadian dollars, whereas all of its revenue is denominated in U.S. dollars. To the extent that future dividend payments are not covered by foreign exchange forward contracts, the Corporation is exposed to currency exchange risk.

Non-compete agreements executed by physician owners of the non-controlling interests in the Facilities may not be enforceable. This lack of enforceability could impact the revenue and profitability of the Facilities.

The Corporation does not have the ability to direct day-to-day governance or management inputs in respect of the Facilities, except in certain limited circumstances.

The degree to which the Corporation is leveraged on a consolidated basis could have important consequences to the holders of the common shares, including:

- (a) The Corporation's and Facilities' ability in the future to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other purposes may be limited;
- (b) The Corporation or Facilities may be unable to refinance indebtedness on terms acceptable to them or at all; and
- (c) A portion of the Corporation's cash flow (on a consolidated basis) from operations is likely to be dedicated to the payment of the principal of and interest on its indebtedness, thereby reducing funds available for future operations, capital expenditures, acquisitions and/or dividends on its common shares.

The Corporation has a credit facility that contains restrictive covenants which limit the discretion of the Corporation or its management with respect to certain matters. Furthermore, the Facilities have credit facilities that contain restrictive covenants which may limit the Facilities' abilities to make distributions.

Additional common shares may be issued by the Corporation pursuant to exchange agreements with the holders of the non-controlling interests in the Facilities, or in connection with future financing or acquisitions by the Corporation. The issuance of common shares may dilute an investor's investment in the Corporation and reduce distributable cash per common share.

MFA and MFH are organized under the laws of the State of Delaware. The Facilities that are located in South Dakota are formed under the laws of the State of South Dakota. The Facility located in Oklahoma is formed under the laws of the State of Oklahoma, the Facility located in Arkansas is formed under the laws of the State of Arkansas, and the Facility located in California is formed under the laws of the State of Delaware. All of the assets of the Facilities are located outside of Canada and certain of the directors and officers of the Corporation

and its subsidiaries are residents of the United States. As a result, it may be difficult or impossible for investors to effect service within Canada upon the Corporation's subsidiaries, the Facilities, or their directors and officers who are not residents of Canada, or to realize against them in Canada upon judgments of courts of Canada predicated upon the civil liability provisions of applicable Canadian provincial securities laws.

The market price of the common shares may be subject to general volatility.

Payment of Dividends is not Guaranteed

Dividends to common shareholders are paid at the discretion of the Corporation's board of directors and are not guaranteed. The Corporation may alter its dividend level and dividends from the Corporation, if any, will depend on, among other things, the results of operations, cash requirements, financial condition, contractual restrictions, business opportunities, provisions of applicable law, and other factors that the board of directors may deem relevant. The directors may decrease the level of dividends provided for in their existing dividend policies, or discontinue dividends at any time, and without prior notice.

Eligibility for Investment

There can be no assurance that the common shares will continue to be qualified investments for trusts governed by registered retirement savings plans, registered retirement income funds, deferred profit sharing plans, registered education savings plans, tax-free savings accounts and registered disability savings plans.

The Corporation is Subject to Canadian Tax

As a Canadian corporation, the Corporation is generally subject to Canadian federal, provincial and other taxes. There can be no assurance that Canadian federal income tax laws and Canada Revenue Agency administrative policies respecting the Canadian federal income tax consequences generally applicable to the Corporation or to a holder of common shares will not be changed in a manner which adversely affects holders of the common shares.

New Tax on Repurchases of Equity in Canada

Effective January 1, 2024, publicly listed Canadian-resident corporations and similar entities generally will be subject to a 2% tax on the net value of repurchases of their equity in a taxation year, subject to certain limited exceptions. This new tax may have an adverse impact on the Corporation by increasing the cost of any future repurchase of its common shares, including pursuant to NCIBs.

The Corporation's Structure may be Subject to Additional U.S. Federal Income Tax Liability

MFA is subject to U.S. federal income tax on its consolidated taxable income at the U.S. federal corporate tax rate (currently 21%) and is also subject to certain U.S. state and local taxes (which will not be addressed herein). MFA will claim certain deductions, including an interest deduction related to the interest paid on its debt and interest arising on other debt in the consolidated group, to the extent allowed by law, in computing its taxable income for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Certain provisions in the *U.S. Internal Revenue Code* of 1986, as amended, (the "Code"), if applicable, may affect the U.S. federal tax liability of MFA. Subject to forthcoming United States Treasury Regulations, it is possible that the NCIBs (or other share repurchase programs) that are regularly engaged in by MFA may be subject to the recently imposed 1% (with present proposals outstanding to increase 1% to 4%) "stock buyback" excise tax under Code section 4501. In addition, there are restrictions on the deductibility of interest, generally limiting such deduction to 30% of "adjusted taxable income", although disallowed interest expense can be carried forward to future years. There are also limitations on the use of net operating losses for tax years

beginning after 2020 (generally, those can only be utilized to the extent of 80% of taxable income in any given year, although unused net operating losses can be carried forward indefinitely). In addition, Code section 59A, known as “BEAT”, which is the acronym for “base erosion anti-abuse tax”, is designed to potentially limit the tax effectiveness of deductions for payments between U.S. and non-U.S. related parties by imposing a minimum tax on the U.S. corporation. The BEAT regime generally does not apply unless the payor U.S. corporation has average annual gross receipts for the 3-tax-year period ending with the preceding tax year that are at least \$500 million.

If interest deductibility is limited, the use of net operating losses is restricted, or the BEAT regime applies, the result is likely to be an increase in the U.S. federal tax liability of MFA. If the U.S. federal tax liability of MFA is increased, this may reduce the amount of after-tax cash generated by MFA that could otherwise be available to make distributions to the Corporation and thereafter to pay dividends to holders of common shares.

United States Investment Company Act of 1940

While the Corporation believes that through its subsidiaries and affiliates it is actively engaged in operating businesses and does not meet the definition of an investment company for purposes of the *United States Investment Company Act* of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), depending on the composition and valuation of the Corporation’s assets and the sources of the Corporation’s income from time to time, the Corporation could fall within the technical definition of the term “investment company” in the 1940 Act. Moreover, the determination of whether a company, like the Corporation, is an “investment company” involves complex analysis of regulations and facts, and the Corporation has not sought and does not anticipate seeking confirmation from the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) that it agrees with the Corporation’s analysis. If the SEC were to disagree with the Corporation’s analysis or the Corporation otherwise were to determine that it is an “investment company” as defined in the 1940 Act, the Corporation may, among other steps, prudently acquire or sell assets or equity interests in order to avoid remaining an “investment company” as defined under the 1940 Act. Such acquisitions or sales could be on terms other than those on which the Corporation would otherwise acquire or sell such assets or equity interests or the timing of such transactions could be disadvantageous to the Corporation. If the Corporation were unable to avoid being an investment company and were therefore required to register as such under the 1940 Act, the Corporation would become subject to substantial regulation with respect to its capital structure (including its ability to use leverage), management, operations, transactions with affiliated persons, portfolio composition (including restrictions with respect to diversification), and other matters.

16. NEW AND REVISED IFRS NOT YET ADOPTED

The Corporation has not adopted certain new and revised IFRS (as detailed in Note 20.24 to the Corporation’s financial statements) that have been issued but are not yet effective. The Corporation does not anticipate the adoption of these amendments to have a material impact on the financial statements in future periods. There are no other new and revised IFRS that have been issued but not yet adopted that would be expected to have a material impact on the Corporation.

Consolidated Financial Statements of

**MEDICAL FACILITIES
CORPORATION**

December 31, 2023 and 2022
(In U.S. dollars)

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Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Medical Facilities Corporation (the "Corporation") are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation. This responsibility includes the selection and consistent application of appropriate accounting principles and methods in addition to making judgments and estimates necessary to prepare the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The Corporation maintains appropriate systems of internal control, policies and procedures, which provide management with reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded from loss or unauthorized use and financial records are reliable and form a proper basis for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors of the Corporation ensures that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal control through an Audit Committee. The Board of Directors appoints the Audit Committee, all members of which are independent members of the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee meets periodically with management and the Corporation's auditors to discuss the results of the audit, the adequacy of internal controls and financial reporting matters. On the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the consolidated financial statements are forwarded to the Board of Directors for its approval.

"Jason P. Redman"

"David N.T. Watson"

Jason P. Redman
President and Chief Executive Officer

David N.T. Watson
Chief Financial Officer

Toronto, Canada
March 13, 2024

GRANT THORNTON LLP

801 Brickell Ave., Suite 2450
Miami, FL 33131

D +1 305 341 8040

F +1 305 341 8099

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Medical Facilities Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Medical Facilities Corporation and its subsidiaries (together, the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2023, and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards").

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 are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those consolidated financial statements on March 8, 2023.

Information Other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Discussion and Analysis but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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 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 Accounting Standards, 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 for at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period; 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 absolute assurance and therefore 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 judgement 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, 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because of the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Richard Sacher.

Grant Thornton LLP

Miami, Florida
March 13, 2024

MEDICAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Note	December 31, 2023 \$	December 31, 2022 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		24,113	34,926
Accounts receivable	11.4.2	61,766	64,040
Supply inventory		9,008	9,227
Prepaid expenses and other receivables		7,137	10,549
Income tax receivable		733	587
Total current assets		102,757	119,329
Non-current assets			
Deferred income tax assets	14	70	20
Property and equipment	5	79,617	74,155
Right-of-use assets	17.1	40,566	50,564
Goodwill	6.1	120,623	120,623
Other intangibles	6.2	11,252	13,100
Total non-current assets		252,128	258,462
TOTAL ASSETS		354,885	377,791
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Dividends payable		1,503	1,539
Accounts payable		23,152	26,402
Accrued liabilities		20,694	22,211
Income tax payable		10	-
Obligation for purchase of common shares	8.4	2,136	4,420
Current portion of long-term debt	7	14,350	9,729
Current portion of lease liabilities	7	9,159	10,183
Government stimulus funds repayable	4	11,957	12,335
Total current liabilities		82,961	86,819
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term debt	7	38,749	39,864
Lease liabilities	7	38,551	47,178
Deferred income tax liability	14	20,234	15,884
Corporate credit facility	7	16,000	36,000
Exchangeable interest liability	11.1	40,087	37,354
Total non-current liabilities		153,621	176,280
Total liabilities		236,582	263,099
Equity			
Share capital	8.1	348,099	353,237
Contributed surplus		716	1,192
Accumulated deficit		(262,827)	(275,295)
Equity attributable to owners of the Corporation		85,988	79,134
Non-controlling interest	9	32,315	35,558
Total equity		118,303	114,692
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		354,885	377,791

Commitments and contingencies

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

MEDICAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Note	Attributable to Owners of the Corporation			Total	Non-controlling Interest	Total Equity
		Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Deficit			
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
2023							
Balance at January 1, 2023		353,237	1,192	(275,295)	79,134	35,558	114,692
Net income and comprehensive income for the year		-	-	18,503	18,503	25,496	43,999
Stock options expense, net of gain on forfeitures	19.1	-	(476)	-	(476)	-	(476)
Dividends to owners of the Corporation		-	-	(6,035)	(6,035)	-	(6,035)
Distributions to non-controlling interest	9	-	-	-	-	(27,491)	(27,491)
Redemption of non-controlling interest in MFC Nueterra ASCs		-	-	-	-	(8)	(8)
Sale of MFC Nueterra ASCs		-	-	-	-	(1,240)	(1,240)
Purchase of common shares under normal course issuer bids	8.3	(7,422)	-	-	(7,422)	-	(7,422)
Change in obligation for purchase of common shares	8.4	2,284	-	-	2,284	-	2,284
Balance at December 31, 2023		348,099	716	(262,827)	85,988	32,315	118,303
2022							
Balance at January 1, 2022		389,510	1,859	(263,817)	127,552	45,598	173,150
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	-	(4,405)	(4,405)	16,700	12,295
Stock options expense, net of gain on forfeitures	19.1	-	(667)	-	(667)	-	(667)
Dividends to owners of the Corporation		-	-	(7,073)	(7,073)	-	(7,073)
Distributions to non-controlling interest	9	-	-	-	-	(26,545)	(26,545)
Redemption of non-controlling interest in MFC Nueterra ASCs		-	-	-	-	(195)	(195)
Purchase of common shares under normal course issuer bids	8.3	(12,508)	-	-	(12,508)	-	(12,508)
Change in obligation for purchase of common shares	8.4	2,111	-	-	2,111	-	2,111
Purchase of common shares under a substantial issuer bid	8.5	(25,876)	-	-	(25,876)	-	(25,876)
Balance at December 31, 2022		353,237	1,192	(275,295)	79,134	35,558	114,692

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

MEDICAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

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

	Note	Year Ended December 31,	
		2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue and other income			
Facility service revenue		445,582	424,551
Government stimulus income, net of reversals	4	-	(10,162)
		445,582	414,389
Operating expenses			
Salaries and benefits		134,035	127,352
Drugs and supplies		148,900	143,925
General and administrative expenses		74,001	70,861
Impairment of goodwill, other intangibles and equipment	6.3	-	16,549
Depreciation of property and equipment	5	9,528	9,288
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	17.1	10,701	10,837
Amortization of other intangibles	6.2	1,308	638
		378,473	379,450
Income from operations		67,109	34,939
Finance costs			
Change in value of exchangeable interest liability	11.1	2,733	(8,224)
Interest expense on exchangeable interest liability		7,243	7,362
Interest expense, net of interest income	15	6,156	5,731
Impairment loss on loans receivable		786	11,990
Loss on foreign currency		34	3
		16,952	16,862
Non-operating (gains) losses			
Gain on sale of subsidiaries and equity investments	1	(2,487)	-
Share of equity loss in associates		320	574
		(2,167)	574
Income before income taxes		52,324	17,503
Income tax expense	14	8,325	5,208
Net income and comprehensive income for the year		43,999	12,295
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Corporation		18,503	(4,405)
Non-controlling interest	9	25,496	16,700
		43,999	12,295
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to owners of the Corporation			
Basic	8.2	\$ 0.73	\$ (0.15)
Fully diluted	8.2	\$ 0.73	\$ (0.15)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

MEDICAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Note	Year Ended December 31,	
		2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income for the year		43,999	12,295
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	5	9,528	9,288
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	17.1	10,701	10,837
Amortization of other intangibles	6.2	1,308	638
Impairment of goodwill, other intangibles and equipment	6.3	-	16,549
Change in value of exchangeable interest liability	11.1	2,733	(8,224)
Interest expense, net of interest income		13,399	13,093
Impairment loss on loans receivable		786	11,990
Loss on foreign currency		34	3
Gain on sale of subsidiaries and equity investments	1	(2,487)	-
Share of equity loss in associates		320	574
Income tax expense	14	8,325	5,208
Stock options expense, net of gain on forfeitures	19.1	(476)	(667)
Loss on sale of non-controlling interest in Black Hills Surgical Physicians, LLC		-	5
Gain on sale of non-controlling interest in Unity Medical and Surgical Hospital		-	(293)
Loss on wind-up of Mountain Plains Real Estate Holdings, LLC		-	6
Other non-cash loss (gain)		18	(9)
		88,188	71,293
Net changes in non-cash operating working capital	10	(488)	(6,211)
		87,700	65,082
Interest paid, net of received		(10,825)	(10,408)
Income and withholding taxes (paid) received		(4,161)	2,339
Net cash provided by operating activities		72,714	57,013
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	5	(16,053)	(6,718)
Redemption of non-controlling interest in MFC Nueterra ASCs		(8)	(195)
Proceeds from sale of MFC Nueterra ASCs, net of cash disposed	1	2,394	-
Investment in St. Luke's Surgery Center of Chesterfield, LLC		-	(535)
Proceeds from sale of non-controlling interest in Black Hills Surgical Physicians, LLC		-	336
Proceeds from sale of non-controlling interest in Unity Medical and Surgical Hospital		-	606
Proceeds from wind-up of Mountain Plains Real Estate Holdings, LLC		-	731
Net cash used in investing activities		(13,667)	(5,775)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net (repayments of) proceeds from revolving credit facilities and issuance of notes payable	7	(9,031)	12,749
Repayments of notes payable by the Facilities	7	(7,060)	(6,726)
Payment of lease liabilities	7,17.3	(12,751)	(12,496)
Loans receivable from associates		-	1,544
Distributions to non-controlling interest	9	(27,491)	(26,545)
Dividends paid		(6,071)	(7,495)
Purchase of common shares under normal course issuer bids	8.3	(7,422)	(12,508)
Purchase of common shares under a substantial issuer bid	8.5	-	(25,876)
Net cash used in financing activities		(69,826)	(77,353)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(10,779)	(26,115)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash balances held		(34)	(3)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		34,926	61,044
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year		24,113	34,926

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

MEDICAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts and where otherwise indicated)

For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Medical Facilities Corporation (the “Corporation”) is a British Columbia corporation. The address of the Corporation’s head office is 4576 Yonge Street, Suite 701, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The common shares of the Corporation are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol “DR”.

The Corporation’s operations are based in the United States. Through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, the Corporation owns controlling interests in four specialty hospitals and one ambulatory surgery center (“ASC”) (collectively the “Facilities”).

During 2023, the Corporation completed the divestiture of five ASCs (the “MFC Nueterra ASCs”) which it indirectly owned through a partnership between its wholly-owned U.S. subsidiary and Nueterra MF Holdings, LLC (“MFC Nueterra Partnership”).

Clinical operations were permanently closed at Eastwind Surgical, LLC on May 5, 2023, and the legal entity was subsequently dissolved on February 18, 2024. Clinical operations were also permanently closed at Riverview Ambulatory Surgical Center, LLC on June 30, 2023, which is in the process of being wound-up, as part of which its assets have been liquidated, with net proceeds remaining after payment of liabilities, if any, to be distributed among its respective owners. Certain gains and losses were recorded in connection with these developments in general and administrative expenses, the net impact of which is insignificant.

On July 1, 2023, the Corporation sold all of its 30.3% controlling ownership interest in City Place Surgery Center, together with its 28.0% non-controlling ownership interest in St. Luke’s Surgery Center of Chesterfield, LLC (“St. Luke’s ASC”), for combined proceeds of \$1,365. The buyer also assumed St. Luke’s ASC’s debt of \$4,978 and released the Corporation from its pro-rata guarantee. In connection with this transaction, the Corporation recorded a pre-tax gain of \$1,070.

On July 31, 2023, the Corporation sold all of its 58.7% controlling ownership interest in Miracle Hills Surgery Center, LLC for proceeds of \$965. In connection with this transaction, the Corporation recorded a pre-tax gain of \$568.

On August 25, 2023, the Corporation sold all of its 49.6% controlling ownership interest in Brookside Surgery Center, LLC for proceeds of \$1,125. In connection with this transaction, the Corporation recorded a pre-tax gain of \$849.

As of the dates of the above sale transactions, the Corporation no longer consolidates the financial results of these ASCs. In addition, the management services agreement between MFC Nueterra Partnership and NueHealth, LLC, providing for management services to the MFC Nueterra ASCs, was terminated effective September 30, 2023.

MEDICAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts and where otherwise indicated)

For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

1. REPORTING ENTITY (Continued)

The Corporation's ownership interest in and the location of its operating subsidiaries are as follows:

Subsidiary	Location	Ownership Interest December 31,	
		2023	2022
Arkansas Surgical Hospital, LLC ("ASH")	North Little Rock, Arkansas	51.0%	51.0%
Oklahoma Spine Hospital, LLC ("OSH")	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	64.0%	64.0%
Black Hills Surgical Hospital, LLP ("BHSH")	Rapid City, South Dakota	54.2%	54.2%
Sioux Falls Specialty Hospital, LLP ("SFSH")	Sioux Falls, South Dakota	51.0%	51.0%
The Surgery Center of Newport Coast ("SCNC")	Newport Beach, California	51.0%	51.0%
MFC Nueterra ASCs ⁽¹⁾	Various	-	47.1%

⁽¹⁾ As of December 31, 2022, the Corporation had an average ownership interest of 47.1% in five ASCs situated in Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The Corporation completed the divestiture of all MFC Nueterra ASCs during the year ended December 31, 2023.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee. The Corporation's material accounting policies are presented in Note 20 to these consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Corporation's Board of Directors on March 13, 2024.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Corporation and its subsidiaries and have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments and share-based compensation, which are measured at fair value (Note 20.15).

The Corporation's consolidated financial statements are reported in U.S. dollars which is its functional and presentation currency. All financial information presented in U.S. dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

4. GOVERNMENT STIMULUS

The *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act* (the "CARES Act") was signed into law on March 27, 2020 in response to COVID-19. The CARES Act included provisions for financial assistance to healthcare providers via, among other provisions, the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund ("PHSSEF"), the Paycheck Protection Program ("PPP"), the Employee Retention Credit ("ERC"), and expansion of an existing Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services accelerated payment program.

MEDICAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts and where otherwise indicated)

For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

4. GOVERNMENT STIMULUS (Continued)

The PHSSEF was administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (“HHS”) to provide eligible healthcare providers with relief funds to cover non-reimbursable expenses, including lost revenue, attributable to COVID-19. Funds not utilized for eligible expenses and not applied to lost revenues must be returned. The recognition of amounts received was conditioned upon receipt of the funds, the provision of care for individuals with possible or actual cases of COVID-19 after January 31, 2020, and certification that the payment would be used to prevent, prepare for and respond to COVID-19. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Facilities did not receive any funds from the HHS (December 31, 2022: \$932).

The PPP expanded the guaranteed lending program under Section 7(a) of the *Small Business Act* administered by the U.S. Small Business Administration (“SBA”). To the extent the recipient was eligible to receive the loan, the loan amounts received were eligible for forgiveness to the extent they were used for certain qualifying expenses and to maintain payroll levels and related expenses during the 8 to 24-week period following loan origination.

The Facilities recognized income for the PPP loans received during prior periods based on reasonable assurance that they had met the forgiveness requirements. As such, \$1,479 and \$12,226 were recognized as government stimulus income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

However, due to the denial and additional review of certain loan forgiveness applications by the SBA in 2022, the Corporation no longer had reasonable assurance of meeting the forgiveness requirements for loans of \$12,335. As a result, these were reversed from government stimulus income during the year ended December 31, 2022, and recorded as a liability under government stimulus funds repayable as of December 31, 2022.

Subsequent to the divestiture of the MFC Nueterra ASCs, there remains a balance of \$11,957 in the government stimulus funds repayable in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2023.

There remains uncertainty over the final outcome as forgiveness applications for these PPP loans must still be formally decided upon by the SBA. Management plans to diligently pursue all reasonably available channels for reversing any denials. Any loans subsequently forgiven will result in a recognition of income and a reversal of the corresponding liability.

The ERC was a refundable tax credit against certain employment taxes that could be claimed by eligible employers whose business had been financially impacted by COVID-19. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Facilities had no claims approved under the ERC (December 31, 2022: \$608).

Most COVID-19 related government stimulus funds introduced under past or present legislation had been fully exhausted or terminated by December 31, 2022. In relation to the financial assistance received, there can be no assurance that the Facilities will be able to comply with the applicable terms and conditions to retain such assistance.

MEDICAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts and where otherwise indicated)

For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

4. GOVERNMENT STIMULUS (Continued)

Government stimulus income, net of reversals included in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income consists of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
HHS	-	1,434
PPP	-	(12,335)
ERC	-	608
Other	-	131
Government stimulus income, net of reversals	-	(10,162)

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Note	Land and Improvements	Construction in Progress	Building and Improvements	Equipment and Furniture	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost						
Balance at January 1, 2022		6,201	654	91,851	71,032	169,738
Additions		34	1,280	308	5,096	6,718
Transfers		2	(1,096)	714	380	-
Disposals		-	-	(7)	(339)	(346)
Balance at December 31, 2022		6,237	838	92,866	76,169	176,110
Additions		6,954	3,870	561	4,668	16,053
Transfers		75	(4,118)	1,089	2,954	-
Disposals		-	-	-	(1,370)	(1,370)
Divestiture of MFC Nueterra ASCs	1	-	-	(1,366)	(10,001)	(11,367)
Balance at December 31, 2023		13,266	590	93,150	72,420	179,426
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at January 1, 2022		(205)	-	(46,116)	(46,214)	(92,535)
Charged for the year		(17)	-	(5,677)	(3,594)	(9,288)
Disposals		-	-	7	339	346
Impairment loss	6.3	-	-	-	(478)	(478)
Balance at December 31, 2022		(222)	-	(51,786)	(49,947)	(101,955)
Charged for the year		(25)	-	(3,153)	(6,350)	(9,528)
Disposals		-	-	-	1,370	1,370
Divestiture of MFC Nueterra ASCs	1	-	-	1,210	9,094	10,304
Balance at December 31, 2023		(247)	-	(53,729)	(45,833)	(99,809)
Carrying amounts						
At December 31, 2022		6,015	838	41,080	26,222	74,155
At December 31, 2023		13,019	590	39,421	26,587	79,617

MEDICAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts and where otherwise indicated)

For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

6. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLES

6.1 Goodwill

The carrying amount of goodwill as of December 31, 2023 was \$120,623 (2022: \$120,623).

6.2 Other intangibles

	Note	Hospital Operating Licenses \$	Medical Charts and Records \$	Care Networks \$	Trade Names \$	Non- Compete \$	Total \$
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2022		2,016	7,399	195,922	11,090	2,208	218,635
Balance at December 31, 2022		2,016	7,399	195,922	11,090	2,208	218,635
Divestiture of MFC Nueterra ASCs	1	(540)	-	-	(1,961)	(1,080)	(3,581)
Balance at December 31, 2023		1,476	7,399	195,922	9,129	1,128	215,054
Accumulated amortization							
Balance at January 1, 2022		(1,461)	(7,399)	(192,734)	(384)	(2,208)	(204,186)
Charged for the year		-	-	(540)	(98)	-	(638)
Impairment loss	6.3	-	-	-	(711)	-	(711)
Balance at December 31, 2022		(1,461)	(7,399)	(193,274)	(1,193)	(2,208)	(205,535)
Charged for the year		(15)	-	(525)	(768)	-	(1,308)
Divestiture of MFC Nueterra ASCs	1	-	-	-	1,961	1,080	3,041
Balance at December 31, 2023		(1,476)	(7,399)	(193,799)	-	(1,128)	(203,802)
Carrying amounts							
At December 31, 2022		555	-	2,648	9,897	-	13,100
At December 31, 2023		-	-	2,123	9,129	-	11,252
Amortization period (years)		5 - Indefinite Life	5-7	9-15	20 - Indefinite life	3-5	

6.3 Impairment

The Corporation performed its annual impairment tests for goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite lives as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. Based on the assessment, the Corporation did not record any impairment loss for the year ended December 31, 2023. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Corporation recorded an impairment loss of \$16,549 in the MFC Nueterra ASCs cash-generating unit ("CGU"), of which, \$14,383 pertained to the Corporation's controlling interest, while \$2,166 related to the non-controlling interest owners. Of the total impairment loss recorded, \$15,360 related to goodwill, \$711 to other intangibles, and \$478 to property and equipment.

MEDICAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts and where otherwise indicated)

For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

6. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLES (Continued)

The Corporation identified five CGUs for the year ended December 31, 2023, and six CGUs for the year ended December 31, 2022, for which impairment testing was performed. The MFC Nueterra ASCs, which were managed as a network, collectively represented a single CGU, until the completion of their divestiture in August 2023. The remaining Facilities represent subsidiary operations which are independent of each other and are therefore identified as separate CGUs.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, management calculated the recoverable amount of the CGUs by determining the fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCD"). The FVLCD is determined by multiplying the earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization for the trailing twelve months ("TTM EBITDA") by a market multiple relevant to the CGU. The inputs used in the calculation of FVLCD are Level 3 inputs under IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement* ("IFRS 13"). Management has estimated costs of disposal to be 1% (2022: 1%) of the fair value of the CGUs, based on recent market data.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, management calculated the recoverable amount of the MFC Nueterra ASCs CGU by determining the value in use ("VIU"), and of the remaining CGUs by determining the FVLCD. The VIU of the MFC Nueterra ASCs CGU was determined based on an income approach by discounting the future cash flows generated from continuing use. The inputs used in the calculation are Level 3 inputs under IFRS 13. Cash flows for fiscal 2023 to fiscal 2027 were projected based on past experience, actual operating results normalized for non-routine items, and budgeted projections. The discount rate was estimated based on a weighted average cost of capital which is based on a risk-free rate, plus various risk premiums including a size premium and a specific Corporation risk premium.

To ensure reasonableness of recoverable amounts, management reconciles the recoverable amounts of its CGUs to the enterprise value of the Corporation as of December 31 based on (i) the market capitalization of the outstanding common shares, and (ii) the Corporation's portion of the Facilities' long-term debt and lease liabilities, less (iii) cash on hand.

The following carrying amounts for goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives were allocated to each of the CGUs as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
ASH	17,911	17,911
OSH	17,436	17,436
BHSH	31,244	31,244
SFSH	60,896	60,896
SCNC	2,265	2,265
MFC Nueterra ASCs	-	540
Goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives	129,752	130,292

MEDICAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts and where otherwise indicated)

For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

7. LONG-TERM DEBT, CORPORATE CREDIT FACILITY AND LEASE LIABILITIES

	Maturity	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022	
		Authorized	Balance	Effective Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Balance	Effective Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾
		\$	\$	%	\$	%
Revolving credit facilities						
ASH	Oct 20, 2024	4,000	-	8.3	484	7.5
OSH	May 30, 2026	6,350	2,850	SOFR+2.2	3,350	LIBOR+2.2
BHSH	Jul 31, 2024	5,500	2,300	SOFR+1.4	500	SOFR+1.4
SFSH	Jun 30, 2024	8,500	6,955	BSBY+1.0	-	BSBY+1.0
SCNC	Jul 31, 2024	2,500	-	BSBY+3.3	-	BSBY+3.3
MFC Nueterra ASCs	Sep 2, 2024	-	-	-	7	6.0
		26,850	12,105		4,341	
Corporate credit facility						
Corporate	Aug 31, 2025	75,000	16,000	SOFR+1.4	36,000	SOFR+1.4
Notes payable						
ASH	Jul 20, 2023		-	-	97	3.3
ASH	Aug 27, 2026		895	4.7	1,203	4.7
ASH	Jan 7, 2027		2,049	3.3	2,708	3.3
OSH	Nov 25, 2025		733	3.6	1,096	3.6
BHSH	Feb 19, 2024		5	3.8	59	3.8
BHSH	Oct 31, 2024		594	3.1	1,282	3.1
BHSH	Nov 15, 2025		4,527	1.8	4,754	1.8
BHSH	Nov 15, 2025		2,450	1.7	2,633	1.7
BHSH	Dec 10, 2025		548	6.0	800	6.0
BHSH	Jun 1, 2026		2,777	2.3	3,112	2.3
BHSH	May 10, 2027		710	4.0	898	4.0
BHSH	Aug 1, 2027		1,622	3.8	1,681	3.8
BHSH	Aug 1, 2027		98	3.8	122	3.8
SFSH	Jan 1, 2024		19	4.3	238	4.3
SFSH	Apr 1, 2024		34	4.0	133	4.0
SFSH	Jun 1, 2025		279	2.2	460	2.2
SFSH	Feb 1, 2026		223	2.1	323	2.1
SFSH	Jun 1, 2026		310	2.4	409	2.4
SFSH	Sep 30, 2028		1,547	6.7	-	-
SFSH	Dec 31, 2028		20,899	4.7	21,827	4.7
SFSH	Jul 1, 2029		675	4.8	778	4.8
SCNC	Aug 5, 2023		-	-	84	4.2
MFC Nueterra ASCs	Nov 10, 2025		-	-	244	4.0
MFC Nueterra ASCs	Mar 4, 2026		-	-	78	4.6
MFC Nueterra ASCs	Oct 1, 2028		-	-	233	4.8
			40,994		45,252	
Total long-term debt and corporate credit facility			69,099		85,593	
Less current portion			(14,350)		(9,729)	
			54,749		75,864	

⁽¹⁾ Interest rates are based on the lending agreements with various banks, and they include Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), London Inter-Bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), and Bloomberg Short-Term Bank Yield ("BSBY") rates.

MEDICAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts and where otherwise indicated)

For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

7. LONG-TERM DEBT, CORPORATE CREDIT FACILITY AND LEASE LIABILITIES (Continued)

Each credit facility and note payable is secured by an interest in all property and a mortgage on real property owned by the respective Facility. These credit facilities and notes payable contain certain restrictive financial and non-financial covenants. As of December 31, 2023, the Facilities were in compliance with their covenants.

	Maturity	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
		Balance	Effective Interest Rate	Balance	Effective Interest Rate
		\$	%	\$	%
Lease liabilities					
ASH	2024 - 2030	31,437	2.1 - 6.3	32,203	2.1 - 5.7
OSH	2024 - 2028	4,375	1.8 - 6.0	6,970	1.8 - 5.2
BHSH	2024 - 2032	4,236	2.4 - 7.3	4,033	2.4 - 5.2
SFSH	2024 - 2032	4,998	2.0 - 5.9	6,387	1.8 - 5.9
SCNC	2024 - 2027	2,396	5.7 - 6.0	2,856	2.0 - 5.7
MFC Nueterra ASCs	2024 - 2025	206	3.6	4,563	2.4 - 5.4
Corporate	2024 - 2025	62	3.4	349	3.4 - 6.4
Total lease liabilities		47,710		57,361	
Less current portion		(9,159)		(10,183)	
		38,551		47,178	

The following are the future maturities of long-term debt, corporate credit facility and lease liabilities for the years ending December 31:

	\$
2024	23,509
2025	33,829
2026	14,901
2027	10,047
2028	23,241
Thereafter	11,282
Future maturities of long-term debt, corporate credit facility and lease liabilities	116,809

MEDICAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts and where otherwise indicated)

For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

7. LONG-TERM DEBT, CORPORATE CREDIT FACILITY AND LEASE LIABILITIES (Continued)

The movements of long-term debt, corporate credit facility and lease liabilities are reconciled to cash flows arising from financing activities as follows:

	Note	Long-term debt and corporate credit facility \$	Lease liabilities \$
Balance at January 1, 2022		79,570	61,330
Changes from financing activities:			
Net proceeds from revolving credit facilities and issuance of notes payable		12,749	-
Repayments of notes payable by the Facilities		(6,726)	-
Payment of lease liabilities		-	(12,496)
Other changes:			
New lease agreements		-	5,949
Termination of lease agreements		-	(107)
Interest expense	15	-	2,685
Balance at December 31, 2022		85,593	57,361
Changes from financing activities:			
Net repayments of revolving credit facilities and issuance of notes payable		(9,031)	-
Repayments of notes payable by the Facilities		(7,060)	-
Payment of lease liabilities		-	(12,751)
Other changes:			
New lease agreements		-	4,404
Termination of lease agreements		-	(269)
Interest expense	15	-	2,574
Divestiture of MFC Nueterra ASCs	1	(403)	(3,609)
Balance at December 31, 2023		69,099	47,710

8. SHARE CAPITAL

8.1 Share capital

The following table represents changes in the number and value of common shares issued and outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Note	Number of Common Shares	\$
Balance at January 1, 2022		30,796,259	389,510
Common shares purchased and cancelled under normal course issuer bids	8.3	(1,827,200)	(12,508)
Change in obligation for purchase of common shares		-	2,111
Common shares purchased and cancelled under a substantial issuer bid	8.5	(3,053,097)	(25,876)
Balance at December 31, 2022		25,915,962	353,237
Common shares purchased and cancelled under normal course issuer bids	8.3	(1,191,500)	(7,422)
Change in obligation for purchase of common shares	8.4	-	2,284
Balance at December 31, 2023		24,724,462	348,099

MEDICAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts and where otherwise indicated)

For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

8. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

8.2 Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to owners of the Corporation are calculated as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Net income (loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Corporation	\$ 18,503	(4,405)
Divided by weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year	25,254,834	29,366,985
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.73	(0.15)

Fully diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to owners of the Corporation are calculated as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Net income (loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Corporation	\$ 18,503	(4,405)
Change in value of exchangeable interest liability (tax effected)	-	-
Interest expense on exchangeable interest liability	-	-
Modified net income (loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Corporation	\$ 18,503	(4,405)
Weighted average number of common shares:		
Outstanding for the year	25,254,834	29,366,985
Deemed to be issued on the exchange of the outstanding exchangeable interest liability	-	-
Deemed to be issued as stock options	-	-
Weighted average number of common shares ⁽¹⁾	25,254,834	29,366,985
Fully diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.73	(0.15)

⁽¹⁾ For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the impact of exchangeable interest liability and stock options was excluded from the dilutive weighted average number of common shares calculation because it was not applicable based on the share price prevailing at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

8.3 Normal course issuer bids

The Corporation has a normal course issuer bid for up to 2,481,256 of its common shares in effect from December 1, 2023 to November 30, 2024. A previous normal course issuer bid for up to 2,615,186 of the Corporation's common shares was in effect from December 1, 2022 to November 30, 2023. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Corporation purchased 1,191,500 of its common shares (December 31, 2022: 1,827,200) for a total consideration of \$7,422 (December 31, 2022: \$12,508) from the open market.

The purchases under the normal course issuer bids are recorded in share capital. All common shares acquired under the normal course issuer bids were cancelled.

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8. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

8.4 Obligation for purchase of common shares

The Corporation entered into an automatic share purchase plan with a broker that allows the purchase of common shares for cancellation under the normal course issuer bid, in accordance with certain prearranged trading parameters, at any time during predetermined trading blackout periods. An obligation for purchase of common shares of \$2,136 was recognized under the automatic share purchase plan as of December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022: \$4,420), subject to applicable buyback taxes. Subsequent to the year end, the Corporation purchased 185,800 of its common shares for a total consideration of \$1,270 under the automatic share purchase plan, through March 8, 2024. The Corporation purchased 310,200 of its common shares for a total consideration of \$1,890 from January 1, 2023 through the end of the blackout period on March 9, 2023, under a previous automatic share purchase plan.

8.5 Substantial issuer bid

On October 31, 2022, the Corporation completed a substantial issuer bid, by way of a modified Dutch auction, to purchase, for cancellation, the common shares of the Corporation (the "Offer"). The Corporation purchased and cancelled 3,053,097 of its common shares at a price of C\$11.30 per common share under the Offer, representing an aggregate purchase price of \$25,468, or approximately 10.38% of the Corporation's issued and outstanding common shares before giving effect to the Offer. The Corporation also incurred transaction costs of \$408 related to the Offer, which were recorded against share capital during the year ended December 31, 2022.

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9. NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

The following tables summarize financial information in respect of the non-controlling interest of each Facility. The summarized financial information below represents amounts before intercompany eliminations.

December 31, 2023	ASH \$	OSH \$	BSHS \$	SFSH \$	SCNC \$	MFC Nueterra ASCs \$
Non-controlling interest percentage	44%	35%	35%	35%	49%	37%
Current assets	14,213	17,012	20,336	35,608	3,440	1,241
Non-current assets	37,176	5,616	30,421	61,548	3,133	209
Current liabilities	13,479	9,366	9,666	16,711	2,350	674
Non-current liabilities	34,387	7,646	19,873	36,002	2,447	205
Equity attributable to owners of the Corporation	1,973	3,650	13,792	28,888	906	410
Non-controlling interest	1,550	1,966	7,426	15,555	870	161
Revenue and other income	90,983	80,033	106,006	147,183	9,698	11,679
Operating expenses, before depreciation	66,485	71,119	84,841	108,409	8,011	10,401
Net income (loss) attributable to owners of the Corporation	9,372	2,028	11,319	21,336	399	(50)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	7,364	1,092	6,095	11,488	383	24
Net income (loss)	16,736	3,120	17,414	32,824	782	(26)
Distributions to non-controlling interest	7,021	2,288	5,724	11,536	687	235
Cash flows from operating activities	19,059	9,526	18,152	34,012	2,051	(420)
Cash flows from investing activities	(1,793)	(425)	(1,417)	(11,344)	(443)	4,649
Cash flows from financing activities ⁽¹⁾	(17,716)	(8,200)	(16,678)	(26,865)	(2,136)	(3,909)
Net cash inflow (outflow)	(450)	901	57	(4,197)	(528)	320

⁽¹⁾ Cash flows from financing activities include distributions paid to the Corporation and the holders of the non-controlling interest.

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9. NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST (Continued)

December 31, 2022	ASH \$	OSH \$	BSHS \$	SFSH \$	SCNC \$	MFC Nueterra ASCs \$
Non-controlling interest percentage	44%	35%	35%	35%	49%	37-70%
Current assets	15,315	21,404	18,012	37,352	3,871	5,538
Non-current assets	38,298	9,074	31,076	54,995	3,436	6,525
Current liabilities	14,324	9,975	9,049	17,082	1,972	3,631
Non-current liabilities	36,700	11,471	19,882	30,685	2,941	5,599
Equity attributable to owners of the Corporation	1,450	5,871	13,102	28,977	1,221	297
Non-controlling interest	1,139	3,161	7,055	15,603	1,173	2,536
Revenue and other income	73,230	75,749	98,314	134,132	9,617	23,347
Operating expenses, before depreciation	59,218	67,971	79,860	94,498	8,218	21,238
Net income attributable to owners of the Corporation	3,544	2,270	9,511	21,909	269	3
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	2,785	1,222	5,122	11,797	259	369
Net income	6,329	3,492	14,633	33,706	528	372
Distributions to non-controlling interest	4,540	2,200	5,219	12,933	519	1,134
Cash flows from operating activities	6,120	496	15,733	35,870	927	343
Cash flows from investing activities	(1,061)	(209)	(2,620)	(1,546)	(157)	(762)
Cash flows from financing activities ⁽¹⁾	(11,692)	(7,025)	(15,450)	(35,419)	(808)	287
Net cash outflow	(6,633)	(6,738)	(2,337)	(1,095)	(38)	(132)

⁽¹⁾ Cash flows from financing activities include distributions paid to the Corporation and the holders of the non-controlling interest.

9.1 Significant restrictions

The partnership or operating agreements governing each of the respective Facilities (each, a “Partnership Agreement”) in certain circumstances do not permit the Corporation to access the assets of the Facilities to settle the liabilities of other subsidiaries of the Corporation, and the Facilities have no obligation to (and could not, without the approval of the holders of the non-controlling interest) take any steps to settle the liabilities of the Corporation or its other subsidiaries. The Corporation’s rights in respect of each Facility are limited to representation on the management committee and approval rights over certain fundamental decisions. The Partnership Agreements require that each Facility distribute its available cash to the maximum extent possible, subject to applicable law and compliance with their existing credit facilities, by way of monthly distributions on its partnership interests or other distributions on its securities, after (i) satisfying its debt service obligations under its credit facilities or any other agreements with third parties, (ii) satisfying its other expense obligations, including withholding and other applicable taxes, and (iii) retaining reasonable working capital or other reserves, including amounts on account of capital expenditures and such other amounts as may be considered appropriate by its management committee.

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10. NET CHANGES IN NON-CASH WORKING CAPITAL

The net changes in non-cash working capital included in the consolidated statements of cash flows consist of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Accounts receivable	1,029	(2,596)
Supply inventory	(205)	1,422
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	2,105	(1,381)
Accounts payable	(2,483)	2,462
Accrued liabilities	(934)	(2,610)
Government stimulus funds repayable	-	(3,508)
Net changes in non-cash working capital	(488)	(6,211)

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

11.1 Exchangeable interest liability

Concurrent with the acquisition of its interests in ASH, BSHS, SFSH and OSH, the Corporation entered into exchange agreements with the owners who originally retained a 49% non-controlling interest in these Facilities. Pursuant to the terms of these exchange agreements, the non-controlling interest holders in each of these Facilities received the right to exchange a portion of their interest (“Exchangeable Interest”) in their respective Facilities for common shares of the Corporation. Such exchanges may only take place quarterly and are based on the exchange formulae stipulated in the exchange agreements and are subject to certain limitations, including a limitation of exchanging not more than three percent per quarter.

The number of common shares issuable under the Exchangeable Interest is determined by application of a formula which takes into account the number of partnership units being tendered for exchange and an exchange ratio based upon the distributions to non-controlling interest holders by the Facilities over the prior twelve months. The exchange agreements between the Corporation and the non-controlling interest holders in each of the Facilities contain the details of the exchange rights.

The Corporation accounts for the Exchangeable Interest as a financial liability. Under this method, the Exchangeable Interest is reflected in the consolidated financial statements as follows:

- (i) The exchange right is considered to have been fully exchanged at the original dates of acquisition of each of the four Facilities in which Exchangeable Interest is held, resulting in the purchase of a further 14% interest in each such Facility, except for ASH where 5% can be purchased, for an amount (the “imputed purchase price”) proportionate to the price paid for the original 51% interest in such Facilities. The imputed purchase price was allocated to the fair value of the assets acquired, including goodwill and other intangibles, consistent with the acquisition of the initial 51% interest.

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11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

- (ii) The corresponding amount of the imputed purchase price relating to the 14% interest (5% in the case of ASH) is reflected as exchangeable interest liability. The exchangeable interest liability is carried at fair value, as determined at each reporting date by applying the closing common share price on the last trading day of the period, converted into U.S. dollars at the closing exchange rate, to the total number of common shares issuable under the outstanding Exchangeable Interest. Changes in the fair value of the exchangeable interest liability, including their effect on the deferred tax position, are included in net income.
- (iii) Amortization of other intangibles and fair market value of property and equipment in excess of underlying carrying values are consistent with the amortization of the assets that arose on acquisition of the initial 51% interest in each Facility.
- (iv) The distributions made by each Facility, that relate to the ownership interest therein that is the subject of the outstanding Exchangeable Interest, are treated as interest expense in the Corporation's consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.
- (v) The calculation of fully diluted earnings per share involves certain modifications, if applicable, to net income as reported and the number of issued and outstanding common shares as set out in Note 8.1.

The number of common shares to be potentially issued for the exchangeable interest liability and the fair value of the exchangeable interest liability as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
Number of common shares to be potentially issued for exchangeable interest liability	5,913,560	6,297,268
Fair value of the exchangeable interest liability in thousands of U.S. dollars	US\$ 40,087	US\$ 37,354
Fair value of the exchangeable interest liability in thousands of Canadian dollars	C\$ 53,104	C\$ 50,630

11.2 Fair values and classification of financial instruments

The fair value of exchangeable interest liability is determined based on the closing trading price of common shares at each reporting date. The fair values of long-term debt approximate their carrying values as the interest rates are similar to prevailing market rates. The fair values of all other financial instruments of the Corporation approximate their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

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11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The following table presents the carrying values and classification of the Corporation's financial instruments as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Fair value through profit or loss		
Cash and cash equivalents	24,113	34,926
Amortized cost		
Accounts receivable	61,766	64,040
Financial liabilities		
Fair value through profit or loss		
Exchangeable interest liability	40,087	37,354
Amortized cost		
Dividends payable	1,503	1,539
Accounts payable	23,152	26,402
Accrued liabilities	20,694	22,211
Income tax payable	10	-
Obligation for purchase of common shares	2,136	4,420
Corporate credit facility	16,000	36,000
Long-term debt	53,099	49,593

The following tables represent the fair value hierarchy of the Corporation's financial instruments that were recognized at amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. They do not include fair value information for financial instruments which are short-term in nature.

	December 31, 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	24,113	-	-	24,113
Financial liabilities				
Exchangeable interest liability	-	40,087	-	40,087
Corporate credit facility	-	16,000	-	16,000
Long-term debt	-	53,099	-	53,099
Total	24,113	109,186	-	133,299

	December 31, 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	34,926	-	-	34,926
Financial liabilities				
Exchangeable interest liability	-	37,354	-	37,354
Corporate credit facility	-	36,000	-	36,000
Long-term debt	-	49,593	-	49,593
Total	34,926	122,947	-	157,873

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11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

11.3 Measurement of fair values

The following are the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 fair values:

Financial Instrument	Valuation Technique
Exchangeable interest liability	<i>Market comparison technique:</i> The number of the Corporation's common shares to issue is based on the contractual agreements with the holders of non-controlling interest that have exchange agreements with the Corporation and take into account the distributions to the non-controlling interest over the prior twelve months. The liability is valued based on the market price of the Corporation's common shares converted to the reporting currency as of the reporting date.
Corporate credit facility	<i>Market comparison technique:</i> Interest rates are based on the lending agreements with various banks of corporate credit facility, and they are Prime, SOFR or LIBOR rates adjusted for the Corporation's risk rating, secured assets and other terms of agreements. The liability is valued based on debt principals.
Long-term debt	<i>Market comparison technique:</i> Interest rates are based on the lending agreements with various banks and creditors of long-term debt, and they are Prime, BSBY, SOFR or LIBOR rates adjusted for the Facilities' risk rating, secured assets and other terms of agreements. The liability is valued based on debt principals and interest payments discounted to present value.

11.4 Financial risk management

In the normal course of its operations, the Corporation faces a number of risks that might have an impact on results of its operations and values of the financial instruments presented in the consolidated financial statements. Financial risks are outlined below as well as policies and procedures established by the Corporation for monitoring and controlling these risks.

11.4.1 Foreign exchange risk

Dividends to common shareholders of the Corporation, exchangeable interest liability, and a portion of the Corporation's expenses are settled in Canadian dollars while all of its revenues are in U.S. dollars. To mitigate this risk, from time to time, the Corporation may enter into foreign exchange forward contracts to economically hedge its exposure to the fluctuation of the exchange rate between U.S. and Canadian dollars. The Corporation has a foreign exchange hedging policy in place and the execution of this policy is monitored by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, no foreign exchange forward contracts existed.

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11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The values of Canadian dollar cash and cash equivalents, interest paid and received, and exchangeable interest liability, as reported in the Corporation's consolidated financial statements, are dependent on the movement of the exchange rate between U.S. and Canadian dollars. A 1% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar would have had the following impact on net income for the years reported:

	2023	2022
Exchange rate change	\$	\$
1% strengthening of the Canadian dollar	(476)	(513)
1% weakening of the Canadian dollar	476	513

11.4.2 Credit risk

The Facilities receive payment for services rendered from U.S. federal and state agencies, private insurance carriers, employers, managed care programs and individual patients. As such, the Corporation's accounts receivable principally fall into five categories:

- (i) governmental payors,
- (ii) health and workers' compensation insurance companies,
- (iii) recoveries from other responsible third parties such as automobile and general liability insurance,
- (iv) recoveries for revision surgery from manufacturers of surgical devices subsequently found ineffective or defective, and
- (v) co-pay and deductibles due from patients.

Revenue and accounts receivable from health insurance companies are further segregated between those that are independent members of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield System, workers' compensation lines and all others.

The majority of the Corporation's accounts receivable balance is from governmental payors and health insurance companies. Health insurance companies are regulated by State Insurance Departments in the U.S. and are assessed as having a low risk of default, consistent with the Facilities' history with these payors.

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11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The table below summarizes the percentages of facility service revenue generated from, and accounts receivable balances with, each primary third-party payor group in 2023 and 2022:

	2023		2022	
	Facility Service Revenue by Payor %	Accounts Receivable at December 31 by Payor %	Facility Service Revenue by Payor %	Accounts Receivable at December 31 by Payor %
Medicare and Medicaid – category (i)	39.9	21.6	35.6	18.9
Blue Cross and Blue Shield – category (ii)	28.6	28.5	28.6	25.5
Workers' compensation – category (ii)	6.3	11.2	6.8	11.1
Other private insurance – category (iii)	19.8	27.2	23.2	32.5
Other insurance and self-pay – categories (iv) and (v)	5.4	11.5	5.8	12.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Recoverability of amounts due in respect of categories (iii) and (iv) above often involves insurance litigation and is difficult to determine, in which case the full amounts due may be reserved. A very small portion of the facility service revenue is received directly from patients (including those with no insurance and those paying deductibles or co-payments). Recoverability of amounts receivable directly from patients is assessed based on historical experience and amounts considered impaired are provided for in the allowance for non-collectible receivable.

Management reviews reimbursement rates and aging of the accounts receivable to monitor its credit risk exposure. On an ongoing basis, management assesses the circumstances affecting the recoverability of its accounts receivable and adjusts allowances based on changes in those factors. Monthly, actual bad debts for a trailing period are compared with the Corporation's allowance to support the accuracy of the estimate of recoverability. Considerations related to historical experience are also factored into the valuation of the current period accounts receivable.

The table below summarizes the aging of the Corporation's accounts receivable and related allowance for non-collectible receivable balances as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Accounts receivable		
Neither past due nor impaired	49,237	48,000
Past due 61-90 days	3,856	4,467
Past due 91-120 days	2,349	2,665
Past due 121-150 days	2,320	2,247
Past due more than 151 days	9,577	13,929
Allowance for non-collectible receivable balances	(5,573)	(7,268)
Net accounts receivable	61,766	64,040

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11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

A significant portion of the accounts receivable older than 151 days relates to auto insurance cases that have historically favourable reimbursement rates but may be subject to variations in the timing of collections and may involve insurance litigation.

Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 60 days are still collectible, in full, based on the historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings, if they are available.

11.4.3 Interest rate risk

The Corporation and the individual Facilities enter into certain long-term credit facility agreements that expose them to the risk of interest rate fluctuations. The Corporation uses floating rate debt facilities for operating lines of credit that fund short-term working capital needs and uses fixed rate debt facilities to fund investments and capital expenditures.

The interest rate profile of the Corporation's interest-bearing financial liabilities as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 was:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Credit facilities with fixed interest rates	88,704	102,612
Credit facilities with variable interest rates	28,105	40,342
Total	116,809	142,954

A change of 100 basis points in the interest rates in the reporting period would have led to an increase or a decrease in interest expense of \$342 (2022: \$368) on credit facilities with variable interest rates.

11.4.4 Price risk

The Corporation's exchangeable interest liability is measured based on quoted market prices in active markets and, therefore, the Corporation is exposed to variability in net income as prices change. Price risk includes the impact of foreign exchange because common shares are quoted in Canadian dollars.

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11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

11.4.5 Liquidity risk

The mandatory repayments under the credit facilities, notes payable, and other contractual obligations and commitments including expected interest payments, on a non-discounted basis, as of December 31, 2023, are as follows:

	Carrying values at December 31, 2023	Future payments (including principal and interest)				
		Total	Less than 1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Contractual obligations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dividends payable	1,503	1,503	1,503	-	-	-
Accounts payable	23,152	23,152	23,152	-	-	-
Accrued liabilities	20,694	20,694	20,694	-	-	-
Income tax payable	10	10	10	-	-	-
Obligation for purchase of common shares	2,136	2,136	2,136	-	-	-
Government stimulus funds repayable	11,957	11,957	11,957	-	-	-
Corporate credit facility	16,000	17,790	1,075	16,715	-	-
Revolving credit facilities	12,105	12,732	9,625	3,107	-	-
Notes payable	40,994	46,098	6,625	17,847	21,546	80
Lease liabilities	47,710	56,021	11,400	17,693	14,970	11,958
Total contractual obligations	176,261	192,093	88,177	55,362	36,516	12,038

The \$75,000 corporate credit facility, which matures on August 31, 2025, had \$59,000 undrawn as of December 31, 2023.

12. CAPITAL

The Corporation's objective when managing capital is to (i) safeguard the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern and make acquisitions, (ii) ensure sufficient liquidity to fund current operations and its growth strategy, and (iii) maximize the return to common shareholders.

The capital of the Corporation is defined to include common shares (Note 8.1) and other debt facilities at the corporate level.

The Corporation manages its liquidity and capital structure by monitoring its cash and cash equivalents, short-term and long-term investments, its current indebtedness and future financing and funding needs.

In addition, the Corporation regularly monitors current and forecasted debt levels and key ratios to ensure compliance with debt covenants. As of the reporting date, the Corporation and Facilities were in compliance with their covenants. The Corporation's long-term debt and revolving lines of credit require the maintenance of various financial ratios. Under the terms of the line of credit, the Corporation must meet two pro forma financial ratios at the time of incurring new debt.

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12. CAPITAL (Continued)

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Corporation may enter into or repay credit facilities, adjust the amount of dividends paid to common shareholders, repurchase its publicly traded securities or issue new shares or convertible debt. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Corporation returned capital to shareholders through the repurchase and cancellation of 1,191,500 of its common shares (December 31, 2022: 1,827,200) for \$7,422 (December 31, 2022: \$12,508) under the terms of normal course issuer bids (Note 8.3). During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Corporation also repurchased and cancelled 3,053,097 of its common shares for \$25,876 under the terms of a substantial issuer bid (Note 8.5).

13. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS

The Corporation's benefit programs include qualified 401(k) retirement plans which cover all employees who meet eligibility requirements. Each participating entity makes matching contributions subject to certain limits. In 2023, contributions made by the Corporation and the Facilities to such plans were \$2,624 (2022: \$2,385).

14. INCOME TAXES

The U.S. tax return for the Corporation is prepared on a consolidated basis for U.S. entities and includes balances and amounts attributable to these entities.

The CARES Act provided tax relief with a number of measures. It included a temporary change to Section 172 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (the "Code") such that net operating losses ("NOL") could be carried back five years. As a result of the change due to the CARES Act, the Corporation recorded refunds for the year ended December 31, 2020 of approximately \$4,000 based on the expected application of NOL carry backs generated in the 2019 and 2020 tax years. Of this amount, \$1,400 remains outstanding and receivable as of December 31, 2023. Also, under the terms of the CARES Act, a combined \$7,298 of PPP government stimulus income recognized, which represented MFC's share, was excluded from taxable income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020. Consistent with this, the impact of \$6,815 of PPP stimulus reversed from government stimulus income for the year ended December 31, 2022, which represented MFC's share, was excluded from taxable income.

Beginning with tax year 2022, the interest deduction calculation became more stringent with the removal of depreciation and amortization from the interest deductibility formula defined by the *Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017* ("TCJA"). Starting in 2022, the deductibility of interest is generally limited to 30% of earnings before interest and taxes. Also, as part of the TCJA, capital outlays are no longer eligible for 100% bonus depreciation. Beginning in 2023, bonus is limited to 80%, after which eligibility will be further reduced to 60% in 2024, 40% in 2025, 20% in 2026, and 0% in 2027.

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14. INCOME TAXES (Continued)

The Canadian income tax return for the Corporation is prepared on a stand-alone basis and includes non-consolidated balances attributable to the Canadian entity only.

Income taxes reported in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Provision for income taxes		
Current	4,025	3,082
Deferred	4,300	2,126
Total income tax expense	8,325	5,208

The following table reconciles income taxes, calculated at the U.S. combined federal and state tax rate and the Canadian combined federal and provincial income tax rate, to the income tax expense reported in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2023		2022	
	\$	%	\$	%
Net income (loss) for the year attributable to the owners of the Corporation	18,503		(4,405)	
Income tax expense	8,325		5,208	
Income before income taxes	26,828	100.0	803	100.0
Income taxes at the statutory rate in Canada	7,109	26.5	213	26.5
Effect of:				
Differences between statutory tax rates in Canada and U.S.	(663)	(2.5)	3	0.4
Change in valuation allowance	586	2.2	2,563	319.2
Other including non-taxable and non-deductible amounts	635	2.4	1,569	195.4
Change in value of exchangeable interest liability	658	2.4	860	107.0
Income tax expense	8,325	31.0	5,208	648.5

The components of deferred income tax balances as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Deferred income tax assets		
Allowance for non-collectible receivable balances	1,169	1,457
Accrued liabilities	1,878	1,939
Goodwill and other intangibles	4,708	5,628
Net operating losses and deductions carryforwards	12	33
Total deferred income tax assets	7,767	9,057
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Property and equipment	(4,116)	(3,675)
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	(219)	(259)
Goodwill and other intangibles	(21,740)	(18,475)
Cumulative change in the value of exchangeable interest liability	(1,856)	(2,512)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	(27,931)	(24,921)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	(20,164)	(15,864)

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15. INTEREST EXPENSE, NET OF INTEREST INCOME

Interest expense, net of interest income, included in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income consists of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Interest expense at Facilities' level	2,091	2,050
Interest expense at corporate level	1,862	789
Interest expense on lease liabilities	2,574	2,685
Corporate credit facility stand-by fees	346	526
Interest income at Facilities' level	(217)	(30)
Interest income at corporate level	(500)	(289)
Interest expense, net of interest income	6,156	5,731

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

16.1 Related party transactions

A member of the Corporation's Board of Directors is a minority owner of a Facility of the Corporation and a member of an ownership group that owns and leases hospital real estate to the Facility, for which the Facility paid rent for the year ended December 31, 2023 of \$4,501 (December 31, 2022: \$4,501).

Certain Facilities routinely enter into transactions with related parties for provision of services relating to the use of facility space and equipment. These parties are considered related as the Facilities have significant influence over these parties. Such transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

16.2 Key management and governance compensation

Key management and governance personnel are comprised of executive officers and the directors of the Corporation. Key management and governance compensation for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 was as follows:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Salaries and other employee benefits for executive officers	3,065	6,656
Director compensation	794	989
Total key management and governance compensation	3,859	7,645

Salaries and other employee benefits for executive officers include payments to executive officers for their base salaries, the Corporation's portion of social security and Medicare taxes, medical insurance and short-term and long-term disability benefit payments, separation payments, 401(k) matching contributions, payments under the Corporation's short-term incentive plan, and share-based compensation relating to stock options, deferred share units, and performance share units. Director compensation consists of board, committee and travel retainers.

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16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

16.3 Other transactions

Certain of the physicians, who indirectly own the non-controlling interest in each of the Facilities, routinely provide professional services directly to patients utilizing the services of the Facilities and reimburse the Facilities for the space and staff utilized. Also, certain of the physicians serve on the boards of management of the Facilities, and three such individuals perform the duties of Medical Director at their respective Facilities and are compensated in recognition of their contribution to the Facilities. Also, a physician with a non-controlling interest in SFSH is its Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Medical Officer of the Corporation.

17. LEASES

The Corporation leases some hospital and office premises, as well as medical and office equipment. These leases are negotiated and entered into locally at each of the Facilities, as well as at the corporate level.

17.1 Right-of-use assets

		Premises	Medical	Office	Total
	Note	\$	Equipment	Equipment	\$
			\$	\$	
Right-of-use assets					
Balance at January 1, 2022		46,744	7,455	1,351	55,550
New lease agreements		3,902	2,047	-	5,949
Termination of lease agreements		(98)	-	-	(98)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		(8,205)	(2,189)	(443)	(10,837)
Balance at December 31, 2022		42,343	7,313	908	50,564
New lease agreements		-	3,680	724	4,404
Termination of lease agreements		-	(278)	-	(278)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		(7,905)	(2,392)	(404)	(10,701)
Divestiture of MFC Nueterra ASCs	1	(3,310)	(113)	-	(3,423)
Balance at December 31, 2023		31,128	8,210	1,228	40,566

17.2 Amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Interest expense on lease liabilities	2,574	2,685
Expenses relating to short-term leases	706	245
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases	45	52

17.3 Amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of cash flows

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Payment of lease liabilities	(12,751)	(12,496)

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17. LEASES (Continued)

17.4 Extension options

Some premises and equipment leases contain extension options exercisable by the Corporation before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. When practicable, the Corporation seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The Corporation assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Corporation reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

18. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

18.1 Commitments

In the normal course of operations, the Facilities lease certain equipment under non-cancellable long-term leases and enter into various commitments with third parties. In addition, certain Facilities lease their facility space from related and non-related parties.

18.2 Contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Facilities are, from time to time, subject to allegations that may result in litigation. Certain allegations may not be covered by the Facilities' commercial and liability insurance. The Facilities evaluate such allegations by conducting investigations to determine the validity of each potential claim. Based on the advice of legal counsel, management records an estimate of the amount of the ultimate expected loss for each of these matters. Events could occur that would cause the estimate of the ultimate loss to differ materially from the amounts recorded.

19. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

19.1 Stock options

The following table summarizes the outstanding number of stock options as of December 31, 2023:

Optionee	Number of Options Held	Number of Options Vested	Exercise Price	Grant Date
Chief Financial Officer	300,000	-	C\$12.79	June 24, 2019
Former Chief Executive Officer	223,562	223,562	C\$17.24	May 1, 2016
Former Chief Financial Officer	221,344	221,344	C\$17.98	November 21, 2016
Total number of outstanding options	744,906	444,906		

Outstanding options (the "Options") vest after five years of employment. The Options must be exercised by the tenth anniversary of the respective grant dates, subject to blackout exceptions. As of December 31, 2023, 444,906 of the Options relating to the Former Chief Executive Officer and the Former Chief Financial Officer are vested. During the year ended December 31, 2023, 350,000 Options relating to the Former Chief Development Officer were forfeited.

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19. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Corporation recognized a net gain of \$476 relating to the Options (December 31, 2022: \$667) in salaries and benefits expense due to recoveries from forfeited Options.

The grant date fair values of the Options were measured based on the Black-Scholes model. Expected volatility is estimated by considering historic average share price volatility. The inputs used in the measurement of the fair values at the grant date of the Options are as follows:

	Q2 2019 Grant Issued	Q4 2016 Grant Issued	Q2 2016 Grant Issued
Fair value of Options, grants and assumptions			
Fair value at grant date	C\$ 1.20	C\$ 1.41	C\$ 1.33
Share price at grant date	C\$12.90	C\$18.19	C\$17.01
Exercise price	C\$12.79	C\$17.98	C\$17.24
Expected volatility (weighted average volatility)	29.77%	21.77%	23.60%
Option life (expected weighted average life)	5 years	5 years	5 years
Expected dividends	8.72%	6.18%	6.61%
Risk-free rate	1.34%	0.99%	1.03%

19.2 Deferred share units

Compensation for directors includes a deferred share unit (“DSU”) component, for which grants based on the value of the Corporation’s common shares are made quarterly. The DSUs accrue dividends, vest immediately and can be redeemed only when a participant ceases to serve as a director of the Corporation. The participants’ entitlement in respect of the DSUs then held will be settled in cash based on a formula tied to the value of the Corporation’s common shares at the relevant time. For the year ended December 31, 2023, director compensation included DSU grants of \$619 (December 31, 2022: \$802), while the change in market value of outstanding DSUs for the same period was an expense of \$305 (December 31, 2022: income of \$186).

The following table summarizes changes in the number of DSUs for the year ended December 31, 2023:

	2023
Opening balance of DSUs at January 1, 2023	243,770
DSUs granted on director fees	97,183
DSUs granted on dividend reinvestment	10,929
Total number of DSUs at December 31, 2023	351,882

19.3 Performance share unit plan

Until 2020, annual grants of performance share units (“PSUs”) were awarded under the Corporation’s Performance Share Unit Plan (“PSU Plan”), which was amended in March 2020 to allow grants of share units (“SUs”) in the form of PSUs or deferred share units (“Executive DSUs”). Starting with the 2020 annual grant, awards under the PSU Plan are granted in the form of Executive DSUs until PSU Plan participants’ minimum share ownership requirements have been met. PSU Plan participants can elect to receive PSUs once they have achieved their minimum share ownership requirements.

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19. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

Awards under the PSU Plan vest three years following their grant date and are subject to achievement of performance objectives set at the time of the grant. The PSUs are settled in cash upon vesting while Executive DSUs are settled in cash upon the PSU Plan participants' departure from the Corporation. The SUs granted under the PSU Plan participate in the Corporation's quarterly dividend.

19.3.1 Performance share units

PSU grants were made on March 29, 2018 for 59,003 PSUs, and on March 29, 2019 for 51,077 PSUs. The value of the expense and liability associated with the PSUs was determined based on the Corporation's share price at the end of each reporting period. For the year ended December 31, 2022, operating expenses included a PSU expense of \$79. On March 29, 2022, all outstanding PSUs vested, after which they were paid out in the next quarter.

19.3.2 Share units

To date, SU grants were made on March 31, 2020 for 346,638 Executive DSUs, on March 31, 2021 for 175,898 Executive DSUs, on March 31, 2022 for 150,348 Executive DSUs, and on March 31, 2023 for 78,978 Executive DSUs. The value of the expense and liability associated with the SUs is determined based on the Corporation's share price at the end of each reporting period. For the year ended December 31, 2023, operating expenses included an SU expense of \$384 (December 31, 2022: \$1,053). As of December 31, 2023, the liability for SUs was \$1,006 (December 31, 2022: \$1,204).

The following table summarizes changes in the number of SUs for the year ended December 31, 2023:

	2023
Opening balance of SUs at January 1, 2023	261,134
SUs granted	78,978
SUs granted on dividend reinvestment	9,715
SUs vested and settled	(96,760)
SUs forfeited	(51,534)
Total number of SUs at December 31, 2023	201,533

20. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements and have been applied consistently by the Facilities.

20.1 Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value.

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20. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

20.2 Functional presentation currency

The Corporation translates monetary assets and liabilities denominated in Canadian dollars, principally its exchangeable interest liability and certain of its cash balances, which are all denominated in Canadian dollars, at exchange rates in effect at the reporting date. Non-monetary items are translated at rates of exchange in effect when the assets were acquired or obligations were incurred. Revenue and expenses are translated at rates in effect at the time of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses, including translation adjustments, are included in the determination of net income and comprehensive income.

20.3 Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Corporation. Control exists when the Corporation (a) has the power over the entity, (b) is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity, and (c) has the ability to use its power to affect its returns. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences, until the date that control ceases. Non-controlling interest represents the portion of a subsidiary's net earnings and net assets that are attributable to shares of such subsidiary not held by the Corporation.

The non-controlling interest in the equity of the Corporation's subsidiaries is included as a separate component of equity.

All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in preparing these consolidated financial statements. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Corporation.

20.4 Segment information

The operations and productive capacity of the Facilities revolve around the provision of surgical procedures. Each Facility is organized as an individual entity and separate financial statements are prepared for each entity. The chief operating decision makers of the Corporation, being the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, regularly review performance of each individual Facility to make decisions about resources to be allocated to each Facility and assess their performance. Therefore, each Facility represents a separate operating segment.

Management of the Corporation has concluded that the operating segments of the Corporation meet the criteria for aggregation pursuant to IFRS 8, *Operating Segments* and, therefore, discloses a single reportable segment. In forming its conclusion about the aggregation of the Facilities, management of the Corporation evaluated the long-term economic characteristics of each Facility, the comparative nature of the Facilities' operations, and the level of regulation of each Facility.

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20. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The services delivered by each Facility and the patients who use those services are similar. The vast majority of patients are insured through private insurance or U.S. government insurance programs (i.e., Medicaid or Medicare), which allows for a wide group of patients electing to have their procedures performed at one of the Facilities. The Facilities principally provide surgical facilities, support staff and pre- and post-surgical care related to surgeries. Finally, the Facilities have similar economic characteristics, which management defines as comparable long-term operating margins, recognizing differences between the Facilities in payor mix, surgical specialties and local healthcare markets.

20.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and all liquid investments purchased with a maturity of six months or less from the purchase date and which can be redeemed by the Corporation.

20.6 Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are recorded at the time services are rendered at the amounts estimated to be recoverable from third-party payors and patients, by applying the following policies:

- (i) As described in Note 20.19, amounts billed are reduced by adjustments for explicit and implicit price concessions.
- (ii) An allowance for non-collectible receivable balances is recognized at a level management believes is adequate to absorb probable losses. Management determines the adequacy of the allowance based on historical data, current economic conditions, and other pertinent factors for the respective Facility. Patient receivables are written off as non-collectible when all reasonable collection efforts have been exhausted.

Payments from third-party payors are generally received within 60 days of the billing date. However, accounts involving non-contracted payment sources, such as auto and general liability insurance, are subject to recovery efforts, including rebilling and insurance litigation, until they are collected or considered not collectible. Residual amounts due from patients, such as co-payments and deductibles, are considered past due 30 days after receiving payment from third-party payors.

20.7 Supply inventory

Supply inventory consists of medical supplies, including implants and pharmaceuticals. It is stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, using the first-in, first-out valuation method.

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20. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

20.8 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Depreciation of property and equipment is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are as follows:

Building and improvements	3-40 years
Equipment and furniture	3-20 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed on an annual basis.

20.9 Right-of-use assets

Depreciation of right-of-use assets is computed using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Facilities will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

20.10 Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and represents the excess of cost over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired. For business acquisitions occurring after the date of transition to IFRS (January 1, 2010), goodwill is also recognized on non-controlling interest based on elections made independently for each acquisition. Goodwill is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is not amortized but is reviewed at least annually for impairment and when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

20.11 Other intangibles

Other intangibles are recognized only when it is probable that the expected future economic benefits attributable to the assets will be realized by the Corporation and the cost can be reliably measured. Other intangibles represent the value of the hospital operating licenses, non-compete agreements, medical charts and records, care networks and trade names. Other intangibles are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, when applicable.

Upon recognition of an intangible asset, the Corporation determines if the asset has a definite or indefinite life. In making the determination, the Corporation considers the expected use, expiry of agreements, nature of assets, and whether the value of the assets decreases over time.

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20. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of other intangibles from the date they are available for use. The estimated useful lives of other intangibles are as follows:

Hospital operating licenses	5 years - indefinite life
Non-compete agreements	3-5 years
Medical charts and records	5-7 years
Care networks	9-15 years
Trade names	20 years - indefinite life

Trade names represent the value assigned to the reputation of the hospitals and their standing in the business and local community which allow them to earn higher than average returns.

20.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets that have an indefinite useful life, such as goodwill, certain trade names and certain hospital operating licenses, are tested at least annually for impairment and when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Non-financial assets that have a definite useful life which are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the CGU level, which is the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. Management considers each Facility as a CGU, with the exception of the five MFC Nueterra ASCs which collectively constituted a single CGU until the completion of their divestiture in August 2023 (Note 1).

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the CGU's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its VIU and FVLCD. The two approaches are described below:

- 1) VIU approach – The estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset, and
- 2) FVLCD approach – The TTM EBITDA is multiplied by a market multiple relevant to the CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized in net income and comprehensive income. It is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the respective CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets of the respective CGU on a pro-rata basis.

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20. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

20.13 Financial assets and liabilities

The Corporation initially recognizes financial assets on the date that they originate or on the trade date at which the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Corporation derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. The Corporation assesses financial assets for impairment at each reporting date.

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”). A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

20.14 Impairment of non-derivative financial assets

Financial assets not designated as FVTPL, including loans receivable from associates (“loans receivable”) and interests in equity-accounted investees, are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

20.14.1 Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Corporation considers evidence of impairment for financial assets measured at amortized cost on both an individual and collective basis. In assessing impairment, the Corporation uses historical information on the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, and makes an adjustment if current economic and credit conditions are such that actual losses are likely to be greater or lesser than suggested by historical trends.

The Corporation applies expected credit loss (“ECL”) models to the assessment of impairment on accounts receivables, loans receivable, and other financial assets of the Corporation. The ECL model requires considerable judgment, including consideration of how changes in economic factors affect ECLs, which is determined on a probability-weighted basis. The impairment model is applied, at each reporting date, to financial assets measured at amortized cost or those measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, except for investments in equity instruments.

The Corporation adopts the practical expedient to determine ECL on accounts receivables using a provision matrix based on historical credit loss experiences to estimate lifetime ECL. The Corporation determines lifetime ECL on the loans receivable, which were designated as credit-impaired on initial recognition (“POCI assets”). POCI assets are measured using the effective interest rate method which incorporates the lifetime ECLs on initial recognition. An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset’s carrying amount and the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the asset’s original effective interest rate. The ECL model requires judgment, assumptions and estimations on changes in credit risks, forecasts of future economic conditions and historical information on the credit quality of the financial asset.

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20. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Impairment losses are presented under finance costs in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income with the carrying amount of the financial asset or group of financial assets reduced through the use of impairment allowance accounts. In periods subsequent to the impairment where the impairment loss has decreased, and such a decrease can be related objectively to conditions and changes in factors occurring after the impairment was initially recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. The impairment reversal is limited to the lesser of the decrease in impairment or the extent that the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized, after the reversal.

20.14.2 Equity-accounted investments

An impairment loss in respect of an equity-accounted investment is measured by comparing the recoverable amount of the investment with its carrying amount. An impairment loss is recognized in net income and comprehensive income and is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to calculate that recoverable amount.

20.15 Measurements of fair value

A number of the Corporation's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair value for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Management of the Corporation regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third-party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then management assesses the evidence obtained from these sources 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.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Corporation uses observable market data to the extent possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation technique as follows:

- Level 1 – unadjusted quoted prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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20. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Corporation recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of relevant financial assets:

- (i) Financial assets at FVTPL – These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in net income and comprehensive income.
- (ii) Financial assets at amortized cost – These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, impairment, and any gain or loss on derecognition are recognized in net income and comprehensive income.

20.16 Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditures required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Provisions are discounted to their present values where the time value of money is material. All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

20.17 Exchangeable interest liability

Exchangeable interest liability represents an estimated liability for the remaining portion of the interest in the Facilities held by the non-controlling interest which can be exchanged, subject to certain restrictions, for common shares of the Corporation. The exchangeable interest liability is measured at fair value. The fair value is measured at the end of each reporting period taking into account (i) the calculated amount of common shares potentially issuable for the remaining portion of the exchangeable interest in the Facilities held by the non-controlling interest, (ii) the market value of common shares, and (iii) the exchange rate between Canadian and U.S. dollars at the end of the reporting period. The change in value of the exchangeable interest liability is included in net income and comprehensive income for the respective periods.

20.18 Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Corporation assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for considerations.

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20. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Facilities' lease assets include premises, medical equipment and office equipment. The Corporation recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases, except for those leases that are of low value or short term (such as certain office equipment). The Corporation recognizes the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Corporation by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Corporation will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. The Corporation determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payment made. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or as appropriate, changes in the assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

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

The Corporation has applied judgment to determine the lease term for some lease contracts that include renewal options. The assessment of whether the Corporation is reasonably certain to exercise such options impacts the lease term, which significantly affects the amount of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recognized.

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20. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

20.19 Facility service revenue

Healthcare services promised in the contract with a patient represent a bundle of goods and services that are distinct and accounted for as a single performance obligation. The Facilities use a portfolio approach to account for categories of patient contracts as a collective group rather than recognizing revenue on an individual contract basis. The portfolio consists of major payor classes for inpatient revenue and outpatient revenue.

The performance obligation is measured from admission of the patient into the Facilities to the point when the services are no longer required to be provided to that patient, which is generally the time of discharge. Revenue for performance obligations satisfied at a point in time, which generally relates to patients receiving services, is recognized when goods or services are provided and the Facilities do not believe it is required to provide additional goods or services.

The Facilities determine the transaction price based on standard charges for goods and services provided, reduced by explicit price concessions (contractual adjustments provided to third-party payors) and implicit price concessions (discounts provided to uninsured and underinsured patients in accordance with the Facility's policy). Services to the beneficiaries of government payor programs (Medicare, Medicaid, other governmental insurance programs and independent members of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield System) are reimbursed primarily based on the established amounts, service codes and fees schedules subject to certain limitations. Services to beneficiaries of private insurance companies are reimbursed based on the discounts from the rate established at the Facilities in accordance with the contracts with such companies. The Facilities determine estimates of explicit price concessions based on contractual agreements, discount policies and historical experience. The Facilities determine their estimate of implicit price concession based on historical collection experience.

Laws and regulations concerning government programs, including Medicare and Medicaid, are complex and subject to varying interpretations. Compliance with such laws and regulations may also be subject to future government review and interpretation, as well as significant regulatory action, including fines, penalties and potential exclusions from the related programs. There can be no assurance that regulatory authorities will not challenge the Facilities' compliance with these laws and regulations, and it is not possible to determine the impact (if any) such claims and penalties would have on the Facilities.

Settlements with third-party payors for retroactive adjustments due to audits, reviews or investigations are considered variable consideration and are included in the determination of the estimated transaction price for providing patient care. These settlements are estimated based on the terms of the payment arrangement with the payor, correspondence from the payor, and the Facilities' historical settlement activity, including an assessment to ensure that it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of the cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the retroactive adjustments is subsequently resolved. Estimated settlements are adjusted in future periods as adjustments become known or as years are settled or are no longer subject to such audits, reviews, and investigations.

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20. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

20.20 Government stimulus

The Facilities may receive financial grants from the government in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to their operating activities. These financial grants are recorded as government stimulus income by the Corporation when there is reasonable assurance that the Facilities will comply with the relevant conditions and the financial grant is received. If subsequently, there is no longer reasonable assurance that the conditions of the government grant would be met, the repayable will be accounted for prospectively, as a change in estimate, and recognized as a liability under government stimulus funds repayable.

Grants are recognized in the same period as the expenses that they are intended to compensate. The Corporation recognizes government stimulus income received by the Facilities as other income in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

20.21 Income taxes

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred taxes. Income tax expense is recognized in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for reporting period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted on the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

The Corporation calculates deferred income taxes using the asset and liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realization, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. The effect on tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in net income and comprehensive income in the period that includes the date of enactment or substantive enactment.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Deferred tax liabilities are always recognized in full. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Corporation intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of temporary differences is controlled by the Corporation and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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20. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

20.22 Share-based payments

The Corporation has an equity settled stock option plan under which it receives services from key executives as consideration for the Options of the Corporation. The fair value of the services received in exchange for the grants of the Options is recognized as an expense. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the Options granted.

Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of Options that are expected to vest. The total expense is recognized over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. When the Options are exercised, the Corporation issues new common shares. The proceeds received, together with the amount recorded in contributed surplus, are credited to share capital when the Options are exercised.

The dilutive effect of outstanding Options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of fully diluted earnings per share.

20.23 Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The Corporation estimates certain amounts reflected in its consolidated financial statements based on historical experience, current trends and other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates because of the uncertainties inherent in making assumptions and estimates regarding unknown future outcomes.

The accounting estimates discussed below are highlighted because they require difficult, subjective, and complex management judgments. The Corporation believes that each of its assumptions and estimates is appropriate to the circumstances and represents the most likely future outcome.

20.23.1 Facility service revenue

Significant management judgment is involved in application of portfolio approach to major payor classes to estimate the explicit and implicit price concessions. Estimates of explicit price concessions are based on contractual agreements, discount policies and historical experience. Estimates of implicit price concessions are based on historical collection experience.

20.23.2 Allowance for non-collectible receivable balances

The Facilities maintain an allowance for non-collectible receivable balances for estimated losses resulting from the inability to collect on its accounts receivable. Estimation of allowance for non-collectible receivable balances involves uncertainty about future collections which could differ from the original estimates. The allowance for non-collectible receivable balances is subject to change as general economic, industry and customer specific conditions change.

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20. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

20.23.3 Allowance for loans receivable

At each reporting date, management assesses and calculates any changes in the loss allowance for the loans receivable, which were recognized as credit-impaired on initial recognition, using the lifetime ECL model. Based on the effective interest rate that incorporated lifetime ECLs at initial recognition, management calculates the impairment loss allowance at each reporting date, using probability-weighted scenarios of cash flows from the loans receivable. The difference between the computed loan balance net of the loss allowance and the carrying value of the loan as of the reporting date is recorded as an impairment gain or loss.

Management is required to use judgment in determining the scenarios and their probabilities, which is reassessed at each reporting date. Factors related to the associates that are considered in assessing the probability-weighted scenarios include: cash and liquidity position; historical and projected operating results and free cash flows; compliance with financial covenants as stipulated by the loan agreement; ability to make timely principal and interest payments; and ability to obtain alternative financing at maturity.

20.23.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

In determining the recoverable amount of a CGU, various estimates are employed. The Corporation determines FVLCD by using estimates such as market multiple relevant to the CGU. The Corporation determines VIU by using estimates such as future cash flows and post-tax discount rates.

Management is required to use judgment in determining the grouping of assets to identify their CGUs for the purposes of testing fixed assets for impairment. Judgment is further required to determine appropriate groupings of CGUs for the level at which goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are tested for impairment. In addition, judgment is used to determine whether a triggering event has occurred requiring an impairment test to be completed.

20.23.5 Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of deferred taxable income. The Corporation's income tax assets and liabilities are based on interpretations of income tax legislation across various jurisdictions in Canada and the United States. The Corporation's effective tax rate can change from year to year based on the mix of income among different jurisdictions, changes in tax laws in these jurisdictions, and changes in the estimated value of deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Corporation's income tax expense reflects an estimate of the cash taxes the Corporation is expected to pay for the current year and a provision for changes arising in the values of deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year.

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20. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The carrying value of these assets and liabilities is impacted by factors such as accounting estimates inherent in these balances, management's expectations about future operating results, and previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authorities. Such differences in interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective legal entity's domicile. On a regular basis, management assesses the likelihood of recovering value from deferred tax assets, such as loss carry forwards, as well as from the depreciation of capital assets, and adjusts the tax provision accordingly.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be used. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based on the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax-planning strategies. If management's estimates or assumptions change from those used in current valuation, management may be required to recognize an adjustment in future periods that would increase or decrease deferred income tax asset or liability and increase or decrease income tax expense.

20.24 New and revised IFRS not yet adopted

As of the reporting date of these consolidated financial statements, the Corporation has not adopted the following new and revised IFRS that have been issued but are not yet effective:

20.24.1 Amendments to IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* ("IAS 1")

The amendments to IAS 1 clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date. The amendments also specify that the 'settlement' of a liability refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, and/or other assets or services.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Early application is permitted.

20.24.2 Amendments to IAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows* ("IAS 7") and IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 7")

The amendments to IAS 7 state that an entity is required to disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements, including the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows. In addition, IFRS 7 was amended to add supplier finance arrangements to the disclosure requirements about an entity's exposure to concentration of liquidity risk.

The amendments are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Early application is permitted.

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20. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

20.24.3 Amendments to IFRS 16, *Leases* (“IFRS 16”)

The amendments to IFRS 16 add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that require the seller or lessee to determine lease payments or revised lease payments such that the seller or lessee does not recognise a gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller or lessee.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Early application is permitted.

The Corporation does not anticipate the adoption of these amendments to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements in future periods. There are no other new and revised IFRS that have been issued but not yet adopted that would be expected to have a material impact on the Corporation.