



CT REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST
2013 Annual Information Form

February 11, 2014

**ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM
CT REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST**

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Certain brands mentioned in this report are the trade-marks of Canadian Tire Corporation, Limited, Mark's Work Wearhouse Ltd., FGL Sports Ltd. or used under license. Others are the property of their respective owners.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This Annual Information Form or AIF contains forward-looking statements that involve a number of risks and uncertainties, including statements regarding the outlook for CT Real Estate Investment Trust's ("CT REIT" or the "REIT") business results of operations. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purposes of providing information about CT REIT's future outlook and anticipated events or results and may include statements regarding known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results to differ materially from those indicated. Such factors include, but are not limited to, general economic conditions, the financial position, business strategy, budgets, capital expenditures, financial results, taxes, plans and objectives of or involving CT REIT. Particularly, statements regarding future results, performance, achievements, prospects or opportunities for CT REIT or the real estate industry are forward-looking statements. In some cases, forward-looking information can be identified by such terms such as "may", "might", "will", "could", "should", "would", "occur", "expect", "plan", "anticipate", "believe", "intend", "estimate", "predict", "potential", "continue", "likely", "schedule", or the negative thereof or other similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts. Some of the specific forward-looking statements in this AIF include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the following:

- CT REIT's relationship with Canadian Tire Corporation, Limited, ("CTC", which term refers to Canadian Tire Corporation, Limited and its subsidiaries unless the context otherwise requires), including in respect of (i) CTC's retained interest in the REIT and its current intention with respect thereto, (ii) the services to be provided to the REIT (whether directly or indirectly) by CTC pursuant to the Services Agreement and the Property Management Agreement, (iii) expected transactions to be entered into between CTC and the REIT (including the REIT's future acquisition of certain interests in properties held by CTC), (iv) the ROFO Agreement, and (v) the Development Agreement;
- CT REIT's ability to execute, its growth strategies;
- CT REIT's capital expenditure requirements and capital expenditures to be made by the REIT and CTC;
- CT REIT's distribution policy and the distributions to be paid to Unitholders;
- the distributions to be paid to holders of units of the Partnership;
- CT REIT's capital structure strategy and its impact on the financial performance of the REIT and distributions to be paid to Unitholders;
- CT REIT's access to available sources of debt and/or equity financing;
- future compensation and governance practices by CT REIT;
- future legislative and regulatory developments which may affect CT REIT;
- the expected tax treatment of CT REIT and its distributions to Unitholders;
- CT REIT's ability to meet its stated obligations;
- CT REIT's ability to expand its asset base, make accretive acquisitions, develop or intensify its property and participate with CTC in the development or intensification of the properties;
- the ability of CT REIT to qualify as a "mutual fund trust", as defined in the Tax Act, and as a "real estate investment trust", as defined in the SIFT Rules; and
- interest rates and the future interest rate environment.

CT REIT has based these forward-looking statements on factors and assumptions about future events and financial trends that it believes may affect its financial condition, results of operations, business strategy and financial needs, including that the Canadian economy will remain stable over the next 12 months, that inflation will remain relatively low, that tax laws remain unchanged, that conditions within the real estate market, including competition for acquisitions, will be consistent with the current climate, that the Canadian capital markets will provide CT REIT with access to equity and/or debt at reasonable rates when required and that CTC will continue its involvement with the REIT on the basis described in this Annual Information Form.

Although the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Information Form are based upon assumptions that management of CT REIT believes are reasonable based on information currently available to management, there can be no assurance that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements necessarily involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the REIT's control, that may cause CT REIT's or the industry's actual results, performance, achievements, prospects and opportunities in future periods to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, among other things, the factors discussed under "Risk Factors" section of this Annual Information Form and also in the following sections of CT REIT's Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") for the year ended December 31, 2013. For more information on the risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause CT REIT's actual results to differ from current expectations, please also refer to CT REIT's public filings available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and at www.ctreit.com.

CT REIT cautions that the foregoing list of important factors and assumptions is not exhaustive and other factors could also adversely affect its results. Investors and other readers are urged to consider the foregoing risks, uncertainties, factors and assumptions carefully in evaluating the forward-looking information and are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking information. Statements that include forward-looking information do not take into account the effect that transactions or non-recurring or other special items announced or occurring after the statements are made have on CT REIT's business. For example, they do not include the effect of any dispositions, acquisitions, asset write-downs or other charges announced or occurring after such statements are made. The forward-looking information in this Annual Information Form is based on certain factors and assumptions made as of the date hereof. CT REIT does not undertake to update the forward-looking information, whether written or oral, that may be made from time to time by it or on its behalf, to reflect new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable securities laws.

Information contained in or otherwise accessible through the websites referenced in this Annual Information Form does not form part of this Annual Information Form and is not incorporated by reference into this Annual Information Form. All references to such websites are inactive textual references and are for information only.

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

CT REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST

Unless otherwise specified herein, the information in this Annual Information Form is presented as at December 31, 2013 (the last day of the REIT's most recently completed financial year) and all dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars. Capitalized terms used herein are as defined in the glossary of terms at the end of this document.

1. CORPORATE STRUCTURE

1.1 Overview

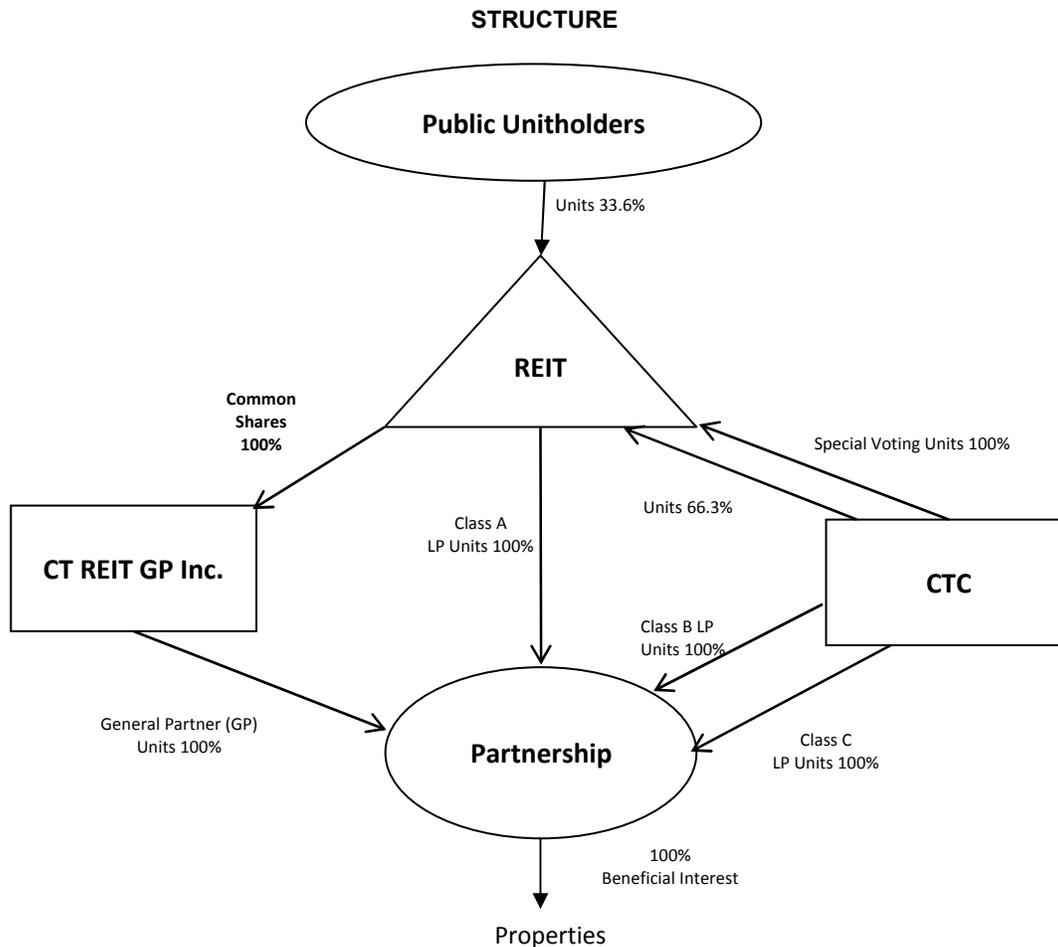
CT REIT™ is an unincorporated, closed-end real estate investment trust established on July 15, 2013 pursuant to a Declaration of Trust, under, and governed by, the laws of the Province of Ontario, as amended and restated as at October 22, 2013. The principal, registered and head office of the REIT is located at 2180 Yonge Street, P.O. Box 770, Station K, Toronto, Ontario, M4P 2V8. The REIT was formed to own income producing commercial properties located primarily in Canada. The REIT commenced operations on October 23, 2013.

The REIT's Units are listed and posted for trading on the TSX under the trading symbol "CRT.UN".

The Board is responsible for oversight of CT REIT, including oversight of decisions regarding any acquisitions or dispositions of the REIT's assets.

1.2 Intercorporate Relationships

The following diagram illustrates the organizational structure of CT REIT and its principal subsidiaries as at December 31, 2013.



Notes:

- (1) CTC holds an approximate 83.1% effective interest in the REIT through ownership of 59,711,094 Units and all of the Class B LP Units that are economically equivalent to and exchangeable for Units.
- (2) Each Class B LP Unit is accompanied by one Special Voting Unit which provides the holder thereof with a right to vote on matters respecting the REIT equal to the number of Units that may be obtained upon the exchange of the Class B Unit to which each Special Voting Unit is attached.
- (3) All ownership of Intellectual Property is retained by CTC and is licensed to CT REIT pursuant to a License Agreement.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

2.1 Overview and Strategy

The principal objective of the REIT is to create Unitholder value over the long-term by generating reliable, durable and growing monthly cash distributions on a tax-efficient basis. To achieve this objective, management is focusing on expanding its asset base while also increasing its Adjusted Funds From Operations (“AFFO”) per Unit and net asset value per Unit, by capitalizing on contractual rent escalations, pursuing accretive acquisitions of properties from CTC and third parties and through further development (including intensification) of its properties.

2.2 Overview of Property Portfolio

CT REIT indirectly owns, through CT REIT Limited Partnership (the “Partnership”), a portfolio of 258 properties containing approximately 19 million square feet of gross leasable area (“GLA”) across Canada. The portfolio consists of 255 retail properties across Canada and one distribution centre (the “Initial Properties”) and two development sites upon which future Canadian Tire™ stores may be built (the “Development Lands”; together with the Initial Properties referred to as the “Properties”). The retail properties are made up of 229 properties with a standalone Canadian Tire store and 26 properties anchored by a Canadian Tire store and containing one or more stores operating under other CTC Banners and/or third party tenants. The 255 Canadian Tire stores range in size from 12,000 square feet of GLA to 140,000 square feet of GLA. As at December 31, 2013, 97.7% of GLA was attributable to Canadian Tire stores and a distribution centre that supports Canadian Tire operations.

The following chart outlines the GLA and base minimum rent by tenant type.

Tenant Type	Gross Leasable Area ⁽¹⁾	Annualized Base Minimum Rent
Canadian Tire stores.....	88.9%	91.8%
Canadian Tire distribution centre.....	8.8%	3.9%
Sub Total/Average	97.7%	95.7%
Other CTC Banner stores	0.9%	1.7%
Sub Total/Average	98.6%	97.4%
Third party tenants.....	1.4%	2.6%
Total	100%	100%

Notes:

- (1) The GLA occupied by Canadian Tire stores does not include: (i) the approximately 30,000 to 40,000 square feet of land attributable to each of the gas bars located on the Initial Properties for which the REIT receives rental payments under the applicable Canadian Tire Lease; and (ii) the Development Lands.

2.3 Description of Key Tenant

CTC is the REIT’s most significant tenant with Canadian Tire stores and the distribution centre representing approximately 95.7% of the REIT’s base minimum rent or approximately 97.4% of the REIT’s base minimum rent if all CTC Banner stores are included. CTC’s principal subsidiaries include (in addition to CT REIT) Canadian Tire Real Estate Limited (“CTREL”), FGL Sports Ltd. (“FGL Sports”), Mark’s Work Wearhouse Ltd. (“Mark’s”), Canadian Tire Financial Services Limited (“CTFS”) and Canadian Tire Bank (“CTB”), all of which are wholly-owned either directly or indirectly.

CTC has been in business for over 90 years, now offering a range of products and services to Canadians through a family of businesses including: (i) Canadian Tire, with stores that are easily identified by the Canadian Tire name and trade-mark, which has established a strong reputation and high recognition throughout the communities it serves; (ii) Canadian Tire Petroleum™; (iii) FGL Sports, selling footwear, sports equipment and apparel through a network of corporately owned and franchised retail stores including Sport Chek™ and Sports Experts™; (iv) Mark’s™, offering casual and industrial clothing and footwear to men and women for work and leisure, operating under the name “L’Équipeur™” in Quebec; and (v) CTFS, which markets financial and other products and

services including credit cards, in-store financing, and retail deposits. CT REIT's portfolio includes Sport Chek- and Mark's-branded store properties.

CTC, through its Associate Dealers, currently operates 491 Canadian Tire stores with a total GLA of 31 million square feet of which 18%, representing a total GLA of almost 6 million square feet, are located on 104 properties owned by CTC. A total of 1,196 stores are operated under various CTC Banners.

Canadian Tire stores are located in each of the provinces and territories in Canada (except Nunavut). CTC licenses the premises on which the Canadian Tire stores are located to individual Associate Dealers who operate each Canadian Tire store and have local knowledge of customers and the community.

CTC's outstanding Common Shares and Class A Non-Voting Shares are listed on the TSX and are traded under the symbols "CTC" and "CTC.a", respectively. As at December 31, 2013, CTC had a market capitalization of approximately \$8.2 billion and generated annual revenues in excess of \$11.0 billion. CTC has had an investment grade corporate debt credit rating from each of DBRS and S&P for more than 20 years.

As at December 31, 2013, CTC's issuer credit rating from DBRS is "BBB (high) stable" and from S&P is "BBB+ stable".

Further information about CTC is available through its public filings available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and at www.corp.canadiantire.ca.

2.4 Description of Property Portfolio

The Properties are well located within their respective markets and have stable characteristics, which include high occupancy, staggered lease maturities and strong retailing attributes, including location, traffic, visibility, frontage and parking. The Properties are located in commercial areas and co-located with, or located in close proximity to, supermarkets and other large-scale retailers, attracting a high volume of customers to the Properties. Schedule A highlights information regarding the Properties, including details of location, year built, GLA, lease expiry, occupancy and major tenant.

2.5 Property Size Breakdown

As at December 31, 2013, approximately 45% of the Canadian Tire stores located on the Initial Properties range in size from 60,000 to 100,000 square feet of GLA, representing approximately 57.3% of annualized base minimum rent from the Initial Properties. Approximately 9% of the Canadian Tire stores located on the Initial Properties have greater than 100,000 square feet of GLA, representing approximately 19.0% of annualized base minimum rent from the Initial Properties, and these are primarily located in large urban markets. Less than 5% of annualized base minimum rent is from Canadian Tire stores located on the Initial Properties with less than 30,000 square feet of GLA, representing approximately 11% of the Initial Properties, and these are located primarily in small markets.

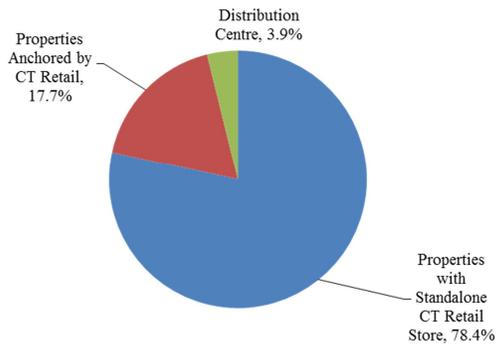
Retail Properties Diversification by Store Size and Type of Market

		Type of Market for Canadian Tire stores by Number of Stores and Percentage of Annualized Base Minimum Rent							
		Large Urban		Medium		Small		Total	
Canadian Retail Store Size	Tire	# of Stores	%	# of Stores	%	# of Stores	%	# of Stores	%
Over 100,000 sf.		20	16.3%	4	2.7%	0	0.0%	24	19.0%
60,000 - 100,000 sf.		83	44.1%	24	10.3%	8	2.9%	115	57.3%
30,000 - 59,999 sf.		22	6.1%	6	1.2%	61	13.0%	89	20.3%
Under 30,000 sf.		4	0.5%	1	0.2%	22	2.7%	27	3.4%
Total		129	67.0%	35	14.4%	91	18.6%	255	100%
% of Total		50%		14%		36%		100%	

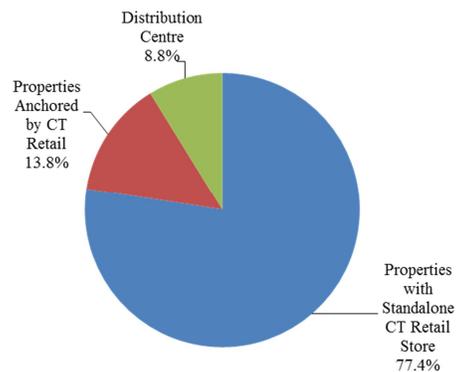
2.6 Property Type Breakdown

As at December 31, 2013 the annualized base minimum rent for the Initial Properties was divided among Initial Properties with a stand-alone Canadian Tire store (78.4%), Initial Properties anchored by a Canadian Tire store and containing one or more stores operating under another CTC Banner and/or third party tenants (17.7%), and the distribution centre supporting Canadian Tire operations (3.9%). Each of the Initial Properties has CTC as a tenant. The following charts illustrate the composition of the Initial Properties measured by annualized base minimum rent and total GLA as at December 31, 2013.

**Initial Properties by Property Type
(as a % of forecast Base Minimum Rent)**



**Initial Properties by Property Type
(as a % of Total GLA)**

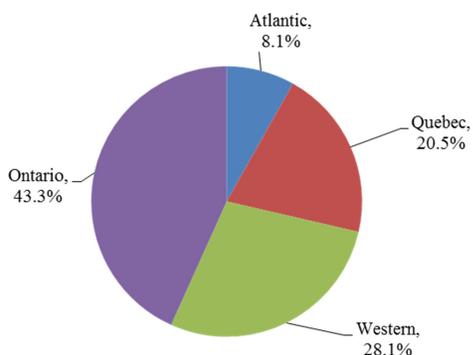


The distribution centre is a state-of-the-art facility built on a 7.3 million square foot lot. The distribution centre has 855 car parking spaces, 1,635 trailer parking spaces, 45 tractor parking spaces and 203 loading positions, as well as an over 850,000 square foot roller compacted concrete tarmac capable of accommodating almost 2,300 shipping containers.

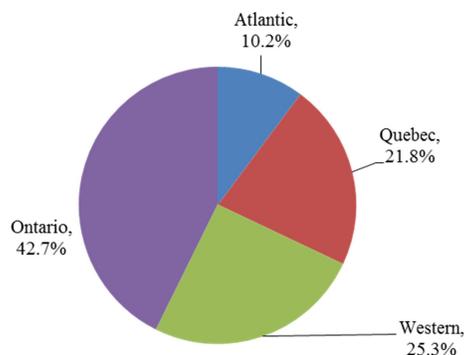
2.7 Geographic Breakdown of Portfolio

As at December 31, 2013, approximately 43.3%, 28.1%, 20.5% and 8.1% of the REIT's annualized base minimum rent was derived from the Initial Properties (excluding the distribution centre) located in Ontario, Western Canada, Quebec and Atlantic Canada, respectively. The following charts illustrate the geographic distribution of the Initial Properties, measured by annualized base minimum rent and total GLA, as at December 31, 2013.

**Initial Properties by Region
(as a % of Annualized Base Minimum Rent)**



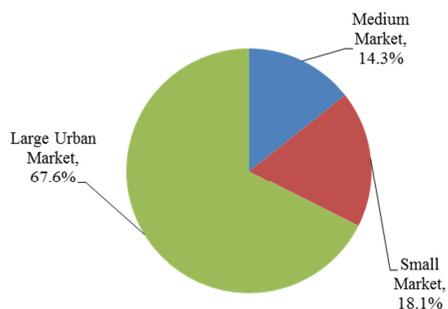
**Initial Properties by Region
(as a % of Total GLA)**



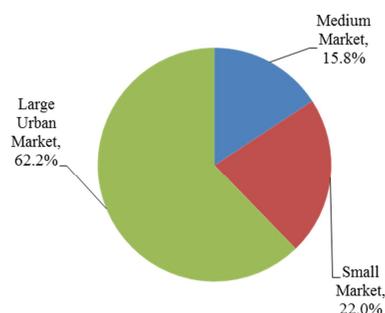
(1) Excludes one property in Quebec containing a distribution centre (1) Excludes one property in Quebec containing a distribution centre

The Initial Properties (excluding the distribution centre) are geographically diversified between large urban, medium and small markets across Canada, with 67.6% of the annualized base minimum rent being from Initial Properties located in large urban markets, often in close proximity to major retail areas and commercial arteries with high visibility. The following chart provides a breakdown of the Initial Properties by large urban, medium and small markets, measured by total GLA and annualized base minimum rent as at December 31, 2013. In addition, approximately 44% of annualized base minimum rent is generated from Initial Properties (excluding the distribution centre and Development Lands) located in and around Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa and Edmonton.

**Initial Properties by Geographic Location
(as a % of Annualized Base Minimum Rent)**



**Initial Properties by Geographic Location
(as a % of Total GLA)**



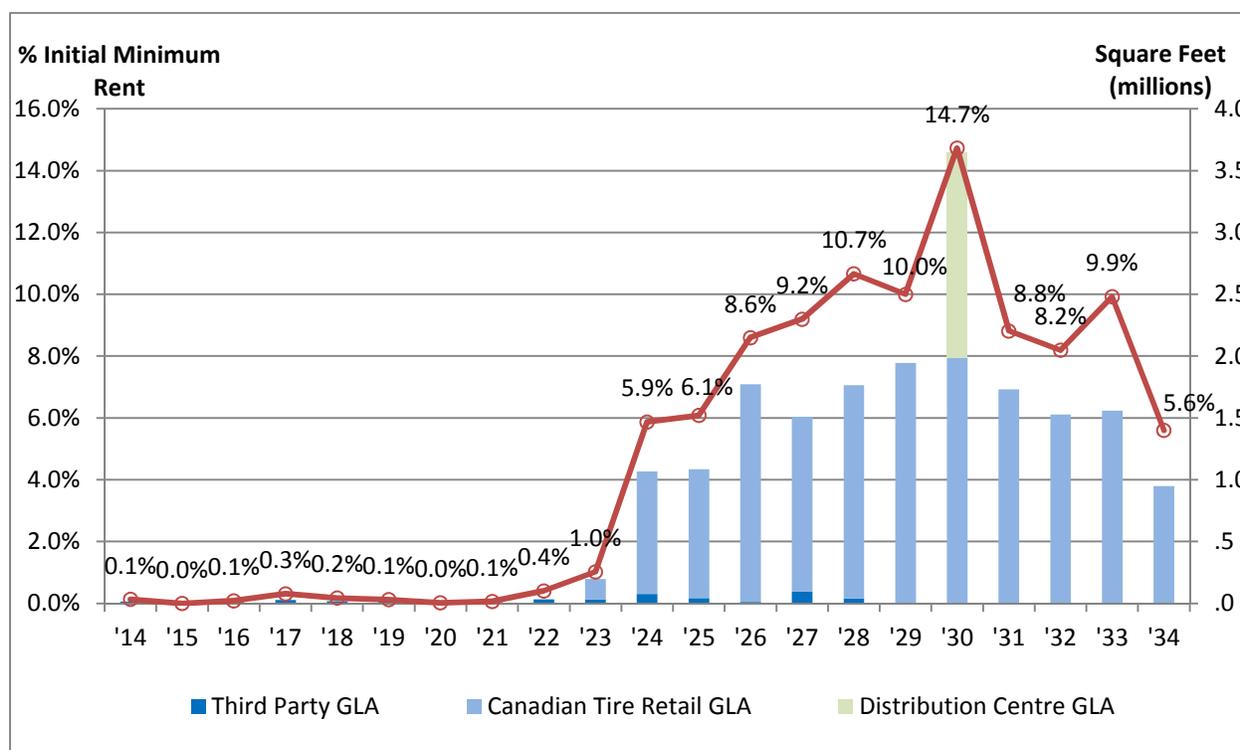
- (1) Large Urban Markets have a population of greater than 100,000
- (2) Medium Markets have a population between 20,000 and 100,000
- (3) Small Markets have a population of less than 20,000
- (4) Excludes one Property in Quebec containing a distribution centre

- (1) Large Urban Markets have a population of greater than 100,000
- (2) Medium Markets have a population between 20,000 and 100,000
- (3) Small Markets have a population of less than 20,000
- (4) Excludes one Property in Quebec containing a distribution centre and

2.8 Occupancy and Leasing

The following graph sets out the GLA of the Initial Properties subject to expiration of the initial term of the Canadian Tire Leases in each year. The initial terms of the Canadian Tire Leases range from 10 to 21 years from October 23, 2013. The weighted average remaining lease term for all space occupied by Canadian Tire stores, commencing from October 23, 2013, is approximately 16 years. Only 2.3% of the annualized base minimum rent of the Initial Properties is subject to leases that expire prior to 2024.

Initial Term Lease Expiry by % of Annualized Base Minimum Rent and GLA



Notes:

- (1) Excludes Development Lands.
- (2) Initial base minimum rent excludes contractual escalations, which have a weighted average rate of 1.5% per annum.

As at December 31, 2013, the weighted average base minimum rent for Canadian Tire stores is \$12.73 per square foot. Base minimum rent per square foot is generally lower in smaller markets than in medium sized markets and large urban markets, and varies by geographic region within Canada.

2.9 Top 10 Third Party Tenants

Third party tenants (including CTC Banners other than Canadian Tire) comprise 2.3% of the REIT's GLA and the top 10 third party tenants comprise 1.88% of the REIT's GLA, with Mark's accounting for 146,438 square feet and Sport Chek accounting for 27,889 square feet, together comprising 0.92% of the REIT's GLA. The following table provides a breakdown of the top 10 third party tenants of the REIT, measured by annualized base minimum rent.

<u>Third Party Tenant</u>	% of Total Annualized Base Minimum Rent of Properties		Total GLA (Sq. Ft.)	% of Total GLA	No. of Locations Within Properties	Average Remaining Lease Term (yrs)
Mark's ⁽¹⁾	1.35%	146,438	0.77%	15	11.5	
Overwaita Food Group	0.39%	39,213	0.20%	1	15.2	
Best Buy / Future Shop	0.33%	31,272	0.17%	1	14.2	
Winners / Home Sense / Marshalls	0.28%	30,048	0.16%	1	9.5	
Sport Chek ⁽¹⁾	0.30%	27,889	0.15%	1	14.0	
Royal Bank of Canada	0.21%	22,238	0.12%	4	2.7	
Petsmart	0.20%	17,676	0.09%	1	10.6	
Shoppers Drug Mart	0.21%	16,835	0.09%	1	8.8	
Boston Pizza	0.16%	12,478	0.07%	2	6.4	
Tim Hortons	0.09%	11,173	0.06%	5	13.1	
TOTAL	3.52%	355,260	1.88%		10.6	

Note:

(1) CTC Banner store.

2.10 Economic Dependence on Canadian Tire

CTC is the REIT's most significant tenant and will be for the foreseeable future, with Canadian Tire stores and the distribution centre that form part of the portfolio of Properties representing approximately 95.7% of the REIT's annualized base minimum rent, or approximately 97.4% of the REIT's base minimum rent if all CTC Banner stores as at December 31, 2013 were included. The obligations of CTREL under the Canadian Tire Leases relating to the Canadian Tire Stores are guaranteed by CTC. CTC does not guarantee any other leases of CTC Banner stores, which stores, as at December 31, 2013, account for approximately 0.9% and 1.7% of the REIT's GLA and annualized base minimum rent, respectively. The Canadian Tire Leases are triple net leases with an initial term that ranges from 10 to 21 years commencing from October 23, 2013, with a weighted average initial term of approximately 16 years. The REIT is not dependent upon any one of these leases with CTC.

2.11 Financing of the Business

CT REIT funds its growth through a combination of sources including retained cash, operations, its Credit Facility and issuances of equity and/or debt to CTC or the public, as appropriate.

3. GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

General

CT REIT commenced operations on October 23, 2013 with the completion of its Initial Public Offering of Units. CT REIT was formed to own, develop and lease income producing commercial properties located primarily in Canada. Its portfolio consists of 258 Properties across Canada (which includes the Development Lands and one distribution centre which supports Canadian Tire operations), comprising approximately 19 million square feet of existing leasable space.

Acquisitions

CT REIT has made \$9.011 million of acquisitions since commencement of its operations on October 23, 2013 in two transactions.

On December 23, 2013, the REIT acquired 10 acres of development lands in St. John's, Newfoundland for a total acquisition cost of \$4,978,265.83 million. The REIT will fund site works and construction at an agreed allowance and lease the property to CTREL pursuant to a 15 year lease at market rent determined by an independent appraiser with a maximum of 16 five year renewal options.

On December 23, 2013, the REIT acquired 6.5 acres of development lands in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island for a total acquisition cost of \$4,032,898.17. The REIT will fund site works and construction at an agreed allowance and lease the property to CTREL pursuant to a 15 year lease at market rent determined by an independent appraiser with a maximum of 16 five year renewal options.

4. RISK FACTORS

The REIT faces a variety of significant and diverse risks, many of which are inherent in the business conducted by the REIT and the tenants of its properties.

Described below are certain risks that could materially adversely affect the REIT. Other risks and uncertainties that the REIT does not presently consider to be material, or of which the REIT is not presently aware, may become important factors that affect the REIT's future financial condition and results of operations. The occurrence of any of the risks discussed below could materially and adversely affect the business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations or cash flow of the REIT.

CT REIT has adopted an enterprise risk management ("ERM") program and developed internal controls for the monitoring and management of risks.

The REIT's risk mitigation strategies employ various practices including policies, controls, processes, management activities, contractual arrangements, acceptance, avoidance, and insurance to assist with reducing the nature, exposure and impact of risks on the organization.

4.1 Risk Factors Related to the Real Estate Industry and the Business of the REIT

Real Property Ownership and Tenant Risks

Real estate ownership is generally subject to numerous factors and risks, including changes in general economic conditions, local economic conditions, local real estate conditions, the attractiveness of properties to potential tenants or purchasers, competition with other landlords with similar available space, and the ability of the owner to provide adequate maintenance at competitive costs.

There is no assurance that the operations of the REIT will be profitable or that cash from operations will be available to make distributions to Unitholders. Real estate, like many other types of long term investments, experiences significant fluctuation in value and, as a result, specific market conditions may result in temporary or permanent reductions in the value of the Properties. The marketability and value of the Properties will depend on many factors, including: (i) changes in general economic conditions (such as the availability, terms and cost of financing and other types of credit); (ii) local economic conditions (such as business layoffs, industry slowdowns, changing demographics and other factors); (iii) local real estate conditions (such as an oversupply of properties or a reduction in demand for real estate in the area); (iv) changes in occupancy rates; (v) the attractiveness of properties to potential tenants or purchasers; (vi) competition with other landlords with similar available space; (vii) the ability of the REIT to provide adequate maintenance and capital expenditures at competitive costs; (viii) the promulgation and enforcement of governmental regulations relating to land-use and zoning restrictions, environmental protection and occupational safety; (ix) the financial condition of borrowers and of tenants, buyers and sellers of property; (x) changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses; (xi) the imposition of rent controls; (xii) various uninsured or uninsurable risks; and (xiii) natural and man-made disasters. The rights of first offer and refusal provided under the Canadian Tire Leases and ROFO Agreement may affect or restrict the marketability or value of the Properties. There can be no assurance of profitable operations because the costs of operating the portfolio, including debt service, may exceed gross rental income therefrom, particularly since certain expenses related to real estate, such as property taxes, utility costs, maintenance costs and insurance, tend to increase even if there is a decrease in the REIT's income from such investments.

The Properties generate income through rent payments made by tenants, and particularly rent payments made by CTC as the REIT's largest tenant. While CTC has held investment grade credit ratings for over 20 years, there is no assurance that it will maintain such ratings or that its financial position will not change over time. Upon the expiry of any lease, there can be no assurance that the lease will be renewed or the tenant replaced for a number of reasons. Furthermore, the terms of any subsequent lease may be less favourable than the existing lease, including the addition of restrictive covenants. In addition, historical occupancy rates and rents are not necessarily an accurate prediction of future occupancy rates and rents for the Properties. The REIT's cash flows and financial position would be materially adversely affected if its tenants (and especially CTC) were to become unable to meet their obligations under their leases or if a significant amount of available space in the Properties was not able to be leased on economically favourable lease terms. In the event of default by a tenant, the REIT may experience delays or limitations in enforcing its rights as lessor and incur substantial costs in protecting its investment. In addition, restrictive covenants which may be registered on title, and the terms of the Canadian Tire Leases may narrow the field of potential tenants at a property and could contribute to difficulties in leasing space to new tenants. Furthermore, at any time, a tenant may seek the protection of bankruptcy, insolvency or similar laws which could result in the rejection and termination of the lease of the tenant and thereby cause a reduction in the REIT's cash flows, financial condition or results of operations and its ability to make distributions to Unitholders.

The distribution centre represents approximately 3.9% of the REIT's annualized base minimum rent. In the event that the Canadian Tire Lease for the distribution centre is not renewed following the initial term, or any subsequent extension term, the size, location and nature of the distribution centre may limit the extent to which, or the terms on which, the REIT is able to re-lease the distribution centre to another party. No assurance can be given that the REIT will be able to quickly re-lease space vacated by CTC at the distribution centre on favourable terms, if at all. The REIT's inability to quickly re-lease space vacated by CTC at the distribution centre on similar

terms, or at all, could cause a reduction in the REIT's cash flows, financial condition or results of operations and its ability to make distributions to Unitholders.

Current and Future Economic Environment

Continued concerns about the uncertainty over whether the economy will be adversely affected by inflation, deflation or stagflation, and the systemic impact of unemployment, volatile energy costs, geopolitical issues and the availability and cost of credit have contributed to increased market volatility and weakened business and consumer confidence. This difficult operating environment and its effects could materially adversely affect the REIT's ability to generate revenues, thereby reducing its operating income and earnings. It could also have a material adverse effect on the ability of the REIT's operators to maintain occupancy rates at the Properties, which could harm the REIT's financial condition. If these economic conditions continue, the REIT's tenants may be unable to meet their rental payments and other obligations due to the REIT, which could have a material adverse effect on the REIT. In the future, the national and global economic environments may also affect the REIT's ability to obtain debt or equity on favourable terms or at all.

Economic Stability of Local Markets

Some of the Properties are located in regions where the economy is dominated by a small number of industries with only a few major participants. The economic stability and development of these local markets would be negatively affected if such major industry participants failed to maintain a significant presence in such markets. An economic downturn in these markets may adversely affect revenues derived by tenants of the REIT from their businesses and their ability to pay rent to the REIT in accordance with their leases. An enduring economic decline in a local market may affect the ability of the REIT to: (i) lease space in its properties, (ii) renew existing leases at current rates, and (iii) derive income from the properties located in such market, each of which could adversely impact the REIT's financial condition and results of operations and decrease the amount of cash available for distribution.

Geographic Concentration

The Properties are all located in Canada, the majority of which are located in Ontario, Quebec and Western Canada. Currently, Ontario contains 42.7% of the Initial Properties' GLA (43.3% of annualized base minimum rent), Quebec contains 21.8% of the Initial Properties' GLA (20.5% of annualized base minimum rent), and Western Canada contains 25.3% of the Initial Properties' GLA (28.1% of annualized base minimum rent). As a result, the REIT's performance, the market value of the Properties and the income generated by the REIT are particularly sensitive to changes in the economic condition and regulatory environment of Ontario, Quebec and Western Canada. Adverse changes in the economic condition or regulatory environment of Ontario, Quebec and Western Canada may have a material adverse effect on the REIT's business, cash flows, financial condition and results of operations and its ability to make distributions to Unitholders.

Tenant Concentration

CTC is the REIT's most significant tenant for the foreseeable future with Canadian Tire stores and the distribution centre, that form part of the Properties, representing approximately 95.7% of the REIT's annualized base minimum rent as at December 31, 2013, or approximately 97.4% of the REIT's annualized base minimum rent if all CTC Banner stores are included. CTC leases the distribution centre directly and has guaranteed the Canadian Tire Leases relating to Canadian Tire stores, but has not guaranteed the leases with the other CTC Banner stores. The REIT's revenues will be dependent on the ability of CTC to meet its rent obligations and the REIT's ability to collect rent from CTC. If CTC were to fail to renew its tenancies, default on or cease to satisfy its payment obligations, it would have a material adverse effect on the REIT's financial condition or results of operations and its ability to make distributions to Unitholders.

Asset Class Diversification

The REIT's investments are not widely diversified by asset class. Substantially all of the REIT's investments, including the Properties, are in retail properties. A lack of asset class diversification increases risk because retail properties are subject to their own set of risks, such as vacancies, changes in retail trends and formats and population shifts.

Environmental Matters

Environmental legislation and regulations have become increasingly important in recent years. As an owner of real property in Canada, the REIT is subject to various Canadian federal, provincial, territorial and municipal laws relating to environmental matters. In the event that the REIT acquires properties in the United States, it will also be subject to various U.S. federal and state and municipal environmental laws, as applicable. Such laws provide that the REIT, its officers and directors could be, or become, liable for environmental harm, damage or costs, including with respect to the release of hazardous or other regulated substances into the environment, and the removal or other remediation of hazardous or other regulated substances that may be present at or under its properties. Further, liability may be incurred by the REIT with respect to the release of such substances from or to the REIT's properties. These laws often impose liability regardless of whether the property owner knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such substances. Additional liability may be incurred by the REIT with respect to the improper use, disposal or storage of such substances or the release of such substances from the REIT properties to properties owned by third parties, including properties adjacent to the REIT's properties or with respect to the exposure of persons to such substances. These laws also govern the maintenance and removal of materials containing asbestos and also govern emissions of, and exposure to, asbestos fibres in the air. Certain of the Properties contain or might contain materials containing asbestos. The costs of investigation, removal and remediation of such substances or properties, if any, may be substantial and could materially adversely affect the REIT's financial condition and results of operations. The presence of contamination or the failure to remediate contamination may also materially adversely affect the REIT's ability to sell such property, realize the full value of such property or borrow using such property as collateral security, and could potentially result in significant claims against the REIT by public or private parties.

The Properties may contain contamination, hazardous or other regulated substances and/or other residual pollution and environmental risks. Buildings and their fixtures might contain asbestos or other hazardous or regulated substances above the allowable or recommended thresholds, or other environmental risks could be associated with the buildings. Subject to the terms of its leases, the REIT might bear the risk of cost-intensive assessment, remediation or removal of such contamination, hazardous or other regulated substances or other residual pollution. The discovery of any such contamination or residual pollution on the sites and/or in the buildings, particularly in connection with the lease or sale of properties or borrowing using the real estate as security, could trigger claims for rent reductions or termination of leases for cause, for damages and other breach of warranty claims against the REIT. The remediation of any contamination and the related additional measures the REIT would have to undertake could have a materially adverse effect on the REIT and could involve considerable additional costs. The REIT will also be exposed to the risk that recourse against the polluter or the previous owners of the properties might not be possible. Moreover, the existence or even the mere suspicion of the existence of contamination, hazardous or other regulated substances or other residual pollution or the use of a property for an environmentally sensitive business (such as the sale of gasoline and related products) can materially adversely affect the value of a property and the REIT's ability to lease or sell such property.

Some of the Properties have, or have had, tenants that would or currently use, hazardous or other regulated substances. For example, automotive service centres, retail gas bars and propane tank centres are currently located, or have been located in the past, at the Properties. Currently, all of the Properties (excluding the distribution centre and Development Lands) have automotive service centres, 86 of the Properties have retail gas bars and all of the Properties (excluding the distribution centre) have, or could in the future have, propane tank centres. The environmental risks with automotive service centres, gas bars and propane tank centres are primarily

associated with the handling of gasoline, oil, lubricants, propane and other fluids required for the maintenance of automobiles.

The REIT's operating policy is to obtain or be entitled to rely on a recent (dated no earlier than 24 months prior to receipt by the REIT), Phase I environmental site assessment conducted by an independent and experienced environmental consultant prior to acquiring a property. The risk of relying on a Phase I environmental site assessment that is not current is that such assessment may not disclose more recent areas or events of concern.

Pursuant to the Canadian Tire Leases, CTC indemnified the REIT for any environmental issues existing as of October 23, 2013 (subject to environmental site condition reports, if any), and for any failure by CTC or any other person for whom CTC is responsible (or regarding a property under the care and control of CTC pursuant to its lease) to comply with environmental laws. At the expiry of a Canadian Tire Lease, if required by law or if the REIT so requests, CTC is required to remediate any contamination of the property which is CTC's responsibility under the Lease to the standard then applicable to commercial properties. The REIT may not be able to successfully enforce an indemnity contained in the Canadian Tire Leases against CTC or such indemnity may not be sufficient to fully indemnify the REIT from third party claims or remediation costs that the REIT otherwise undertakes.

The REIT has limited environmental liability coverage under its general liability insurance policy for third party bodily injury and property damage claims arising from unexpected and unintentional pollution incidents (commonly referred to as "sudden and accidental" coverage) that are discovered and reported quickly. It also has more extensive coverage under a separate environmental liability insurance policy which adds coverage for certain gradual pollution conditions and first party cleanup costs.

The REIT shall make the necessary capital and operating expenditures to comply with environmental laws and address any material environmental issues and such costs relating to environmental matters that may have a material adverse effect on the REIT's business, financial condition or results of operation and decrease or eliminate the amount of cash available for distribution to Unitholders. However, environmental laws can change and the REIT may become subject to even more stringent environmental laws in the future, with increased enforcement of laws by the government. Compliance with more stringent environmental laws, which may be more rigorously enforced, the identification of currently unknown environmental issues or an increase in the costs required to address a currently known condition, may have a material adverse effect on the REIT's financial condition and results of operation and decrease or eliminate the amount of cash available for distribution to Unitholders.

Acquisitions and Associated Undisclosed Defects and Obligations

The REIT's business plan contemplates, among other things, growth through identifying suitable acquisition opportunities, pursuing such opportunities, consummating acquisitions and leasing the properties. The REIT intends to make acquisitions and dispositions of properties in accordance with its growth strategy. If the REIT is unable to manage its growth effectively, it could materially adversely impact the REIT's financial position and results of operation and decrease or eliminate the amount of cash available for distribution to Unitholders. There can be no assurance as to the pace of growth through property acquisitions or that the REIT will be able to acquire assets on an accretive basis and, as such, there can be no assurance that distributions to Unitholders will be maintained or increase in the future.

Properties, including the existing Properties, may be subject to unknown, unexpected or undisclosed liabilities, and these circumstances could lead to additional costs and could have a material adverse effect on rental income of the relevant properties or the sale prices of such properties upon a disposition of such properties.

The REIT's ability to acquire properties on satisfactory terms and successfully integrate and operate them is subject to the following additional risks: (a) the REIT may be unable to acquire desired properties because of (i) constraints imposed by the terms of the Declaration of Trust, the Canadian Tire Leases, the ROFO Agreement and the Development Agreement and the exercise by CTC of its rights under such agreements, or (ii) competition from other real estate investors with more capital, including other real estate operating companies, REITs and

investment funds; (b) the REIT may acquire properties that are not accretive to its results upon acquisition, and the REIT may not successfully manage and lease those properties to meet its expectations; (c) competition from other potential acquirers may significantly increase the purchase price of a desired property; (d) the REIT may be unable to generate sufficient cash from operations, or obtain the necessary debt or equity financing to consummate an acquisition or, if obtainable, financing may not be on satisfactory terms; (e) the REIT may need to spend more than budgeted amounts to make necessary improvements or renovations to acquired properties; (f) agreements for the acquisition of properties are typically subject to customary conditions to closing, including satisfactory completion of due diligence investigations, and the REIT may spend significant time and money on potential acquisitions that the REIT does not consummate; (g) the process of acquiring or pursuing the acquisition of a new property may divert the attention of the REIT's senior management team from existing business operations; (h) the REIT may be unable to quickly and efficiently integrate new acquisitions, particularly acquisitions of portfolios of properties, into existing operations; (i) market conditions may result in higher than expected vacancy rates and lower than expected rental rates; and (j) the REIT may acquire properties without any recourse, or with only limited recourse, for liabilities, whether known or unknown, such as clean-up of environmental contamination, claims by tenants, vendors or other persons against the former owners of the properties and claims for indemnification by general partners, directors, officers and others indemnified by the former owners of the properties. In addition, the REIT's ability to undertake any material acquisition, disposition, or development is restricted under the Declaration of Trust and requires the prior written consent of CTC (in its sole and absolute discretion).

If the REIT cannot complete property acquisitions on favourable terms, or operate properties to meet the REIT's goals or expectations, the REIT's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow, the per Unit trading price and the REIT's ability to satisfy debt service obligations and to make distributions to Unitholders could be materially and adversely affected.

Development Risk

To the extent that the REIT engages in development, redevelopment or major renovation activities with respect to certain properties, it will be subject to certain risks, including: (a) the availability and pricing of financing on satisfactory terms or at all; (b) the availability and timely receipt of zoning and other regulatory approvals; (c) the ability to achieve an acceptable level of occupancy upon completion; (d) the potential that the REIT may fail to recover expenses already incurred if it abandons redevelopment opportunities after commencing to explore them; (e) the potential that the REIT may expend funds on and devote management time to projects which it does not complete; (f) construction or redevelopment costs of a project, including certain financial or other obligations to CTC under the Development Agreement, may exceed original estimates, possibly making the project less profitable than originally estimated, or unprofitable; (g) the time required to complete the construction or redevelopment of a project or to lease up the completed project may be greater than originally anticipated, thereby adversely affecting the REIT's cash flow and liquidity; (h) the cost and timely completion of construction (including risks beyond the REIT's control, such as weather, labour conditions or material shortages); (i) contractor and subcontractor disputes, strikes, labour disputes or supply disruptions; (j) delays with respect to obtaining, or the inability to obtain, necessary zoning, occupancy, land use and other governmental permits, and changes in zoning and land use laws; (k) occupancy rates and rents of a completed project may not be sufficient to make the project profitable; and (l) the availability and pricing of financing to fund the REIT's development activities on favourable terms or at all.

The above risks could result in substantial unanticipated delays or expenses and, under certain circumstances, could prevent the initiation of redevelopment activities or the completion of redevelopment activities once undertaken. In addition, redevelopment projects entail risks that investments may not perform in accordance with expectations and can carry an increased risk of litigation (and its attendant risks) with contractors, subcontractors, suppliers, partners and others. Any of these risks could have an adverse effect on the REIT's financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, the trading price of the Units, distributions to Unitholders and ability to satisfy the REIT's principal and interest obligations.

Limit on Activities

In order to maintain its status as a closed-ended “mutual fund trust”, which is treated as a “real estate investment trust” under the Income Tax Act (Canada), the REIT cannot carry on most active business activities and is limited in the types of investments it may make. In particular the REIT cannot hold real property that is non-capital property, including but not limited to condominium or residential mixed-use developments, which restricts its ability to develop real estate for sale.

Competition

The REIT competes with other investors, managers and owners of properties in seeking tenants and for the purchase and development of desirable real estate properties. Some of the properties of the REIT’s competitors may be newer or better located than the Properties. Certain of these competitors may have greater financial and other resources and greater operating flexibility than the REIT. An increase in the availability of funds for investment or an increase in interest in real estate property investments may increase the competition for real estate property investments, thereby increasing purchase prices and reducing the yield on them.

Capital Expenditures and Fixed Costs

While the Canadian Tire Leases are triple net, there can be no assurances that other leases assumed or entered into will be on similar terms. Certain significant expenditures, including, as applicable, property taxes, ground rent, maintenance costs, capital repairs, debt service payments, insurance costs and related charges, must be made throughout the period of ownership of real property, regardless of whether the property is producing any income. This may include expenditures to fulfill mandatory requirements. In order to retain desirable rentable space and to generate adequate revenue over the long term, the REIT must maintain or, in some cases, improve each property’s condition to meet market demand. Maintaining a rental property in accordance with market standards can entail significant costs, which the REIT may not be able to recover from its tenants. In addition, property tax reassessments based on updated appraised values may occur, which the REIT may not be able to recover from its tenants. As a result, the REIT will bear the economic cost of such operating costs and/or taxes which may adversely impact the REIT’s financial condition and results from operations and decrease the amount of cash available for distribution to Unitholders. Numerous factors, including the age of the relevant building, the materials used at the time of construction or currently unknown building code violations could result in substantial unbudgeted costs for refurbishment or modernization. In addition, the timing and amount of capital expenditures may indirectly affect the amount of cash available for distribution to Unitholders. Distributions may be reduced, or even eliminated, at times when the REIT deems it necessary to make significant capital or other expenditures.

If the actual costs of maintaining or upgrading a property exceed the REIT’s estimates, or if hidden defects are discovered during maintenance or upgrading which are not covered by insurance or contractual warranties, or if the REIT is not permitted to increase rents due to legal or other constraints, the REIT will incur additional and unexpected costs. If competing properties of a similar type are built in the area where one of the REIT’s properties is located or similar properties located in the vicinity of one of the REIT’s properties are substantially refurbished, the net operating income derived from, and the value of, the REIT’s property could be reduced. Any failure by the REIT to undertake appropriate maintenance and refurbishment work in response to the factors described above could materially adversely affect the rental income that the REIT earns from such properties. Any such event could have a material adverse effect on the REIT’s cash flows, financial condition or results of operations and its ability to make distributions to Unitholders.

Reliance on Key Personnel

The management and governance of the REIT depends on the services of certain key personnel, including certain executive officers and the Trustees. The REIT relies on CTC to supply necessary services to operate the REIT, including in respect of financial reporting and controls. Failure to receive these services, or the requirement to replace the service provider in a short period of time, could have a material adverse effect on the REIT. External

pressures and/or ineffective internal human resource practices can negatively impact the REIT's ability to attract and retain sufficiently appropriately skilled people who have the expertise to support the achievement or the REIT's strategic objective.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk that a direct or indirect loss may result from inadequate or failed operations, systems, and processes in terms of design, integration, and/or execution to support the REIT's key business objectives. The impact of this loss may be financial loss, loss of reputation or legal and regulatory proceedings. Management endeavours to minimize losses in this area by ensuring that effective infrastructure and controls exist and, in certain circumstances, by obtaining insurance coverage.

Reliance on the Partnership

The REIT is dependent on the business of the Partnership for NOI. The cash distributions made to Unitholders are dependent on the ability of the Partnership to make distributions in respect of the limited partnership units of the Partnership, including the Class C LP Units which are entitled to distributions in priority to the Class A LP Units held by the REIT (subject to certain exceptions). The ability of the Partnership to make distributions or make other payments or advances to the REIT depends on the Partnership's results of operations and may be restricted by, among other things, applicable tax and other laws and regulations and may be subject to contractual restrictions contained in any instruments governing the Indebtedness of the Partnership, any priority distribution contained in the Limited Partnership Agreement and any other agreements governing the Partnership. If the Partnership is unable to make distributions or other payments or advances to the REIT, such failure could have a material adverse effect on the REIT's financial condition or results of operations and its ability to make distributions to Unitholders.

Redemptions of Class C LP Units

The Class C LP Units are subject to redemption rights, including those of the holder. Pursuant to the Limited Partnership Agreement, the Class C LP Units may be redeemed upon payment of an amount equal to \$1,000 per Class C LP Unit, together with all accrued and unpaid distributions up to but excluding the date fixed for redemption. Alternately, the Partnership may elect to settle any such redemption payment, in whole or in part, with Class B LP Units. The number of Class B LP Units to be issued on the applicable redemption date will be determined based on the 20-day volume-weighted average price of the Units as of the end of the trading day prior to redemption. In addition, the Partnership's ability to incur debt or issue equity in order to finance the redemption of Class C LP Units for cash is subject to CTC's prior written consent (in its sole and absolute discretion). In connection with the redemption of Class C LP Units, the REIT may issue additional Class B LP Units, which are economically equivalent to and exchangeable for Units, from time to time and the interests of Unitholders may be diluted thereby.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

The Trustees will, from time to time, in their individual capacities, deal with parties with whom the REIT may be dealing, or may be seeking investments similar to those desired by the REIT. The interests of these persons could conflict with those of the REIT. Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, all decisions to be made by the Board which involve the REIT are required to be made in accordance with the Trustee's duties and obligations to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the REIT and the Unitholders. In addition, the Declaration of Trust contains provisions requiring the Trustees to disclose their interests in certain contracts and transactions and to refrain from voting on those matters. Conflicts may also exist as certain Trustees will be affiliated with CTC and may be nominated by CTC in certain circumstances in the future. There can be no assurance that the provisions of the Declaration of Trust will adequately address potential conflicts of interest or that such actual or potential conflicts of interest will be resolved in favour of the REIT.

Regulation

The REIT is subject to laws and regulations governing the REIT ownership and leasing of real property, employment standards, environmental matters, taxes and other matters. It is possible that future changes in applicable federal, provincial, territorial, state, municipal, local or common laws or regulations or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could result in changes in the legal requirements affecting the REIT (including with retroactive effect). Any changes in the laws to which the REIT is subject could materially adversely affect the rights and title to the Properties. It is impossible to predict whether there will be any future changes in the regulatory regimes to which the REIT will be subject or the effect of any such change on its investments.

General Insured and Uninsured Risks

The REIT carries, directly or indirectly, general liability, umbrella liability and/or excess liability insurance with limits which are typically obtained for similar real estate portfolios and otherwise acceptable to the Board. For property risks, the REIT carries, directly or indirectly, "All Risks" property insurance, which includes but is not limited to, flood, earthquake and loss of rental income insurance (with a 12 month indemnity period). The REIT also carries, directly or indirectly, boiler and machinery insurance covering certain losses and expenses resulting from the accidental breakdown of boilers, pressure vessels, HVAC systems, mechanical and electrical equipment. There are, however, certain types of risks (generally of a catastrophic nature, such as from war or nuclear accident) which are uninsurable under any insurance policy. Furthermore, there are other risks that are not economically viable to insure. The REIT has insurance for earthquake risks, subject to certain policy limits and deductibles. Should an uninsured or underinsured loss occur, the REIT could lose its investment in, and anticipated profits and cash flows from, one or more of its properties, but would continue to be obligated to repay any recourse mortgage debt on such properties which would likely adversely impact the REIT's financial condition and results of operation and decrease the amount of cash available for distribution.

Many insurance companies have eliminated coverage for acts of terrorism from their policies, and it may not be possible to obtain coverage for terrorist acts at commercially reasonable rates or at any price. Damage to a property sustained as a result of an uninsured terrorist or similar act would likely adversely impact the REIT's financial condition and results of operation and decrease the amount of cash available for distribution.

The REIT bears all losses that are not adequately covered by insurance, as well as any insurance deductibles. In the event of a substantial property loss, the existing insurance coverage may be insufficient to pay the full current market value or current replacement cost of such property loss. In the event of an uninsured loss, the REIT could lose some or all of its capital investment, cash flow and anticipated profits related to one or more properties. Although the REIT believes that its insurance programs are adequate, and it expects to regularly assess the adequacy of its coverage, assurance cannot be provided that the REIT will not incur losses in excess of insurance coverage or that insurance can be obtained in the future at acceptable levels and reasonable cost.

Risk Related to Insurance Renewals

Certain events could make it more difficult and expensive to obtain property and casualty insurance, including coverage for catastrophic risks. When the REIT's current insurance policies expire, the REIT may encounter difficulty in obtaining or renewing property or casualty insurance on its properties at the same levels of coverage and under similar terms. Such insurance may be more limited and, for catastrophic risks (e.g., earthquake, windstorm and flood), may not be generally available to fully cover potential losses. Even if the REIT is able to renew its policies at levels and with limitations consistent with its current policies, the REIT cannot be sure that it will be able to obtain such insurance at premiums that are reasonable. If the REIT is unable to obtain adequate insurance on its properties for certain risks, it could cause the REIT to be in default under specific covenants on certain of its Indebtedness or other contractual commitments that it has which require the REIT to maintain adequate insurance on its properties to protect against the risk of loss. If this were to occur, or if the REIT were unable to obtain adequate insurance, and its properties experienced damages that would otherwise have been

covered by insurance, it could have a material adverse effect on the REIT's business, cash flows, financial condition and results of operations and ability to make distributions to Unitholders.

Disasters

Future natural and man-made disasters may materially adversely affect the REIT's operations and properties and, more specifically, may cause the REIT to experience reduced rental revenue (including from increased vacancy), incur clean-up costs or otherwise incur costs in connection with such events. Any of these events may have a material adverse effect on the REIT's business, cash flows, financial condition and results of operations and its ability to make distributions to Unitholders. While the REIT has insurance, either directly or indirectly through certain of its tenants, to cover a substantial portion of the cost of natural disasters, such insurance includes customary deductible amounts and certain items may not be covered by insurance.

Financial Reporting and Other Public Company Requirements

The REIT is subject to reporting and other obligations under applicable Canadian securities laws and rules of the stock exchange on which the Units are listed, including National Instrument 52-109 — Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings. These reporting and other obligations place significant demands on the REIT's management, administrative, operational and accounting resources, including those provided pursuant to the Services Agreement. The REIT is partially reliant on CTC, pursuant to the Services Agreement, for certain financial reporting and internal control functions. Any failure of the REIT, or its service provider, to maintain effective internal controls could cause the REIT to fail to meet its reporting obligations or result in material misstatements in its financial statements. If the REIT cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, its reputation and operating results could be materially harmed which could also cause investors to lose confidence in the REIT's reported financial information, which could result in a reduction in the trading price of the Units. However, the REIT's disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting cannot prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well-designed and implemented, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met.

Litigation Risks

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

Return on Investment and Cash Distributions are Not Guaranteed

There can be no assurance regarding the amount of income to be generated by the REIT's properties. The ability of the REIT to make cash distributions, and the actual amount distributed, is entirely dependent on the operations and assets of the REIT, and is subject to various factors, including financial performance, obligations under the Credit Facility and other outstanding debt, fluctuations in working capital, the sustainability of income derived from the tenants of the REIT's properties and any capital expenditure requirements. The Units are equity securities of the REIT and are not traditional fixed income securities. Unlike fixed income securities, there is no obligation of the REIT to distribute to Unitholders any fixed amount and there is no promise to return the initial purchase price of a Unit on a certain date in the future, and reductions in, or suspensions of, cash distributions may occur at any time that would reduce the yield of a Unit. The market value of the Units will deteriorate if the REIT is unable to meet its distribution and AFFO targets in the future, and that deterioration may be significant. In addition, the

composition of cash distributions for tax purposes may change over time and may affect the after-tax return for investors. Therefore, the rate of return over a defined period for a Unitholder may not be comparable to the rate of return on a fixed income security that provides a “return on capital” over the same period.

Tax-Related Risk Factors

Mutual Fund Trust Status — The Tax Act contains restrictions on investments and income which must be complied with by closed-end trusts. Generally, in order to qualify as a “closed-end” mutual fund trust, the REIT must restrict its activities to the making of passive investments (such as the ownership of Canadian real property that is capital property) and must satisfy all of the following conditions:

- a) at all times, at least 80% of the REIT’s assets must consist of shares (or rights to acquire shares), cash, bonds, debentures, mortgages, notes or other similar obligations, marketable securities or Canadian real estate;
- b) not less than 95% of the REIT’s income (computed without regard to any distributions) for each taxation year must be derived from, or from the disposition of, investments described in (a);
- c) not more than 10% of the REIT’s assets at any time may consist of shares, bonds or securities of any one corporation or debtor; and
- d) all units of the REIT must be listed on a designated stock exchange in Canada.

Management of the REIT ensures that the REIT satisfies the conditions to qualify as a closed-end mutual fund trust by complying with the restrictions in the Tax Act as they are interpreted and applied by the CRA. No assurance can be given that the REIT will be able to comply with these restrictions at all times. If the REIT were not to qualify as a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act, the consequences could be material and adverse. There can be no assurance that the Canadian federal income tax laws respecting mutual fund trusts, or the ways in which these rules are interpreted and applied by the CRA, will not be changed in a manner which adversely affects the REIT and/or its security holders.

Under current law, a trust may lose its status under the Tax Act as a mutual fund trust if it can reasonably be considered that the trust was established or is maintained primarily for the benefit of non-resident persons, except in limited circumstances. Accordingly, the Declaration of Trust provides that Non-Residents may not be the beneficial owners of more than 49% of the Units (determined on a basic or a fully-diluted basis). The Trustees will also have various powers that can be used for the purpose of monitoring and controlling the extent of Non-Resident ownership of the Units.

The restriction on the issuance of Units by the REIT to Non-Residents may adversely affect the REIT’s ability to raise financing for future acquisitions or operations. In addition, the Non-Resident ownership restriction could adversely impact the liquidity of the Units and the market price at which Units can be sold.

REIT Exception — Unless the REIT Exception applies to the REIT, the SIFT Rules may have an adverse impact on the taxation of the REIT and on the taxation of distributions to Unitholders. Although management believes that the REIT presently meets the requirements of the REIT Exception, there can be no assurance that the REIT will be able to qualify for the REIT Exception such that the REIT and the Unitholders will not be subject to the SIFT Rules in 2014 or in future years.

Should the REIT cease to qualify under the REIT Exception for a taxation year, the income tax considerations could be materially different from those described under the heading “Certain Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations” in the Prospectus. In particular, non-deductible distribution amounts could be taxable to the REIT (with the result that the amount of cash available for distribution by the REIT would be reduced which could negatively impact the value of a Unit and could also be included in the income of Unitholders for purposes of the Tax Act as taxable dividends). The REIT Exception is applied on a taxation year basis. Accordingly, even if the REIT does not qualify for the REIT Exception in a particular taxation year, it may be able to do so in a subsequent taxation year.

In the event that the SIFT Rules apply to the REIT, the impact to Unitholders will depend on the status of the holder and, in part, on the amount of income distributed which would not be deductible by the REIT in computing its income in a particular year and what portions of the REIT's distributions constitute "non-portfolio earnings", other income and returns of capital.

Tax Basis of the Properties — Certain Properties were acquired by the Partnership on a tax deferred basis, such that the tax cost of these properties was less than their fair market value. If one or more of such properties are disposed of, the gain realized by the Partnership for tax purposes will be in excess of that which it would have realized if it had acquired the properties at a tax cost equal to their fair market values. For the purpose of claiming capital cost allowance, the undepreciated capital cost of such properties acquired by the Partnership from CTC was equal to the amounts jointly elected by the Partnership and CTC on the tax-deferred acquisition of such property. The undepreciated capital cost of such property was less than the fair market value of such property. As a result, the capital cost allowance that the Partnership may claim in respect of such Properties is less than it would have been if such Properties had been acquired with a tax cost basis equal to their fair values.

Change in Law — There can be no assurance that income tax laws applicable to the REIT, including the treatment of real estate investment trusts and mutual fund trusts under the Tax Act, will not be changed in a manner which adversely affects the REIT or the Unitholders. Any such changes could have a negative effect on the value of the Units.

4.2 Risk Factors Related to the REIT's Relationship with CTC

Significant Ownership by CTC

As of December 31, 2013 CTC holds an approximate 83.1% effective interest in the REIT on a fully-diluted basis through ownership of 59,711,094 Units and all of the Class B LP Units, where each Class B LP Unit is attached to a Special Voting Unit of the REIT, providing for voting rights in the REIT. CTC also holds all of the non-voting Class C LP Units which, in limited circumstances, have voting rights pursuant to Special Voting Units issuable by the REIT to holders of Class C LP Units in certain limited circumstances. As a shareholder, CTC does not have a duty to act in the best interest of the REIT. In situations where the interest of CTC and the REIT are in conflict, CTC may utilize its ownership interest in, and contractual rights with, the REIT to further CTC's own interest which may not be the same as the REIT's interests in all cases.

As of December 31, 2013 the REIT does not have any debt, however, the Partnership has issued Class C LP Units, which are designed to provide CTC with an interest in the Partnership that entitles CTC to cumulative distributions, in priority to distributions to holders of the Class A LP Units, Class B LP Units and GP Unit, subject to certain exceptions. The weighted average annual distribution rate on the Class C LP Units during the Initial Fixed Rate Period is approximately 4.5% with distributions on a monthly basis.

In addition, the Declaration of Trust provides CTC with the exclusive right to nominate to the Board between one and four Trustees depending on the size of the board and CTC's effective interest in the REIT, on a fully-diluted basis. Currently, the REIT has seven Trustees and CTC has the right to nominate three Trustees.

For so long as CTC directly or indirectly holds a majority of the Voting Units, the REIT may not undertake, without the prior written consent of CTC (in its sole and absolute discretion): (i) any material acquisition, disposition or development; (ii) subject to the CT Re-Financing Obligations, any financings (debt or equity), re-financings or similar transactions; (iii) any direct or indirect granting of security over any assets of the REIT or any related entity; or (iv) the replacement of the Chief Executive Officer of the REIT. For example, this precludes the REIT from engaging in mortgage financing without the prior written consent of CTC (in its sole and absolute discretion).

In addition, pursuant to the ROFO Agreement, the REIT has granted CTC a change of control right of first refusal (the "Change of Control ROFR"). The Change of Control ROFR provides that if a Competitor acquires more than

50% of the Units, on a fully diluted basis, at a time when the properties of the REIT leased by CTC represent at least 50% of the GLA of all of the properties of the REIT, then CTC will have the right to acquire such properties leased by it at fair market value, which may have a significant, adverse effect on Unitholders, including any acquirer of the REIT. Both the Change of Control ROFR, CTC's significant effective interest in the REIT and certain restrictions set out in the Declaration of Trust may effectively preclude or substantially discourage transactions involving a change of control of the REIT, including transactions in which an investor, as a holder of the Units, might otherwise receive a premium for its Units over the then-current market price.

Pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, each Class B LP Unit is exchangeable at the option of the holder for one Unit of the REIT (subject to customary anti-dilution adjustments). If CTC exchanges some or all of its Class B LP Units for Units and subsequently sells such Units in the public market, the market price of the Units may decrease. Moreover, the perception in the public market that these sales will occur could also produce such an effect.

There can be no assurance that the credit ratings assigned to CTC will remain in effect for any given period of time or that the ratings will not be lowered, withdrawn or revised by DBRS or S&P at any time. The likelihood that CTC's creditors will receive payments owing to them will depend on CTC's financial health and creditworthiness. As discussed above, the REIT's revenues are dependent on the ability of CTC to meet its rent obligations under the Canadian Tire Leases. If CTC were to default on or cease to satisfy its payment obligations, it would have a material adverse effect on the REIT's financial condition or results of operations and its ability to make distributions to Unitholders. Credit ratings assigned by a ratings agency provide an opinion of that ratings agency on the risk that an issuer will fail to satisfy its financial obligations in accordance with the terms under which an obligation has been issued. A credit rating provides no guarantee of CTC's future creditworthiness.

Risks Associated with Services Agreement and Property Management Agreement

The REIT relies on CTC with respect to the provision of certain services under both the Services Agreement and the Property Management Agreement. This means that certain of the REIT's day-to-day operational and property management matters is dependent upon CTC's ability to successfully hire, train, supervise and manage its personnel and its ability to maintain its operating systems. If the REIT were to lose the services provided by CTC, if CTC fails to perform its obligations under the Services Agreement and Property Management Agreement, or the scope of services offered under the Services Agreement and/or the Property Management Agreement are inadequate, the REIT may experience a material adverse impact on its business operations. The REIT may be unable to duplicate the quality and depth of the services available to it by handling such services internally or by retaining another service provider.

Both the Services Agreement and the Property Management Agreement may be terminated in certain circumstances and they are only renewable on certain conditions. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the REIT will continue to have the benefit of CTC's services pursuant to such agreements. If CTC should cease for whatever reason to provide such services, the cost of obtaining substitute services will likely be greater than the cost-recovery fee basis that the REIT pays CTC under the Services Agreement and Property Management Agreement, and this may materially adversely affect the REIT's ability to meet its objectives and execute its strategy which could materially and adversely affect the REIT's cash flows, operating results and financial condition and its ability to make distributions to Unitholders. Even if CTC continues providing services under the Services Agreement and the Property Management Agreement, costs may increase materially after the expiry of the maximum fee cap.

Acquisition of Future Properties from CTC

The REIT's ability to expand its asset base through acquisitions from CTC is affected by the REIT's ability to leverage its relationship with CTC to access opportunities to acquire additional properties that satisfy the REIT's investment criteria, all in accordance with the ROFO Agreement and the Development Agreement. There can be no assurance that the REIT will be able to access such opportunities and acquire additional properties or do so on terms that will result in an increase to the REIT's AFFO per Unit. In addition, there can be no assurance that the rights of first offer

granted to the REIT by CTC to acquire CTC's interest in certain properties will be exercised or that CTC will elect to dispose of interests in its properties. The inability of the REIT to expand its asset base by virtue of its relationship with CTC may have a material adverse effect on the ability to expand its asset base.

Sale and Other Disposition Restrictions under the Canadian Tire Leases

Pursuant to the Canadian Tire Leases, the REIT granted CTC the Right of First Offer and the Right of First Refusal. The Right of First Offer provides that if the REIT wishes to sell, enter into a lease or otherwise dispose of a property, all or part of which is leased or was leased to CTC, then the REIT shall first provide an offer to CTC setting out the price and material terms and conditions of the proposed disposition or lease. The existence of such rights and the time period provided to CTC to exercise such rights may impair the marketability and value of the properties owned by the REIT and its ability to attract tenants other than CTC. In addition to the Right of First Offer, the Right of First Refusal provides that if the REIT has received a bona fide offer from a Competitor to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire a property, all or part of which is leased or was leased to CTC, the REIT shall provide such offer to CTC and CTC shall have the right to match such offer.

In the event that the REIT desires to sell a property, the existence of the Right of First Offer and, in certain circumstances, a Right of First Refusal as well as restrictions on use under the Canadian Tire Leases in favour of CTC could limit the number of purchasers of such property, make it more difficult to sell such property and/or decrease the potential purchase price that could be obtained for such property, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on the REIT.

Competitive Tenant Restrictions under the Lease

The REIT is subject to significant restrictions with respect to tenants in retail businesses that are competitive to those of the existing CTC business for a period ending on the later of: (a) 10 years after the term of such leases; and (b) when CTC ceases to hold, directly or indirectly, a majority of the Voting Units. The REIT is not able to enter into leases with such prospective tenants without the consent of CTC, which may be withheld in CTC's absolute discretion. The REIT may be limited in achieving higher rents or longer term leases with tenants other than CTC owing to these restrictions. The REIT may also be limited in achieving higher rents or longer term leases with tenants other than CTC owing to the operation of the right of first offer to lease in favour of CTC. As well, the rights of first offer and refusal in favour of CTC over the sale, lease or other disposition of the REIT's properties may impede the ability of the REIT to dispose of its properties or affect the price that the REIT may attain therefor, particularly if CTC has not renewed or otherwise terminated the Canadian Tire Lease in respect of such property. In any case, these restrictions may result in the inability of the REIT to access otherwise viable commercial lease opportunities and have a material adverse effect on the REIT's business, cash flows, financial conditions and results of operations and its ability to make distributions to Unitholders.

Potential Conflicts of Interest with CTC

CTC is not limited or restricted from owning, acquiring, constructing, developing or redeveloping properties required by CTC to operate its business, and, subject to the Non-Competition and Non-Solicitation Agreement, may itself in certain limited situations compete with the REIT in seeking tenants and for the purchase, development and operation of desirable commercial properties. While CTC is required in certain circumstances, subject to the terms and conditions of the ROFO Agreement and the Development Agreement, to provide the REIT with certain opportunities, including rights to acquire or participate in the development of properties, those circumstances are not comprehensive. In addition, there can be no assurance that the REIT will be able to access such opportunities or that CTC will exercise its consent rights over acquisitions and financings to allow the REIT to access such opportunities. As a result, CTC may compete with the REIT in seeking tenants for, and in the development and operation of, properties.

CTC's continuing businesses may lead to other conflicts of interest between CTC and the REIT. The REIT may not be able to resolve any such conflicts and, even if it does, the resolution may be less favourable to the REIT than if it

were dealing with a party that was not a holder of a significant interest in the REIT. The agreements that the REIT has entered into with CTC may be amended upon agreement between the parties, subject to applicable law and approval of the Independent Trustees. Because of CTC's significant holdings in the REIT, the REIT may not have the leverage to negotiate any required amendments to these agreements on terms as favourable to the REIT as those the REIT could secure with a party that was not a significant effective Unitholder.

Under the Canadian Tire Leases, the REIT has granted alteration and expansion rights in favour of CTC that will have priority over the REIT's development rights to the extent of any conflict between such rights. As a result, the REIT may not be able to develop its properties in a way that is most favourable to the REIT, which could materially and adversely affect the REIT's cash flows, operating results and financial condition and its ability to make distributions to Unitholders.

CTC Competition Risk

The Non-Competition and Non-Solicitation Agreement does not prevent CTC from acquiring or developing its own stores and properties; provided that if more than 20% of the GLA of the property is rented to non-CTC Banner tenants, CTC must offer the REIT the opportunity to participate. Thus CTC could compete with the REIT for Canadian Tire stores upon expiry of Canadian Tire Leases and for other tenants generally. The vast majority of properties acquired or developed by CTC to date contain less than 20% of the GLA leased to non-CTC Banner tenants. The Non-Competition and Non-Solicitation Agreement does not prevent CTC from redeveloping any properties for its use or other uses.

Indemnities

The Acquisition Agreement contains representations and warranties typical of those contained in acquisition agreements negotiated between sophisticated purchasers and vendors acting at arm's length, certain of which are qualified as to knowledge and materiality and subject to reasonable exceptions, relating to CTC (as vendor), the Partnership and the Properties. There can be no assurance that the REIT will be fully protected in the event of a breach of such representations and warranties or that CTC will be in a position to satisfy a successful claim by the REIT in the event any such breach occurs.

Right of First Offer and Right of First Refusal

To the extent that CTC assigns a Canadian Tire Lease, the Canadian Tire Leases provide that, notwithstanding such assignment, the Lease ROFO and the Lease ROFR remain in effect in favour of CTC beyond the term of such lease (including renewals). As a result, the period during which the REIT would be required to comply with the terms of either the Lease ROFO and/or the Lease ROFR, as applicable, notwithstanding the fact that CTC has assigned such lease, may be significant.

Restrictive Covenants

To the extent that CTC assigns a Canadian Tire Lease, the Canadian Tire Leases provide that the REIT remains obligated to CTC to comply with certain restrictive covenants under the terms of such lease in favour of CTC until the end of such assigned lease term and for ten years thereafter. Depending on the term of such lease and including any renewals, the period during which CTC no longer remains liable under such lease, but where the REIT continues to remain bound by the terms of such restrictive covenants in favour of CTC, may be significant.

Inhibitions of Take-Over Bids

The right of CTC to purchase all of the properties leased to CTC by the REIT in the event that a Competitor acquires more than 50% of the Units of the REIT (at a time when the fair market value of the properties leased to CTC exceeds 50% of the total assets of the REIT on GLA basis) will inhibit take-over bids even if CTC ceases to retain a

direct or indirect material ownership interest in the REIT as the right to purchase assets of the REIT may have significant adverse tax consequences to the acquirer and the remaining Unitholders of the REIT.

4.3 Risk Factors Related to the Business of the REIT's Key Tenant

The future financial performance and operating results of CTC are subject to inherent risks, uncertainties, and other factors. Some of the factors, many of which are beyond CTC's control and the effects of which can be difficult to predict, include (a) credit, market, currency, operational, liquidity and funding risks, including changes in economic conditions, interest rates or tax rates; (b) the ability of CTC to attract and retain high quality employees, Associate Dealers, Canadian Tire Petroleum agents, PartSource, Mark's, and FGL Sports store operators and franchisees, as well as CTC's financial arrangements with such parties; (c) the growth of certain business categories and market segments and the willingness of customers to shop at Canadian Tire stores or acquire CTC's financial products and services; (d) CTC's margins and sales and those of its competitors; (e) risks and uncertainties relating to information management, technology, supply chain management, product safety, changes in law, regulations, competition, seasonality, commodity prices and business disruption, the relationships with suppliers and manufacturers, changes to existing accounting pronouncements, the risk of damage to the reputation of brands promoted by CTC and the cost of store network expansion and retrofits; and (f) CTC capital structure, funding strategy, cost management programs and share price. The foregoing list of important factors and assumptions is not exhaustive and other factors could also adversely affect CTC's results which, consequently, could materially adversely affect the financial performance of the REIT and its ability to make distributions to Unitholders.

4.4 Financial Risk Factors

In the normal course of business, the REIT is exposed to financial risks of varying degrees of significance which could affect its ability to achieve its strategic objectives, and could materially adversely affect the financial performance of the REIT, its ability to make distributions to Unitholders, and the trading price of the Units.

Management's involvement in operations helps identify risks and variations from expectations. As a part of the overall operation of the REIT, management takes steps to avoid undue concentrations of risk. Various risk management policies support the management of financial risks. These risks, and the actions taken to manage them, are as follows:

Liquidity

An investment in real estate is relatively illiquid. Such illiquidity will tend to limit the REIT's ability to vary its portfolio promptly in response to changing economic or investment conditions. In recessionary times it may be difficult to dispose of certain types of real estate. The costs of holding real estate are considerable and during an economic recession the REIT may be faced with ongoing expenditures with a declining prospect of incoming receipts. In such circumstances, it may be necessary for the REIT to dispose of properties at lower prices in order to generate sufficient cash for operations and for making distributions to Unitholders.

Interest Rate Risk

The REIT will require access to financial resources to implement its investment and growth strategy. When concluding financing agreements or extending such agreements, the REIT will depend on its ability to agree on terms that will not impair the REIT's desired AFFO and that do not restrict its ability to make distributions to Unitholders. In addition to the Credit Facility and any floating rate term of the Class C LP Units, the REIT may enter into future financing agreements with variable rates. An increase in interest rates could result in a significant increase in the cost incurred by the REIT to service debt or make distributions on the Class C LP Units, resulting in a decrease in or the elimination of distributions to Unitholders, which could materially adversely affect the trading price of the Units. In addition, increasing interest rates may put competitive pressure on the levels of distributable

income made available to Unitholders, increasing the level of competition for capital requirements of the REIT, which could have a material adverse effect on the trading price of the Units.

The REIT may use interest rate swaps from time to time to manage interest rate risk and to provide more certainty regarding the distributable income available to Unitholders, subject to the REIT's investment guidelines. However, to the extent that the REIT fails to adequately manage interest rate risk, its financial results, and its ability to pay distributions to Unitholders and interest payments under the Credit Facility and future financings, the REIT may be materially adversely affected. An increasing interest rate environment generally decreases the demand for real property. Higher interest rates and more stringent borrowing requirements, whether mandated by law or required by lenders, could have a material adverse effect on the REIT's ability to sell any of its properties.

Financing Risks

The REIT had outstanding debt plus the aggregate par value of the Class C LP Units as of December 31, 2013 of approximately \$1.8 billion. Although a portion of the cash flow generated by the Properties is devoted to servicing such debt and the distributions on the Class C LP Units, there can be no assurance that the REIT will continue to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to meet, as applicable, required distributions, interest payments, principal repayments and redemption amounts upon an applicable maturity date or redemption date. If the REIT is unable to meet distribution, interest, principal payments or redemption amounts, it could be required to seek renegotiation of such payments or obtain additional equity, debt or other financing. The REIT's ability to undertake a financing (equity or debt), re-financing or similar transaction or any direct or indirect granting of security over any assets of the REIT or any related entity is restricted under the Declaration of Trust and requires the prior written consent of CTC (in its sole and absolute discretion). This would, for example, preclude the REIT from engaging in mortgage financing without the prior written consent of CTC (in its sole and absolute discretion). The failure of the REIT to make or renegotiate interest, principal payments, or redemption amounts, or obtain additional equity, debt or other financing could materially adversely affect the REIT's financial condition and results of operations and decrease or eliminate the amount of cash available for distribution to Unitholders.

The REIT is subject to the risks associated with debt financing, including the risk that any outstanding Indebtedness will not be able to be refinanced or that the terms of such refinancing will not be as favourable as the terms of existing Indebtedness, which may reduce AFFO. If the REIT were to incur variable rate Indebtedness (such as under the Credit Facility) or renew Class C LP Units at variable distribution rates, this will result in fluctuations in the REIT's cost as rates change. To the extent that rates rise, the REIT's operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected and decrease the amount of cash available for distribution to Unitholders. No variable rate debt or Class C LP Units with variable distribution rates currently exist. The REIT's Credit Facility also contains covenants that require it to maintain certain financial ratios on a consolidated basis. If the REIT does not maintain such ratios, its ability to make distributions to Unitholders may be limited or suspended.

Access to Capital

The real estate industry is highly capital intensive. The REIT requires access to capital to maintain its properties, refinance its Indebtedness and its Class C LP Units, if necessary, as well as to fund its growth strategy and certain capital expenditures from time to time. There is no assurance that the REIT will otherwise have access to sufficient capital or access to capital on terms favourable to the REIT for future property acquisitions, refinancing its Indebtedness and Class C LP Units, financing or refinancing of properties, funding operating expenses or other purposes. Further, in certain circumstances, the REIT may not be able to borrow funds due to limitations set forth in the Declaration of Trust, which in certain circumstances includes obtaining CTC's prior written consent for such borrowing. Failure by the REIT to access required capital could have a material adverse effect on the REIT's financial condition or results of operations and its ability to make distributions to Unitholders.

Degree of Leverage

The ratio of Indebtedness of the REIT plus the aggregate par value of the Class C LP Units to Gross Book Value is approximately 49.8%, as of December 31, 2013. The REIT's degree of leverage could have important consequences to Unitholders, including: (i) making the REIT more vulnerable to a downturn in business or the economy in general; (ii) the REIT's ability to obtain additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, development or other general trust purposes could be diminished; and (iii) reducing the total amount of funds available for distributions to Unitholders. Under the Declaration of Trust, the REIT's total Indebtedness plus the aggregate par value of the Class C LP Units shall not exceed 60% of Gross Book Value (or 65% of Gross Book Value including convertible Indebtedness).

5. DECLARATION OF TRUST AND UNITS

5.1 General

CT REIT is an unincorporated, closed-end real estate investment trust established pursuant to the Declaration of Trust under, and governed by, the laws of Ontario. Although the REIT qualifies as a "mutual fund trust" as defined in the Tax Act, the REIT is not a "mutual fund" as defined by applicable securities legislation. The following summary does not purport to be complete with respect to the attributes of the Units and certain provisions of the Declaration of Trust. The following summary is qualified by reference to the terms of the Declaration of Trust, which has been filed with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Meetings of Voting Unitholders

The Declaration of Trust provides that meetings of Voting Unitholders will be called and held annually for the election of Trustees and the appointment of auditors for the ensuing year, the presentation of the consolidated financial statements of the REIT for the immediately preceding fiscal year, and the transaction of such other business as the Trustees may determine or as may be properly brought before the meeting.

A meeting of Voting Unitholders may be convened by the Trustees at any time and for any purpose and must be convened, except in certain circumstances, if requisitioned by the holders of not less than 5% of the Voting Units then outstanding by a written requisition.

Voting Unitholders may attend and vote at all meetings of Voting Unitholders either in person or by proxy and a proxyholder need not be a Voting Unitholder. Two or more persons present in person or represented by proxy and representing in total at least 10% of the votes attached to all outstanding units will constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings.

Amendments to the Declaration of Trust and Voting on Other Extraordinary Matters

The Declaration of Trust, except where specifically provided otherwise, may be amended only with the approval of a majority of the votes cast by the Voting Unitholders at a meeting called for that purpose or the written approval of the Voting Unitholders holding a majority of the outstanding Voting Units. Notwithstanding the foregoing, certain amendments and certain extraordinary matters will require the approval of at least two-thirds of the votes cast by the Voting Unitholders at a meeting of Voting Unitholders called for that purpose or the written approval of Voting Unitholders holding more than two-thirds of the outstanding Voting Units, including:

- (i) any amendments to the amendment provisions of the Declaration of Trust;
- (ii) any increase or decrease in the size of the Board;

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- (iii) an exchange, reclassification or cancellation of all or part of the Units or Special Voting Units;
 - (iv) the change or removal of the rights, privileges, restrictions or conditions attached to the Units or Special Voting Units, including, without limitation,
 - the removal or change of rights to distributions;
 - the removal of or change to conversion privileges, redemption privileges, options, voting, transfer or pre-emptive rights; or
 - the reduction or removal of a distribution preference or liquidation preference;
 - (v) the creation of new rights or privileges attaching to certain of the Units or Special Voting Units;
 - (vi) any change to the existing constraints on the issue, transfer or ownership of the Units or Special Voting Units, except as provided in the Declaration of Trust;
 - (vii) the sale of the REIT's property as an entirety or substantially as an entirety (other than as part of an internal reorganization approved by the Trustees);
 - (viii) the combination, amalgamation or arrangement of the REIT or any of its Subsidiaries with any other entity that is not the REIT or a Subsidiary of the REIT (other than as part of an internal reorganization as approved by the Trustees);
 - (ix) a material change to the Limited Partnership Agreement; and
 - (x) certain amendments to the investment guidelines and operating policies of the REIT.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Declaration of Trust provides that for so long as CTC directly or indirectly holds a majority of the Voting Units, the REIT may not undertake the following, without the prior written consent of CTC: (i) any material acquisition, disposition, or development; (ii) subject to the CTC Re-Financing Obligations, any financings (debt or equity), re-financings or similar transactions; (iii) any direct or indirect granting of security over any assets of the REIT or any related entity; or (iv) the replacement of the Chief Executive Officer of the REIT.

In no event will the Trustees amend the Declaration of Trust if such amendment would amend Voting Unitholders' voting rights, cause the REIT to fail to qualify as a "mutual fund trust", "real estate investment trust" or "unit trust" under the Tax Act or cause the REIT or a Subsidiary of the REIT to be subject to tax under paragraph 122(1) (b), subsection 197(2) or Part XII.2 of the Tax Act.

Take-Over Bids

The Declaration of Trust contains provisions to the effect that if a take-over bid is made for Units and not less than 90% of the Units (including Units issuable on the exchange of any exchangeable securities, including Class B LP Units, but excluding Units held at the date of the take-over bid by or on behalf of the offeror or associates or Affiliates of the offeror or those acting jointly or in concert with them) are taken up and paid for by the offeror, the offeror will be entitled to acquire the Units held by holders who did not accept the take-over bid on the terms on which the offeror acquired Units from holders who accepted the take-over bid.

Information and Reports

Prior to each meeting of Voting Unitholders, the Trustees will make available to the Voting Unitholders (along with notice of the meeting) information similar to that required to be provided to shareholders of a corporation governed by the CBCA and as required by applicable securities laws and stock exchange requirements.

Rights of Unitholders

The Declaration of Trust establishes and governs the rights of the Unitholders and the attributes of the Units. Many of the provisions of the CBCA respecting the governance and management of a corporation are incorporated in the Declaration of Trust. However, Unitholders do not have statutory rights of shareholders of a corporation incorporated under the CBCA including, for example, the right to bring “oppression” or “derivative” actions or to exercise “dissent rights”. The Declaration of Trust also includes provisions modeled after comparable provisions of the CBCA dealing with the calling and holding of meetings of Voting Unitholders and Trustees, the procedures at such meetings and the right of the Voting Unitholders to participate in the decision making process where certain fundamental actions are proposed to be undertaken.

5.2 Authorized Capital and Outstanding Securities

CT REIT is authorized to issue an unlimited number of “trust units” and “special voting units”. Special Voting Units are only issued (i) in tandem with the issuance of Class B LP Units or (ii) in limited circumstances, to holders of the Class C LP Units. As of February 11, 2014, the REIT had a total of 90,037,648 Units outstanding and 89,559,871 Special Voting Units outstanding.

In addition, “Preferred Units” may from time to time be created and issued in one or more classes (each of which may be made up of unlimited series) without requiring Voting Unitholder approval. Before the issuance of Preferred Units of a series, the Trustees must execute an amendment to the Declaration of Trust containing a description of such series, including the designations, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions determined by the Trustees, and the class of Preferred Units of which such series is a part. As at the date hereof, the REIT has no Preferred Units outstanding.

Units

Each Unit is transferable and represents an equal, undivided beneficial interest in the REIT and any distributions from the REIT, whether of net income, net realized capital gains or other amounts and, in the event of the termination or winding-up of the REIT, in the net assets of the REIT remaining after satisfaction of all liabilities. All Units rank among themselves equally and ratably without discrimination, preference or priority. Each Unit entitles the holder thereof to receive notice of, to attend and to one vote at all meetings of Voting Unitholders or in respect of any written resolution of Voting Unitholders.

Unitholders are entitled to receive distributions from the REIT (whether of net income, net realized capital gains or other amounts) if, as and when declared by the Trustees. Upon the termination or winding-up of the REIT, Unitholders will participate equally with respect to the distribution of the remaining assets of the REIT after payment of all liabilities and subject to the rights of Preferred Unitholders, if any. Such distribution may be made in cash, as a distribution in kind, or both, all as the Trustees in their sole discretion may determine. Units have no associated conversion or retraction rights. No person is entitled, as a matter of right, to any pre-emptive right to subscribe for or acquire any Unit, except for CTC as set out in the Exchange Agreement, or as otherwise agreed to by the REIT pursuant to a binding written agreement.

Special Voting Units

Special Voting Units are only issued in tandem with Class B LP Units or, in limited circumstances, to holders of Class C LP Units, and are not transferable separately from the Class B LP Units or the Class C LP Units, as the case may be, to which they relate. Upon any valid transfer of Class B LP Units or Class C LP Units, as the case may be, such Special Voting Units will automatically be transferred to the transferee of the Class B LP Units or the Class C LP Units, as the case may be. As Class B LP Units are exchanged for Units or redeemed or purchased for cancellation by the Partnership, the corresponding Special Voting Units will be cancelled for no consideration.

Each Special Voting Unit entitles the holder thereof to receive notice of, to attend, and to one vote at all meetings of Voting Unitholders or in respect of any resolution in writing of Voting Unitholders. Except for the right to attend and vote at meetings of Voting Unitholders or in respect of written resolutions of Voting Unitholders, Special Voting Units do not confer upon the holders thereof any other rights. A Special Voting Unit does not entitle its holder to any economic interest in the REIT, or to any interest or share in the REIT, any of its distributions (whether of net income, net realized capital gains or other amounts) or in any of its net assets in the event of the termination or winding-up of the REIT.

Preferred Units

The Trustees may fix from time to time before such issue the number of Preferred Units which is to comprise each class and series and the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to each class and series of Preferred Units including any voting rights, the rate or amount of distributions (which may be cumulative or non-cumulative and variable or fixed) or the method of calculating distributions, the dates of payment thereof, the terms and conditions of redemption, purchase and conversion, if any, any rights on the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the REIT, and any sinking fund or other provisions.

The Preferred Units of each class and series will, with respect to the payment of distributions (other than distributions paid solely through the distribution of additional Units) and the distribution of assets of the REIT or return of capital in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the REIT, whether voluntary or involuntary, or any other return of capital or distribution of assets of the REIT among the Unitholders for the purpose of winding-up its affairs, be entitled to preference over the units ranking by their terms junior to the Preferred Units. The Preferred Units of any series may also be given other preferences over the units ranking by their terms junior to the Preferred Units, so long as such preferences are not inconsistent with the Declaration of Trust.

As of December 31, 2013, there are no Preferred Units outstanding.

Issuance of Units

Subject to the pre-emptive rights of CTC contained in the Exchange Agreement, and the consent rights of CTC under the Declaration of Trust while it holds (directly or indirectly) a majority of the Voting Units, Units or rights to acquire Units or other securities may be created, issued and sold at such times, to such persons, for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as the Trustees determine, including pursuant to a rights plan, distribution reinvestment plan, purchase plan or any incentive option or other compensation plan. Units are issued only when fully paid in money, property or past services, and they are not subject to future calls or assessments, provided that Units may be issued and sold on an installment basis and the REIT may take security over any such Units so issued. Where the Trustees determine that the REIT does not have available cash in an amount sufficient to pay the full amount of any distribution, the payment may, at the option of the Trustees, include or consist entirely of the issuance of additional Units having a fair market value determined by the Trustees equal to the difference between the amount of the distribution and the amount of cash that has been determined by the Trustees to be available for the payment of such distribution. These additional Units will be issued pursuant to applicable exemptions under applicable securities laws, discretionary exemptions granted by applicable securities regulatory authorities or a prospectus or similar filing. The Declaration of Trust also provides that, subject to certain limitations and regulatory requirements, immediately after any pro rata distribution of additional Units to all Unitholders, the number of outstanding Units will automatically be consolidated such that each Unitholder will hold after the consolidation the same number of Units as the Unitholder held before the distribution of such additional Units. In such circumstances, each such interest in Units prior to the distribution of additional Units will be deemed to represent the same number of Units after the distribution of such additional Units and the consolidation. If tax is required to be withheld from a Unitholder's share of the distribution, the consolidation will not result in such Unitholder holding the same number of Units.

The Trustees may refuse to allow the issuance of or to register the transfer of Units where such issuance or transfer would, in their opinion, adversely affect the treatment of the REIT under applicable Canadian tax laws or their qualification to carry on any relevant business.

Repurchase of Units

The REIT may, from time to time, purchase all or a portion of the Units for cancellation at a price per Unit and on a basis determined by the Trustees in accordance with applicable securities laws and stock exchange rules.

Limitations on Non-Resident Ownership of Units

In order for the REIT to maintain its status as a “mutual fund trust” under the Tax Act, it must not be established or maintained primarily for the benefit of non-resident persons. Accordingly, at no time may Non-Residents be the beneficial owners of more than 49% of the Units on either a basic or fully-diluted basis and the REIT has informed its transfer agent and registrar of this restriction. The Trustees may require a registered holder of Units to provide them with a declaration as to the jurisdictions in which beneficial owners of Units registered in such holder’s name are resident and as to whether such beneficial owner is Non-Resident (and, in the case of a partnership, whether the partnership is Non-Resident). If the Trustees become aware, as a result of such declarations or other investigations, that the beneficial owners of more than 49% of the Units on either a basic or fully-diluted basis are, or may be, Non-Residents or that such a situation is imminent, the Trustees may make a public announcement thereof and will not accept a subscription for Units from, or issue or register a transfer of Units to, a person unless the person provides a declaration in form and content satisfactory to the Trustees that the person is not a Non-Resident and does not hold such Units for the benefit of Non-Residents. If, notwithstanding the foregoing, the Trustees determine that more than 49% of the Units on either a basic or fully-diluted basis are held by Non-Residents, the Trustees may send or cause to be sent a notice to such Non-Resident Unitholders chosen in inverse order to the order of acquisition or registration or in such other manner as the Trustees may consider equitable and practicable, requiring them to sell their Units or a portion thereof within a specified period of not more than 30 days. If the Unitholders receiving such notice have not sold the specified number of Units or provided the Trustees with satisfactory evidence that they are not Non-Residents within such period, the Trustees may on behalf of such persons sell or cause to be sold such Units and, in the interim, will suspend the voting and distribution rights attached to such Units. Upon such sale, the affected holders will cease to be holders of the relevant Units and their rights will be limited to receiving the net proceeds of sale upon surrender of the certificates, if any, representing such Units. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Trustees may determine not to take any of the actions described above if the Trustees have been advised by legal counsel that the failure to take any of such actions would not adversely impact the status of the REIT as a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act or, alternatively, may take such other action or actions as may be necessary to maintain the status of the REIT as a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act.

6. PARTNERSHIP

General

The Partnership is a limited partnership formed under the laws of the Province of Ontario and is governed by the amended and restated limited partnership agreement dated October 23, 2013 amongst CT REIT GP Inc., CT REIT, CTREL, Canadian Tire Holdings I Limited Partnership and Canadian Tire Holdings II Limited Partnership (the “Limited Partnership Agreement”). The Partnership owns, directly or indirectly, beneficial ownership of all of the Properties. The general partner of the Partnership is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario and is wholly owned by CT REIT (the “General Partner”). The majority of the directors of the board of the General Partner are not Trustees of the REIT. The following summary does not purport to be complete with respect to the attributes of the Limited Partnership Agreement. The following summary is qualified by reference to the terms of the Limited Partnership Agreement, which has been filed with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Partnership Units

The Partnership has outstanding Class A LP Units, all of which are held by the REIT, Class B LP Units, all of which are held by CTC, and Class C LP Units, all of which are held by CTC. The General Partner has a general partner interest in the Partnership (the "GP Interest").

As at December 31, 2013, 90,026,773 Class A LP Units were outstanding.

Class B LP Units

The Class B LP Units are, in all material respects, economically equivalent to the Units on a per unit basis. The Class B LP Units are exchangeable on a one-for-one basis for Units at any time at the option of their holder, unless the exchange would jeopardize the REIT's status as a "mutual fund trust" or "real estate investment trust" under the Tax Act or cause or create significant risk that the REIT would be caused to be subject to tax under paragraph 122(1) (b) of the Tax Act and subject to satisfaction of conditions set out therein.

As at December 31, 2013, 89,559,871 Class B LP Units were outstanding.

Class C LP Units

The Class C LP Units are designed to provide CTC with an interest in the Partnership that entitle holders to a cumulative, preferential monthly distribution in priority to distributions made to holders of the Class A LP Units, Class B LP Units and the GP Unit, subject to certain exceptions. The Class C LP Units have been issued in series and provide holders of Class C LP Units with a fixed, cumulative, preferential cash distributions, if, as and when declared by the board of directors of the General Partner, for the initial period which commenced on October 23, 2013 and ending for each series on the date set out in the following table (the "Initial Fixed Rate Period"), payable monthly at an annual distribution rate for each series as set out in the following table:

Series of Class C LP Units	Initial Subscription Price	Annual Distribution Rate During Initial Fixed Rate Period	Expiry of Initial Fixed Rate Period	% of Total Class C LP Units
Series 1	\$ 200,000,000	3.50%	May 31, 2015 (1.4 years)	11.1%
Series 2	\$ 200,000,000	3.50%	May 31, 2016 (2.4 years)	11.1%
Series 3	\$ 200,000,000	4.50%	May 31, 2020 (6.4 years)	11.1%
Series 4	\$ 200,000,000	4.50%	May 31, 2024 (10.4 years)	11.1%
Series 5	\$ 200,000,000	4.50%	May 31, 2028 (14.4 years)	11.1%
Series 6	\$ 200,000,000	5.00%	May 31, 2031 (17.4 years)	11.1%
Series 7	\$ 200,000,000	5.00%	May 31, 2034 (20.4 years)	11.1%
Series 8	\$ 200,000,000	5.00%	May 31, 2035 (21.4 years)	11.1%
Series 9	\$ 200,000,000	5.00%	May 31, 2038 (24.4 years)	11.1%
Total / Weighted Average ⁽¹⁾	\$1,800,000,000	4.50%	13.2 years	100%

Note: (1) This column adds to 100%, the percentages of individual series have been rounded.

Prior to the completion of the Initial Fixed Rate Period for each series, and each five-year period thereafter, holders of the applicable series of Class C LP Units may elect either a fixed rate or floating rate option for such five-year period, provided that a holder of Class C LP Units may not elect a floating rate option if such election would result in the REIT exceeding the limit on floating rate instruments set out in the Declaration of Trust.

In all cases, the Class C LP Units provide holders with cumulative, preferential cash distributions, if, as and when declared by the board of directors of the General Partner; provided that, for greater certainty, the amount of any such distribution shall be determined in accordance with the terms of each series of Class C LP Units.

On the expiry of the Initial Fixed Rate Period for each series, and every five years thereafter, upon at least 120 days' prior written notice, the Partnership may redeem or a holder may require the Partnership to redeem in whole or in part the then outstanding Class C LP Units of that series, upon payment for each Class C LP Units so redeemed of an amount equal to the par value in cash per Class C LP Unit together with all accrued and unpaid distributions thereon (whether or not declared) up to but excluding the date fixed for redemption (the "Redemption Price").

The Partnership is required to make an offer to the holders of Class C LP Units to redeem for cash all of the outstanding Class C LP Units within 30 days following a Change of Control of the REIT. In such circumstances, the cash redemption price will be an amount equal to the par value of the applicable Class C LP Units.

In the event that the Partnership has not paid all applicable accrued and payable distributions on a series of Class C LP Units for 24 months in the aggregate, whether or not consecutive and whether or not such distributions shall have been declared by the board of directors of the General Partner, the holders of such Class C LP Units will be issued 100 Special Voting Units for each such Class C LP Unit held. Immediately following the payment in full of all applicable accrued and payable distributions on such Class C LP Units, all of the corresponding Special Voting Units issued to such holder of Class C LP Units will be cancelled for no consideration.

So long as any of the Class C LP Units are outstanding, the Partnership will not at any time without, but may at any time with, the approval of the holders of a majority of the Class C LP Units of the Partnership: (i) pay any distribution on the Class A LP Units, the Class B LP Units or GP Units of the Partnership unless distributions payable on the Class C LP Units have been paid in full (subject to certain exceptions); (ii) offer to accept the withdrawal of the Class A LP Units or the Class B LP Units; or (iii) issue Additional LP Units ranking ahead of the Class C LP Units.

As at December 31, 2013, 1,800,000 Class C LP Units were outstanding.

Additional LP Units

The Partnership may fix from time to time before such issue the number of Additional LP Units which is to comprise each class and series and the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to each class and series of Additional LP Units including any voting rights, the rate or amount of distributions (which may be cumulative or non-cumulative and variable or fixed) or the method of calculating distributions, the dates of payment thereof, the terms and conditions of redemption, purchase and conversion, if any, any rights on the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Partnership, and any sinking fund or other provisions.

The Additional LP Units of each class and series may, with respect to the payment of distributions and the distribution of assets of the Partnership or return of capital in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Partnership, whether voluntary or involuntary, or any other return of capital or distribution of assets of the Partnership among its partners for the purpose of winding-up its affairs, rank in priority to both the Class A LP Units and Class B LP Units equally or any other limited partnership units, but will not rank in priority to the Class C LP Units or any other limited partnership units ranking *pari passu* with or in priority to the Class C LP Units without prior approval of the holders of a majority of the holders of such limited partnership units.

As at December 31, 2013, the Partnership has not issued Additional LP Units.

Voting

Except as required by law or the Limited Partnership Agreement, and in certain specified circumstances in which the rights of holders of Class B LP Units or Class C LP Units are particularly affected, the holders of Class B LP Units and Class C LP Units are not entitled to vote at any meeting of the holders of units of the Partnership.

Operation

The business and affairs of the Partnership are managed and controlled by the General Partner which is bound by the investment guidelines and operating policies applicable to the REIT and set out in the Declaration of Trust. The Limited Partners are not entitled to take part in the management or control of the business or affairs of the Partnership. Subject to certain exceptions, the Partnership reimburses the General Partner for all direct costs and expenses incurred by the General Partner in the performance of its duties as the general partner of the Partnership.

The majority of the directors of the board of the General Partner are not Trustees of the REIT.

Duties and Responsibilities of the General Partner

The General Partner is the general partner of the Partnership and manages and controls the operations and affairs of the Partnership and makes all decisions regarding the business and activities of the Partnership.

Distributions

The Partnership distributes to the General Partner and to the holders of its Class A LP Units, Class B LP Units and Class C LP Units their respective portions of distributable cash as set out below.

Distributions are made forthwith after the General Partner has determined the distributable cash of the Partnership and the amount of all costs and expenses incurred by it in the performance of its duties under the Limited Partnership Agreement as general partner (the "Reimbursement Distribution Amount"), which determination shall be made no later than the 10th day of each calendar month.

Distributable cash represents, in general, all of the Partnership's cash on hand that is derived from any source (other than certain amounts received in connection with the subscription for additional interests in the Partnership or funds borrowed) and that is determined by the General Partner not to be required in connection with the business of the Partnership. The distributable cash of the Partnership is distributed in the following order and priority: (a) the Reimbursement Distribution Amount to the General Partner; (b) an amount to the holder of Class A LP Units sufficient to allow the REIT to pay its expenses (including, without limitation, any fees or commissions payable to agents or underwriters in connection with the sale of securities by the REIT, listing fees of applicable stock exchanges and fees of the REIT's auditors) on a timely basis (the "Class A LP Preferred Distribution"); (c) an amount to the holders of Class C LP Units sufficient to satisfy the priority monthly cumulative distribution thereon (the "Class C LP Preferred Distribution"); (d) an amount to the General Partner equal to 0.001% of the balance of the distributable cash of the Partnership; and (e) an amount equal to the remaining balance of the distributable cash of the Partnership to the holders of Class A LP Units and Class B LP Units in accordance with their pro rata entitlements as holders of Class A LP Units and Class B LP Units. Holders of Class B LP Units will be entitled to receive distributions on each such unit equal to the amount of the distribution declared by the REIT on each Unit.

Allocation of Partnership Net Income

The net income of the Partnership, determined in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Act, is allocated at the end of each fiscal year in the following manner:

- (a) first, to the holders of Class A LP Units in an amount equal to its Class A LP Preferred Distribution;
- (b) second, to the holders of Class C LP Units in an amount equal to its Class C LP Preferred Distribution;
- (c) third, to the General Partner in an amount equal to the aggregate of (i) the Reimbursement Distribution Amount, and (ii) the distributions paid on the GP Unit; and
- (d) the balance, among the holders of Class A LP Units and Class B LP Units based on their proportionate share of distributions received or receivable for such fiscal year.

Transfer of LP Units

The transfer of Class A LP Units, Class B LP Units and Class C LP Units is subject to a number of restrictions, including: (i) the Class A LP Units, Class B LP Units and Class C LP Units may not be transferred to a transferee who is a Non-Resident; (ii) no fractional Class A LP Units, Class B LP Units or Class C LP Units will be transferable; (iii) no transfer of Class B LP Units or Class C LP Units will be accepted by the General Partner if such transfer would cause the Partnership to be liable for tax under subsection 197(2) of the Tax Act; and (iv) no transfer of Class A LP Units, Class B LP Units or Class C LP Units will be accepted by the General Partner unless a transfer form, duly completed and signed by the registered holder of such Class A LP Units, Class B LP Units or Class C LP Units, as applicable, has been remitted to the registrar and transfer agent of the Partnership.

In addition to the above restrictions, the Limited Partnership Agreement also provides that no holder of Class B LP Units will be permitted to transfer such Class B LP Units, other than for Units in accordance with the terms of the Exchange Agreement or the Limited Partnership Agreement, unless: (i) the transfer is to an Affiliate of the holder; (ii) such transfer would not require the transferee to make an offer to Unitholders to acquire Units on the same terms and conditions under applicable securities laws if such Class B LP Units, and all other outstanding Class B LP Units, were converted into Units at the then-current exchange ratio in effect under the Exchange Agreement immediately prior to such transfer; or (iii) the offeror acquiring such Class B LP Units makes a contemporaneous identical offer for the Units (in terms of price, timing, proportion of securities sought to be acquired and conditions) and acquires such Class B LP Units along with a proportionate number of Units actually tendered to such identical offer. Certain rights affecting CTC, as the initial holder of the Class B LP Units, are specific to CTC and are not transferable to a transferee of the Class B LP Units, other than an Affiliate of CTC.

In addition to the above restrictions, the Limited Partnership Agreement also provides that no holder of Class C LP Units is permitted to transfer such Class C LP Units without the consent of the board of directors of the General Partner, unless such transfer is to an Affiliate of the holder.

Amendments to the Limited Partnership Agreement

The Limited Partnership Agreement may be amended with the prior consent of the holders of at least $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ of the Class A LP Units voted on the amendment at a duly constituted meeting of holders of Class A LP Units or by a written resolution of partners holding at least $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ of the Class A LP Units entitled to vote at a duly constituted meeting of holders of Class A LP Units, except for certain amendments which require unanimous approval of holders of limited partnership units, including: (i) changing the liability of any limited partner; (ii) changing the right of a limited partner to vote at any meeting of holders of Class A LP Units; and (iii) changing the Partnership from a limited partnership to a general partnership. The General Partner may also make certain limited amendments to the Limited Partnership Agreement without the approval or consent of the Limited Partners provided that: (i) the

amendment does not adversely affect the rights and obligations of the General Partner, as a general partner; and (ii) the amendment does not adversely affect the rights and obligations of any other holders of limited partnership units or any class of limited partner differently than any other class of limited partner.

The Declaration of Trust also provides that the REIT will not agree to or approve any material amendment to the Limited Partnership Agreement without the approval of at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a meeting of the Voting Unitholders of the REIT called for such purpose (or by written resolution in lieu thereof); provided that, for greater certainty, the creation and issuance of one or more new classes and/or series of Additional LP Units shall not constitute a material amendment to the Limited Partnership Agreement.

7. INVESTMENT GUIDELINES AND OPERATING POLICIES

Investment Guidelines

The Declaration of Trust provides certain restrictions on investments that may be made by the REIT. The assets of the REIT may be invested, directly or indirectly, only in accordance with the following restrictions:

- (a) the REIT will focus its activities primarily on the acquisition, holding, developing, maintaining, improving, leasing, managing or otherwise dealing with income producing real property exclusively in Canada and the United States which is primarily commercial or retail in nature and assets ancillary thereto necessary for the operation of such real estate and such other activities as are consistent with the other investment guidelines of the REIT;
- (b) notwithstanding anything else contained in the Declaration of Trust, the REIT shall not make or hold any investment, take any action or omit to take any action or permit a Subsidiary to make or hold any investment or take any action or omit to take any action that would result in:
 - (i) the REIT not qualifying as a “mutual fund trust” or a “unit trust” both within the meaning of the Tax Act;
 - (ii) Units not qualifying as qualified investments for Registered Plans;
 - (iii) the REIT not qualifying as a “real estate investment trust” within the meaning of the Tax Act if, as a consequence of the REIT not so qualifying, the REIT or any of its Subsidiaries would be liable to pay a tax imposed under either paragraph 122(1)(b) or subsection 197(2) of the Tax Act; or
 - (iv) the REIT being liable to pay a tax under Part XII.2 of the Tax Act;
- (c) the REIT may, directly or indirectly, make such investments, do all such things and carry out all such activities as are necessary or desirable in connection with the conduct of its activities provided they are not otherwise specifically prohibited by the Declaration of Trust;
- (d) unless otherwise specifically prohibited by the Declaration of Trust, the REIT may invest in freehold, leasehold, or other interests in property (real, personal, moveable or immovable);
- (e) the REIT will not invest in any interest in a single real property if, after giving effect to the proposed investment, the cost to the REIT of such investment (net of the amount of debt incurred or assumed in connection with such investment) will exceed 20% of Gross Book Value at the time the investment is made;

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- (f) the REIT may make its investments and conduct its activities, directly or indirectly, through an investment in one or more persons on such terms as the Trustees may from time to time determine, including by way of joint ventures, partnerships (general or limited) and limited liability companies;
- (g) except for temporary investments held in cash, deposits with a Canadian chartered bank or trust company registered under the laws of a province or territory of Canada, deposits with a savings institution, trust company, credit union or similar financial institution that is organized or chartered under the laws of a state or of the United States, short-term government debt securities or money market instruments maturing prior to one year from the date of issue and except as permitted pursuant to these investment guidelines and operating policies of the REIT, the REIT may not hold securities of a person other than to the extent such securities would constitute an investment in real property (as determined by the Trustees) and provided further that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Declaration of Trust to the contrary, but in all events subject to paragraph (b) above, the REIT may hold securities of a person: (i) acquired in connection with the carrying on, directly or indirectly, of the REIT's activities or the holding of its assets; or (ii) which focuses its activities primarily on the activities described in paragraph (a) above, provided in the case of any proposed investment or acquisition which would result in the beneficial ownership of more than 20% of the outstanding securities of an issuer (the "Acquired Issuer"), the investment is made for the purpose of subsequently effecting the merger or combination of the business and assets of the REIT and the Acquired Issuer or for otherwise ensuring that the REIT will control the business and operations of the Acquired Issuer;
- (h) the REIT will not invest in rights to or interests in mineral or other natural resources, including oil or gas, except as incidental to an investment in real property;
- (i) the REIT will not invest in operating businesses unless such investment is incidental to a transaction (i) where revenue will be derived, directly or indirectly, principally from real property, or (ii) which principally involves the ownership, maintenance, improvement, leasing or management, directly or indirectly, of real property (in each case as determined by the Trustees);
- (j) the REIT may invest in a joint venture arrangement only if:
- (i) the arrangement is one pursuant to which the REIT holds an interest in real property jointly or in common with others ("joint venturers") either directly or through the ownership of securities of a corporation or other entity (a "joint venture entity") as co-owners and not as partners;
 - (ii) the REIT's interest in the joint venture arrangement is not subject to any restriction on transfer other than a right of first offer or right of first refusal, if any, in favour of the joint venturers;
 - (iii) the REIT has a right of first offer or right of first refusal to buy the interests of the other joint venturers; and
 - (iv) the joint venture arrangement provides an appropriate buy-sell mechanism to enable a joint venturer to purchase the other joint venturers' interests or to sell its interest;

provided that, notwithstanding the foregoing, the REIT may from time to time enter into any joint venture arrangement which does not comply with any of subparagraphs (ii) through (iv) above if the Trustees determine that the investment is desirable for the REIT and is otherwise in compliance with the investment restrictions and the operating policies established in accordance with the Declaration of Trust and in effect at such time;

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- (k) the REIT shall not acquire interests in general partnerships or limited partnerships provided that the REIT may invest in a general partnership or limited partnership if:
- (i) the general partnership or limited partnership is formed and operated solely for the purpose of acquiring, owning, maintaining, improving, developing, leasing or managing a particular real property or real properties or an interest therein;
 - (ii) the REIT's interest in the limited partnership is not subject to any restriction on transfer other than a right of first offer or right of first refusal, if any, in favour of any other partner or any affiliate thereof;
 - (iii) the REIT has a right of first offer or right of first refusal to buy the interests of the other partners; and
 - (iv) the REIT has received a legal opinion to the effect that the investment (a) would not disqualify the REIT as a "mutual fund trust" within the meaning of the Tax Act, and (b) would not result in the REIT losing any status under the Tax Act that is otherwise beneficial to the REIT and its Unitholders;
- provided that, notwithstanding the foregoing, the REIT may from time to time enter into any limited partnership arrangement which does not comply with either of subparagraphs (ii) or (iii) above if the Trustees determine that the investment is desirable for the REIT and otherwise complies with the investment restrictions and operating policies established in accordance with the Declaration of Trust and in effect at such time;
- (l) subject to subclause (f) of the REIT's operating policies, the REIT will not invest in raw land for development, except (i) for existing properties with additional development or properties adjacent to existing properties of the REIT for the purpose of the renovation or expansion of existing properties, or (ii) the development of new properties which will be capital property of the REIT, provided that the aggregate value of the investments of the REIT in raw land, excluding raw land under development, after giving effect to the proposed investment, will not exceed 10% of the Gross Book Value;
- (m) the REIT may invest in mortgages and mortgage bonds (including participating or convertible mortgages) and similar instruments where:
- (i) the real property which is security therefor is income producing real property which otherwise meets the other investment guidelines of the REIT; and
 - (ii) the aggregate book value of the investments of the REIT in mortgages, after giving effect to the proposed investment, will not exceed 15% of the Gross Book Value; and
- (n) the REIT may invest an amount (which, in the case of an amount invested to acquire real property, is the purchase price less the amount of any debt incurred or assumed in connection with such investment) up to 15% of Gross Book Value of the REIT in investments which do not comply with one or more of paragraphs (a) and (g).

Operating Policies

The Declaration of Trust provides that the operations and affairs of the REIT will be conducted in accordance with the following policies:

- (a) the REIT shall not purchase, sell, market or trade in currency or interest rate futures contracts otherwise than for hedging purposes where, for this purpose, the term “hedging” has the meaning given by National Instrument 81-102 — *Mutual Funds* adopted by the Canadian Securities Administrators, as replaced or amended from time to time and, in all events, subject to paragraph (b) of the investment guidelines described above;
- (b) (i) any written instrument creating an obligation which is or includes the granting by the REIT of a mortgage; and (ii) to the extent the Trustees determine to be practicable and consistent with their fiduciary duties to act in the best interest of the Unitholders, any written instrument which is, in the judgment of the Trustees, a material obligation, shall contain a provision, or be subject to an acknowledgement to the effect, that the obligation being created is not personally binding upon, and that resort must not be had to, nor will recourse or satisfaction be sought from, by lawsuit or otherwise the private property of any of the Trustees, Unitholders, annuitants or beneficiaries under a plan of which a Unitholder acts as a trustee or carrier, or officers, employees or agents of the REIT, but that only property of the REIT or a specific portion thereof is bound; the REIT, however, is not required, but must use all reasonable efforts, to comply with this requirement in respect of obligations assumed by the REIT upon the acquisition of real property;
- (c) the REIT shall not incur or assume any Indebtedness if, after giving effect to the incurring or assumption of the Indebtedness, the total Indebtedness of the REIT plus the aggregate par value of the Class C LP Units would be more than 60% of Gross Book Value (or 65% of Gross Book Value including convertible Indebtedness);
- (d) at no time shall the REIT incur Indebtedness plus the aggregate par value of the Class C LP Units aggregating more than 20% of Gross Book Value (excluding debt with an original maturity of one year or more falling due in the next 12 months or variable rate debt for which the REIT has entered into interest rate swap agreements to fix the interest rate for a one year period or more) at floating interest or distribution rates; and at no time shall the REIT have Indebtedness more than 20% of Gross Book Value (excluding debt with an original maturity of one year or more falling due in the next 12 months) having maturities of less than one year;
- (e) the REIT may engage in construction or development of real property that is capital property to the REIT to maintain its real properties in good repair or to improve the income-producing potential of properties in which the REIT has an interest;
- (f) the REIT may not engage in construction or development of new properties unless such new properties will be capital properties of the REIT on completion and the aggregate value of the investments of the REIT in such properties under development (which shall be inclusive of any investments in raw land as provided under subclause (l) of the REIT’s investment guidelines), after giving effect to the proposed investment in the construction or development, shall not exceed 15% of Gross Book Value;
- (g) title to each real property shall be held by and registered in the name of the REIT, the Trustees or a person wholly-owned, directly or indirectly, by the REIT or jointly-owned, directly or indirectly, by the REIT, with joint venturers or by any other persons in such manner as the Trustees consider appropriate, taking into account advice of legal counsel; provided that, where land tenure will not provide fee simple title, the REIT, the Trustees or a corporation or other entity

wholly-owned, directly or indirectly, by the REIT or jointly owned, directly or indirectly, by the REIT or such person as the Trustees consider appropriate shall hold a ground lease as appropriate under the land tenure system in the relevant jurisdiction;

- (h) the REIT shall not directly or indirectly guarantee any Indebtedness or liabilities of any person unless such guarantee: (i) is given in connection with or incidental to an investment that is otherwise permitted by the REIT's investment guidelines; (ii) has been approved by the Trustees; and (iii) (A) would not disqualify the REIT as a "mutual fund trust" within the meaning of the Tax Act, and (B) would not result in the REIT losing any other status under the Tax Act that is otherwise beneficial to the REIT and its Unitholders;
- (i) the REIT shall directly or indirectly obtain and maintain at all times property insurance coverage in respect of potential liabilities of the REIT and the accidental loss of value of the assets of the REIT from risks, in amounts, with such insurers, and on such terms as the Trustees consider appropriate, taking into account all relevant factors, including the practice of owners of comparable properties;
- (j) the REIT shall have obtained an appraisal of each real property that it intends to acquire and an engineering survey with respect to the physical condition thereof, in each case, by an independent and experienced consultant, unless the requirement for such an appraisal or engineering survey is waived by the Independent Trustees; and
- (k) the REIT shall, in each case by an independent and experienced environmental consultant, either (i) obtain a Phase I environmental site assessment or (ii) be entitled to rely on a Phase I environmental site assessment dated no earlier than 24 months prior to receipt by the REIT, of each real property to be acquired by it and, if the Phase I environmental site assessment report recommends that a further environmental investigation be conducted, the REIT shall either: (A) have conducted such further environmental investigation or (B) have a second independent and experienced environmental consultant, who did not participate in the preparation of the Phase I environmental site assessment further evaluate such real property to be acquired using the following specific risk criteria to evaluate any identified significant risk using the following criteria: (w) foreseeable likelihood of material adverse effects due to off-site migration of contaminants; (x) foreseeable likelihood of material adverse effects due to on-site human exposure to contaminants; (y) foreseeable likelihood of regulatory intervention; and (z) material detrimental impact on ability to sell, lease or finance the property to assess the potential implications to the REIT of the Phase I environmental site assessment findings; and, if such second consultant recommends that further environmental investigations be conducted, have conducted such further environmental investigations.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Declaration of Trust provides that for so long as CTC directly or indirectly holds a majority of the Voting Units, the REIT may not undertake, without the prior written consent of CTC (in its sole and absolute discretion): (i) any material acquisition, disposition, or development; (ii) subject to the CT Re-Financing Obligations, any financings (debt or equity), re-financings or similar transactions; (iii) any direct or indirect granting of security over any assets of the REIT or any related entity; or (iv) the replacement of the Chief Executive Officer of the REIT.

8. CAPITAL STRATEGY

Capital Structure Strategy

The Declaration of Trust provides that the REIT will not incur or assume any Indebtedness if, after giving effect to the incurring or assumption of the Indebtedness, the total Indebtedness of the REIT plus the aggregate par value of the Class C LP Units would be more than 60% of Gross Book Value (or 65% of Gross Book Value including convertible Indebtedness). As at December 31, 2013, the REIT's Indebtedness plus the aggregate par value of the Class C LP Units to Gross Book Value ratio was 49.6%. The weighted average distribution rate on the Class C LP Units during the Initial Fixed Rate Period is expected to be approximately 4.50% per annum.

Credit Facility

The Partnership has a senior unsecured revolving credit facility in the amount of \$200 million for general business purposes, including property acquisitions, development, capital expenditures and the refinancing of other indebtedness of the Partnership and its Subsidiaries. The Partnership has the ability to increase the amount of the credit facility by up to \$100 million upon request, subject to obtaining lender commitments and other customary provisions, and has access to same day borrowings up to \$20 million under the credit facility.

Class C LP Units

The Class C LP Units issued to CTC have been issued in series and have a fixed, cumulative, preferential cash distribution, if, as and when declared by the board of directors of the General Partner, for the period which began on October 23, 2013 and which will end for each series on the date for such series and payable monthly at an annual distribution rate for each series as set out in the table under Class C LP of Section 6 of this AIF.

In all cases, the Class C LP Units provide holders with a cumulative, preferential cash distribution, if, as and when declared by the board of directors of the General Partner; provided that, for greater certainty, the amount of any such distribution shall be determined in accordance with the terms of each series of Class C LP Units. Subject to redemption rights, immediately following the completion of each of the Initial Fixed Rate Period for such series and each five-year period thereafter, holders of the Class C LP Units of that series may elect either a fixed rate or floating rate option for such five-year period, provided that a holder of Class C LP Units may not elect a floating rate option if such election would result in the REIT exceeding the limit on floating rate instruments set out in the Declaration of Trust.

9. ARRANGEMENTS WITH CTC

9.1 Acquisition Agreement

The REIT indirectly acquired interests in the Properties (with the exception of the Development Lands) purchased from CTC pursuant to the Acquisition Agreement for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$3.534 billion. The Acquisition Agreement contains representations and warranties typical of those contained in acquisition agreements negotiated between sophisticated purchasers and vendors acting at arm's length, certain of which are qualified as to knowledge and materiality and subject to reasonable exceptions, relating to CTC (as vendor) and the Properties.

9.2 Indemnity Agreement

Under an indemnity agreement entered into at Closing between CTC, the REIT and the Partnership (the “Indemnity Agreement”), CTC indemnified the REIT for any breach of the representations and warranties in the Acquisition Agreement. The maximum liability of CTC under such indemnity is limited to the amount of the net proceeds received from the Initial Public Offering and no claim under the indemnity may be made until the aggregate losses exceed \$1 million and the threshold dollar amount for each claim to be included for purposes of a breach of representation claim is \$50,000.

9.3 Exchange Agreement

The REIT, the Partnership, CTC, Canadian Tire Holdings I Limited Partnership and Canadian Tire Holdings II Limited Partnership are parties to an exchange agreement, (the “Exchange Agreement”) entered into at Closing, pursuant to which the REIT has agreed with the Partnership and the holders of the Class B LP Units and Class C LP Units, as applicable, to, among other things, issue Units upon the exchange of Class B LP Units in accordance with their terms or upon the election of a holder of Class B LP Units to receive distributions on Class B LP Units in the form of Units on a basis equivalent to the rights of Unitholders participating in the DRIP, and to issue Special Voting Units to holders of Class C LP Units in certain limited circumstances. Upon an exchange, the corresponding number of Special Voting Units is cancelled.

A holder of a Class B LP Unit has the right to initiate the exchange procedure pursuant to the “exchange right” at any time as long as each of the following conditions has been satisfied:

- (a) the exchange would not cause the REIT to cease to qualify as, or cause a significant risk to the REIT’s status as, a “mutual fund trust” or “real estate investment trust” under the Tax Act or cause or create a significant risk that would cause the REIT to be subject to tax under paragraph 122(1) (b) of the Tax Act;
- (b) the REIT is legally entitled to issue the Units in connection with the exercise of the exchange right; and
- (c) the person receiving the Units upon the exercise of the exchange right complies with all applicable securities laws and stock exchange requirements at the time of the exchange.

The Exchange Agreement also provides for the right of the REIT to require the holders of all but not less than all of the Class B LP Units to exchange their Class B LP Units for Units if:

- (a) the total number of Units for which all outstanding Class B LP Units are exchangeable is less than 1% of the number of Class B LP Units issued on Closing; or
- (b) there occurs or is about to occur any amalgamation, merger, arrangement, take-over bid, material transfer or sale of Units or rights or other securities of the REIT or interests therein or thereto, or sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the REIT, or similar transaction involving the REIT or a Subsidiary of the REIT or any proposal to do any of the foregoing (other than in connection with a transaction involving one or more of such entities pursuant to which all of the assets of such entity or entities are transferred to the REIT or another wholly owned direct or indirect Subsidiary of the REIT) and the Board determines that it is not reasonably practicable to substantially replicate the terms and conditions of the Class B LP Units in connection with such transaction and that the exchange of all but not less than all of the outstanding Class B LP Units is necessary to enable the completion of such transaction in accordance with its terms, provided, however, that in the case of a take-over bid, not less than $66\frac{2}{3}$ percent of the Units (calculated

on a fully diluted, converted and exchanged basis) have been validly deposited and tendered under such take-over bid and not withdrawn at the expiry of such take-over bid.

The Exchange Agreement also provides for the automatic exchange of Class B LP Units for Units in the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the REIT.

Pre-Emptive Rights

In the event that the REIT or the Partnership decides to issue equity securities of the REIT or the Partnership or securities convertible into or exchangeable for equity securities of the REIT or the Partnership or an option or other right to acquire any such securities other than to an Affiliate thereof (“Issued Securities”), the Exchange Agreement provides CTC (for so long as it owns at least a 10% effective interest in the REIT (on a fully-diluted basis)), with pre-emptive rights to purchase Units, Class B LP Units or Issued Securities, to maintain CTC’s effective pro rata ownership interest (on a fully-diluted basis). The pre-emptive rights do not apply to the issuance of Issued Securities in certain circumstances.

Registration Rights

The Exchange Agreement also provides CTC (on behalf of itself and its Subsidiaries that hold Class B LP Units) with the right (the “Piggy-Back Registration Right”) to require the REIT to include Units held by such securityholders, including Units issuable upon exchange of Class B LP Units, in any future offering undertaken by the REIT by way of prospectus that it may file with applicable Canadian securities regulatory authorities (a “Piggy-Back Distribution”). The REIT is required to use reasonable commercial efforts to cause to be included in the Piggy-Back Distribution all of the Units that CTC requests to be sold, provided that if the Piggy-Back Distribution involves an underwriting and the lead underwriter determines that the total number of Units to be included in such Piggy-Back Distribution should be limited for certain prescribed reasons, the Units to be included in the Piggy-Back Distribution will be first allocated to the REIT.

In addition, the Exchange Agreement provides CTC (on behalf of itself and its Subsidiaries that hold Class B LP Units) with the right (the “Demand Registration Right”) to require the REIT to use reasonable commercial efforts to file one or more prospectuses with applicable Canadian securities regulatory authorities, qualifying Units held by such securityholders, including Units issuable upon the exchange of Class B LP Units, for distribution (a “Demand Distribution”). The REIT may distribute Units in connection with a Demand Distribution provided that if the Demand Distribution involves an underwriting and the lead underwriter determines that the total number of Units to be included in such Demand Distribution should be limited for certain prescribed reasons, the Units to be included in the Demand Distribution will be first allocated to the selling securityholders.

Each of the Piggy-Back Registration Right and the Demand Registration Right will be exercisable at any time from 18 months following Closing, provided that CTC owns at least a 10% effective interest in the REIT (on a fully-diluted basis) at the time of exercise.

Tag/Drag Rights

The Exchange Agreement also provides that if CTC owns at least a 10% effective interest in the REIT (on a fully-diluted basis), and CTC so requests, the REIT will cause a purchaser (other than the REIT or an Affiliate of the REIT or a third party vendor of properties in exchange for securities of the Partnership) of securities of the Partnership owned by the REIT (or any permitted assignee) to purchase a *pro rata* portion of the securities of the Partnership held by CTC, other than Class C LP Units, on substantially the same terms and subject to the same conditions as are applicable to the purchase by the purchaser of securities of the Partnership held by the REIT. If CTC or any permitted assignee holds in the aggregate less than a 10% effective interest in the REIT (on a fully-diluted basis), the REIT will be entitled, in connection with the direct or indirect sale of all of its securities of the Partnership, to require CTC or any permitted assignee to sell its securities in the Partnership on the same terms and subject to the same conditions as are applicable to the REIT’s direct or indirect sale of all other interests in the

Partnership, and upon the REIT making such request and completing such sale, CTC or any permitted assignee will have no further interest in the Partnership.

Assignment

The Exchange Agreement is not assignable by CTC without the REIT's prior written consent other than to one or more Affiliates of CTC, provided that such entity remains an Affiliate of CTC.

9.4 Commercial Agreements with CTC

CT REIT, the Partnership and CTC are parties to the following commercial agreements which govern the relationships among such parties: Services Agreement, Property Management Agreement, ROFO Agreement, Development Agreement and Non-Competition and Non-Solicitation Agreement, which agreements are material contracts for the REIT and are qualified in their entirety by reference to all of the provisions of such agreement.

Pursuant to the Services Agreement, CTC provides the REIT with certain administrative, legal, financial, information technology, human resources and ancillary services (the "Services"). The Services are provided to the REIT on a cost-recovery basis only, pursuant to which the REIT reimburses CTC for all costs and expenses incurred by CTC in connection with providing the Services. The REIT will pay a fixed maximum fee for the first calendar year and pro rata for the period from October 23, 2013 until December 31, 2013, with subsequent adjustments to such fee, based on the Consumer Price Index, for the 2015 calendar year. The Services Agreement is for a term of two years and two months ending on December 31, 2015 and is renewable for further one year terms.

The Partnership and CTC, through CTREL, has entered into a Property Management Agreement pursuant to which CTC provides the Partnership with customary property management services (the "Property Management Services"). The Property Management Services are provided to the Partnership on a cost-recovery basis only, pursuant to which the Partnership reimburses CTC for all costs and expenses incurred by CTC in connection with providing the Property Management Services. The Partnership will pay a fixed maximum fee for the first calendar year and pro rata for the period from October 23, 2013 until December 31, 2013, with subsequent adjustments to such fee, based on the Consumer Price Index, for the 2015 calendar year. The Property Management Agreement is for a term of two years and two months ending on December 31, 2015 and is renewable for further one year terms.

CT REIT, the Partnership and CTC are parties to an agreement pursuant to which CTC has provided the REIT with a right of first offer (the "ROFO Agreement") to acquire any interest of CTC in the properties it owns after Closing, which meet the REIT's investment criteria, prior to the disposition of any such property to third parties, on terms no less favourable to the REIT than those offered by or to such third party. The ROFO Agreement commenced on Closing and has an initial term of 10 years and thereafter continues in effect until such time as CTC ceases to hold, directly or indirectly, a majority of the Voting Units, as hereinafter defined.

The REIT has provided CTC with a right of first offer to lease space (the "CT ROFO") at its properties when such leasable space is acquired or becomes available. The CT ROFO commenced on Closing and expires when CTC ceases to hold, directly or indirectly, a majority of the Voting Units. The CT ROFO provides that if the REIT at any time desires to lease, or receives and desires to accept an offer to lease a property, it will provide CTC with written notice together with a formal offer to lease such space.

The REIT has also provided CTC with a right of first refusal in the event of a Change of Control. The Change of Control ROFR provides that if a Competitor acquires more than 50% of the Units, on a fully-diluted basis, at a time when the properties of the REIT leased by CTC represent at least 50% of the GLA of all of the properties of the REIT, then CTC has the right to acquire all properties then leased by it at the then fair market value. The Change of Control ROFR commenced on Closing and expires when the assets of the REIT leased by CTC represent less than 50% of the GLA of the assets of the REIT.

CT REIT, the Partnership, CTC and CTREL are parties to a development agreement (the “Development Agreement”) for a term expiring on the later of: (i) 10 years from Closing; and (ii) the time when CTC ceases to hold, directly or indirectly, a majority of the Voting Units. Pursuant to the Development Agreement, the REIT has certain rights to participate in development projects, purchase development projects, provide mezzanine financing for new development projects and acquire shopping centres. The Development Agreement is renewable by the parties thereto on mutually acceptable terms and, in the event of termination, shall continue with full force and effect in respect of any development projects undertaken prior to such termination. All decisions by the REIT in respect of the development, acquisition or financing of a property under the Development Agreement will be approved by the Independent Trustees who are unaffiliated with CTC.

CT REIT, the Partnership and CTC are parties to a non-competition and non-solicitation agreement (the “Non-Competition and Non-Solicitation Agreement”). The Non-Competition and Non-Solicitation Agreement commenced on Closing and applies until the later of: (i) the tenth anniversary of Closing; and (ii) such time that CTC ceases to hold, directly or indirectly, a majority of the Voting Units. Pursuant to the terms of the Non-Competition and Non-Solicitation Agreement, without prior written approval of a majority of the REIT’s Independent Trustees, CTC is not permitted, directly or indirectly, to: (i) create another real estate investment trust or publicly traded real estate business with investment criteria similar to that of the REIT; (ii) materially engage (contractually or otherwise) with another real estate investment trust or publically traded real estate business with investment criteria similar to that of the REIT, except in the normal course of business to lease or acquire property for its own use; or (iii) acquire or develop properties, other than properties required by CTC to operate its retail business, which meet the REIT’s investment criteria. However, CTC is permitted to create another real estate investment trust or publicly traded real estate business with investment criteria similar to that of the REIT if CTC: (i) acquires a business that owns a material amount of real estate that CTC wishes to sell; and (ii) after offering such real estate to the REIT, if the REIT does not elect to purchase such properties pursuant to the ROFO Agreement, and provided that CTC has first given its consent to the REIT to acquire such properties. Throughout the term of the Non-Competition and Non-Solicitation Agreement, CTC is not permitted to directly or indirectly solicit an existing tenant of the REIT to move to a non-REIT property; provided that CTC may seek alternative premises for a CTC Banner tenant of the REIT if (i) CTC has first provided the REIT with an opportunity to accommodate its requirements for such tenant and (ii) such tenant is continuing to meet its obligations to the REIT under its lease. The Agreement also provides that for as long as the Services Agreement and Property Management Agreement remain in effect, and for a period of one year thereafter, CTC will not be permitted to solicit any employee of the REIT and the REIT will not be permitted to solicit any employee of CTC.

The preceding summary is qualified by reference to the terms of the Services Agreement, Property Management Agreement, ROFO Agreement, Development Agreement and Non-Competition and Non-Solicitation Agreement, which have been filed with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

In addition to the above arrangements, the REIT entered into a non-exclusive, royalty free trade-mark license agreement with CTC for the right to use the trade-marks associated with the REIT, the CANADIAN TIRE word-trademark and the various CANADIAN TIRE design trade-marks (the “License Agreement”). CTC has established procedures to protect the trade-marks which are material to the businesses carried on by it and the REIT, including the trade-mark Canadian Tire[®], the design marks associated with that trade-mark and trade-marks associated with the REIT, including Canadian Tire Real Estate Investment Trust[™], CT Real Estate Investment Trust[™], Canadian Tire REIT[™] and CT REIT[™].

CTC owns a number of domain names, including CTREIT.com. The domain name is used in connection with the REIT’s on-line presence. The registrations for the Company’s trade-marks and domain names are renewable. Procedures are in place to ensure timely renewals.

10. DISTRIBUTIONS

Distribution Policy

The REIT has adopted a distribution policy, as permitted under the Declaration of Trust, pursuant to which it makes monthly cash distributions to Unitholders and, through the Partnership, holders of Class B LP Units, initially equal to, on an annual basis, approximately 90% of the REIT's estimated AFFO. Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, the Trustees have full discretion respecting the timing and amounts of distributions, including in respect of: (i) amounts actually distributed, and (ii) the adoption, amendment or revocation of any distribution policy. See "Risk Factors – Risk Factors Related to the Real Estate Industry and the Business of the REIT – Return on Investment and Cash Distributions are Not Guaranteed". Unitholders of record as at the close of business on the last business day of the month preceding a date of distribution will have an entitlement, on and after that day, to receive distributions in respect of that month on such date of distribution.

The REIT currently intends to make monthly cash distributions of \$0.054167 per Unit to Unitholders, or approximately \$0.65 per Unit on an annual basis, which is estimated to be approximately 90% of the REIT's estimated AFFO on an annual basis.

On December 13, 2013, for the period from Closing to November 30, 2013, the REIT distributed \$0.070194 per Unit to Unitholders of record as at the close of business on November 29, 2013. On January 15, 2014, for the month commencing December 1, 2013, the REIT distributed \$0.054167 per Unit to Unitholders of record as at the close of business on December 31, 2013.

The General Partner, on behalf of each partner, declares and authorizes the Limited Partnership to make monthly cash distributions to holders of Class A LP Units and to holders of Class B LP Units by reference to the monthly cash distributions payable by the REIT to Unitholders. Since Closing, distributions equivalent to those paid on each Unit by the REIT have been paid in respect of each Class B LP Unit.

The REIT has made distributions to Unitholders equal to the amount of net income and net realized capital gains of the REIT as is necessary to ensure that the REIT is not liable for ordinary income taxes on such income. To the extent that the REIT realizes net income and net realized capital gains which is in excess of the monthly distributions paid or made payable to Unitholders during the taxation year, the REIT may make an additional distribution (which may be satisfied by the issuance of Units) to Unitholders of record on December 31 to ensure that the REIT will not be liable for ordinary income taxes on such income. Such additional distribution was not made to Unitholders of record on December 31, 2013.

Distribution Reinvestment Plan

CT REIT has adopted a Distribution Reinvestment Plan ("DRIP"). Eligible Unitholders who elect to have all or a portion of the cash distributions of the REIT automatically reinvested in additional Units (at price per Unit calculated by reference to the five-day volume weighted average for the Units on the TSX) receive a further distribution of Units equal to 3% of each distribution that was reinvested by them. CTC is eligible to participate in the DRIP with respect to those Units in the same manner as all other eligible Unitholders. CTC does not currently participate in the DRIP.

In addition, a holder of Class B LP Units has the right to elect to reinvest all or a portion of distributions payable on its Class B LP Units on the same economic terms as participants in the DRIP. A holder of Class B LP Units may reinvest such distributions in Class B LP Units, Units or a combination thereof. Holders of Class B Units did not elect to reinvest any portion of the distributions paid during the period ended December 31, 2013.

11. CREDIT RATINGS

S&P and DBRS provide credit ratings of debt securities for commercial entities. A credit rating generally provides an indication of the risk that the borrower will not fulfill its full obligations in a timely manner with respect to both interest and principal commitments. Rating categories range from highest credit quality (generally “AAA”) to default in payment (generally “D”).

S&P has provided the REIT with an issuer credit rating of “BBB+” with a Stable outlook. A credit rating of “BBB+” by S&P is the fourth highest of 10 categories and indicates that the obligation exhibits adequate capacity to meet financial commitments. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. A credit rating of “BBB-” or higher is an investment grade rating. The addition of a rating outlook modifier, such as “Positive”, “Negative”, and “Stable” or “Developing” assesses the potential direction of a long-term credit rating over the intermediate term (typically six months to two years). An outlook is not necessarily a precursor of a rating change. The addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) designation after a rating indicates the relative standing within a particular rating category.

DBRS has provided the REIT with an issuer credit rating of “BBB (high)” with a Stable trend. A credit rating of “BBB (high)” by DBRS is the fourth highest of 10 categories and is assigned to debt that is considered to be of adequate credit quality, where payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable but the issuing entity may be vulnerable to future events. The assignment of a “(high)” or “(low)” modifier within each rating category indicates relative standing within such category. The assignment of a “Positive”, “Stable” or “Negative” trend modifier provides guidance in respect of DBRS’s opinion regarding the outlook for the rating in question. The rating trend indicates the direction in which DBRS considers the rating is headed should present tendencies continue.

There can be no assurance that a rating will remain in effect for any given period of time or that a rating will not be lowered, withdrawn or revised by either or both of DBRS or S&P if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any securities of the REIT, inasmuch as such ratings do not comment as to market price or suitability for a particular investor.

The REIT has paid customary rating fees to DBRS and S&P in connection with the above mentioned ratings. The REIT did not make any payments to DBRS or S&P in respect of any other service provided to the REIT by DBRS or S&P.

12. MARKET FOR SECURITIES

CT REIT’s Units are listed and posted for trading on the TSX under the trading symbol “CRT.UN”. The following table sets forth the high and low trading prices and trading volumes for the outstanding Units on the TSX for the period indicated:

Date	High (\$)	Low (\$)	Volume Traded
2013/10	10.30	10.00	5,944,195
2013/11	10.65	10.11	4,873,325
2013/12	11.10	10.41	2,090,434

Source: TSX MarketData

13. TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

Board of Trustees

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Board shall consist of a minimum of seven and a maximum of nine Trustees, a majority of whom (including the Chairman) shall be independent under Canadian Securities Law. CT REIT currently has seven Trustees. A majority of Trustees must be Canadian residents. Any increase or decrease to the maximum or minimum number of Trustees requires the approval of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast at a meeting of Voting Unitholders called for such purposes (or a written resolution signed by Voting Unitholders representing at least two-thirds of the outstanding Voting Units). The Trustees are elected by Voting Unitholders at each annual meeting of Voting Unitholders, and all Trustees hold office for a term expiring at the close of the next annual meeting or until their respective successors are elected or appointed. The Declaration of Trust provides CTC with certain nomination rights in respect of appointing Trustees to the Board. Subject to CTC's Trustee nomination rights, the nominees for election as Trustees are determined by the Governance, Compensation and Nominating Committee in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration of Trust and the charter of that Committee. CTC exercises its nomination rights by submitting its nominees, and information relating to such nominees, to the Governance, Compensation and Nominating Committee, which reviews such proposed nominations. In the event that the Governance, Compensation and Nominating Committee does not approve of a proposed Trustee nominee submitted by CTC pursuant to its nomination rights, CTC is entitled to submit an alternative proposed Trustee nominee that is acceptable to the Committee. The proposed Trustee nominees recommended by the Governance, Compensation and Nominating Committee, and approved by the Board, are included in the proxy-related materials to be made available to the Voting Unitholders prior to each annual meeting.

Members of the Board of Trustees

Name, Province and Country of Residence	Year First Elected/Appointed as a Trustee ¹	Present Principal Occupation ²
David Laidley ³ Quebec, Canada	2013	Corporate Director
Brent Hollister Ontario, Canada	2013	Corporate Director
Anna Martini Quebec, Canada	2013	President of Groupe Dynamite Inc., a specialty apparel global retailer
John O'Bryan Ontario, Canada	2013	Chairman, CBRE Limited, a commercial real estate company
Dean McCann Ontario, Canada	2013	Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer, CTC, a family of businesses offering a range of products and services to Canadians
Kenneth Silver Ontario, Canada	2013	President and Chief Executive Officer of the REIT
Stephen Wetmore Ontario, Canada	2013	Chief Executive Officer, CTC, a family of businesses offering a range of products and services to Canadians

Notes:

¹ Each Trustee of the REIT holds office until the next annual meeting of Voting Unitholders of the REIT or until his or her successor is elected or appointed unless his or her office is earlier vacated in accordance with the Declaration of Trust.

² Each of the trustees of the REIT has had the principal occupation indicated opposite his or her name during the past five years except:

- (a) K. Silver, who prior to October 23, 2013, served as Senior Vice-President, Corporate Strategy and Real Estate of CTC and President of CTREL; and
- (b) S.G. Wetmore, who prior to November 7, 2013, also served as President of CTC.

³ Mr. Laidley was acting as a director of 2907160 Canada Inc. (formerly ProSep Inc.) (“ProSep”) from August 2008 until January 2014. On April 12, 2013, the *Autorité des marchés financiers* issued a management cease trade order restricting all trading in securities of ProSep by management and insiders of ProSep due to failure to file its annual disclosure documents within the prescribed time period. The management cease trade order was revoked on June 17, 2013. On October 28, 2013, ProSep filed for and obtained creditor protection under the *Companies’ Creditors Arrangement Act* (Canada). At the same time, the Superior Court of Quebec (Commercial Division) approved the sale of substantially all of ProSep’s assets to a third party. The distribution of ProSep’s liquidation proceeds was completed and ProSep was dissolved on January 15, 2014.

13.1 Committees of the Board of Trustees

As at December 31, 2013, the Board of Trustees had three committees: the Audit Committee, the Governance, Compensation and Nominating Committee and the Investment Committee. The present members of the REIT’s Audit Committee are Anna Martini (Chairman), David Laidley and John O’Bryan. The present members of the REIT’s Governance, Compensation and Nominating Committee are Brent Hollister (Chairman), David Laidley, Anna Martini and Stephen Wetmore. The present members of the REIT’s Investment Committee are John O’Bryan (Chairman), Brent Hollister and Kenneth Silver.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee Charter is attached hereto as Annex A. As noted above, the Audit Committee is comprised of Anna Martini, David Laidley, and John O’Bryan. The education and experience of each Audit Committee member that is relevant to the performance of his or her responsibilities as an Audit Committee member is described below:

Member	Experience
Anna Martini, Chairman	Ms. Martini is a Chartered Professional Accountant and has been the President of Group Dynamite Inc., a specialty apparel global retailer, since 2004. From 1996 to 2004, Ms. Martini worked as a partner in audit and advisory services at Deloitte LLP (Canada). Ms. Martini has been a board member and Treasurer of the Retail Council of Canada since 2007, and her previous experience includes serving as a Director and Treasurer of the McGill University Health Centre Foundation, and as a director of Velan Inc. from 2008 to 2013, where she also chaired the Audit Committee.
David Laidley	Mr. Laidley was a partner of Deloitte LLP (Canada) from 1975 until his retirement in 2007. During his tenure at the firm, Mr. Laidley was elected Chairman in 2000 and served in that capacity until 2006. A Chartered Professional Accountant, Mr. Laidley has over 40 years of professional services experience specializing in the tax and audit practices. Mr. Laidley currently chairs the Audit Committees of Input Capital Inc. and Aviva Canada Inc., and sits on the Audit Committees of Aimia Inc. and EMCOR Group Inc. Mr. Laidley was previously the Lead Director and chair of the Audit Committee at the Bank of Canada.
John O’Bryan	Mr. O’Bryan is a Chairman of CBRE Limited and a member of its Canadian Board of Directors and Canadian Executive Management Committee. Prior to joining CBRE in 2008, Mr. O’Bryan served as Managing Director at TD Securities from 1998 to 2008. As an executive and corporate director, Mr. O’Bryan has over 40 years’ experience in corporate finance, financial transactions, and reviewing and analyzing financial statements.

Each member of the Audit Committee is financially literate within the meaning of such definition as set out in National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees* (“NI 52-110”). Each member of the Audit Committee is also independent pursuant to NI 52-110.

The Audit Committee has a process for approval of services to be provided by its current auditors. The process requires that an annual client services plan be provided to and pre-approved by the Audit Committee prior to commencement of services by the auditors. Any additional audit or non-audit services required by management will be permitted provided that management is satisfied the auditors are the preferred supplier for such services, the proposed terms of engagement for the services are approved by the Chairman of the Audit Committee (or by the Audit Committee if the fees for such services exceed \$100,000 or the services are of a sensitive or unusual

nature), and the Chairman of the Audit Committee advises the Audit Committee of any such pre-approved services at its next meeting. The auditors are also responsible for ensuring that all services provided comply with professional independence standards, and for disclosing to the Audit Committee all relationships between the auditors and the REIT and its related entities that may reasonably be thought to bear on the auditors' independence and the total fees charged by the auditors for audit and non-audit services during the past year.

13.2 Independent Trustee Matters

The following matters require the approval of a majority of the Independent Trustees who are Independent Trustees in accordance with the Declaration of Trust: (a) an acquisition of a property or an investment in a property, or the provision of any financing, development or leasing services in respect of a property in which CTC or an Affiliate of CTC or any Related Party of the REIT has any direct or indirect interest, (b) a material change to any agreement with CTC or an Affiliate of CTC or a Related Party of the REIT or any approval, consent, waiver or other decision of Trustees thereunder, or any renewal, extension or termination thereof or any increase in any fees (including any transaction fees) or distributions payable thereunder, (c) the entering into of, or the waiver, exercise or enforcement of any rights or remedies under, any agreement entered into by the REIT, or the making, directly or indirectly, of any co-investment, in each case, with (i) CTC (other than provided for in the terms of the Class C LP Units), (ii) any Trustee, (iii) any entity directly or indirectly controlled by any Trustee in which any Trustee holds a significant interest, or (iv) any entity for which any Trustee acts as a director or in other similar capacity, (d) the refinancing, increase or renewal of any Indebtedness owed by or to, or the redemption of the Class C LP Units by, (i) CTC, (ii) any Trustee, (iii) any entity directly or indirectly controlled by any Trustee or in which any Trustee holds a significant interest, or (iv) any entity for which any Trustee acts as a director or in other similar capacity; or (e) decisions relating to any claims by or against one or more parties to any agreement with CTC or an Affiliate of CTC or any Related Party of the REIT.

13.3 Executive Officers of the REIT

The REIT is managed and operated by an experienced internal senior executive team comprised of the REIT's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. The REIT's Chief Executive Officer, Kenneth Silver, and the REIT's Chief Financial Officer are the only employees of the REIT.

The names, provinces and countries of residence and present principal occupations of the executive officers of the REIT as at February 11, 2014 are as follows:

Name, Province and Country of Residence	Present Principal Occupation ¹
Kenneth Silver Ontario, Canada	President and Chief Executive Officer
Louis Forbes Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Notes:

¹Prior to October 23, 2013, the executive officers of the REIT had the following principal occupations during the past five years:

- (a) K. Silver served as Senior Vice-President, Corporate Strategy and Real Estate of CTC and President of Canadian Tire Real Estate Limited; and
- (b) L. Forbes served as Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer of Primaris Retail REIT.

Ownership, Control and Direction of Securities by Trustees and Executive Officers

As at February 11, 2014, all trustees and executive officers of the REIT as a group beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or exercised control or direction over 244,879 Units of the REIT (representing approximately 0.3% of the issued and outstanding Units of the REIT).

14. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Declaration of Trust contains “conflict of interest” provisions to protect Unitholders without creating undue limitations on the REIT. The Declaration of Trust contains provisions that require each Trustee to disclose to the REIT any interest in a material contract or transaction or proposed material contract or transaction with the REIT (including a contract or transaction involving the making or disposition of any investment in real property or a joint venture agreement) or the fact that such person is a director or officer of, or otherwise has a material interest in, any person who is a party to a material contract or transaction or proposed material contract or transaction with the REIT. A Trustee who has made disclosure to the foregoing effect is not entitled to vote on any resolution to approve the contract or transaction unless the contract or transaction is one relating to: (i) his or her direct remuneration as a Trustee, officer, employee or agent of the REIT; or (ii) indemnity of himself or herself as a Trustee or the purchase or maintenance of liability insurance.

Stephen Wetmore and Dean McCann, each a Trustee and a senior executive officer of CTC, are required to disclose the nature and extent of their respective interests in, and are not entitled to vote on any resolution to approve, any material contract or transaction or any proposed material contract or transaction between the REIT and CTC or any of its affiliates or any other entity in which either Trustee has an interest (unless the contract or transaction relates to his remuneration or an indemnity under the provisions of the Declaration of Trust on liability insurance).

15. PROMOTER

CTC took the initiative in founding and organizing CT REIT and was considered a promoter of the REIT in connection with its Initial Public Offering. As of December 31, 2013 CTC holds an approximate 83.1% effective interest in the REIT on a fully-diluted basis through ownership of 59,711,094 Units and all of the Class B LP Units, where each Class B LP Unit is attached to a Special Voting Unit of the REIT, providing for voting rights in the REIT. CTC also holds all of the non-voting Class C LP Units which, in limited circumstances, have voting rights pursuant to Special Voting Units issuable by the REIT to holders of Class C LP Units in certain limited circumstances.

CTC is the REIT’s most significant tenant and has entered into various commercial agreements with CTC. See “Description of Business – Description of Key Tenant” and “Arrangements with CTC”.

16. INTERESTS OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

CTC holds an 83.1% effective interest in the REIT on a fully-diluted basis through ownership of 59,711,094 Units and all of the issued and outstanding Class B LP Units. In addition, CTC holds all of the outstanding Class C LP Units of the Partnership. Each Class B LP Unit is exchangeable at the option of the holder for one Unit of the REIT (subject to certain anti-dilution adjustments), is accompanied by one Special Voting Unit of the REIT (which provides for the same voting rights in the REIT as a Unit) and receives distributions of cash from the Partnership equal to the distributions made by the REIT on a Unit.

Multilateral Instrument 61-101 — *Protection of Minority Security Holders in Special Transactions* (“MI 61-101”) provides a number of circumstances in which a transaction between an issuer and a related party may be subject to valuation and minority approval requirements. An exemption from such requirements is available when the fair market value of the transaction does not exceed 25% of the market capitalization of the issuer. CT REIT has been granted exemptive relief from the requirements of MI 61-101 that, subject to certain conditions, permits it to be exempt from the minority approval and valuation requirements for transactions that would have a value of less than 25% of CT REIT’s market capitalization if Class B LP Units held by CTC, including its subsidiaries, are included in the calculation of CT REIT’s market capitalization. As a result, the 25% threshold, above which the minority

approval and valuation requirements would apply, is increased to include the approximately 49.9% indirect exchangeable equity interest in CT REIT held by CTC, including its subsidiaries, in the form of Class B LP Units.

17. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The following are the only material agreements of the REIT (other than certain agreements entered into in the ordinary course of business):

- (a) the Acquisition Agreement;
- (b) the Declaration of Trust;
- (c) the Development Agreement;
- (d) the Exchange Agreement;
- (e) the Indemnity Agreement;
- (f) the Limited Partnership Agreement;
- (g) the Non-Competition and Non-Solicitation Agreement;
- (h) the Property Management Agreement;
- (i) the ROFO Agreement;
- (j) the Services Agreement; and
- (k) the Underwriting Agreement.

Copies of the foregoing documents have been filed with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

18. INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

Deloitte LLP are the auditors of the REIT and are independent within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario.

Audit Fees – the aggregate fees billed by the REIT’s external auditors for audit services in the financial year ended December 31, 2013 were \$1.27 million.

Audit-Related Fees – the aggregate fees billed by the REIT’s external auditors for assurance and related services that were reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the REIT’s financial statements and were not reported in the preceding paragraph for the financial year ending December 31, 2013 were \$150,000. These services related primarily to existing accounting guidance on REITs and to due diligence.

Tax Fees – the aggregate fees billed by the REIT’s external auditors for professional services related to tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning for the financial year ending December 31, 2013 were \$5,000. These services related primarily to tax advice in connection with a review of the REIT’s tax return.

All Other Fees – there were no additional fees billed by the REIT’s external auditors for any additional services.

19. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

CT REIT can be exposed to various litigation and claims that arise from time to time in the normal course of business. During 2013 neither the REIT nor any of its properties were subject of, or were a party to, any material legal proceedings.

During 2013: (i) there have been no penalties or sanctions imposed against the REIT by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority; (ii) there have been no other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the REIT that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision; and (iii) the REIT has not entered into any settlement agreements before a court relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority.

20. TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS

The transfer agent and registrar for the Units is Computershare Trust Company of Canada at its principal office in Toronto, Ontario.

21. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information, including trustees' and officers' remuneration, principal holders of the REIT's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, where applicable, will be contained in the REIT's management information circular to be mailed and filed in connection with its annual general meeting scheduled to be held on May 6, 2014. Additional financial information is provided in the REIT's Consolidated Financial Statements and MD&A for the financial year ended December 31, 2013, which are also available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Other additional information relating to the REIT may also be obtained on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

GLOSSARY

“**Acquired Issuer**” has the meaning given to that term under “Investment Guidelines and Operating Policies - Investment Guidelines” of this AIF.

“**Acquisition**” means the acquisition by the REIT of the Properties.

“**Acquisition Agreement**” means the agreement of purchase and sale pursuant to which the REIT indirectly acquired the Properties, except for the Development Lands, and CTC provided, among other things, certain representations and warranties and indemnities in respect of the Properties, except for the Development Lands, to the REIT and the Partnership.

“**Additional LP Units**” means limited partnership units of the Partnership that may be created in the future, and “**Additional LP Unit**” means any one of them.

“**Affiliates**” has the meaning given to that term in National Instrument 45-106 — *Prospectus and Registration Exemptions*.

“**AFFO**” is FFO subject to certain adjustments to (a) remove the impact of: (i) amortization of fair value mark-to-market adjustments on debt; (ii) adjusting for any differences resulting from recognizing property rental revenues or expenses on a straight-line basis; (iii) initial one-time costs to establish the REIT; and (iv) change in fair value of non-cash compensation incentive plans; and (b) deduct a reserve for normalized maintenance capital expenditures, tenant inducements and leasing commissions.

“**Annual Fixed Distribution Rate**” means with respect to a series of Class C LP Units, the annual fixed distribution rate applicable to a Subsequent Fixed Rate Period equal to the five-year Government of Canada bond yield determined by the Partnership on the thirtieth day prior to the beginning of the applicable Subsequent Fixed Rate Period plus the Spread.

“**Associate Dealers**” means the independent business owners who operate Canadian Tire stores.

“**Atlantic Canada**” means the provinces of New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

“**Board**” means the Board of Trustees of the REIT.

“**CBCA**” means the *Canada Business Corporations Act*, as amended.

“**CTREL**” means Canadian Tire Real Estate Limited.

“**Canadian Tire Leases**” means the lease agreements entered into between CT REIT Limited Partnership and CTREL for each Canadian Tire store located on the Initial Properties (excluding gas bars located on the properties) and between the CT REIT Limited Partnership and CTC for the distribution centre and the gas bars located on the Initial Properties.

“**Change of Control**” means the acquisition by a person, or group of persons acting jointly or in concert, directly or indirectly, other than CTC or any of its Subsidiaries, of more than 50% of the aggregate voting rights attached to the Units and Special Voting Units of the REIT (taking into account (i) full dilution from the exchange of all then-outstanding Class B LP Units into Units of the REIT; and (ii) in respect of any other securities that are

convertible or exchangeable into Units of the REIT, only dilution resulting from the conversion or exercise of such other convertible or exchangeable securities held by such person or group of persons).

“**Change of Control ROFR**” has the meaning given to that term under “Risk Factors – Risk Factors Related to the REIT’s Relationship with CTC” of this AIF.

“**Class A LP Units**” means, collectively, the Class A limited partnership units of the Partnership.

“**Class B LP Units**” means, collectively, the Class B limited partnership units of the Partnership, and “**Class B LP Unit**” means any one of them.

“**Class C LP Units**” means, collectively, the Class C limited partnership units of the Partnership, and “**Class C LP Unit**” means any one of them.

“**Class C Market Spread**” means the sum of (i) 0.05%, and (ii) the Debt Market Spread.

“**Closing**” means the closing of the REIT’s Initial Public Offering, Acquisition and other related transactions on October 23, 2013.

“**Competitor**” means a person who carries on business, or any person who controls or is controlled by such person, in one or more of the following categories: hardware, automotive, sporting goods, apparel and housewares.

“**CRA**” means the Canada Revenue Agency.

“**Credit Facility**” means the senior unsecured revolving credit facility in the amount of \$200 million made available to the Partnership on Closing by a syndicate of lenders.

“**CTC**” means Canadian Tire Corporation, Limited together with its Subsidiaries (excluding the REIT and the REIT’s Subsidiaries), or, as the context requires, any of them.

“**CTC Banner**” means a CTC name or trademark, including the Canadian Tire[®] name and trademark.

“**CT Re-Financing**” means a debt, equity or similar financing, the proceeds of which are used to fund amounts due upon the redemption of Class C LP Units on the expiry of any Initial Fixed Rate Period, Subsequent Fixed Rate Period or Subsequent Floating Rate Period and/or upon the maturity of any debt owed by the REIT to CTC.

“**CT Re-Financing Obligations**” means: (A) if CTC withholds its consent to a CT Re-Financing, the proceeds of which is to fund amounts due upon a redemption of Class C LP Units proposed by the REIT, then the REIT may: (i) accept an offer from CTC to provide debt financing to the REIT in an aggregate amount necessary to fund such redemption and at the then prevailing market terms (with the interest rate on such debt calculated with reference to the Debt Market Spread) and redeem such Class C LP Units with the proceeds of such debt financing or (ii) elect, at its sole option, that the Annual Fixed Distribution Rate for the next Subsequent Fixed Rate Period or the floating distribution rate for each month during the next Subsequent Floating Rate Period, as applicable, shall be calculated by replacing the “Spread” with the “Class C Market Spread”, all in accordance with the terms of the Class C LP Units; and (B) if CTC withholds its consent to a CT Re-Financing, the proceeds of which is to re-finance maturing debt issued by the REIT to CTC, then CTC shall accept Class C LP Units and/or provide debt to the REIT in an aggregate amount necessary to fund the re-financing of such maturing debt, to be allocated between Class C LP Units and debt at the discretion of CTC, in each case, on the then prevailing market terms (with the distribution rate on such Class C LP Units calculated with reference to the Class C Market Spread and the interest rate on such debt calculated with reference to the Debt Market Spread, as applicable).

“CT REIT” means CT Real Estate Investment Trust and references in this AIF to the “CT REIT”, unless the context otherwise requires, refer to CT REIT and its Subsidiaries, including the Partnership, on a consolidated basis.

“CTREL” means Canadian Tire Real Estate Limited, a wholly-owned Subsidiary of CTC.

“DBRS” means DBRS Limited.

“Debt Market Spread” means the arithmetic mean, expressed as a percentage, of the difference between: (A) the expected yield to maturity for publicly issued unsecured subordinated debentures issued by the REIT with a five-year term to maturity if issued on the date of such determination; and (B) the five-year Government of Canada bond yield on the date of such determination, as determined, in both cases, by three Schedule I Bank-owned investment dealers (if there are three Schedule I Bank-owned investment dealers); provided that the first such dealer shall be appointed by the Partnership, the second such dealer shall be appointed by the holder of the greatest principal amount of the applicable Series of Class C LP Units, and the third such dealer shall be jointly appointed by the first and second dealer.

“Declaration of Trust” means the declaration of trust of the REIT dated as of July 15, 2013, as amended and restated on October 22, 2013.

“Demand Distribution” has the meaning given to that term under “Arrangements with CTC – Exchange Agreement – Registration Rights” of this AIF.

“Demand Registration Right” has the meaning given to that term under “Arrangements with CTC – Exchange Agreement – Registration Rights” of this AIF.

“Development Agreement” means the development agreement among the REIT, the Partnership and CTC entered into on Closing, as described under “Arrangements with CTC – Commercial Agreements with CTC” of this AIF.

“Development Lands” means, collectively, the property located on Buchanon Drive in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island and the property located on Hebron Way in St. John’s, Newfoundland, both acquired by the REIT on December 23, 2013.

“DRIP” means the distribution reinvestment plan of the REIT.

“Exchange Agreement” has the meaning given to that term under “Arrangements with CTC – Exchange Agreement” of this AIF

“FFO” has the meaning given in the in the white paper on funds from operations prepared by the Real Property Association of Canada (“REALpac”), and is calculated as net income in accordance with GAAP, adjusted by removing the impact of (i) fair value adjustments on investment properties; (ii) other fair value adjustments; (iii) gains and losses on the sale of investment properties; and (iv) amortization of tenant incentives.

“GAAP” means generally accepted accounting principles in Canada (which for Canadian reporting issuers is IFRS) as in effect from time to time and as adopted by the REIT from time to time for the purposes of its public financial reporting.

“General Partner” has the meaning given to that term under “Partnership – General” of this AIF.

“GLA” has the meaning given to that term under “Description of the Business – Overview of the Property Portfolio” of this AIF.

“GP Interest” has the meaning given to that term under “Partnership – General” of this AIF.

“GP Unit” means a unit representing the GP Interest in the Partnership.

“Gross Book Value” means at any time the total assets of the REIT as shown in its then most recent consolidated balance sheet.

“IFRS” means International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and as adopted by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada in Part I of The CPA Canada Handbook — Accounting, as amended from time to time.

“Indebtedness” of any person means (without duplication) (i) any obligation of such person for borrowed money (including, for greater certainty, the full principal amount of convertible debt, notwithstanding its presentation under GAAP), (ii) any obligation of such person incurred in connection with the acquisition of property, assets or businesses, (iii) any obligation of such person issued or assumed as the deferred purchase price of property, (iv) any capital lease obligation of such person, and (v) any obligations of the type referred to in clauses (i) through (iv) of another person, the payment of which such person has guaranteed or for which such person is responsible or liable; provided that, (A) for the purpose of clauses (i) through (v) (except in respect of convertible debt, as described above), an obligation will constitute Indebtedness of such person only to the extent that it would appear as a liability on the consolidated balance sheet of such person in accordance with GAAP, (B) obligations referred to in clauses (i) through (iii) exclude trade accounts payable, distributions payable to Unitholders, accrued liabilities arising in the ordinary course of business which are not overdue or which are being contested in good faith, deferred revenues, intangible liabilities, deferred income taxes, deferred financing costs, tenant deposits and indebtedness with respect to the unpaid balance of installment receipts where such indebtedness has a term not in excess of 12 months, and (C) Units, Class A LP Units, Class B LP Units, Class C LP Units and exchangeable securities do not constitute Indebtedness.

“Indemnity Agreement” has the meaning given to that term under “Arrangements with CTC – Indemnity Agreement”.

“Independent Trustee” means a Trustee who is “independent” pursuant to National Instrument 58-101 — *Corporate Governance Guidelines*, and where in reference to a member of the Audit Committee, a Trustee who is also “independent” pursuant to National Instrument 52-110 — *Audit Committees*.

“Initial Fixed Rate Period” has the meaning given to that term under “Partnership — Class C LP Units” of this AIF.

“Initial Properties” has the meaning given to that term under “Description of the Business – Overview of the Property Portfolio” of this AIF.

“Initial Public Offering” refers to the distribution to the public of the Units pursuant to the Prospectus.

“Issued Securities” has the meaning given to that term under “Arrangements with CTC – Exchange Agreement – Pre-Emptive Rights”, and **“Issued Security”** means any one of them.

“Lease ROFO” means the right of first offer granted by the REIT to CTC until the end of the lease term (including any exercised extension) with CTC which provides that if the REIT wishes to sell or otherwise dispose of a property or any interest therein, that was acquired from CTC or all or part of which is leased by CTC pursuant to a Canadian Tire Lease, the REIT shall first provide an offer to CTC setting out the price and material terms and conditions of the proposed sale or other disposition. CTC will have up to 30 days to either (i) notify the REIT of its acceptance, in the form of an executed non-binding letter of intent or (ii) provide the REIT with a minimum reserve price, which must be equal to or less than the REIT’s offer price, below which price the REIT will be unable to complete the proposed transaction.

“Lease ROFR” means the right of first refusal granted by the REIT to CTC, until the end of the lease term (including any exercised extension) with CTC which provides that: if the REIT receives a bona fide offer from a Competitor to

purchase or otherwise acquire one or more properties or any interest therein, all or part of which is leased or was leased to CTC pursuant to a Canadian Tire Lease, the REIT shall provide such offer to CTC and CTC shall have 10 business days to agree to match such offer by notice to the REIT.

“License Agreement” means the license agreement among the REIT, the Partnership and CTC entered into at Closing.

“Limited Partners” means CT REIT, CTREL, Canadian Tire Holdings I Limited Partnership and Canadian Tire Holdings II Limited Partnership and **“Limited Partner”** means any one of them.

“Limited Partnership Agreement” has the meaning given to that term under “Partnership – General” in this AIF.

“NOI” means property revenue less property expenses (including property management fees).

“Non-Competition and Non-Solicitation Agreement” has the meaning given to that term under “Arrangements with CTC – Commercial Agreements with CTC” in this AIF.

“Non-Residents” means (i) non-residents of Canada, (ii) partnerships that are not Canadian partnerships or (iii) a combination of non-residents and such partnerships (all within the meaning of the Tax Act).

“Partnership” means CT REIT Limited Partnership, a limited partnership existing under the Limited Partnership Act (Ontario).

“Piggy-Back Distribution” has the meaning given to that term under “Arrangements with CTC – Exchange Agreement – Registration Rights” of this AIF.

“Piggy-Back Registration Right” has the meaning given to that term under “Material Contracts – Exchange Agreements – Registration Rights” of this AIF.

“Properties” has the meaning given to that term under “Description of the Business – Overview of the Property Portfolio” of this AIF.

“Preferred Units” means preferred units of the REIT that may be created in the future, and **“Preferred Unit”** means any one of them.

“Property Management Agreement” means the property management agreement among the Partnership, CTC and CTREL entered into at Closing, as described under “Arrangements with CTC – Commercial Agreements with CTC” of this AIF.

“Property Management Services” means the services to be provided by CTC to the Partnership pursuant to the Property Management Agreement, as described under Arrangements with CTC – Commercial Agreements with CTC” of this AIF.

“Prospectus” means the final prospectus filed in respect of the REIT’s initial public offering dated October 10, 2013.

“Registered Plans” means, collectively, trusts governed by registered retirement savings plans, registered retirement income funds, registered disability savings plans, deferred profit sharing plans, tax-free savings accounts and registered education savings plans.

“REIT” means CT Real Estate Investment Trust and references in this AIF to the “REIT”, unless the context otherwise requires, refer to the REIT and its Subsidiaries, including the Partnership, on a consolidated basis.

“REIT Exception” means the exclusion from the definition of “SIFT trust” in the Tax Act for a trust qualifying as a “real estate investment trust” under the Tax Act.

“Related Party” means, with respect to any person, a person who is a “related party” as that term is defined in Multilateral Instrument 61-101 — Protection of Minority Security Holders in Special Transactions, as amended from time to time.

“ROFO Agreement” means the right of first offer agreement among the REIT, the Partnership and CTC to be entered into at Closing, as described under “Arrangements with CTC – Commercial Agreements with CTC” of this AIF.

“S&P” means Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC, a subsidiary of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

“SEDAR” means the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval at www.sedar.com.

“Services” means the services provided by CTC to the REIT pursuant to the Services Agreement, as described under “Arrangements with CTC – Commercial Agreements with CTC” of this AIF.

“Services Agreement” means the services agreement among the REIT, the Partnership and CTC entered into at Closing pursuant to which CTC or certain of its Subsidiaries provide the Services, as described under “Agreements with CTC – Commercial Agreements with CTC” of this AIF.

“SIFT Rules” means the rules applicable to SIFT trusts and SIFT partnerships in the Tax Act.

“Special Voting Units” means, collectively, special voting units of the REIT, and **“Special Voting Unit”** means any one of them.

“Spread” means the amount equal to the five-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 200 basis points.

“Subsequent Fixed Rate Period” means with respect to a series of the Class C LP Units, any five-year fixed rate period beginning immediately following the completion of the Initial Fixed Rate Period for each series and each five-year fixed rate period thereafter.

“Subsequent Floating Rate Period” means with respect to a series of the Class C LP Units, any five-year floating rate period beginning immediately following the completion of the Initial Fixed Rate Period for each series and each five-year floating rate period thereafter.

“Subsidiary” has the meaning given to that term in National Instrument 45-106 — *Prospectus and Registrations Exemptions*.

“Tax Act” means the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and the regulations thereunder.

“Underwriting Agreement” means the underwriting agreement, dated as of October 10, 2013 among the REIT, CTC and a syndicate of underwriters, in connection with the Initial Public Offering.

“Trustees” means the trustees from time to time of the REIT, and **“Trustee”** means any one of them.

“TSX” means the Toronto Stock Exchange.

“Unitholders” means holders of Units, and **“Unitholder”** means any one of them.

“Units” means trust units in the capital of the REIT, other than Special Voting Units, and **“Unit”** means any one of them.

“Voting Unitholders” means, collectively, holders of Voting Units, and **“Voting Unitholder”** means any one of them.

“Voting Units” means, collectively, the Units and the Special Voting Units, and **“Voting Unit”** means any one of them.

“Western Canada” means the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.

ANNEX A

CT REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

1.0 Introduction

This charter (the “**Charter**”) sets forth the purpose, composition, responsibilities and authority of the Audit Committee (the “**Committee**”) of the Board of Trustees (the “**Board**”) of CT Real Estate Investment Trust (the “**REIT**”).

2.0 Purpose

The purpose of the Committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight accountabilities with respect to:

- the integrity of the REIT’s financial statements;
- the REIT’s compliance with legal and regulatory requirements as they relate to the REIT’s financial statements;
- the qualifications, independence and performance of the REIT’s external auditor (the “**Auditor**”);
- financial reporting and disclosure requirements;
- ensuring that an effective risk management and financial control framework has been implemented and tested by management of the REIT;
- internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures;
- the effectiveness of oversight functions including, but not limited to, the REIT’s internal audit and risk management functions; and
- such other duties as are set out in this charter or are delegated by the Board from time to time.

3.0 Composition and Membership

- (a) The Board will appoint the members (the “**Members**”) of the Committee. Each Member will be appointed to hold office until his or her term as a Member expires or is terminated or until his or her successor is appointed. The Board may remove a Member at any time and may fill any vacancy occurring on the Committee. A Member may resign at any time and a Member will automatically cease to be a Member upon ceasing to be a trustee.
- (b) The Committee will consist of no less than three trustees, all of whom will meet the criteria for independence and financial literacy established by applicable laws and the rules of any stock exchanges upon which the REIT’s securities are listed, including National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees*, as the same may be amended from time to time. A majority of the members will be residents of Canada.
- (c) Each year, the Board will appoint one of the Members to act as the chairman of the Committee (the “**Chairman**”). If, in any year, the Board does not appoint a Chairman, the incumbent Chairman will continue in office until a successor is appointed. The Chairman will serve in such capacity in accordance with the terms of the Audit Committee Chairman Position Description approved by the

Board. The Committee will review and update, no less than once every three years, the Audit Committee Chairman Position Description for approval by the Board.

- (d) The secretary or assistant secretary of the REIT, or any person acting in a similar capacity (the “**Secretary**”), will be the secretary of all meetings and will maintain minutes of all meetings and deliberations of the Committee. If the Secretary is not in attendance at any meeting, the Committee will appoint another person who may, but need not, be a Member to act as the secretary of that meeting.

4.0 Meetings and Operating Procedures

- (a) Meetings of the Committee will be held at such times and places as the Chairman may determine, but in any event not less than four (4) times per year. In accordance with the Declaration of Trust, Members may attend all meetings either in person or by means of a conference telephone or other communications equipment by means of which all Members participating in the meeting can hear each other and a Member so participating shall be considered to be present in person at that meeting.
- (b) The Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer or any Member may call a meeting of the Committee by giving the requisite notice in accordance with the Declaration of Trust. A meeting may also be called at the request of the Auditor.
- (c) In accordance with the Declaration of Trust, the Chairman, if present, will act as the chairman of meetings of the Committee. If the Chairman is not present at a meeting of the Committee the Members in attendance may select one of their Members to act as chairman of the meeting.
- (d) In accordance with the Declaration of Trust, a majority of Members will constitute a quorum for a meeting of the Committee. Each Member (including the Chairman) will have one vote and decisions of the Committee will be made by an affirmative vote of the majority. The Chairman will not have a deciding or casting vote in the case of an equality of votes. Powers of the Committee may also be exercised by written resolutions signed by all Members.
- (e) In advance of every regular meeting of the Committee, the Chairman, with the assistance of the Secretary, will prepare and distribute to the Members and others as deemed appropriate by the Chairman, an agenda of matters to be addressed at the meeting together with appropriate briefing materials. The Committee may require officers and employees of the REIT to produce such information and reports as the Committee may deem appropriate in order for it to fulfill its duties.
- (f) The Committee may invite from time to time such persons as it sees fit to attend its meetings and to take part in the discussion and consideration of the affairs of the Committee, and any trustee who is not a Member is entitled to attend meetings of the Committee. At each meeting of the Committee, the Committee shall meet in private session with the Auditor, with the head of the REIT’s internal audit function, with the head of the REIT’s risk management function, with management, and with Members only.

5.0 Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of the Committee as they relate to the following matters are as follows:

5.1 Financial Reporting and Disclosure

- (a) review and recommend to the Board for approval the audited annual financial statements, including the Auditor's report thereon, the quarterly financial statements, management discussion and analysis, financial reports, and any guidance with respect to earnings per unit to be given, prior to the public disclosure of such information;
- (b) review and recommend to the Board for approval, where appropriate, financial information contained in any prospectuses, annual information forms, annual report to unitholders, material change disclosures of a financial nature and similar disclosure documents prior to the public disclosure of such information;
- (c) review with management of the REIT, and with the Auditor, significant accounting principles and disclosure issues and alternative treatments under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), which includes International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, all with a view to gaining reasonable assurance that financial statements are accurate, complete and present fairly the REIT's financial position and the results of its operations in accordance with GAAP;
- (d) satisfy itself that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the REIT's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the REIT's financial statements or other sources, periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures and recommend any proposed changes to the Board for consideration;
- (e) receive a report on each meeting of the disclosure committee held since the last meeting of the Committee;

5.2 Internal Controls and Internal Audit

- (a) review the mandate, budget and resourcing, annual plan and organizational structure of the internal audit function to ensure it is independent of management and has sufficient resources to carry out its mandate. The Committee will receive confirmation from the head of the internal audit function that (i) all significant internal audit issues and the status regarding previously reported internal audit issues have been brought to its attention, and (ii) the integrity of the REIT's internal control framework, including its management information systems, is satisfactory;
- (b) review the adequacy and effectiveness of the REIT's internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures through discussions with management, the head of the internal audit function and the Auditor to ensure that the REIT maintains: (i) the necessary books, records and accounts in sufficient detail to accurately and fairly reflect the REIT's transactions; (ii) effective internal control systems; (iii) adequate processes for assessing the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements and other disclosure documents; and (iv) adequate procedures for detecting fraud;
- (c) satisfy itself, through discussion with management, that the adequacy of internal controls, systems and procedures has been periodically assessed in order to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and recommendations;
- (d) review and discuss the REIT's major financial risk exposures with management and the steps taken to monitor and control such exposures, including the use of any financial derivatives and hedging activities;

- (e) recommend the appointment, or if necessary, the dismissal of the head of the internal audit function;

5.3 External Audit

- (a) recommend to the Board a firm of auditors to be nominated for appointment as the Auditor of the REIT by the Unitholders of the REIT;
- (b) ensure the Auditor reports directly to the Committee on a regular basis;
- (c) review the independence of the Auditor, including a written report from the Auditor respecting its independence and consideration of applicable auditor independence standards;
- (d) review and recommend to the Board the fee, scope and timing of the audit and other related services rendered by the Auditor;
- (e) review the annual audit plan of the Auditor prior to the commencement of the audit;
- (f) establish and maintain a direct line of communication with the Auditor and the head of the internal audit function;
- (g) oversee the performance of the Auditor, including the lead partner of the Auditor;
- (h) oversee the work of the Auditor with respect to preparing and issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the REIT, including the resolution of issues between management of the REIT and the Auditor regarding financial disclosure;
- (i) review the results of the external audit and the report thereon including, without limitation, a discussion with the Auditor as to the quality of accounting principles used, any alternative treatments of financial information that have been discussed with management of the REIT, and the ramifications of their use as well as any other material changes. Review a report describing all material written communication between management and the Auditor such as management letters and schedules of unadjusted differences;
- (j) discuss with the Auditor its perception of the REIT's financial and accounting personnel, records and systems, the cooperation which the Auditor received during the course of its review, the availability of records, data and other requested information and any recommendations with respect thereto, and the nature and extent of coordination between the Auditor and the internal audit function;
- (k) review the reasons for any proposed change in the Auditor which is not initiated by the Committee or Board and any other significant issues related to the change, including the response of the incumbent Auditor, and enquire as to the qualifications of the proposed Auditor before making its recommendations to the Board;
- (l) review annually a report from the Auditor in respect of its internal quality-control procedures, any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review of the Auditor, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities, within the preceding five years, respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the Auditor, and any steps taken to deal with any such issues;

5.4 Enterprise Risk Management

- (a) consider the principal risks of the REIT and receive confirmation from the head of the risk management function that the principal risks have been identified by management and appropriate policies and systems have been implemented to manage these risks;
- (b) review and, in the Committee's discretion, make recommendations to the Board regarding the adequacy of the REIT's risk management policies and procedures with regard to identification of the REIT's principal risks and implementation of appropriate systems to manage such risks, including an assessment of the adequacy of insurance coverage maintained by the REIT;
- (c) review the REIT's enterprise risk management program, including its policies and processes with respect to risk identification and assessment and management of the REIT's risk. The Committee shall receive periodic reports from the head of the risk management function, and the Chairman shall periodically report to the Board, on any major issues arising from the enterprise risk management program. The Committee shall oversee the process by which the major risks are reviewed by either the Committee, another committee of the Board or the Board on a periodic basis;

5.5 Taxation Matters

- (a) review the status of taxation matters of the REIT;

5.6 Associated Responsibilities

- (a) with respect to the Board policies listed in Appendix A:
 - i. review such policies in accordance with the review schedule set out in Appendix A or more frequently if required and recommend changes, if any, to the Board for its approval;
 - ii. review annually the process for monitoring compliance with and communication of the policies set out in Appendix A and gain reasonable assurance that such process is operating effectively; and
 - iii. review regular reports from management and others with respect to the REIT's compliance with such policies;
- (b) review regular reports from management and others (e.g., the head of the internal audit function and the Auditor) with respect to the REIT's compliance with laws and regulations having a material impact on the financial statements;
- (c) establish procedures for:
 - i. the confidential receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the REIT regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters; and
 - ii. the confidential, anonymous submission by trustees, officers and employees of the REIT of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters;
- (d) review and approve the REIT's hiring policies regarding employees and partners, and former employees and partners, of the present and former Auditor; and

5.7 Non-Audit Services

- (a) pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the REIT or any subsidiary entities by its Auditor or by the auditor of such subsidiary entities in accordance with the pre-approval policies and procedures established by the Committee. The Committee may delegate to the Chairman the authority to pre-approve non-audit services for any non-audit engagements that do not exceed \$100,000 in estimated fees, but pre-approval by the Chairman shall be presented to the full Committee at its first scheduled meeting following such pre-approval.

6.0 Oversight Function

While the Committee has the responsibilities and powers set forth in this Charter, it is not the duty of the Committee to plan or conduct audits or to determine that REIT's financial statements are complete and accurate or comply with GAAP and other applicable requirements. These are the responsibilities of management (including the oversight functions) and the Auditor. The Committee, the Chairman and any Members identified as having accounting or related financial expertise are members of the Board, appointed to the Committee to provide broad oversight of the financial, risk and control related activities of the REIT, and are specifically not accountable or responsible for the day to day operation or performance of such activities. Although the designation of a Member as having accounting or related financial expertise for disclosure purposes is based on that individual's education and experience, which that individual will bring to bear in carrying out his or her duties on the Committee, such designation does not impose on such person any duties, obligations or liability that are greater than the duties, obligations and liability imposed on such person as a member of the Committee and Board in the absence of such designation. Rather, the role of a Member who is identified as having accounting or related financial expertise, like the role of all Members, is to oversee the process, not to certify or guarantee the internal or external audit of the REIT's financial information or public disclosure.

7.0 Reporting

The Chairman will report to the Board at each Board meeting on the Committee's activities since the last Board meeting. The Secretary will circulate the minutes of each meeting of the Committee to the members of the Board.

8.0 Access to Information and Authority

The Committee will be granted unrestricted access to all information regarding the REIT that is necessary or desirable to fulfill its duties and all trustees, officers and employees will be directed to cooperate as requested by Members.

The Committee has the authority to retain, at the REIT's expense, independent legal, financial and other advisors, consultants and experts to assist the Committee in fulfilling its duties and responsibilities, including sole authority to retain and to approve any such firm's fees and other retention terms without prior approval of the Board. The Committee also has the authority to communicate directly with the head of the internal audit function and the Auditor.

9.0 Review of Charter

The Committee will review and assess the adequacy of this Charter no less than once every three years, and, if appropriate, recommend changes to this Charter to the Board for approval, except for any minor technical amendments to the Charter, authority for which is delegated to the Secretary, who will report any such amendments to the Committee and the Board at their next regular meetings.

Dated: October 10, 2013
Approved by: Board of Trustees

APPENDIX A

Policies	Review Schedule
Disclosure Board Policy	Every other year
Securities Trading and Reporting Board Policy	Every other year
Code of Business Conduct	Every other year
Securities and Counterparty Risk Management Policy	Annually
Leverage and Liquidity Risk Management Policy	Annually

SCHEDULE A

Stand-Alone CTC Properties and Development Lands

Property	Year Built	Year Last Renovated	Canadian Tire GLA (Sq. Ft.)	Year of Expiry of Canadian Tire Lease
BRITISH COLUMBIA				
2000 Columbia Ave., Castlegar	1995	2008	67,585	2027
7560 Vedder Road, Chilliwack	1999	2006	64,539	2026
11628-8 th Street, Dawson Creek.....	2000	N/A	35,099	2026
1791 9 th Avenue, Fernie	2006	N/A	51,049	2030
480 Sarah Road, Invermere	2012	N/A	28,670	2028
1441 Hillside Drive, Kamloops.....	1982	N/A	51,236	2025
944 8 th Street, Kamloops ⁽¹⁾	1982	N/A	24,338	2024
1655 Leckie Road, Kelowna.....	1997	N/A	84,822	2029
6312 200 th Street, Langley	1998	2007	88,266	2027
2761 Forksdale Avenue, Merritt	2004	N/A	44,575	2028
32545 London Avenue, Mission	2003	N/A	40,621	2028
960 Railway Street, Penticton	1997	2006	64,092	2030
5008 Domano Boulevard., Prince George ⁽¹⁾	2003	N/A	96,197	2027
570 Newman Road, Quesnel	1999	N/A	27,858	2024
4380 Sunshine Coast Highway, Sechelt...	2002	N/A	37,082	2026
3221 Highway 16, Smithers	2000	N/A	35,105	2028
5100 Yellowhead Highway, Terrace.....	1997	2006	64,164	2027
8238 Highway 3B, Trail	2005	N/A	49,121	2029
British Columbia Sub-Total	1999		954,419	2027
ALBERTA				
2913 48 th Avenue, Athabaska	2008	N/A	39,119	2027
404 Cassils Road W, Brooks.....	2007	N/A	45,977	2027
5200 Richmond Road. SW, Calgary ⁽¹⁾	1978	2004	72,996	2025
250 Shawville Way SE, Calgary ⁽¹⁾	1997	2006	89,129	2033

16-6601 48 th Avenue, Camrose	1982	N/A	64,664	2027
6703-51 Street, Cold Lake	1993	2008	56,312	2027
100 650 South Railway Avenue E, Drumheller	1999	N/A	31,183	2034
11839 Kingsway Avenue NW, Edmonton ⁽¹⁾	1999	N/A	77,022	2027
6014 Currents Drive NW, Edmonton ⁽²⁾	2010	2010	79,555	2029
9603 162 nd Avenue, Edmonton	2002	2006	64,786	2027
9909 178 Street, Edmonton	1985	2006	94,106	2024
9510 86 th Avenue, Fort Saskatchewan ⁽²⁾ ..	2003	N/A	51,860	2030
1 Gateway Boulevard, High Level	2012	N/A	28,676	2030
868 Carmichael Lane, Hinton	1996	N/A	36,016	2030
2720 Fairway Road S, Lethbridge	2000	N/A	78,860	2025
4215-70 th Avenue, Lloydminster ⁽¹⁾	1999	2005	65,109	2023
1971 Strachan Road SE, Medicine Hat	2008	N/A	115,949	2033
600-6900 46 th Street, Olds	2007	N/A	67,535	2026
2510 Gaetz Avenue, Red Deer	1992	2001	84,755	2024
5440-46 th Street, Rocky Mountain House	2005	N/A	47,247	2027
101-1500 Main Street SW, Slave Lake	2005	N/A	45,995	2026
38 Mcleod Avenue, Spruce Grove	1992	2006	95,909	2027
40 Bellerose Drive, St. Albert ⁽¹⁾	1995	2007	101,034	2027
3929 49 th Avenue, St. Paul	2009	N/A	39,420	2024
6607 50 th Avenue, Stettler	2009	N/A	28,783	2027
200-62 Thevenaz Industrial Trail, Sylvan Lake	2011	N/A	59,143	2027
6623 Highway 16A W, Vegreville	2008	N/A	52,734	2025
2801 13 th Avenue, Wainwright	2007	N/A	45,804	2030
3851-56 Street, Wetaskiwin	2006	N/A	53,639	2034
Alberta Sub-Total	2000		1,813,317	2028

SASKATCHEWAN

200 King Street, Estevan.....	1999	N/A	38,931	2033
2302 8 th Avenue, Humboldt.....	2009	N/A	28,677	2033
300 Stonegate Road, Melfort.....	2010	N/A	28,622	2031
655 Albert Street, Regina ⁽¹⁾	1996	2006	100,480	2032
2325 Prince of Wales Drive, Regina.....	2006	N/A	90,883	2032
1731 Preston Avenue N, Saskatoon ⁽²⁾	2002	N/A	82,989	2030
1811 22 nd Avenue NE, Swift Current.....	2007	N/A	56,864	2032
1240 Sims Avenue, Weyburn.....	2004	N/A	<u>39,659</u>	2032
Saskatchewan Sub-Total.....	2003		<u>467,105</u>	2032

MANITOBA

170 Provincial Trunk, Flin Flon.....	2003	N/A	38,620	2027
2445 Saskatchewan Avenue W, Portage La Prairie.....	1999	N/A	38,162	2025
131 PTH #12 N, Steinbach.....	1995	2005	58,537	2026
1711 Kenaston Boulevard, Winnipeg.....	2000	2008	98,897	2028
3615 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.....	2001	N/A	<u>72,051</u>	2028
Manitoba Sub-Total.....	2000		<u>306,267</u>	2027

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

328 Old Airport Road, Yellowknife.....	2001	N/A	<u>65,054</u>	2027
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WESTERN CANADA SUB-TOTAL.....	2000		<u>3,606,162</u>	2028
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ONTARIO

400 Main Street S, Alexandria.....	1984	N/A	17,368	2024
110 Young Street, Alliston.....	1997	2006	66,532	2028
605 John Street, Alymer.....	1999	N/A	27,867	2031
380 Sandwich Street S, Amherstburg.....	1995	2008	44,261	2024
1060 Wilson Street W, Ancaster.....	2000	2007	68,951	2024
341 Hastings Street N., Bancroft.....	1994	N/A	48,779	2029

20215 Chatham Street N, Blenheim	1999	N/A	27,814	2026
2000 Green Road, Bowmanville	2011	N/A	125,981	2033
450 Muskoka Road, Bracebridge	1992	N/A	51,344	2032
430 Holland Street West, Bradford	2004	N/A	45,004	2029
10031 McLaughlin Road, Brampton ⁽¹⁾	2004	N/A	64,277	2029
2850 Queen Street E, Brampton	2000	N/A	85,887	2034
10 Great Lakes Drive, Brampton	1999	N/A	84,507	2033
65 Pinebush Road, Cambridge	2007	N/A	129,914	2033
130 Grand Road, Campbellford.....	1998	N/A	28,410	2031
485 McNeeley Avenue, Carleton Place	1999	N/A	48,417	2026
95 LaFleche Boulevard, Casselman.....	2001	N/A	42,466	2031
3595 Highway 144, Chelmsford ⁽¹⁾	1993	2008	70,877	2029
201 Highway 11 W, Cochrane ⁽¹⁾	2008	N/A	29,312	2031
201 9th Street E, Cornwall ⁽¹⁾	1996	N/A	88,522	2029
33277A Highway 17 W, Deep River ⁽¹⁾	2008	N/A	36,497	2031
1002 Broad Street, Dunnville.....	2003	N/A	38,876	2031
50 Hillside Drive S, Elliot Lake ⁽¹⁾	1978	N/A	20,561	2024
801 Centre Street, Espanola	1994	N/A	48,724	2026
300 Maidstone Avenue W, Essex.....	2004	N/A	47,033	2029
1608 The Queensway, Etobicoke ⁽¹⁾	2002	2007	100,621	2033
100 Thames Road E, Exeter	1999	N/A	28,134	2032
160 Lindsay Street, Fenelon Falls	1992	N/A	18,864	2026
950 Tower Street S, Fergus	1997	N/A	36,813	2029
240 Garrison Road, Fort Erie	1997	N/A	36,781	2028
1000 Kings Highway, Fort Frances.....	2004	N/A	55,737	2031
10 Woodlawn Road, Guelph ⁽¹⁾	1996	N/A	52,847	2034
127 Stone Road W, Guelph ⁽²⁾	2001	2007	84,228	2030
304 Main Street E, Hamilton ⁽¹⁾	1934	N/A	18,598	2024
5206 Highway #69 N, Hanmer ⁽¹⁾	2006	N/A	52,982	2029

1330 Front Street, Hearst ⁽¹⁾	2008	N/A	36,497	2031
77 King William Street, Huntsville ⁽¹⁾	1992	2004	61,604	2033
8181 Campeau Drive, Kanata	1996	2008	119,023	2034
311 Ryan's Well Drive, Kemptville.....	2011	N/A	62,666	2032
1229 Highway #17 E, Kenora ⁽¹⁾	2005	N/A	59,844	2031
24270 Woodbine Avenue, Keswick ⁽¹⁾	1997	2011	59,125	2024
811 Durham Street, Kincardine	2000	N/A	30,983	2032
2560 Princess Street, Kingston ⁽¹⁾	1990	2004	119,791	2034
377 Kent Street W, Lindsay ⁽¹⁾	1981	2006	104,362	2028
1875 Hyde Park Road, London ⁽¹⁾	2006	N/A	97,710	2026
3 Peninsula Road, Marathon.....	1999	N/A	28,164	2031
7650 Markham Road, Markham ⁽¹⁾	2003	N/A	88,957	2028
9303 Highway 93 S, Midland ⁽¹⁾	1996	2007	69,868	2032
1210 Steeles Avenue E, Milton	2004	N/A	89,581	2025
3050 Mavis Road, Mississauga ⁽¹⁾	2001	N/A	91,525	2025
5970 Mavis Road, Mississauga ⁽¹⁾	2000	2006	99,333	2033
12329 County Road 2, Morrisburg.....	2001	N/A	30,974	2029
1820 Merivale Road, Nepean.....	1998	2008	107,222	2032
2501 Greenbank Road, Nepean ⁽¹⁾	2000	2008	84,679	2033
997431 Highway #11, New Liskeard	1997	N/A	33,980	2031
890 McKeown Avenue, North Bay.....	1994	2007	112,961	2029
1100 Kerr Street, Oakville ⁽¹⁾	2009	N/A	99,074	2030
2510 Hyde Park Gate, Oakville ⁽²⁾	1999	2006	88,386	2031
400 Dundas Street E, Oakville ⁽¹⁾	2001	N/A	88,847	2029
99 First Street, Orangeville.....	1997	2004	69,910	2026
3910 Innes Road, Orleans	2008	N/A	119,753	2033
1333 Wilson Road N, Oshawa ⁽¹⁾	1981	2002	88,650	2034
330 Coventry Road, Ottawa	2000	2008	95,571	2026
2010 Ogilvie Road, Ottawa ⁽¹⁾	1982	1998	75,146	2032

1104 Pembroke Street E, Pembroke	2003	N/A	91,157	2028
1050 Chemong Road, Peterborough ⁽¹⁾	2003	2006	64,818	2026
1735 Pickering Parkway, Pickering ⁽¹⁾	1999	N/A	89,858	2028
14325 Simcoe Street, Port Perry	2004	N/A	45,152	2031
1050 O'Brien Road, Renfrew ⁽¹⁾	2004	N/A	40,604	2031
9040 County Road 17, Rockland ⁽¹⁾	2004	N/A	51,829	2028
10 Ferrara Drive, Smiths Falls ⁽¹⁾	1995	2005	56,712	2032
431 Louth Street, St. Catharines	2000	2007	89,347	2029
25-1063 Talbot Street, St. Thomas ⁽¹⁾	2002	N/A	71,726	2026
12011 Highway 17 E, Sturgeon Falls	2000	N/A	28,164	2024
8081 Dufferin Street, Thornhill.....	2002	N/A	70,301	2026
939 Fort William Road, Thunder Bay ⁽¹⁾	2001	N/A	83,063	2032
37 Mill Street, Tilbury	1976	N/A	11,904	2024
2199 Riverside Drive, Timmins ⁽¹⁾	2007	N/A	97,532	2029
327 Toronto Street S, Uxbridge ⁽¹⁾	1995	2006	56,875	2027
11 Clappison Avenue, Waterdown ⁽¹⁾	2007	N/A	71,424	2025
400 Weber Street N, Waterloo ⁽¹⁾	1997	2006	99,394	2030
656 Erb Street W, Waterloo ⁽¹⁾	2007	N/A	57,580	2027
158 Primeway Drive, Welland	2008	N/A	98,145	2029
155 Consumers Drive, Whitby.....	1998	N/A	72,095	2030
4100 Garden Street, Whitby ⁽¹⁾	2000	2006	77,209	2024
8505 Tecumseh Road, E, Windsor ⁽¹⁾	1998	2005	94,432	2029
4150 Walker Road, Windsor	2004	N/A	90,452	2029
3850 #7 Highway, Woodbridge	1997	2006	109,634	2025
465 Norwich Avenue, Woodstock ⁽¹⁾	2003	2006	90,051	2029
Ontario Sub-Total	2000		5,997,430	2030
QUEBEC				
650 Rue de Parfondeval, Baie-Comeau ...	2006	N/A	47,284	2026

500 Boulevard de la Seigneurie, Blainville	2001	2007	64,919	2024
1055 Boulevard de Montarville, Boucherville	1995	2007	92,802	2034
170 Avenue Lépine, Buckingham	2006	N/A	65,633	2030
140 Boulevard d'Anjou, Châteauguay	2000	2008	85,548	2026
1257 Boulevard Talbot, Chicoutimi	1971	1999	75,617	2026
145 Rue de Salaberry, Cowansville	2006	N/A	64,928	2030
223 Route 138, Donnacona	2000	N/A	31,355	2033
715 Boulevard St-Joseph, Drummondville ⁽¹⁾	1997	2008	108,722	2030
355 Boulevard de la Carrière, Gatineau ⁽¹⁾	1996	2007	96,291	2030
4909 Boulevard Taschereau, Greenfield Park ⁽¹⁾	1974	2000	94,703	2032
2290 Boulevard René-Lévesque, Jonquière	2000	2008	64,566	2026
16821 Route Transcanadienne, Kirkland ⁽¹⁾	1995	2004	100,759	2031
2300 Rue Bagot, La Baie	2005	N/A	39,540	2026
91 21e Rue E, La Sarre ⁽¹⁾	1982	2001	35,026	2031
3642 Rue Laval, Lac-Mégantic	2000	N/A	27,868	2024
500 Autoroute Chomedey, Laval	1998	2007	70,027	2025
1450 Boulevard Le Corbusier, Laval ⁽¹⁾	2000	2007	99,349	2030
544 Boulevard Curé-Labelle, Laval	2001	2007	64,744	2024
100 Route du Président Kennedy, Lévis...	2001	N/A	76,780	2026
600 Boulevard de la Concorde, Lévis	2006	N/A	88,960	2033
2211 Boulevard Roland-Therrien, Longueuil	1997	2007	91,374	2029
2135 Rue Sherbrooke, Magog ⁽¹⁾	2000	2006	75,271	2033
1675 Boulevard Albiny-Paquette, Mont-Laurier	2010	N/A	36,913	2030
488 Avenue Saint-David, Montmagny	1997	N/A	41,829	2025
2225 Boulevard Crémazie, Montréal ⁽¹⁾	2001	2007	90,705	2032

9050 Boulevard De l'Acadie, Montréal	2004	N/A	89,287	2030
7555 Boulevard Maurice-Duplessis, Montréal	2001	N/A	54,184	2026
7200 Boulevard Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Blvd., Montréal	2001	N/A	73,044	2026
245 Boulevard Rideau, Rouyn-Noranda ⁽¹⁾	2006	N/A	65,467	2034
49 Boulevard Gérard-D.-Lévesque, Paspébiac	1999	N/A	31,334	2026
4500 Rue Armand-Viau, Quebec ⁽¹⁾	1997	1997	88,295	2031
5500 Boulevard des Gradins, Quebec	2002	2006	88,065	2033
1056 Boulevard Olivier-Vien, Roberval	1989	N/A	21,689	2031
10 Boulevard Bouthillier, Rosemère	2001	2007	103,252	2030
900 Boulevard Claude-Jutras, Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville	1991	2007	91,016	2030
980 Boulevard Vachon N, Sainte-Marie ⁽¹⁾	2001	N/A	37,749	2031
1770 Boulevard Monseigneur-Langlois, Sallaberry-de-Valleyfield ⁽¹⁾	1998	2006	97,021	2031
402 Boulevard Laure, Sept Îles	1999	N/A	47,557	2026
280 Boulevard Fiset, Sorel	1999	2008	72,705	2030
500 107e Rue, St. Georges	1997	2006	58,867	2030
5930 Rue Martineau, St. Hyacinthe	1996	N/A	92,062	2030
6565 Rue Jean-Talon E, St. Léonard ⁽¹⁾	1976	1996	77,253	2032
1250 Boulevard Moody, Terrebonne ⁽¹⁾	1997	2007	99,388	2032
4785 Boulevard Laurier, Terrebonne	2010	N/A	47,423	2025
3525 Boulevard des Forges, Trois-Rivières ⁽¹⁾	1999	2010	98,931	2031
Quebec Sub-Total	1998		3,266,102	2030
NEW BRUNSWICK				
384 Val D'amour Road, Atholville	1994	N/A	45,384	2031
520 St. Peter Avenue, Bathurst ⁽¹⁾	1977	1996	51,807	2024
500 Regis Street, Dieppe ⁽¹⁾	1978	1998	64,814	2025

590 Victoria Street, Edmundston.....	1996	N/A	33,142	2024
75 Two Nations Crossing, Fredericton	2008	N/A	81,740	2028
383 Madawaska Road, Grand Falls	2001	N/A	39,857	2032
2491 King George Highway, Miramichi	1993	N/A	78,588	2023
345 Miramichi Road, Oromocto ⁽²⁾	2006	N/A	53,775	2030
525 Pinewood Road, Riverview.....	2010	N/A	23,460	2024
400 West Morland Road, Saint John	1997	N/A	72,777	2029
885 Fairville Boulevard, Saint John ⁽¹⁾	2010	N/A	58,691	2029
250 King Street, St. Stephen.....	2003	N/A	38,068	2032
450 Rue Du Moulin, Tracadie Sheila	1998	2007	68,160	2029
388 Connell Street, Woodstock ⁽¹⁾	2001	N/A	<u>39,870</u>	2024
New Brunswick Sub-Total	1997		<u>750,133</u>	2027
NOVA SCOTIA				
152 South Albion Street, Amherst ⁽¹⁾	1996	N/A	48,852	2028
150 Demascus Road, Bedford	2010	N/A	84,726	2026
1-6 New Pine Grove Road, Cookville ⁽¹⁾	2005	N/A	68,031	2031
112 Warwick Street, Digby	2000	N/A	30,931	2025
130 Reserve Street, Glace Bay	1977	N/A	20,419	2023
730 Central Avenue, Greenwood	2006	N/A	53,775	2032
699 Westville Road, New Glasgow.....	1981	N/A	80,403	2026
9212 Commercial Street, New Minas	1997	2012	56,096	2031
625 Reeves Street, Port Hawkesbury.....	1998	N/A	27,449	2025
49 Spar Road, Sydney	2005	N/A	59,779	2029
5130 St. Margarets Bay Road, Tantallon..	2009	N/A	37,208	2027
90 Robie Street, Truro.....	1995	2008	<u>62,312</u>	2031
Nova Scotia Sub-Total	1999		<u>629,981</u>	2028
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND				
474 Granville Street, Summerside.....	1999	N/A	<u>50,882</u>	2030

NEWFOUNDLAND

95 Columbus Drive, Carbonear	2000	N/A	38,420	2025
27 Manitoba Drive, Clarenville.....	2001	N/A	32,517	2025
4 Murphy's Square, Corner Brook ⁽¹⁾	2002	N/A	74,486	2028
26 Merchant Drive, Mount Pearl ⁽¹⁾	2002	N/A	87,909	2028
54 Prince Rupert Drive, Stephenville.....	2001	N/A	31,306	2025
50 Kelsey Drive, St. John's	2005	N/A	<u>59,743</u>	2028
Newfoundland Sub-Total	2002		<u>324,381</u>	2027
ATLANTIC CANADA SUB-TOTAL	1999		<u>1,755,377</u>	2028
SUB TOTAL STAND-ALONE.....	1999		<u>14,625,071</u>	2029

Notes:

- (1) Property includes a CTC gas bar under a separate quadruple net lease. Each of the gas bars located on the Properties occupies approximately 30,000 to 40,000 square feet of land. The lease expiry of a CTC gas bar lease is identical to the lease expiry of the Canadian Tire store located on this property.
- (2) Property is subject to a ground lease.

Properties Anchored by CTC with Additional Third Party Tenants

Property	Year Built	Year Last Renovated	Canadian Tire GLA (Sq. Ft.)	Total Third Party GLA (Sq. Ft.) ⁽¹⁾	Name of Third Party Tenant(s) ⁽¹⁾	% of Year 1 NOI from Third Party Tenants ⁽¹⁾	% Occupied (including Canadian Tire)	Year of Expiry of Canadian Tire Lease
BRITISH COLUMBIA								
2830 Bentall Street, Vancouver	2008	N/A	124,615	65,201	Boston Pizza, Overwaitea Food Group, Starbucks, Petsmart	38%	100%	2028
8277 Ontario Street, Vancouver	2012	N/A	<u>105,906</u>	<u>108,431</u>	FGL Sports Ltd., Mark's Work Wearhouse, Best Buy / Future Shop, Winners / Home Sense / Marshalls, Starbucks, Quizno's	54%	98%	2028
British Columbia Sub-Total	2010		<u>230,521</u>	<u>173,632</u>				2028
ALBERTA								
7725 – 100 th Avenue, Peace River	1999	N/A	26,730	6,000	Mark's Work Wearhouse	24%	100%	2027
169 Ordze Avenue, Sherwood Park ⁽²⁾	1990	2004	80,629	5,000	Bank of Montreal	9%	100%	2027
4721 51 st Street, Whitecourt	2002	N/A	<u>58,937</u>	<u>5,084</u>	Mark's Work Wearhouse	13%	100%	2027
Alberta Sub-Total	1996		<u>166,296</u>	<u>16,084</u>				2027
MANITOBA								
1041 Manitoba Avenue, Selkirk	1996	2005	<u>59,084</u>	<u>8,390</u>	Tim Horton's, Mark's Work Wearhouse	16%	100%	2029
YUKON								
18 Chilkoot Way, Whitehorse	2007	N/A	<u>89,293</u>	<u>13,983</u>	Mark's Work Wearhouse	19%	100%	2033
WESTERN CANADA SUB-TOTAL	2004		<u>545,194</u>	<u>212,089</u>				2029
ONTARIO								
75 Mapleview Drive W, Barrie ⁽²⁾	2000	2006	108,619	7,061	The Beer Store	9%	100%	2028
30 Lynden Road, Brantford ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	2000	2008	105,362	1,777	A&W Food Services	3%	100%	2028

1125 Elgin Street W, Cobourg ⁽²⁾	2000	2006	76,371	16,400	Tim Horton's, Mark's Work Warehouse	26%	100%	2026
409 Government Street, Dryden	1997	N/A	33,062	5,101	Mark's Work Warehouse	23%	100%	2032
500 Mitchell Road S, Listowel	1998	N/A	28,090	7,098	A&W Food Services, Mark's Work Warehouse	23%	100%	2029
1975 Dundas Street, London ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	1995	2007	98,457	1,776	A&W Food Services	3%	100%	2031
1156 Dundas Street E, Mississauga ⁽²⁾	1999	2007	98,024	16,780	A&W Food Services, Mark's Work Warehouse	19%	100%	2031
2135 Robertson Road, Nepean ⁽²⁾	1973	N/A	68,429	2,302	Tim Hortons	5%	100%	2024
17750 Yonge Street, Newmarket ⁽²⁾	1996	2007	115,431	11,327	Royal Bank of Canada, McDonald's Restaurants	10%	100%	2032
1605 – 16th Street E, Owen Sound ⁽²⁾	1997	2005	77,457	12,189	Mark's Work Warehouse	19%	100%	2028
5116 Highway 21, Port Elgin ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	2012	N/A	28,347	1,001	Tim Hortons	10%	100%	2032
4630 Sheppard Avenue E, Scarborough ⁽²⁾ ..	2004	N/A	99,581	10,093	Mark's Work Warehouse	11%	100%	2034
1019 Sheppard Avenue E, Toronto ⁽²⁾	2004	N/A	139,554	16,425	Mark's Work Warehouse, Toronto Dominion Bank, Dr. Michael Tom	14%	100%	2034
1025 Lakeshore Boulevard E, Toronto	2007	N/A	106,371	58,557	Shoppers Drug Mart, The Brick, Starbucks, Mark's Work Warehouse, Rogers Communications, Toronto Dominion Bank, Royal Bank of Canada, Pearle Vision, Nuchoice Co. Ltd., Boston Pizza, Echoice Inc., Canadian Tire Financial Services	42%	100%	2033
Ontario Sub-Total	1999		1,183,155	167,887				2030

QUEBEC

1233 Autoroute Duplessis, Ancienne-Lorette	2003	2006	88,961	3,080	Tim Hortons	4%	100%	2030
1751 Boulevard Vézina Dolbeau-Mistassini ⁽³⁾	2008	N/A	45,951	7,416	Bridgestone/Firestone	7%	100%	2029
70 rue Simonds N, Granby	1995	2006	98,926	20,000	Brault & Martineau, Mark's Work Warehouse	16%	82%	2030

115 Boulevard Brien, Repentigny ⁽²⁾	1996	2007	105,980	16,255	Mark's Work Wearhouse, Royal Bank of Canada	16%	100%	2031
1555 Rue Trudel, Shawinigan ⁽²⁾	1999	2007	96,099	9,943	Matelas René Inc., Aliments M&M Meat Shops, Buffet Jan Hing	7%	62%	2031
Quebec Sub-Total	1999		435,917	56,694				2030
SUB TOTAL THIRD PARTY TENANTS	2000		2,164,266	436,670				2030

Notes:

- (1) Property includes CTC Banner(s) other than Canadian Tire.
- (2) Property includes a CTC gas bar under a separate quadruple net lease. Each of the gas bars located on the properties occupies approximately 30,000 to 40,000 square feet of land. The lease expiry of a CTC gas bar lease is identical to the lease expiry of the Canadian Tire store located on this property.
- (3) The third party tenant at this property leases the land only and not the building.

Canadian Tire Distribution Centre

Property	Site Area (acres)	Ceiling Clearance (Ft.)	Number of Shipping/Receiving Doors	Year Built	Year Last Renovated	CTC GLA (000s of Sq. Ft.)	Year of Expiry of Canadian Tire Lease
Quebec							
50 Rue Dupont, Coteau-du-lac.....	167	40	208	2008	N/A	1,658	2030

Development Lands

Property	Year Purchased	Acres
NEWFOUNDLAND		
Lot L Hebron Way, St. John's	2013	10.0
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND		
202 Buchanon Drive, Charlottetown	2013	6.5