

FIRST NATIONAL

FINANCIAL CORPORATION



Report to Shareholders

Period Ended March 31, 2023

Fellow Shareholders:

First National reported its first quarter 2023 results on April 28th. We encourage you to review management's discussion and analysis for full details but here are pertinent performance highlights:

- Mortgages Under Administration ("MUA") increased 7% to a record \$133.0 billion compared to \$124.7 billion at March 31, 2022
- Revenue increased 23% to \$432.1 million from \$350.3 million a year ago
- Pre-FMV Income, a non-GAAP measure of operating profitability that excludes gains and losses on financial instruments used in hedging activity, increased 32% to \$59.7 million from \$45.2 million a year ago
- Net income was \$35.7 million (\$0.58 cents per share) compared to \$53.6 million (\$0.88 per share) a year ago
- Common share dividends were declared monthly during the quarter at an annualized rate of \$2.40 per reflecting the increase announced in late 2022

These results reflected the strength and resiliency of our business in the face of a housing market downturn that began nine months ago. First National remained solidly profitable in spite of a 21% year-over-year decrease in total mortgage origination, due in part to our long-term securitization strategy that creates five- and 10-year income streams.

Growth in MUA, including our \$38 billion portfolio of mortgages pledged under securitization, is important at all times and particularly right now as we await the return of a healthier, more sustainable housing market. Such a market could emerge in the second half of 2023 assuming that interest rates remain stable and catalysts, including population growth, continue to stimulate demand.

Considering current conditions and in keeping with our traditional values, First National remains focused on our business fundamentals: serving customers efficiently and effectively through teamwork and technology, increasing operational leverage, maximizing the future economic value of securitization, and maintaining the conservative risk profile that makes us a reliable value creator.

Yours sincerely,

Stephen Smith
Executive Chairman

Jason Ellis
President and Chief Executive Officer

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following management’s discussion and analysis (“MD&A”) of financial condition and results of operations is prepared as of April 28, 2023. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes of First National Financial Corporation (the “Company” or “Corporation” or “First National”) as at and for the three months ended (the “period”) ended March 31, 2023. The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

This MD&A contains forward-looking information. Please see “Forward-Looking Information” for a discussion of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to these statements. The selected financial information and discussion below also refer to certain measures to assist in assessing financial performance. These other measures, such as “Pre-FMV Income” and “After-tax Pre-FMV Dividend Payout Ratio”, should not be construed as alternatives to net income or loss or other comparable measures determined in accordance with IFRS as an indicator of performance or as a measure of liquidity and cash flow. These measures do not have standard meanings prescribed by IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers.

Unless otherwise noted, tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars.

Additional information relating to the Company is available in First National Financial Corporation’s profile on the System for Electronic Data Analysis and Retrieval (“SEDAR”) website at www.sedar.com.

General Description of the Company

First National Financial Corporation is the parent company of First National Financial LP (“FNFLP”), a Canadian-based originator, underwriter and servicer of predominantly prime residential (single-family and multi-unit) and commercial mortgages. With more than \$133 billion in mortgages under administration (“MUA”), First National is one of Canada’s largest non-bank originators and underwriters of mortgages and is among the top three lenders in market share in the mortgage broker distribution channel.

First Quarter 2023 Results Summary

First National's performance in the first quarter of 2023 reflected rapidly changing market conditions, the result of abrupt increases in Bank of Canada (BoC) overnight rate between March 2022 and January 2023. With reduced housing market activity across Canada compared to a year ago, the Company's mortgage originations, inclusive of renewals, were 21% lower. Despite lower origination, core operating profitability, as measured by Pre-FMV Income⁽¹⁾, grew by more than 30% compared to the comparative quarter as the economic value of the Company's securitization strategy supported quarterly performance. Along with strong growth in Mortgages Under Administration (MUA) year-over-year and in the first quarter itself, this strategy will continue to benefit First National in future periods.

The following summarizes the performance of the Company's significant metrics:

- MUA grew to \$133.0 billion at March 31, 2023 from \$124.7 billion at March 31, 2022, an increase of 7%; the growth from December 31, 2022, when MUA was \$131.0 billion, was 6% on an annualized basis.
- Total single-family mortgage origination, including renewals, was \$4.4 billion in the first quarter of 2023 compared to \$5.8 billion in 2022, a decrease of 25%. The Company attributes this to a reduction in real estate activity together with a more competitive marketplace. Commercial segment origination, including renewals, of \$2.2 billion was 12% lower than the \$2.5 billion originated in the 2022 first quarter. Total origination decreased by 21% in the 2023 first quarter compared to a year ago. The Company adjusted its residential workforce to fit lower levels of residential origination in each of the past two quarters.
- Revenue for the first quarter of 2023 increased by 23% to \$432.1 million from \$350.3 million in the first quarter of 2022. This change was largely the result of higher interest rates. 2022 was a period when mortgage rates increased in tandem with a rising interest rate environment as monetary policy tightened to counteract inflation risks. These changes led to comparatively higher interest revenue earned on securitized mortgages, higher interest revenue earned on mortgages accumulated for securitization and higher interest earned on mortgage investments. These increases in revenue were partially offset by lower placement fees as residential origination volumes were lower by 25% comparing the two quarters.
- Income before income taxes was \$48.6 million in the 2023 first quarter compared to \$73.1 million in the first quarter of 2022. The decrease included the effect of changing capital market conditions in both quarters. Excluding gains and losses related to financial instruments, the Company's earnings before income taxes and gains and losses on financial instruments ("Pre-FMV Income" ⁽¹⁾) for the 2023 quarter increased by 32% to \$59.7 million from \$45.2 million in the 2022 quarter. This change was largely the result of the Company's securitization strategy over the past several years. By growing its portfolio of securitized mortgages during periods of wide spreads, particularly during the onset of the pandemic, the Company created five- and ten-year streams of income. With a shift to placement with its institutional investors in the 2023 first quarter, the Company is now benefiting from the value of current placement fees as well as net securitization income from the value of its securitization portfolio.

(1) This non-IFRS measure adjusts income before income taxes by eliminating the impact of changes in fair value by adding back losses on the valuation of financial instruments (except those on mortgage investments) and deducting gains on the valuation of financial instruments. See Key Performance Indicators section in this MD&A.

Selected Quarterly Information

Quarterly Results of First National Financial Corporation

(\$000s, except per share amounts)

	Revenue	Net Income for the Period	Pre-FMV Income for the Period ⁽¹⁾	Net Income per Common Share	Total Assets
2023					
First quarter	\$432,086	\$35,738	\$59,748	\$0.58	\$44,268,705
2022					
Fourth quarter	\$414,785	\$42,669	\$59,492	\$0.70	\$43,763,672
Third quarter	\$392,413	\$40,145	\$48,219	\$0.66	\$42,392,225
Second quarter	\$416,774	\$61,281	\$55,864	\$1.01	\$42,927,449
First quarter	\$350,321	\$53,637	\$45,187	\$0.88	\$42,386,708
2021					
Fourth quarter	\$339,292	\$41,971	\$57,045	\$0.69	\$42,274,158
Third quarter	\$353,704	\$47,614	\$64,867	\$0.78	\$40,763,169
Second quarter	\$365,118	\$52,401	\$71,218	\$0.86	\$41,727,249

Reconciliation of Quarterly Determination of Pre-FMV Income

(\$000s, except per share amounts)

	Income before income tax for the Period	Add/ deduct Realized and unrealized losses (gains)	Deduct (losses), add gains related to mortgage and loan investments	Pre-FMV Income for the Period ⁽¹⁾
2023				
First quarter	\$48,638	\$11,110	\$—	\$59,748
2022				
Fourth quarter	\$58,269	\$1,353	(\$130)	\$59,492
Third quarter	\$54,645	(\$5,846)	(\$580)	\$48,219
Second quarter	\$83,081	(\$27,217)	\$—	\$55,864
First quarter	\$73,087	(\$27,900)	\$—	\$45,187
2021				
Fourth quarter	\$57,111	\$71	(\$137)	\$57,045
Third quarter	\$65,134	\$383	(\$650)	\$64,867
Second quarter	\$70,101	\$1,217	(\$100)	\$71,218

- (1) This non-IFRS measure adjusts income before income taxes by eliminating the impact of changes in fair value by adding back losses on the valuation of financial instruments (except those on mortgage investments) and deducting gains on the valuation of financial instruments. See Key Performance Indicators section in this MD&A.

With First National's large portfolio of mortgages under administration, quarterly revenue is driven primarily by servicing income and the gross interest earned on mortgages pledged under securitization. The gross interest on the mortgage portfolio is dependent both on the size of the portfolio of mortgages pledged under securitization, as well as mortgage rates. Recently MUA has increased, and revenue followed. Net income is partially dependent on conditions in bond markets, which affect the value of gains and losses on financial instruments arising from the Company's interest rate hedging program. Accordingly, the movement of this measurement between quarters is related to factors external to the Company's core business. By removing this volatility and analyzing Pre-FMV Income, management believes a more appropriate measurement of the Company's performance can be assessed.

In the past eight quarters, the Company experienced a relatively volatile economic environment. 2021 began with strong origination and profit metrics as the pandemic-based era of low interest rates and wide spreads continued. Competition accelerated in mid 2021 on signs of an improving economy and a risk-on environment, such that over the final six months of 2021, spreads returned to pre-pandemic levels. Spread tightening reduced profitability for the Company in the third and fourth quarters of 2021 compared to the periods of exceptional profitability in most of 2020 and early 2021. To start 2022, the economic outlook was positive and there was a surplus of liquidity for investment in financial assets. However, late in the first quarter, risks associated with inflation became evident as wages and prices increased and companies competed for employees. The Bank of Canada moved quickly and continuously beginning on March 2, 2022, in an attempt to stem inflation and short-term interest rates rose by 425 basis points between March 2022 and January 2023. While spreads on new mortgage originations widened somewhat, the Company faced the headwinds of a slowing housing market, and strong competition for employees and customers such that it earned comparatively lower Pre-FMV income.

Outstanding Securities of the Corporation

At March 31, 2023, and April 28, 2023, the Corporation had 59,967,429 common shares; 2,984,835 Class A preference shares, Series 1; 1,015,165 Class A preference shares, Series 2; 200,000 November 2024 senior unsecured notes; and 200,000 November 2025 senior unsecured notes outstanding.

Selected Annual Financial Information and Reconciliation to Pre-FMV Income⁽¹⁾

(\$000s, except per share amounts)

	2022	2021	2020
For the Year Ended December 31, Income Statement Highlights			
Revenue	1,574,293	1,394,606	1,380,294
Interest expense – securitized mortgages	(739,295)	(630,279)	(708,162)
Brokerage fees	(173,290)	(201,786)	(159,018)
Salaries, interest and other operating expenses	(392,626)	(298,720)	(254,385)
Add (deduct): realized and unrealized losses (gains) on financial instruments	(59,610)	(5,815)	67,355
Deduct: unrealized losses regarding mortgage investments	(710)	(730)	(3,076)
Pre-FMV Income ⁽¹⁾	208,762	257,276	323,008
Add (deduct): realized and unrealized gains (losses) on financial instruments excluding those on mortgage investments	60,320	6,545	(64,279)
Provision for income taxes	(71,350)	(69,260)	(68,500)
Net income	197,732	194,561	190,229
Common share dividends declared	141,423	210,885	148,419
Per Share Highlights			
Net income per common share	3.25	3.20	3.12
Dividends per common share	2.36	3.52	2.47
At Year End			
Balance Sheet Highlights			
Total assets	43,763,672	42,274,158	39,488,527
Total long-term financial liabilities	399,222	398,888	398,554

Notes:

- (1) Pre-FMV Income is not a recognized earnings measure under IFRS and does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS. Therefore, Pre-FMV Income may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Investors are cautioned that Pre-FMV Income should not be construed as an alternative to net income or loss determined in accordance with IFRS as an indicator of the Company's performance or as an alternative to cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities as a measure of liquidity and cash flows.

Vision and Strategy

The Company provides mortgage financing solutions to the residential and commercial mortgage markets in Canada. By offering a full range of mortgage products, with a focus on customer service and superior technology, the Company believes that it is a leading non-bank mortgage lender. The Company intends to continue leveraging these strengths to lead the non-bank mortgage lending industry in Canada, while appropriately managing risk. The Company's strategy is built on four cornerstones: providing a full range of mortgage solutions for Canadian single-family and commercial customers; growing assets under administration; employing technology to enhance business processes and service to mortgage brokers and borrowers; and maintaining a conservative risk profile. An important element of the Company's strategy is its direct relationship with mortgage borrowers. The Company is considered by most of its borrowers as the mortgage lender. This is a critical distinction. It allows the Company to communicate with each borrower directly throughout the term of the related mortgage. Through this relationship, the Company can negotiate new transactions and pursue marketing initiatives. Management believes this strategy will provide long-term profitability and sustainable brand recognition for the Company.

Key Performance Drivers

The Company's success is driven by the following factors:

- Growth in the portfolio of mortgages under administration;
- Growth in the origination of mortgages;
- Raising capital for operations; and
- Employing innovative securitization transactions to minimize funding costs.

Growth in Portfolio of Mortgages under Administration

Management considers the growth in MUA to be a key element of the Company's performance. The portfolio grows in two ways: through mortgages originated by the Company and through third-party mortgage servicing contracts. Mortgage originations not only drive revenues from placement and interest from securitized mortgages, but perhaps more importantly, create longer-term value from servicing rights, renewals and growth in the customer base for marketing initiatives. As at March 31, 2023, MUA totalled \$133.0 billion, up from \$124.7 billion at March 31, 2022, an increase of 7%. The growth of MUA in the first quarter of 2023, was 6% on an annualized basis.

Growth in Origination of Mortgages

Direct Origination by the Company

The origination of mortgages not only drives the growth of MUA as described above, but leverages the Company's origination platform, which has a large fixed-cost component. As more mortgages are originated, the marginal costs of underwriting decrease. Increased origination satisfies demand from its institutional customers and produces volume for the Company's own securitization programs. In the first quarter of 2023, the Company's single-family origination decreased by 25% compared to the 2022 quarter. The Company believes this is the result of slowing real estate markets following the unsustainable growth experienced early in the pandemic when interest rates were at historical lows. As mortgage interest rates were relatively high in the first quarter of 2023, housing affordability was diminished, and housing activity declined significantly. The commercial segment performed relatively well despite the changing market conditions. Total commercial volumes were \$2.2 billion in the quarter compared to \$2.5 billion in the first quarter of 2022, a decrease of 12%. On a combined basis, overall origination in the first quarter of 2023 decreased 21% year over year.

Third-Party Mortgage Underwriting and Fulfilment Processing Services

In 2015, the Company launched its third-party underwriting and fulfilment processing services business with a large Canadian Schedule I bank ("Bank"). This business is designed to adjudicate mortgages originated by the Bank through the single-family residential mortgage broker channel. First National employs a customized software solution based on its industry-leading MERLIN technology to accept mortgage applications from the Bank in the mortgage broker channel and underwrite these mortgages in accordance with the Bank's underwriting guidelines. The Bank funds all the mortgages underwritten under the agreement and retains full responsibility for mortgage servicing and the client relationship. Management considers the agreement a way to leverage the capabilities and strengths of First National in the mortgage broker channel and add some diversity to the Company's service offerings. In late 2019, the Company entered into a similar agreement with another Canadian bank.

Excalibur Mortgage Products

The Company originates alternative single-family (“Excalibur”) mortgage products. Alternative lending describes single-family residential mortgages that are originated using broader underwriting criteria than those applied in originating prime mortgages. These mortgages generally have higher interest rates than prime mortgages. First National’s relationships with mortgage brokers and its underwriting systems allow for cost effective origination of significant volumes. The product is originated primarily for placement with institutional investors, but beginning in April 2019, the Company finalized an agreement with a bank-sponsored securitization conduit to fund a portion of Excalibur origination. In early 2020, an agreement was reached with another bank-sponsored conduit to provide additional funding for this product. Excalibur was rolled out gradually, beginning in Ontario. Currently the program originates the majority of its mortgages in Ontario with smaller but growing volumes in Western Canada.

Raising Capital for Operations

Bank Credit Facility

The Company has a \$1.5 billion revolving line of credit with a syndicate of banks. This facility enables the Company to fund the large amounts of mortgages accumulated for securitization. In the second quarter of 2022, the Company extended the term of the facility by another year to March 2027. The facility bears interest at floating rates. The Company has elected to undertake this debt for a number of reasons: (1) the facility provides the amount of debt required to fund mortgages originated for securitization purposes; (2) the debt is revolving and can be used and repaid as the Company requires, providing more flexibility than senior unsecured notes, which are fully drawn during their term; (3) the four-year remaining term gives the Company a committed facility for the medium term; and (4) the cost of borrowing reflects the Company’s BBB issuer rating.

Note Issuance

In November 2020, the Company issued 200,000 2.961% Series 3 senior unsecured notes for a five-year term pursuant to a private placement under an offering memorandum. These notes added to the Company’s 2019 issuance of 200,000 3.582% Series 2 senior unsecured notes. The net proceeds of both offerings, after broker commissions, were invested in FNFLP. On settlement, the proceeds were used to pay down a portion of the indebtedness under the bank credit facility. The Company’s medium-term debt capital now stands at approximately \$400 million.

Preferred Share Issuance

Effective April 1, 2021, pursuant to the original prospectus, the Company reset the annual dividend rate on the outstanding Class A Series 1 preference shares to 2.895% for a five-year term to March 31, 2026. After the exercise of shareholder conversion rights in March 2021, there were 2,984,835 Class A Series 1 shares outstanding and 1,015,165 Class A Series 2 outstanding. The Series 2 shares bear a floating rate dividend calculated quarterly based on the 90-day T-Bill rate. Both the Series 1 and Series 2 shares pay quarterly dividends, subject to Board of Directors approval, and are redeemable at the discretion of the Company such that after each five-year term ending on March 31, the Company can choose to extend the shares for another five-year term at a fixed spread (2.07%) over the relevant index (five-year Government of Canada bond yield for any Series 1 shares or the 90-day T-Bill rate for any Series 2 shares). While investors in these shares have an option on each five-year anniversary to convert their Series 1 preference shares into Series 2 preference shares (and vice versa), there is no provision of redemption rights to these shareholders. As such, the Company considers these shares to represent a permanent source of capital.

Employing Securitization Transactions to Minimize Funding Costs

Approval as Both an Issuer of NHA-MBS and Seller to the Canada Mortgage Bonds Program

In December 2007, the Company was approved by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (“CMHC”) as an issuer of NHA-MBS and as a seller into the Canada Mortgage Bonds (“CMB”) program. Issuer status provides the Company with direct and independent access to reliable and low-cost funding. Insured mortgage spreads can be illustrated by comparing insured posted five-year fixed single-family mortgage rates to a similar-term Government of Canada bond as listed in the table below.

Period	Average Five-Year Insured Mortgage Spread for the Period
2017–2019	1.38%
2020	1.76%
2021	1.17%
2022	1.59%
First Quarter 2023	1.62%

Generally, when this spread is wider, the Company can earn higher returns from its securitization activities, although credit spreads and program fee observed in securitization markets also affect profitability. In early 2020, fears of a global pandemic led to a dramatic and sudden decrease in bond yields as central banks cut overnight rates significantly. Credit spreads, including those on mortgages, widened. Later in 2020, as financial systems began to normalize, mortgage coupons remained elevated as other credit spreads, including those on NHA-MBS, narrowed. The resulting spreads had positive impacts on 2020 results and increased the profitability inherent in the Company’s securitization portfolio. In 2021, mortgage spreads narrowed, to levels not seen since before the 2008 financial crisis as competition increased. In 2022 and to start 2023, spreads widened in response to the Bank of Canada’s interest rate policy announcements. If such spreads persist, it will be favorable to the Company in future quarters. In the first quarter of 2023, the Company originated and renewed approximately \$1.8 billion of single-family and multi-unit residential mortgages for securitization purposes.

The Company is subject to various regulations put in place by CMHC. These rules include the amount of CMHC guarantees issued which are required to issue a pool. Currently there is a tiered NHA-MBS guarantee fee pricing structure, such that any guarantees issued to one issuer over \$9.0 billion of issuance have a higher price. The tiered limit of \$9.0 billion remains unchanged for 2023. In July 2022, CMHC announced new rules related to the allocation of NHA-MBS guarantee fees between “lenders” and “aggregators”. These rules were scheduled to commence in 2023 through a transition period. CMHC has indicated recently that these rules may be subject to further clarification. The rules may have an impact on the Company’s ability to place mortgages with some institutions.

Canada Mortgage Bonds Program

The CMB program is an initiative where Canada Housing Trust (“CHT”) issues securities to investors in the form of semi-annual interest-yielding five- and 10-year bonds. As a seller into the CMB, the Company is able to make direct sales of NHA MBS into the program. The ability to sell into the CMB has given the Company access to lower costs of funds on both single-family and multi-family mortgage securitizations. Because of the effectiveness of the CMB, many institutions have indicated their desire to participate. As a result, CHT has created guidelines through CMHC that limit the amount that can be sold by each seller into the CMB each quarter. The Company is subject to these limitations. In recent years, the Company was able to increase capacity for its participation in the 10-year CMB by including affordability-linked mortgages in the program. CMHC has indicated there may be modifications as early as 2024 which may reduce the Company’s access to 10-year CMB capacity. The recent federal budget also suggested potential changes to this program which may affect the Company.

Key Performance Indicators

The principal indicators used to measure the Company's performance are:

- Earnings before income taxes and losses and gains on financial instruments, with the exception of any losses related to mortgage investments ("Pre-FMV Income"⁽¹⁾); and
- Dividend payout ratio.

Beginning in 2020, the Company presented Pre-FMV Income as a key performance indicator. This non-IFRS measure adjusts the Company's earnings by excluding gains and losses related to the fair value of financial instruments. "Pre-FMV Income is not recognized under IFRS. However, management believes that Pre-FMV Income is a useful measure that provides investors with an indication of income normalized for capital-market fluctuations. Pre-FMV Income should not be construed as an alternative to net income determined in accordance with IFRS or to cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities. The Company's method of calculating Pre-FMV Income may differ from other issuers and, accordingly, Pre-FMV Income may not be comparable to measures used by other issuers.

	Quarter ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
For the Period	(\$000s)	
Revenue	432,086	350,321
Income before income taxes	48,638	73,087
Pre-FMV Income ⁽¹⁾	59,748	45,187
At Period End		
Total assets	44,268,705	42,386,708
Mortgages under administration	133,014,706	124,726,642

- (1) This non-IFRS measure adjusts income before income taxes by eliminating the impact of changes in fair value by adding back losses on the valuation of financial instruments (except those on mortgage investments) and deducting gains on the valuation of financial instruments.

Since going public in 2006, First National has been considered a high-yielding, dividend-paying company. With a large MUA that generates continuing income and cash flow and a business model that is designed to make efficient use of capital, the Company has been able to pay distributions to its shareholders that represent a relatively large ratio of its earnings. The Company calculates the dividend payout ratio as dividends declared on common shares over net income attributable to common shareholders. This measure is useful to shareholders, as it indicates the percentage of earnings paid out as dividends. Similar to the performance measurement for earnings, the Company also calculates the dividend payout ratio on a basis using after-tax Pre-FMV Income.

Determination of Common Share Dividend Payout Ratio

	Quarter Ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
For the Period	(\$000s)	
Net income attributable to common shareholders	34,810	52,959
Total dividends paid or declared on common shares	35,980	35,231
Total common share dividend payout ratio	103%	67%
After-tax Pre-FMV dividend payout ratio ⁽²⁾	84%	108%

Note:

- (1) This non-IFRS measure adjusts the net income used in the calculation of the “Regular common share dividend payout ratio” to after tax Pre-FMV income so as to eliminate the impact of changes in fair value by adding back losses on the valuation of financial instruments (except those on mortgage investments) and deducting gains on the valuation of financial instruments. The Company uses its aggregate effective tax rate to tax affect the impact of the valuation of financial instruments on this ratio.

For the quarter ended March 31, 2023, the regular common share payout ratio was 103% compared to 67% for the quarter ended March 31, 2022. However, in both quarters, the Company recorded gains and losses on account of the changes in fair value of financial instruments. Gains and losses are recorded in the period in which the prices on Government of Canada bonds change; however, the offsetting economic impact is generally reflected in narrower or wider spreads in the future once the mortgages have been pledged for securitization. Accordingly, management does not consider such gains and losses to affect its dividend payment policy in the short term. If the gains and losses on financial instruments in the two quarters are excluded from the above calculations, the dividend payout ratio for the first quarter 2023 would have been 84% compared to 108% in first quarter of 2022.

The Company also paid \$0.9 million of dividends on its preferred shares in the first quarter of 2023 compared to \$0.7 million in the 2022 quarter.

Revenues and Funding Sources

Mortgage Origination

The Company derives a significant amount of its revenue from mortgage origination activities. Most mortgages originated are funded either by placement with institutional investors or through securitization conduits, in each case with retained servicing. In general, originations are allocated from one funding source to another depending on different criteria, including type of mortgage and securitization limits, with an overall consideration related to maintaining diversified funding sources. The Company retains servicing rights on virtually all the mortgages it originates. This provides the Company with servicing fees to complement revenue earned through originations. For the quarter ended March 31, 2023, origination volume decreased to \$6.6 billion from \$8.3 billion, or about 21% compared to the 2022 quarter.

Securitization

The Company securitizes a portion of its origination through various vehicles, including NHA-MBS, CMB and asset-backed commercial paper (“ABCP”). Although legally these transactions represent sales of mortgages, for accounting purposes they do not meet the requirements for sale recognition and instead are accounted for as secured financings. These mortgages remain as mortgage assets of the Company for the full term and are funded with securitization-related debt. Of the Company’s \$6.6 billion of originations in the first quarter of 2023, \$1.8 billion was originated for its own securitization programs.

Placement Fees and Gain on Deferred Placement Fees

The Company recognizes revenue at the time that a mortgage is placed with an institutional investor. Cash amounts received in excess of the mortgage principal at the time of placement are recognized in revenue as “placement fees”. The present value of additional amounts expected to be received over the remaining life of the mortgage sold (excluding normal market-based servicing fees) is recorded as a “deferred placement fee”. A deferred placement fee arises when mortgages with spreads in excess of a base spread are placed. Normally the Company would earn an upfront cash placement fee, but investors prefer paying the Company over time, as they earn net interest margin on such transactions. Upon the recognition of a deferred placement fee, the Company establishes a “deferred placement fee receivable” that is amortized as the fees are received by the Company. Of the Company’s \$6.6 billion of originations in the first quarter of 2023, \$4.6 billion was placed with institutional investors.

For all institutional placements, the Company earns placement fees. Revenues based on these originations are equal to either (1) the present value of the excess spread, or (2) an origination fee based on the outstanding principal amount of the mortgage. This revenue is received in cash at the time of placement. In addition, under certain circumstances, additional revenue from institutional placements may be recognized as “gain on deferred placement fees” as described above.

Mortgage Servicing and Administration

The Company services virtually all mortgages generated through its mortgage origination activities on behalf of a wide range of institutional investors. Mortgage servicing and administration is a key component of the Company’s overall business strategy and a significant source of continuing income and cash flow. In addition to pure servicing revenues, fees related to mortgage administration are earned by the Company throughout the mortgage term. Another aspect of servicing is the administration of funds held in trust, including borrowers’ property tax escrows, reserve escrows and mortgage payments. As acknowledged in the Company’s agreements, any interest earned on these funds accrues to the Company as partial compensation for administration services provided. The Company has negotiated favourable interest rates on these funds with the chartered banks that maintain the deposit accounts, which has resulted in significant additional servicing revenue.

In addition to the interest income earned on securitized mortgages and deferred placement fees receivable, the Company also earns interest income on mortgage-related assets, including mortgages accumulated for sale or securitization, mortgage and loan investments and purchased mortgage servicing rights.

The Company provides underwriting and fulfilment processing services to two mortgage originators using the mortgage broker distribution channel. The Company earns a fee based on the dollar value of funded mortgages. These fees are recognized at the time a mortgage funds and are included in “Mortgage servicing income” in the consolidated statement of income.

Results of Operations

The following table shows the volume of mortgages originated by First National and mortgages under administration for the periods indicated:

	Quarter Ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	(\$ millions)	
Mortgage Originations by Segment		
Single-family residential	4,366	5,818
Multi-unit and commercial	2,194	2,482
Total origination and renewals	6,560	8,300
Mortgage Originations by Funding Source		
Institutional investors	4,612	5,096
NHA-MBS/CMB/ABCP securitization	1,837	3,021
Internal Company resources	111	183
Total	6,560	8,300
Mortgages under Administration		
Single-family residential	89,535	85,005
Multi-unit residential and commercial	43,480	39,722
Total	133,015	124,727

Total mortgage origination volumes decreased in the first quarter of 2023 compared to the comparative 2022 quarter by 21%. This reflected a 25% decrease in single-family volumes and a 12% decrease in commercial segment volumes year over year. Management believes the decrease in the single-family segment was due to higher mortgage rates brought on by an increase in Bank of Canada monetary policy tightening and the resulting impact on housing market activity. The Company's MERLIN technology continues to support its mortgage origination platform allowing First National to underwrite efficiently across the country. In the commercial segment, where the Company's expertise in underwriting multi-unit mortgages is a fundamental competency, first quarter 2023 volumes reflected continuing demand for insured mortgages; however this was offset by significantly lower conventional mortgage activity as higher interest rates affected real estate valuations. Origination for direct securitization into NHA-MBS, CMB and ABCP programs remained a large part of the Company's strategy, with volume of over \$1.8 billion in the first quarter of 2023.

Net Interest – Securitized Mortgages

Comparing the quarter ended March 31, 2023, to the quarter ended March 31, 2022, "net interest – securitized mortgages" ("NIM") increased by about 25% to \$49.4 million from \$39.6 million. The portfolio of mortgages pledged under securitization grew 7% from about \$35.4 billion at March 31, 2022 to \$37.8 billion at March 31, 2023. This reflected growth of 12% in the multi-residential program portfolio and a decrease of 4% in single-family programs. Commercial segment earnings were up by \$3.1 million and grew with the larger portfolio. Residential segment NIM was higher by \$6.7 million year over year. The significant factors which contributed to this increase were: (1) slower rates of prepayment; and (2) the reversal of spread compression on floating rate pools which impaired NIM in the first quarter of 2022. Comparatively, securitization NIM, a year ago, was affected negatively by the rapid rise of short-term interest rates. As rates rise, there is a temporary compression between the Company's prime lending rate and its short-term CDOR-based funding costs. In the first quarter of 2023, interest rates were relatively stable and there was no significant compression. Recent tempering of prepayment speeds also had a favorable influence on NIM. In the first quarter of 2022 prepayment speeds were higher than expected as borrowers took advantage of historically low mortgage rates to refinance mid term. With 2023 starting with comparatively higher mortgage interest rates, prepayment speeds

returned to traditional levels. Although the Company received lower prepayment fees in the 2023, there was also lower amortization of capitalized origination costs. The residential segment was also supported by the Excalibur securitization program which grew and continued to perform with very low loan loss provisions.

Placement Fees

Placement fee revenue decreased by 13% to \$51.5 million from \$59.2 million in the comparative quarter. The decrease was mainly the result of a 9% decrease in origination volumes sold to institutional investors. Generally, per-unit fees were marginally lower as the mix of placed mortgages shifted to commercial segment from the residential segment due to decreased origination in the latter segment. Generally commercial placement earns lower per unit fees than residential placement. In the commercial segment, placement fees increased by 20% as the Company placed comparatively more insured mortgages with institutional investors as opposed to through its own securitization programs.

Gains on Deferred Placement Fees

Gains on deferred placement fees revenue increased 134% to \$6.8 million from \$2.9 million. These gains related primarily to the growth of multi-unit residential mortgages originated and sold to institutional investors.

Mortgage Servicing Income

Mortgage servicing income decreased slightly less than 1% to \$50.8 million from \$51.0 million. This decrease was attributable to the slowing single-family mortgage origination across the country which resulted in lower third-party underwriting fees. Like the Company's own origination experience to start 2023, slower housing activity across the country affected the Company's customers in this business line. This drop in revenue was offset by growing mortgage administration revenue in line with MUA growth. In particular, higher interest earned on escrow deposits has been beneficial to the Company.

Mortgage Investment Income

Mortgage investment income increased 46% to \$28.9 million from \$19.8 million. The increase was due primarily to the interest rate environment. Interest rates rose steadily through 2022 as the market reacted to a cycle of rate hikes by the Bank of Canada to address inflation risks. The impact was such that 5-year bond yields increased by about 200 basis points between December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022. This directly affected mortgage rates offered by the Company such that it earned comparatively more interest income on its mortgage and loan investment portfolio and mortgages accumulated for securitization.

Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Instruments

This financial statement line item consists of three primary components: (1) gains and losses related to the Company's economic hedging of single-family commitments, (2) gains and losses related to holding a portfolio of mortgage and loan investments at fair value, and (3) gains and losses on interest rate swaps used to mitigate interest rate risk on its CMB activity. With the adoption of IFRS 9, a significant portion of the Company's interest rate management program qualifies as "hedging" for accounting purposes. The Company has elected to document hedging relationships for virtually all of the multi-residential commitments and mortgages it originates for its own securitization programs. It has also done the same for funded single-family mortgages and the swaps used in its ABCP programs. This decision has reduced the volatility of gains and losses on financial instruments otherwise recorded in the Company's regular earnings, as gains and losses on hedged items are generally deferred and amortized into income over the term of the related mortgages. The Company has not documented a hedging relationship for accounting purposes related to its interest mitigation program for its single-family mortgage commitments. The Company believes, given the optional nature of these commitments, it is difficult to establish a valid hedging relationship. For financial reporting purposes, this means that there will still be gains and losses on financial instruments, but these should be limited to those on the bonds sold short used to mitigate such risk. The following table summarizes these gains and losses by category in the periods indicated:

Summary of Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Instruments	Quarter Ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	(\$000s)	
Gains (losses) on short bonds used for the economic hedging program	(11,835)	34,979
Losses on mortgages held at fair value	—	—
Gains (losses) on interest rate swaps	725	(7,079)
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments	(11,110)	27,900

2022 featured an inflationary environment in which bond yields rose significantly as central banks tightened monetary policies. This resulted in increases in both short and long-term interest rates. Accordingly, the Company recorded large gains on its short bonds used to economically hedge single-family mortgage commitments. To start 2023, sentiments changed such that the market priced in a possible recession and bond yields fell. This created losses on the short bonds used for the Company's hedging program.

Brokerage Fees Expense

Brokerage fees expense decreased 27% to \$28.1 million from \$38.5 million. This decrease reflected a 26% year-over-year decrease in origination volumes of single-family mortgages for institutional investors. Both quarters featured similar per unit broker fees expenses.

Salaries and Benefits Expense

Salaries and benefits expense increased 3% to \$49.6 million from \$48.0 million. Salaries were higher despite an overall headcount decrease of 1% (1,623 employees at March 31, 2023 compared to 1,636 at March 31, 2022). Accordingly, the increase was due to higher salary levels per position reflecting standard annual merit increases. Management salaries were paid to the two senior executives (co-founders) who together control about 71% of the Company's common shares. The current period expense is a result of the compensation arrangement executed on the closing of the initial public offering ("IPO") in 2006.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased 31% to \$32.0 million from \$24.4 million. As discussed in the “Liquidity and Capital Resources” section of this analysis, the Company warehouses a portion of the mortgages it originates prior to settlement with the investor or funding with a securitization vehicle. The Company used its \$1.5 billion syndicated bank line together with repurchase agreements to fund mortgages during this period. The overall interest expense increased from 2022 due to higher prevailing interest rates on the Company’s floating rate debt as short-term rates increased significantly with monetary tightening from central banks to address inflation. Interest expense also includes the cost of carry related to the Company’s economic hedging program.

Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses increased by 9% to \$17.9 million from \$16.4 million, primarily due to expenditures on information technology and meeting expenses including business travel, which increased as pandemic restrictions were lifted during 2022.

Income before Income Taxes and Pre-FMV Income

Income before income taxes decreased 34% to \$48.6 million from \$73.1 million in the first quarter of 2023. This decrease was largely the result of changing capital markets. The Company’s results include gains and losses on account of financial instruments used to economically hedge residential mortgage commitments. As described previously in this MD&A, the Company recorded \$11.1 million of losses on financial instruments (excluding losses related to mortgage and loan investments) in the 2023 first quarter. Comparatively, in the first quarter of 2022, the Company recorded \$27.9 million of gains on financial instruments (excluding the losses related to mortgage and loan investments). The change in these values accounted for a \$39.0 million decrease in comparative income before income taxes. Pre-FMV Income, which excludes these changes, increased by 32% to \$59.7 million from \$45.2 million. This change was largely the result of the Company’s securitization strategy over the past several years. By growing its portfolio of securitized mortgages during periods of wide spreads, particularly during the onset of the pandemic, the Company created five- and ten-year streams of income. With a shift to placement with its institutional investors in the 2023 first quarter, the Company is now benefiting from the value of current placement fees as well as net securitization income from the value of its securitization portfolio.

Income Tax Expense

The provision for taxes decreased by 34% to \$12.9 million from \$19.5 million. The provision decreased proportionately with net income before income taxes.

Other Comprehensive Income

For the commercial segment, the Company hedges the interest rate risk associated with insured multi-residential mortgages. This hedging begins on commitment and ends when the Company either securitizes the mortgage or places the mortgage with an institutional investor. As the Company determined that these cash flow hedges were effective, the Company recorded \$7.6 million of pre-tax net losses on such hedges in OCI in the first quarter of 2023. In the quarter, the Company amortized a portion of the gains and losses in accumulated OCI into regular earnings in the amount of \$4.0 million. The remaining OCI amount will be amortized into net income in future periods.

Operating Segment Review

The Company aggregates its business from two segments for financial reporting purposes: (i) Residential (which includes single-family residential mortgages), and (ii) Commercial (which includes multi-unit residential and commercial mortgages), as summarized below:

For the Quarter Ended	Operating Business Segments			
	Residential		Commercial	
	(\$000s except percent amounts)			
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Originations and renewals	4,365,364	5,817,892	2,194,750	2,481,885
<i>Percentage change</i>	<i>(25%)</i>		<i>(12%)</i>	
Revenue	301,992	249,853	130,094	100,468
<i>Percentage change</i>	<i>21%</i>		<i>29%</i>	
Income before income taxes	18,314	54,845	30,324	18,242
<i>Percentage change</i>	<i>(67%)</i>		<i>66%</i>	
As at	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Identifiable assets	29,023,329	28,923,269	15,215,600	14,810,627
Mortgages under administration	89,534,800	88,589,805	43,479,907	42,410,830

Residential Segment

Overall residential origination volumes including renewals decreased by 25% between the first quarters of 2023 and 2022 while residential revenues increased by 21%. Revenue was lower from the impact of financial instruments. Excluding the impact of these revenues, adjusted revenue increased by 41%. Despite lower origination in the 2023 quarter, which translated into lower placement fees, the higher interest rate environment meant the Company earned much higher interest revenue on its securitized portfolio. Net income before tax was also affected by fair value-related revenues. Without the impact of these revenues, net income before tax increased to \$29.4 million in the 2023 quarter from \$26.9 million in 2022, or by 9%. This is the outcome of higher net interest on securitized mortgages which increased \$6.6 million year over year as a result of lower prepayment and wider securitization spreads. Identifiable assets increased from December 31, 2022 as the Company's pledged mortgages under securitization increased by about \$300 million and its hedging assets increased by \$200 million. These increases were offset with lower amounts of mortgages accumulated for securitization which decreased by \$400 million.

Commercial Segment

First quarter 2023 commercial revenues were higher compared to those in the first quarter of 2022 and segment income before income taxes increased by 66% year over year. The increase in revenue is largely attributable to higher proportion of placement of insured mortgages. The shift to placement from securitization funding accelerates the recognition of revenue compared to securitization. Together with wider spreads on this product, revenues flowed through to the net income. Higher interest revenue earned on mortgage investments and escrow deposits were also favorable to both revenue and income. Identifiable assets increased from those at December 31, 2022, as the Company increased its portfolio of securitized mortgages by about \$250 million and its hedging assets by over \$500 million. These increases were offset by lower amounts of mortgages accumulated for securitization which decreased by about \$300 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's fundamental liquidity strategy has been to originate and invest in prime Canadian mortgages. Management's belief has always been that these mortgages are attractive to investors and should always be well bid and highly liquid. This strategy proved effective during the turmoil experienced in 2007 through 2009, and once again at the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, when capital markets were disrupted and the demand for high-quality assets increased. As the Company's results in those years demonstrated, First National was able to attract investors to purchase its mortgage origination at profitable margins. Originating prime mortgages also allows the Company to securitize in the capital markets; however, this activity requires significant cash resources to purchase and hold mortgages prior to arranging for term debt through the securitization markets. For this purpose, the Company uses the combination of unsecured notes and the Company's revolving bank credit facility. This aggregate indebtedness is typically used to fund: (1) mortgages accumulated for sale or securitization (2) the origination costs associated with securitization and, (3) mortgage and loan investments. The Company has a credit facility with a syndicate of financial institutions for total credit of \$1.5 billion. This facility was extended in April 2022 for a five-year term maturing in March 2027. As at March 31, 2023, the Company had entered into repurchase transactions with financial institutions to borrow \$0.7 billion related to \$0.8 billion of mortgages held in "mortgages accumulated for sale or securitization" on the balance sheet.

At March 31, 2023, outstanding bank indebtedness was \$951.1 million (December 31, 2022 - \$1,065.9 million). This debt was used to fund \$707.9 million (December 31, 2022 - \$833.2 million) of mortgages accumulated for sale or securitization. At March 31, 2023, the Company's other interest-yielding assets included: (1) deferred placement fees receivable of \$67.7 million (December 31, 2022 - \$64.6 million) and (2) mortgage and loan investments of \$161.9 million (December 31, 2022 - \$190.1 million). Company considers the portion of bank indebtedness and the senior unsecured notes that fund assets other than mortgages accumulated for sale or securitization a proxy for true leverage. This leverage has increased between December 31, 2022, and March 31, 2023, and now stands at \$642.5 million (December 31, 2022 - \$631.9 million). This represents a debt-to-equity ratio of approximately 0.93:1. This ratio increased from the ratio of 0.90:1 as at December 31, 2022. In general, the increase was the result of the investment of \$12.5 million in cash collateral and subordinate notes for the Company's Alt-A securitization program. The Company believes the ratio is appropriate given the nature of the assets which the debt is funding.

The Company funds a portion of its mortgage originations for institutional placement on the same day as the advance of the related mortgage. The remaining originations are funded by the Company on behalf of institutional investors or pending securitization by the Company. On specified days, the Company aggregates all mortgages warehoused to date for an institutional investor and transacts a settlement with that institutional investor. A similar process occurs prior to arranging for funding through securitization. The Company uses a portion of the committed credit facility with the banking syndicate to fund the mortgages during this warehouse period. The credit facility is designed to be able to fund the highest balance of warehoused mortgages in a month and is normally only partially drawn.

The Company also invests in short-term mortgages, usually for 6 to 18-month terms, to bridge existing borrowers in the interim period before long-term financing. The banking syndicate has provided credit facilities to partially fund these investments. As these investments return cash, it will be used to pay down this bank indebtedness. The syndicate has also provided credit to finance a portion of the Company's deferred placement fees receivable and the origination costs associated with securitization, as well as other miscellaneous longer-term financing needs.

A portion of the Company's capital has been employed to support its ABCP and NHA-MBS programs, primarily to provide credit enhancements as required by rating agencies. The most significant portion of cash collateral is the investment made on behalf of the Company's ABCP programs. As at March 31, 2023, the investment in cash collateral was \$159.2 million (December 31, 2022 - \$160.7 million).

The Company's Board of Directors has elected to pay dividends, when declared, on a monthly basis on the outstanding common shares and on a quarterly basis on the outstanding preference shares. For purposes of

the enhanced dividend tax credit rules contained in the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and any corresponding provincial and territorial tax legislation, all dividends (and deemed dividends) paid by the Company to Canadian residents on both common and preference shares after June 30, 2010, are designated as “eligible dividends”. Unless stated otherwise, all dividends (and deemed dividends) paid by the Company hereafter are designated as “eligible dividends” for the purposes of such rules.

Financial Instruments and Risk Management

The Company records mortgages accumulated for sale and a portion of mortgage and loan investments as financial assets measured at “fair value through profit or loss” such that changes in market value are recorded in the consolidated statement of income. The mortgages accumulated for sale are held for very short periods, and any change in value due to changing interest rates is the obligation of the ultimate institutional investor. Accordingly, the Company believes there will be little, if any, effect on its income related to the change in fair value of these mortgages. The majority of mortgages in mortgage and loan investments are uninsured commercial segment bridge loans. These are primarily floating rate loans that have mortgage terms of 18 months or less. As the mortgages do not conform to conventional mortgage lending, there are few active quoted markets available to determine the fair value of these assets. The Company estimates fair value based upon: benchmark interest rates, credit spreads for similar products, creditworthiness and status of the borrower, valuation of the underlying real property, payment history, and other conditions specific to the rationale for the loan. Any favourable or unfavourable amounts will be recorded in the statement of income each quarter.

The Company believes its hedging policies are suitably designed such that the interest rate risk of holding mortgages prior to securitization is mitigated. The Company designates hedging relationships such that the results of any effective hedging does not affect the Company’s statement of income. See previous discussion in this MD&A under “Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Instruments”. As at March 31, 2023, the Company had \$1.6 billion of notional forward bond positions related to its single-family programs. For multi-unit residential and commercial mortgages, the Company assumes all mortgages committed will fund, and hedges each mortgage individually. This includes mortgages committed for the CMB program as well as mortgages to be sold to the Company’s other securitization vehicles. As at March 31, 2023, the Company had entered into \$0.9 billion of notional value forward bond sales for this segment. The Company is also a party to three interest rate swaps that economically hedge the interest rate exposure related to certain CMB transactions in which the Company has replacement obligations. As at March 31, 2023, the aggregate value of these swaps, maturing between December 2023 and September 2026, was a \$11.7 million liability. During the first quarter of 2023, the fair value of these swaps increased by \$0.7 million.

As described above, the Company employs various strategies to reduce interest rate risk. In the normal course of business, the Company also takes on credit spread risk. This is the risk that the credit spread at which a mortgage is originated changes between the date of commitment of that mortgage and the ultimate date of placement or securitization. If credit spreads widen during this holding period, this is unfavourable for the Company. It means that the Company cannot fund the mortgages originated with a funding source as effectively as originally intended. Despite entering into effective interest rate hedges, the Company’s exposure to credit spreads will remain. This risk is inherent in the Company’s business model and the Company believes it cannot be economically hedged. As at March 31, 2023, the Company had various exposures to changing credit spreads. In particular, in mortgages accumulated for sale or securitization, there were approximately \$1.4 billion of mortgages that were susceptible to some degree of changing credit spreads.

Capital Expenditures

A significant portion of First National’s business model is the origination and placement or securitization of financial assets. Generally, placement activities do not require any capital investment. Securitization transactions may require the investment of significant amounts of the Company’s own capital. This capital is provided in the form of cash collateral, credit enhancements, and the upfront funding of broker fees and other origination costs. These are described more fully in the “Liquidity and Capital Resources” section above. The business requires capital expenditures on technology (both software and hardware), leasehold improvements,

and office furniture. During the quarter ended March 31, 2023, the Company purchased new computer equipment and software and made leasehold improvements. In the long term, the Company expects capital expenditures on fixed assets will be approximately \$10 million annually.

Summary of Contractual Obligations

The Company's long-term obligations include leases of premises with terms up to 15 years for its offices across Canada, and its obligations for the ongoing servicing of mortgages sold to securitization conduits and mortgages related to purchased servicing rights. The Company sells its mortgages to securitization conduits on a fully serviced basis and is responsible for the collection of the principal and interest payments on behalf of the conduits, including the management and collection of mortgages in arrears.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with IFRS, which requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that management believes are reasonable based upon the information available. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and other assumptions that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also evaluates its estimates on an ongoing basis. The significant accounting policies of First National are described in Note 2 to the Company's annual consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2022. The policies that First National believes are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating its reported financial results include the determination of the gains on deferred placement fees and the impact of fair value accounting on financial instruments.

The Company uses estimates in valuing its gain or loss on the sale of its mortgages placed with institutions earning a deferred placement fee. Under IFRS, valuing a gain on deferred placement fees requires the use of estimates to determine the fair value of the retained interest in the mortgages. These retained interests are reflected on the Company's balance sheet as deferred placement fees receivable. The key assumptions used in the valuation of gains on deferred placement fees are prepayment rates and the discount rate used to present value future expected cash flows. The annual rate of unscheduled principal payments is determined by reviewing portfolio prepayment experience on a monthly basis. The Company assumes there is virtually no prepayment on multi-unit residential fixed-rate mortgages.

On a quarterly basis, the Company reviews the estimates used to ensure their appropriateness and monitors the performance statistics of the relevant mortgage portfolios to adjust and improve these estimates. The estimates used reflect the expected performance of the mortgage portfolio over the lives of the mortgages. The method of determining the assumptions underlying the estimates used for the quarter ended March 31, 2023, are consistent with those used for the year ended December 31, 2022.

The Company elects to treat certain of its financial assets and liabilities, including mortgages accumulated for sale, a portion of mortgage and loan investments and bonds sold short, at fair value through profit or loss. Essentially, this policy requires the Company to record changes in the fair value of these instruments in the current period's earnings. A portion of the bonds sold short are designated as an effective hedge, and accordingly, a portion of the change in the short bonds' fair value may be recorded in Other Comprehensive Income or deferred against hedge assets. This accounting has reduced the volatility in earnings as changes in the value on short bonds have been matched to the recognition of the change in value of the hedged mortgages. The Company's assets and liabilities are such that the Company must use valuation techniques based on assumptions that are not fully supported by observable market prices or rates in most cases. Much like the valuation of deferred placement fees receivable described above, the Company's method of determining the fair value of the assets listed above are subject to Company estimates. The most significant would be implicit in the valuation of mortgage and loan investments that are recorded at FVTPL. These are generally non-homogeneous mortgages where it is difficult to find independent valuation comparatives. The

Company uses information in its underwriting files, regional real estate information and other internal measures to determine the fair value of these assets.

As a mortgage lender, the Company invests in uninsured mortgages. When it funds these mortgages through securitization debt, it continues to be liable for any credit losses. The key inputs in the measurement of any expected credit loss (“ECL”) include probability of default, loss given default and forecast of future economic conditions, which involves significant judgment. Upon application of IFRS 9 with respect to impairment, there has been no impact on the Company’s earnings. Because of the high proportion of government-insured mortgages in its securitized portfolio and the low historical loss rates on the uninsured mortgages on which the Company lends, credit losses are typically low compared to its securitization portfolio. In the first quarter of 2023, the Company recorded a provision for credit loss provision of \$0.3 million.

Disclosure Controls and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company’s disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports filed under Canadian securities laws is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified under those laws, and include controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with reporting standards; however, because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis.

No changes were made in the Company’s internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2023, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal controls over financial reporting.

ESG

The Company issued its initial Public Accountability Statement in the fall of 2021. In October 2022, it issued an updated report which explores First National’s approach to sustainability and provides environmental, social and governance disclosure that has been reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors. It complements our Management Information Circular, Annual Information Form, Management Discussion and Analysis and Annual Report, all of which offer information about the financial position, priorities, responsibilities and commitments of the consolidated operations of First National.

Risks and Uncertainties Affecting the Business

The business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties and are affected by a number of factors outside the control of management of the Company. In addition to the risks addressed elsewhere in this discussion and the financial statements, these risks include: ability to sustain performance and growth, reliance on sources of funding, concentration of institutional investors including third-party servicing customers, reliance on independent mortgage brokers, changes in interest rates, repurchase obligations and breach of representations and warranties on mortgage sales, risk of servicer termination including the impact of trigger events on cash collateral and retained interests, reliance on multi-unit residential and commercial mortgages, general economic conditions, legislation and government regulation (including regulations imposed by the Department of Finance and CMHC and the policies set by and for mortgage default insurance companies), potential for losses on uninsured mortgages, competition, reliance on mortgage insurers, reliance on key personnel and the ability to attract and retain employees and executives, conduct and compensation of independent mortgage brokers, failure or unavailability of computer and data processing systems and software, insufficient insurance coverage, change in or loss of ratings, impact of natural disasters and other events, unfavourable litigation, and environmental liability. In addition, there are risks associated with the structure of the Company, including: those related to the dependence on FNFLP, leverage and restrictive covenants, dividends that are not guaranteed and could fluctuate with the Company's performance, restrictions on potential growth, the market price of the Company's shares, statutory remedies, control of the Company, and contractual restrictions. The Company is subject to Canadian federal and provincial income and commodity tax laws and pays such taxes as it determines are compliant with such legislation. Among the risks of all potential tax matters, there is a risk that tax legislation changes are detrimental to the Company or that Canadian tax authorities interpret tax legislation differently than the Company's filing positions. Risk and risk exposure are managed through a combination of insurance, a system of internal controls and sound operating practices. The Company's key business model is to originate primarily prime mortgages and find funding through various channels to earn ongoing servicing or spread income. For the single-family residential segment, the Company relies on independent mortgage brokers for origination and several large institutional investors for sources of funding. These relationships are critical to the Company's success. The total of one investor's activities with the Company account for approximately 13% of the Company's total revenues. For a more complete discussion of the risks affecting the Company, reference should be made to the Company's Annual Information Form.

Rate hikes by the Bank of Canada over the past year have raised short-term interest rates by 425 basis points. In that same period mortgage rates for 5-year term mortgages have increased by approximately 300 basis points and bank prime lending rates have risen by 425 basis points with the latest change occurring in late January 2023. These were significant changes that have taken place over a short period of time. Higher borrowing rates will directly affect consumers across the country. Management believes these changes may impact the Company negatively in future periods. Related losses could be material.

Forward-Looking Information

Forward-looking information is included in this MD&A. In some cases, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of terms such as “may”, “will”, “should”, “expect”, “plan”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “intend”, “estimate”, “predict”, “potential”, “continue” or other similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts. Forward-looking information may relate to management’s future outlook and anticipated events or results, and may include statements or information regarding the future financial position, business strategy and strategic goals, product development activities, projected costs and capital expenditures, financial results, risk management strategies, hedging activities, geographic expansion, licensing plans, taxes and other plans and objectives of or involving the Company. Particularly, information regarding growth objectives, any increase in mortgages under administration, future use of securitization vehicles, industry trends and future revenues is forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is based on certain factors and assumptions regarding, among other things, interest rate changes and responses to such changes, the demand for institutionally placed and securitized mortgages, the status of the applicable regulatory regime, and the use of mortgage brokers for single-family residential mortgages. This forward-looking information should not be read as providing guarantees of future performance or results, and will not necessarily be an accurate indication of whether or not, or the times by which, those results will be achieved. While management considers these assumptions to be reasonable based on information currently available to it, they may prove to be incorrect. Forward-looking information is subject to certain factors, including risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from what management currently expects. These factors include reliance on sources of funding, concentration of institutional investors, reliance on independent mortgage brokers, and changes in interest rates as outlined in the “Risk and Uncertainties Affecting the Business” section. In evaluating this information, the reader should specifically consider various factors, including the risks outlined in the “Risk and Uncertainties Affecting the Business” section, that may cause actual events or results to differ materially from any forward-looking information. The forward-looking information contained in this discussion represents management’s expectations as of April 28, 2023, and is subject to change after such date. However, management and the Company disclaim any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required under applicable securities regulations.

Outlook

The first quarter of 2023 featured a competitive marketplace and reduced origination activity which was largely the result of the Bank of Canada's ("BoC") policy decisions to reduce inflation by increasing overnight lending rates which, in turn, led to increased mortgage rates. Between March 2, 2022 and January 25, 2023, the overnight rate increased eight times from 0.25% to 4.50%. Although the BoC did not increase its overnight target rate during its two most recent meetings, at its April 2023 meeting, it did reiterate its concern with inflationary risks and indicated that it will maintain a restrictive monetary policy. The Company believes these increases have contributed to significantly higher mortgage rates and reduced the affordability of housing across the country. Despite this uncertain business environment, the Company successfully grew MUA and continued to build its portfolio of mortgages pledged under securitization. First National will benefit from this growth in the future: earning income from mortgage administration, and net securitization margin and improving its position to capture increased renewal opportunities.

In the short term, the expectation for the second quarter of 2023 is for lower single-family origination than in the 2022 quarter as higher mortgage rates continue to dampen activity across the country, particularly in comparison to the second quarter of 2022 which was seasonally very strong. Although the BoC has not announced the end to its rate hiking cycle, indicators have shown decreasing rates of inflation. Without an increase to the overnight rate since January 2023, the Company hopes reduced uncertainty will encourage prospective buyers such that in the second half of the year house buying activity will accelerate. Accordingly, the Company foresees improving origination volumes through the second half of 2023. This positive change will not likely represent a return to the unsustainable volumes recorded in most of 2020 and 2021, but instead a return to pre-pandemic activity in the context of that exhibited in 2019. Higher immigration is also expected to support the housing market. Management is confident that First National will remain a competitive leader in the marketplace. Management anticipates commercial origination will also slow as the market digests changing property valuations given the new underlying financial environment. However, the Company remains a leader in insured origination for both existing multi-unit buildings and construction projects.

First National is well prepared to execute its business plan. The Company expects to enjoy the value of its continued goodwill with broker partners earned over the last 35+ years and reinforced during the pandemic. With diverse relationships over an array of institutional investors and solid securitization markets, the Company has access to consistent and reliable sources of funding.

The Company is confident that its strong relationships with mortgage brokers and diverse funding sources will continue to set First National apart from its competition. The Company will continue to generate income and cash flow from its \$38 billion portfolio of mortgages pledged under securitization and \$93 billion servicing portfolio and focus on the value inherent in its significant single-family renewal book.

Interim condensed consolidated financial statements

First National Financial Corporation

[Unaudited]

First quarter 2023

First National Financial Corporation

Interim condensed consolidated statements of financial position

[Unaudited – in thousands of Canadian dollars]

As at

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	\$	\$
Assets		
Restricted cash <i>[note 3]</i>	645,468	605,708
Cash held as collateral for securitization <i>[note 3]</i>	159,271	160,712
Accounts receivable and sundry	122,483	114,675
Mortgages accumulated for sale or securitization <i>[note 5]</i>	1,492,591	2,251,194
Mortgages pledged under securitization <i>[note 3]</i>	37,838,664	37,285,822
Deferred placement fees receivable <i>[note 4]</i>	67,728	64,648
Mortgage and loan investments <i>[note 6]</i>	161,914	190,122
Income taxes recoverable	1,043	18,460
Securities purchased under resale agreements	3,663,120	2,953,188
Other assets <i>[note 7]</i>	116,423	119,143
Total assets	44,268,705	43,763,672
Liabilities and equity		
Liabilities		
Bank indebtedness <i>[note 9]</i>	951,071	1,065,868
Obligations related to securities and mortgages sold under repurchase agreements	745,582	1,360,947
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	241,806	246,486
Securities sold short	3,662,186	2,954,374
Debt related to securitized mortgages <i>[note 10]</i>	37,438,770	36,888,395
Senior unsecured notes	399,305	399,222
Deferred income tax liabilities	140,700	149,400
Total liabilities	43,579,420	43,064,692
Equity attributable to shareholders		
Common shares <i>[note 11]</i>	122,671	122,671
Preferred shares <i>[note 11]</i>	97,394	97,394
Retained earnings	417,074	418,244
Accumulated other comprehensive gain (loss)	52,146	60,671
Total equity	689,285	698,980
Total liabilities and equity	44,268,705	43,763,672

See accompanying notes

On behalf of the Board:



Robert Mitchell



Robert Pearce

First National Financial Corporation

Interim condensed consolidated statements of income

[Unaudited – in thousands of Canadian dollars]

Three months ended March 31

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Revenue		
Interest revenue – securitized mortgages	305,175	189,526
Interest expense – securitized mortgages	(255,764)	(149,899)
Net interest – securitized mortgages	49,411	39,627
Placement fees	51,482	59,183
Gains on deferred placement fees <i>[note 4]</i>	6,795	2,916
Mortgage investment income	28,895	19,811
Mortgage servicing income	50,849	50,985
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on financial instruments <i>[note 12]</i>	(11,110)	27,900
	176,322	200,422
Expenses		
Brokerage fees	28,143	38,488
Salaries and benefits	49,571	48,003
Interest	32,046	24,401
Other operating	17,924	16,443
	127,684	127,335
Income before income taxes	48,638	73,087
Income tax expense	12,900	19,450
Net income for the period	35,738	53,637
Earnings per share		
Basic <i>[note 11]</i>	0.58	0.88

See accompanying notes

First National Financial Corporation

Interim condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income

[Unaudited – in thousands of Canadian dollars]

Three months ended March 31

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Net income for the period	35,738	53,637
Other comprehensive income (loss) items that may be subsequently reclassified to income		
Net gains (losses) from change in fair value of cash flow hedges	(7,591)	87,083
Reclassification of net gains to income	(4,034)	(3,500)
	(11,625)	83,583
Income tax recovery (expense)	3,100	(22,100)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(8,525)	61,483
Total comprehensive income for the period	27,213	115,120

First National Financial Corporation

Interim condensed consolidated statements of changes in equity

[Unaudited – in thousands of Canadian dollars]

	Common shares	Preferred shares	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Total equity
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at January 1, 2023	122,671	97,394	418,244	60,671	698,980
Net income	—	—	35,738	—	35,738
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	(8,525)	(8,525)
Dividends paid or declared	—	—	(36,908)	—	(36,908)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	122,671	97,394	417,074	52,146	689,285

	Common shares	Preferred shares	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive Income	Total equity
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at January 1, 2022	122,671	97,394	364,974	(7,629)	577,410
Net income	—	—	53,637	—	53,637
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	61,483	61,483
Dividends paid or declared	—	—	(35,909)	—	(35,909)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	122,671	97,394	382,702	53,854	656,621

First National Financial Corporation

Interim condensed consolidated statements of cash flows

[Unaudited – in thousands of Canadian dollars]

Three months ended March 31

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Operating activities		
Net income for the period	35,738	53,637
Add (deduct) items		
Provision for deferred income taxes	(5,600)	14,850
Non-cash portion of gains on deferred placement fees	(6,652)	(2,818)
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	(39,760)	116,979
Net investment in mortgages pledged under securitization	(523,822)	(8,674)
Net increase (decrease) in debt related to securitized mortgages	521,355	(195,068)
Securities purchased under resale agreements, net	(709,932)	(241,636)
Securities sold short, net	666,111	412,312
Amortization of deferred placement fees receivable	3,572	3,577
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	3,872	4,440
Unrealized losses (gains) on financial instruments	28,344	(104,323)
	<u>(26,774)</u>	53,276
Net change in non-cash working capital balances related to operations	766,711	(38,942)
Cash provided by operating activities	<u>739,937</u>	14,334
Investing activities		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(1,152)	(3,562)
Investment in cash held as collateral for securitization	1,441	(9,736)
Investment in mortgage and loan investments	(169,443)	(179,989)
Repayment of mortgage and loan investments	197,651	174,846
Cash used in investing activities	<u>28,497</u>	(18,441)
Financing activities		
Dividends paid	(36,865)	(35,915)
Obligations related to securities and mortgages sold under repurchase agreements	(615,365)	149,194
Repayment of lease liabilities	(1,407)	(1,410)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>(653,637)</u>	111,869
Net decrease in bank indebtedness, during the period	114,797	107,762
Bank indebtedness, beginning of period	(1,065,868)	(965,420)
Bank indebtedness, end of period	<u>(951,071)</u>	(857,658)
Supplemental cash flow information		
Interest received	350,881	228,930
Interest paid	256,403	151,536
Income taxes paid	1,082	14,763

First National Financial Corporation

Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

[Unaudited – in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts or unless otherwise noted]

March 31, 2023

1. General organization and business of First National Financial Corporation

First National Financial Corporation [the “Corporation” or “Company”] is the parent company of First National Financial LP [“FNFLP”], a Canadian-based originator, underwriter and servicer of predominantly prime residential [single family and multi-unit] and commercial mortgages. With over \$133 billion in mortgages under administration as at March 31, 2023, FNFLP is a significant participant in the mortgage broker distribution channel.

The Corporation is incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada and has its registered office and principal place of business located at 16 York Street, Toronto, Ontario. The Corporation’s common and preferred shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbols FN, FN.PR.A and FN.PR.B, respectively.

2. Significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 – *Interim Financial Reporting* under International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the same accounting policies used in the preparation of the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022.

The comparative unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been reclassified from statements previously presented to conform to the presentation of the 2023 unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements. Costs related to hedging have been reclassified from Other Operating Expense to Interest Expense for presentation purposes.

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited annual consolidated financial statements and are presented in Canadian dollars with all values rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 28, 2023.

Estimates and use of judgement

Management has exercised judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. Some of the Company’s accounting policies require subjective, complex judgements and estimates relating to matters that are inherently uncertain. The preparation of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the consolidated balance sheet dates and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods.

First National Financial Corporation

Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

[Unaudited – in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts or unless otherwise noted]

March 31, 2023

3. Mortgages pledged under securitization

The Company securitizes residential and commercial mortgages in order to raise debt to fund these mortgages. Most of these securitizations consist of the transfer of fixed and floating rate mortgages into securitization programs, such as ABCP, NHA-MBS, and CMB. In these securitizations, the Company transfers the assets to structured entities for cash, and incurs interest-bearing obligations typically matched to the term of the mortgages. These securitizations do not qualify for derecognition, although the structured entities and other securitization vehicles have no recourse to the Company's other assets for failure of the mortgages to make payments when due.

As part of the ABCP transactions, the Company provides cash collateral for credit enhancement purposes as required by the rating agencies. Credit exposure to securitized mortgages is generally limited to this cash collateral. The principal and interest payments on the securitized mortgages are paid to the Company by the structured entities monthly over the term of the mortgages. The full amount of the cash collateral is recorded as an asset and the Company anticipates full recovery of these amounts. NHA-MBS securitizations may also require cash collateral in some circumstances. As at March 31, 2023, the cash held as collateral for securitization was \$159,271 [December 31, 2022 – \$160,712].

The following table compares the carrying amount of mortgages pledged for securitization and the associated debt:

	March 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Carrying amount of securitized mortgages \$	Carrying amount of associated liabilities \$	Carrying amount of securitized mortgages \$	Carrying amount of associated liabilities \$
Securitized mortgages	37,681,708	(37,820,484)	37,127,747	(37,281,919)
Capitalized amounts related to hedge accounting	(44,865)	—	(46,173)	—
Capitalized origination costs	201,821	—	204,248	—
Debt discounts	—	(381,714)	—	393,524
	37,838,664	(37,438,770)	37,285,822	(36,888,395)
Add				
Principal portion of payments held in restricted cash	572,668	—	541,618	—
	38,411,332	(37,438,770)	37,827,440	(36,888,395)

The principal portion of payments held in restricted cash represents payments on account of mortgages pledged under securitization which have been received at period end but have not been applied to reduce the associated debt. This cash is applied to pay down the debt in the month subsequent to collection. In order to compare the components of mortgages pledged under securitization-to-securitization debt, this amount is added to the carrying value of mortgages pledged under securitization in the above table.

First National Financial Corporation

Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

[Unaudited – in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts or unless otherwise noted]

March 31, 2023

Mortgages pledged under securitization are classified as amortized cost and are carried at par plus adjustment for unamortized origination costs and amounts related to hedge accounting.

The changes in capitalized origination costs for the three months ended March 31, 2023 are as follows:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Opening balance, January 1	204,248	198,358
Add: new origination costs capitalized in the period	19,474	23,722
Less: amortization in the period	(21,901)	(23,992)
Ending balance, March 31	201,821	198,088

The following table summarizes the mortgages pledged under securitization that are past due:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	\$	\$
Arrears days		
31 to 60	2,724	4,712
61 to 90	580	3,343
Greater than 90	3,765	905
	7,069	8,960

All the mortgages listed above are insured, except for 10 mortgages which are uninsured and have a principal balance of \$6,088 as at March 31, 2023 [December 31, 2022 – fourteen mortgages, \$ 7,555]. The Company's exposure to credit loss is limited to uninsured mortgages with principal balances totaling \$4,582,430 [December 31, 2022 – \$4,433,482], before consideration of the value of underlying collateral. Approximately one half of the uninsured mortgages are conventional prime single-family mortgages, with loan to value ratios of 80% or less.

The Company has provided an allowance for expected credit losses of \$3,787 as of March 31, 2023 [December 31, 2022 – \$3,485] related to mortgages pledged under securitization.

4. Deferred placement fees receivable

The Company enters into transactions with institutional investors to sell primarily fixed rate mortgages in which placement fees are received over time as well as at the time of the mortgage placement. These mortgages are derecognized when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred and the Company has minimal exposure to the variability of future cash flows from these mortgages. The investors have no recourse to the Company's other assets for failure of mortgagors to make payments when due.

Deferred placement fees receivable is classified as amortized cost and has been calculated initially determined based on the present value of the anticipated future stream of cash flows. An assumption of no credit losses was

First National Financial Corporation

Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

[Unaudited – in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts or unless otherwise noted]

March 31, 2023

used, commensurate with the credit quality of the investors. This determination assumes there will be no credit losses, commensurate with the credit quality of the investors. It is also assumed that there will be no prepayment for the commercial segment as borrowers cannot refinance for financial advantage without paying the Company a fee commensurate with the value of its investment in the mortgage. The effect of variations, if any, between actual experience and assumptions will be recorded in future consolidated statements of income but is expected to be minimal.

	March 31, 2023		
	Residential	Commercial	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Mortgages placed with institutional investors	—	1,300,700	1,300,700
Gains on deferred placement fees recognized	—	6,795	6,795
Cash receipts on deferred placement fees received	83	4,224	4,307
	March 31, 2022		
	Residential	Commercial	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Mortgages placed with institutional investors	—	658,290	658,290
Gains on deferred placement fees recognized	—	2,916	2,916
Cash receipts on deferred placement fees received	96	4,161	4,257

5. Mortgages accumulated for sale or securitization

Mortgages accumulated for sale or securitization consist of mortgages the Company has originated for its own securitization programs together with mortgages funded in advance of settlement with institutional investors.

Mortgages originated for the Company's own securitization programs are classified as amortized cost and are recorded at par plus adjustment for unamortized origination costs. Mortgages funded for placement with institutional investors are designated as FVTPL and are recorded at fair value. The fair values of mortgages classified as FVTPL approximate their carrying values as the time period between origination and sale is short. The following table summarizes the components of mortgages according to their classification:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2022
	\$	\$
Mortgages accumulated for securitization	1,421,141	2,226,825
Mortgages accumulated for sale	71,450	24,369
	1,492,591	2,251,194

First National Financial Corporation

Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

[Unaudited – in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts or unless otherwise noted]

March 31, 2023

The Company's exposure to credit loss is limited to \$404,880 [December 31, 2022 – \$491,786] of principal balances of uninsured mortgages within mortgages accumulated for securitization, before consideration of the value of underlying collateral. As at March 31, 2023, three of these mortgages are in arrears past 31 days, with a total principal balance of \$678 [December 31, 2022 – three mortgages, \$1,330]. These are primarily conventional prime single-family mortgages similar to the mortgages described in note 3. Accordingly, the expected credit loss related to these mortgages is insignificant.

6. Mortgage and loan investments

Mortgage and loan investments consist of two portfolios: commercial first and second mortgages held for various terms, the majority of which mature within one year; and residential first mortgages which are held to collect principal and interest and are measured at amortized cost.

Except for a portion of the residential loan portfolio that is classified as amortized cost, mortgage and loans are measured at FVTPL with any change in fair value being immediately recognized in income. The portion of the residential loan portfolio that is classified at amortized cost has a total balance of \$54,457 as at March 31, 2023 [December 31, 2022 - \$10,171] which is subject to expected credit loss. The Company did not record any losses of fair value related to the commercial segment investments during the quarter ended March 31, 2023 [December 31, 2022 - \$710].

The portfolio as at March 31, 2023 contains \$12,472 [December 31, 2022 – \$11,577] of insured mortgages and \$150,011 [December 31, 2022 – \$178,545] of uninsured mortgage and loan investments. Of the uninsured mortgages as at March 31, 2023, approximately \$2,367 [December 31, 2022 – \$1,006] have principal balance in arrears of more than 30 days.

7. Other assets

The components of other assets are as follows as at:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2022
	\$	\$
Property, plant and equipment, net	38,336	39,993
Right-of-use assets	48,311	49,374
Goodwill	29,776	29,776
	116,423	119,143

The right-of-use assets pertain to five premises leases for the Company's office space. The leases have remaining terms of one to 14 years. The related lease liability of \$50,418 as at March 31, 2023 [December 31, 2022 – \$51,171] is grouped with accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the interim condensed consolidated statements of financial position.

First National Financial Corporation

Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

[Unaudited – in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts or unless otherwise noted]

March 31, 2023

The recoverable amount of the company's goodwill is calculated by reference to the Company's market capitalization, mortgages under administration, origination volume, and profitability. These factors indicate that the Corporation's recoverable amount exceeds the carrying value of its net assets and accordingly, goodwill is not impaired.

8. Mortgages under administration

As at March 31, 2023, the Company managed mortgages under administration of \$133,014,706 [December 31, 2022 – \$ 131,000,635], including mortgages held on the Company's interim condensed consolidated statements of financial position. Mortgages under administration are serviced for financial institutions such as banks, insurance companies, pension funds, mutual funds, trust companies, credit unions and securitization vehicles. As at March 31, 2023, the Company administered 324,022 mortgages [December 31, 2022 – 321,470] for 115 institutional investors [December 31, 2022 – 113] with an average remaining term to maturity of 41 months [December 31, 2022 – 43 months].

Mortgages under administration are serviced as follows:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	\$	\$
Institutional investors	92,488,914	90,249,205
Mortgages accumulated for sale or securitization and mortgage and loan investments	1,679,633	2,450,613
Mortgages pledged under securitization	37,681,708	37,127,747
CMBS conduits	1,164,451	1,173,070
	133,014,706	131,000,635

The Company's exposure to credit loss is limited to mortgage and loan investments as described in note 6, securitized mortgages as described in note 3 and uninsured mortgages held in mortgages accumulated for securitization as described in note 5.

The Company maintains trust accounts on behalf of the investors it represents. The Company also holds municipal tax funds in escrow for mortgagors. Since the Company does not hold a beneficial interest in these funds, they are not presented on the interim condensed consolidated statements of financial position. The aggregate of these accounts as at March 31, 2023 was \$693,724 [December 31, 2022 – \$ 759,676].

9. Bank indebtedness

Bank indebtedness includes a revolving credit facility of \$1,500,000 as at March 31, 2023 [December 31, 2022 – \$1,500,000] maturing in March 2027. At March 31, 2023, \$951,071 [December 31, 2022 – \$ 1,065,868] was drawn, of which the following have been pledged as collateral:

- [a] a general security agreement over all assets, other than real property, of the Company; and
- [b] a general assignment of all mortgages owned by the Company.

First National Financial Corporation

Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

[Unaudited – in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts or unless otherwise noted]

March 31, 2023

The credit facility bears a variable rate of interest based on prime and bankers' acceptance rates.

10. Debt related to securitized mortgages

Debt related to securitized mortgages represents the funding for mortgages pledged under the NHA-MBS, CMB and ABCP programs. As at March 31, 2023, debt related to securitized mortgages was \$ 37,438,770 [December 31, 2022 – \$36,888,395], net of unamortized discount of \$381,714 [December 31, 2022 – \$393,524]. A comparison of the carrying amounts of the pledged mortgages and the related debt is summarized in note 3.

Debt related to securitized mortgages is reduced on a monthly basis when the principal payments received from the mortgages are applied. Debt discounts and premiums are amortized over the term of each debt on an effective yield basis. Debt related to securitization mortgages had a similar contractual maturity profile as the associated mortgages in mortgages pledged under securitization.

11. Shareholders' equity

[a] Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares

Unlimited number of cumulative 5-year rate reset preferred shares, Class A Series 1

Unlimited number of cumulative 5-year rate reset preferred shares, Class A Series 2

[b] Capital stock activities

	Common shares		Preferred shares	
	#	\$	#	\$
Balance, March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022	59,967,429	122,671	4,000,000	97,394

[c] Earnings per share

	Three months ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	\$	\$
Net income attributable to shareholders	35,738	53,637
Less: dividends declared on preferred shares	(928)	(678)
Net earnings attributable to common shareholders	34,810	52,959
Number of common shares outstanding	59,967,429	59,967,429
Basic earnings per common share	0.58	0.88

First National Financial Corporation

Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

[Unaudited – in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts or unless otherwise noted]

March 31, 2023

12. Financial instruments and risk management

Fair value measurement

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments recorded at fair value in the interim condensed consolidated statements of financial position:

Level 1 – quoted market price observed in active markets for identical instruments;

Level 2 – quoted market price observed in active markets for similar instruments or other valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data; and

Level 3 – valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs are unobservable.

Valuation methods and assumptions

The Company uses valuation techniques to estimate fair values, including reference to third-party valuation service providers using proprietary pricing models and internal valuation models such as discounted cash flow analysis. The valuation methods and key assumptions used in determining fair values for the financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

[a] Mortgage and loan investments

Commercial segment mortgages and certain residential loans are measured at FVTPL. The fair value of these mortgages is based on non-observable inputs and is measured at management's best estimate of the fair value.

[b] Deferred placement fees receivable

The fair value of deferred placement fees receivable at inception is determined by internal valuation models using market data inputs, where possible. The fair value is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows related to the placed mortgages at market interest rates. The expected future cash flows are estimated based on certain assumptions which are not supported by observable market data.

[c] Securities owned and sold short

The fair values of securities owned and sold short used by the Company to hedge its interest rate exposure are determined by quoted prices on a secondary market.

[d] Servicing liability

The fair value of the servicing liability at inception is determined by internal valuation models using market data inputs, where possible. The fair value is determined by discounting the expected future cost related to the servicing of explicit mortgages at market interest rates. The expected future cash flows are estimated based on certain assumptions which are not supported by observable market data.

[e] Other financial assets and financial liabilities

The fair value of mortgages accumulated for sale, cash held as collateral for securitization, restricted cash and bank indebtedness correspond to the respective outstanding amounts due to their short-term maturity profiles.

First National Financial Corporation

Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

[Unaudited – in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts or unless otherwise noted]

March 31, 2023

[f] Fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value

The fair values of these financial instruments are determined by discounting projected cash flows using market industry pricing practices, including the rate of unscheduled prepayment. Discount rates used are determined by comparison to similar term loans made to borrowers with similar credit. This methodology will reflect changes in interest rates which have occurred since the mortgages were originated. These fair values are estimated using valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs are unobservable [Level 3], and are calculated for disclosure purposes only.

Carrying value and fair value of selected financial instruments

The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company approximates its carrying value as at March 31, 2023, except for mortgages pledged under securitization, which has a carrying value of \$37,838,664 [December 31, 2022 – \$37,285,822] and a fair value of \$37,024,779 [December 31, 2022 – \$35,990,243], debt related to securitized mortgages, which has a carrying value of \$37,438,770 [December 31, 2022 – \$36,888,395] and a fair value of \$35,847,733 [December 31, 2022 – \$34,968,655], and senior unsecured notes, which have a carrying value of \$399,305 [December 31, 2022 – \$399,222] and a fair value of \$375,860 [December 31, 2022 – \$374,120]. These fair values are estimated using valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs are unobservable [Level 3].

The following tables represent the Company's financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	March 31, 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Mortgages accumulated for sale	—	71,450	—	71,450
Mortgage and loan investments	—	—	107,454	107,454
Total financial assets	—	71,450	107,454	178,904
Financial liabilities				
Securities sold short	—	3,662,186	—	3,662,186
Interest rate swaps	—	11,702	—	11,702
Total financial liabilities	—	3,673,888	—	3,673,888

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	December 31, 2022			Total \$
	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	
Financial assets				
Mortgages accumulated for sale	—	24,369	—	24,369
Mortgage and loan investments	—	—	164,919	164,919
Total financial assets	—	24,369	164,919	189,288
Financial liabilities				
Securities sold short	—	2,954,374	—	2,954,374
Interest rate swaps	—	13,434	—	13,434
Total financial liabilities	—	2,967,808	—	2,967,808

In estimating the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities using valuation techniques or pricing models, certain assumptions are used including those that are not fully supported by observable market prices or rates [Level 3]. The amount of the change in fair value recognized by the Company in net income that was estimated using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are not fully supported by observable market prices or rates was nil for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022. Although the Company's management believes that the estimated fair values are appropriate as at the date of the interim condensed consolidated statements of financial position, those fair values may differ if other reasonably possible alternative assumptions are used.

Transfers between levels in the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the beginning of the period in which the transfer is made. Transfers between levels can occur as a result of additional or new information regarding valuation inputs and changes in their observability. During the quarter, there were no transfers between levels.

The following table presents changes in the fair values including realized losses of \$1,803 [2022 – realized gains of \$45,596] of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, all of which have been classified as FVTPL:

	Three months ended March 31	
	2023 \$	2022 \$
FVTPL mortgages	—	—
Securities sold short	(11,835)	34,979
Interest rate swaps	725	(7,079)
	(11,110)	27,900

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Movement in Level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value

The following tables show the movement in Level 3 financial instruments in the fair value hierarchy for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022. The Company classifies financial instruments as Level 3 when there is reliance on at least one significant unobservable input in the valuation models.

	Fair value as at January 1, 2023 \$	Investments \$	Unrealized gains recorded in income \$	Payment and amortization \$	Fair value as at March 31, 2023 \$
Financial assets					
Mortgage and loan investments	164,919	169,443	—	(226,908)	107,454

	Fair value as at January 1, 2022 \$	Investments \$	Unrealized gains recorded in income \$	Payment and amortization \$	Fair value as at March 31, 2022 \$
Financial assets					
Mortgage and loan investments	192,340	82,686	—	(77,543)	197,483

13. Capital management

The Company's objective is to maintain a capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and sustain future development of the business. Management defines capital as the Company's common share capital and retained earnings. FNFLP has a minimum capital requirement as stipulated by its bank credit facility. The agreement limits the debt under bank indebtedness together with the unsecured notes to four times FNFLP's equity. As at March 31, 2023, the ratio was 1.71:1 [December 31, 2022 – 1.88:1]. The Company was in compliance with the bank covenant throughout the period.

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14. Earnings by business segment

The Company operates principally in two business segments, Residential and Commercial. These segments are organized by mortgage type and contain revenue and expenses related to origination, underwriting, securitization and servicing activities. Identifiable assets are those used in the operations of the segments.

	Three months ended		
	March 31, 2023		
	Residential	Commercial	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue			
Interest revenue – securitized mortgages	213,304	91,871	305,175
Interest expense – securitized mortgages	(179,734)	(76,030)	(255,764)
Net interest – securitized mortgages	33,570	15,841	49,411
Placement and servicing	77,108	32,018	109,126
Mortgage investment income	22,690	6,205	28,895
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on financial instruments	(11,110)	—	(11,110)
	122,258	54,064	176,322
Expenses			
Amortization	3,305	567	3,872
Interest	25,645	6,401	32,046
Other operating	74,994	16,772	91,766
	103,944	23,740	127,684
Income before income taxes	18,314	30,324	48,638
Identifiable assets	29,023,329	15,215,600	44,238,929
Goodwill	—	—	29,776
Total assets	29,023,329	15,215,600	44,268,705

First National Financial Corporation

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[Unaudited – in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts or unless otherwise noted]

March 31, 2023

	Three months ended		
	March 31, 2022		
	Residential	Commercial	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue			
Interest revenue – securitized mortgages	120,267	69,259	189,526
Interest expense – securitized mortgages	(93,266)	(56,633)	(149,899)
Net interest – securitized mortgages	27,001	12,626	39,627
Placement and servicing	90,177	22,907	113,084
Mortgage investment income	11,509	8,302	19,811
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on financial instruments	27,900	—	27,900
	<u>156,587</u>	<u>43,835</u>	<u>200,422</u>
Expenses			
Amortization	3,873	567	4,440
Interest	15,912	8,489	24,401
Other operating	81,957	16,537	98,494
	<u>101,742</u>	<u>25,593</u>	<u>127,335</u>
Income before income taxes	<u>54,845</u>	<u>18,242</u>	<u>73,087</u>
Identifiable assets	28,873,767	13,483,165	42,356,932
Goodwill	—	—	29,776
Total assets	<u>28,873,767</u>	<u>13,483,165</u>	<u>42,386,708</u>

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15. Related party and other transactions

The Company has servicing contracts in connection with commercial bridge and mezzanine mortgages originated by the Company and subsequently sold to various entities controlled by a senior executive and shareholder of the Company. The Company services these mortgages during their terms at market commercial servicing rates. During the quarter, the Company originated \$42,615 of new mortgages for the related parties. The related parties also funded several progress draws totaling \$610 on existing mortgages originated by the Company. All such mortgages, which are administered by the Company, have a balance of \$261,875 as at March 31, 2023 [December 31, 2022 – \$259,673].

A senior executive and shareholder of the Company has a significant investment in a mortgage default insurance company. In the ordinary course of business, the insurance company provides insurance policies to the Company's borrowers at market rates. In addition, the insurance company has also provided the Company with portfolio insurance at market premiums. The total bulk insurance premium paid by the Company during the three months ended March 31, 2023 was \$616 [2022 – \$359], net of third-party investor reimbursement.

A senior executive and shareholder of the Company has a significant investment in a Canadian bank. The Company has an agreement to originate and adjudicate applications for secured credit cards for the bank. These applications are originated through the Company's mortgage broker relationships. The Company receives a market fee for successfully adjudicating such applications.

First National Financial Corporation

Shareholder Information

Corporate Office

16 York Street, Suite 1900
Toronto, Ontario
M5J 0E6
Phone: 416-593-1100
Fax: 416-593-1900

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Computershare Investor Services Inc.
Toronto, Ontario
Phone: 1-800-564-6253

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
100 Adelaide Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 0B3

TSX Symbols

FN, FN.PR.A, FN.PR.B

Investor Relations

Rob Inglis
Chief Financial Officer
First National Financial LP
Tel: 416-593-1100
Email: rob.inglis@firstnational.ca

Ernie Stapleton
President
Fundamental Creative Inc.
Tel: 905.648.9354
Email: ernie@fundamental.ca