

Annual Financial Statements of

**MATCO CANADIAN EQUITY INCOME
FUND**

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Unitholders of Matco Canadian Equity Income Fund (the "Fund")

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Fund, which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at December 31, 2025, and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards ("Canadian GAAS"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- Management Report of Fund Performance.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the Management Report of Fund Performance prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian GAAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

/s/ Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Calgary, Alberta
March 24, 2026

MATCO CANADIAN EQUITY INCOME FUND

Statements of Financial Position

As at

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets		
Investments, at fair value (Note 5)	\$127,129,981	\$97,446,392
Cash	2,703,557	951,035
Dividends receivable	285,070	217,574
Receivable for units purchased	2,178	19,391
	\$130,120,786	\$98,634,392
Liabilities		
Management fees payable (Note 8)	11,530	7,611
Payable for units redeemed	2,907	-
Other accrued liabilities	62,419	53,096
	76,856	60,707
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	\$130,043,930	\$98,573,685
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units		
Series F	\$ 13,183,466	\$ 8,726,133
Series O	116,860,464	89,847,552
Redeemable units outstanding (Note 7)		
Series F	815,319	666,535
Series O	7,163,051	6,807,589
Net asset value attributable to holders of redeemable units		
Series F	\$16.17	\$13.09
Series O	16.31	13.20

On behalf of the Board of Matco Financial Inc., as Manager,

“signed” _____ Director
William K. Dickie

“signed” _____ Director
Jason N. Vincent

The accompanying notes are integral to these financial statements.



MATCO CANADIAN EQUITY INCOME FUND

Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended December 31,

	2025	2024
Income		
Investment Income		
Dividends	\$2,838,715	\$2,665,933
Interest for distribution purposes	48,254	8,176
Realized gain on sale of investments	5,926,949	1,126,240
Unrealized appreciation of investments	19,478,306	7,852,326
Total investment income	28,292,224	11,652,675
Securities lending income	13,832	6,507
Interest income	3,572	89,493
Total income	\$28,309,628	\$11,748,675
Expenses		
Transaction costs (Note 6)	\$70,940	\$91,371
Management fees (Note 8)	108,438	81,161
Valuation fees	33,568	31,316
Securityholder reporting costs	30,973	28,492
Audit fees	22,356	18,883
Legal and filing fees	15,895	17,959
HST/ GST expense	12,670	11,176
Withholding Taxes	-	5,001
Custody fees	12,046	9,586
Administrative fees	10,599	7,696
Trustee expense	6,031	5,799
Independent review committee fees and expenses	4,522	4,143
Total operating expenses	328,038	312,583
Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	\$27,981,590	\$11,436,092
Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units		
Series F	\$ 2,699,025	\$ 827,581
Series O	25,282,565	10,608,511
Weighted average number of redeemable units outstanding		
Series F	751,391	642,900
Series O	6,927,617	6,962,163
Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per unit		
Series F	\$3.59	\$1.29
Series O	3.65	1.52

The accompanying notes are integral to these financial statements.

MATCO CANADIAN EQUITY INCOME FUND

Statements of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units
For the year ended December 31,

2025	Series F	Series O	Total Fund
Net assets, attributable to holders of redeemable units, beginning of period	\$8,726,133	\$89,847,552	\$98,573,685
Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	2,699,025	25,282,565	27,981,590
Redeemable unit transactions:			
Proceeds from redeemable units issued	4,251,946	10,892,536	15,144,482
Reinvestment of distributions to holders of redeemable units	280,165	3,567,614	3,847,779
Redemption of redeemable units	(2,493,637)	(9,151,086)	(11,644,723)
Net increase (decrease) from redeemable unit transactions	2,038,474	5,309,064	7,347,538
Distributions to holders of redeemable units:			
From net investment income	(152,141)	(2,413,449)	(2,565,590)
From realized gains	(128,025)	(1,165,268)	(1,293,293)
Total distributions	(280,166)	(3,578,717)	(3,858,883)
Net assets, attributable to holders of redeemable units, end of period	\$13,183,466	\$116,860,464	\$130,043,930

Redeemable unit transactions	Series F	Series O
Redeemable units, beginning of period	666,535	6,807,589
Issued	294,147	755,129
Reinvestment of distributions	18,412	234,723
Redeemed	(163,775)	(634,390)
Redeemable units, end of period	815,319	7,163,051

The accompanying notes are integral to these financial statements.

MATCO CANADIAN EQUITY INCOME FUND

Statements of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units (Continued)
For the year ended December 31,

2024	Series F	Series O	Total Fund
Net assets, attributable to holders of redeemable units, beginning of period	\$6,768,051	\$81,331,898	\$88,099,949
Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	827,581	10,608,511	11,436,092
Redeemable unit transactions:			
Proceeds from redeemable units issued	3,464,145	10,471,495	13,935,640
Reinvestment of distributions to holders of redeemable units	149,831	2,552,535	2,702,366
Redemption of redeemable units	(2,333,644)	(12,555,284)	(14,888,928)
Net increase (decrease) from redeemable unit transactions	1,280,332	468,746	1,749,078
Distributions to holders of redeemable units:			
From net investment income	(149,831)	(2,561,603)	(2,711,434)
Total distributions	(149,831)	(2,561,603)	(2,711,434)
Net assets, attributable to holders of redeemable units, end of period	\$8,726,133	\$89,847,552	\$98,573,685

Redeemable unit transactions	Series F	Series O
Redeemable units, beginning of period	566,085	6,749,915
Issued	277,084	839,757
Reinvestment of distributions	11,918	201,149
Redeemed	(188,552)	(983,232)
Redeemable units, end of period	666,535	6,807,589

The accompanying notes are integral to these financial statements.

MATCO CANADIAN EQUITY INCOME FUND

Statements of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31,

	2025	2024
Cash flow from (used in) operating activities		
Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	\$27,981,590	\$11,436,092
Adjustments for:		
Realized gain on sale of investments	(5,926,949)	(1,126,240)
Unrealized appreciation of investments	(19,478,306)	(7,852,326)
Proceeds from sale of investments	51,775,584	62,276,475
Purchase of investments	(56,037,356)	(66,005,907)
(Increase) decrease in dividends receivable	(67,496)	199,661
Increase in management fees payable	3,919	2,383
Increase in other accrued liabilities	9,323	4,205
	\$(1,739,691)	\$(1,065,657)
Cash flow from (used in) financing activities:		
Proceeds from issue of redeemable units	\$13,221,668	\$13,100,180
Payments on redemption of redeemable units	(9,701,789)	(14,076,783)
Distribution paid, net of reinvestments	(11,104)	(9,068)
	\$3,508,775	\$(985,671)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	\$1,769,084	\$(2,051,328)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(16,562)	(16,775)
Cash, beginning of period	\$951,035	\$3,019,138
Cash, end of period	\$2,703,557	\$951,035

Supplementary Information:

Interest received*	\$ 51,827	\$ 97,668
Interest paid	(1)	(1)
Dividends received*	2,771,219	2,860,593
Dividends paid	(11,104)	(9,068)

* From operating activities.

The accompanying notes are integral to these financial statements.

MATCO CANADIAN EQUITY INCOME FUND

Schedule of Investment Portfolio
As at December 31, 2025

Description	Number of shares/ units	Average cost (\$)	Fair value (\$)
Equities (97.7%)			
Financials (32.6%)			
Banks:			
Bank of Montreal	20,200	1,619,623	3,600,650
Bank of Nova Scotia	37,330	2,313,705	3,778,916
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	30,500	1,710,325	3,795,115
National Bank of Canada	15,000	928,112	2,589,150
Royal Bank of Canada	28,000	3,823,813	6,551,720
The Toronto-Dominion Bank	33,475	2,247,078	4,330,326
		12,642,656	24,645,877
Financial Services:			
AGF Management Ltd.	180,000	2,518,573	2,930,400
Brookfield Corp.	45,000	2,241,237	2,835,900
Propel Holdings Inc.	150,000	4,056,585	3,742,500
		8,816,395	9,508,800
Insurance:			
Fairfax Financial Holdings Ltd.	2,170	2,832,686	5,676,481
iA Financial Corp Inc.	14,700	1,257,381	2,614,101
		4,090,067	8,290,582
Total Financials		25,549,118	42,445,259
Communication Services (3.6%)			
Telecommunication Services:			
Rogers Communications Inc.	60,000	2,182,728	3,108,600
TELUS Corp.	90,000	1,941,300	1,628,100
Total Communication Services		4,124,028	4,736,700
Industrials (19.3%)			
Transportation:			
Canadian National Railway Co.	17,310	2,071,929	2,349,833
Canadian Pacific Kansas City Ltd.	40,000	2,392,044	3,278,400
		4,463,973	5,628,233
Capital Goods:			
AtkinsRealis Group Inc.	24,000	1,034,935	2,126,400
Badger Infrastructure Solutions Ltd.	55,000	2,250,330	4,022,150
Bird Construction Inc.	93,000	2,458,529	2,652,360
CAE Inc.	140,000	5,514,934	5,843,600
Stantec Inc.	18,000	2,829,548	2,331,360
		14,088,276	16,975,870
Commercial & Professional Services:			
Element Fleet Management Corp.	68,000	1,936,592	2,451,400
		1,936,592	2,451,400
Total Industrials		20,488,841	25,055,503

The accompanying notes are integral to these financial statements.

MATCO CANADIAN EQUITY INCOME FUND

Schedule of Investment Portfolio (Continued)

As at December 31, 2025

Description	Number of shares/ units	Average cost (\$)	Fair value (\$)
Energy (17.2%)			
Cameco Corp.	52,000	2,917,637	6,535,360
Canadian Natural Resources Ltd.	105,000	4,209,317	4,881,450
Enbridge Inc.	47,900	2,321,133	3,146,072
Keyera Corp.	55,000	2,336,824	2,420,000
Tourmaline Oil Corp.	44,000	2,859,645	2,709,080
Whitecap Resources Inc.	230,000	2,203,128	2,645,000
Total Energy		16,847,684	22,336,962
Information Technology (5.4%)			
Software & Services:			
Shopify Inc.	32,000	5,026,683	7,072,000
Total Information Technology		5,026,683	7,072,000
Health Care (1.3%)			
Eupraxia Pharmaceuticals Inc.	167,000	1,003,470	1,723,440
Total Health Care		1,003,470	1,723,440
Materials (11.2%)			
Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.	20,000	1,651,700	4,655,200
First Majestic Silver Corp.	117,000	2,629,129	2,679,300
Franco-Nevada Corp.	11,700	1,748,333	3,328,767
Pan American Silver Corp.	55,000	1,935,241	3,913,800
Total Materials		7,964,403	14,577,067
Consumer Discretionary (3.2%)			
Dollarama Inc.	20,000	2,591,096	4,102,800
Total Consumer Discretionary		2,591,096	4,102,800
Consumer Staples (1.9%)			
The North West Co., Inc.	50,000	2,447,730	2,445,500
Total Consumer Staples		2,447,730	2,445,500
Utilities (2.0%)			
Capital Power Corp.	45,000	2,192,018	2,634,750
Total Utilities		2,192,018	2,634,750
Total Equities		88,235,071	127,129,981
Transaction costs (note 2 and 6)		(67,362)	
Total Investment Portfolio		\$88,167,709	\$127,129,981
Cash (2.1%)			2,703,557
Other net assets (liabilities) (0.2%)			210,392
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units (100%)			\$130,043,930

The accompanying notes are integral to these financial statements.

MATCO CANADIAN EQUITY INCOME FUND

Fund Specific Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

A. REPORTING ENTITY (Note 1)

The Matco Canadian Equity Income Fund (the “Canadian Equity Income Fund”) was created on May 21, 2019 by way of amendment to the Master Trust agreement. The Matco Canadian Equity Income Fund was created and commenced operations on November 29, 2007.

The Canadian Equity Income Fund acquired the portfolio assets of the Matco Canadian Equity Income Fund on August 9, 2019 through a tax deferred conversion from a mutual fund corporation to a mutual fund trust structure. Financial results are presented on a continuous basis.

B. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS (Note 5)

The Canadian Equity Income Fund may be exposed to a variety of financial instrument risks. The risk exposure of the Canadian Equity Income Fund is as follows:

Financial instrument risk

The investment objective of the Matco Canadian Equity Income Fund is to achieve superior risk-adjusted returns through long-term capital appreciation by investing primarily in securities of mid to large market capitalization Canadian companies with strong fundamentals.

The Manager’s approach is strategic and incorporates active investment management allowing for investments in all sectors and market capitalizations within the Canadian market. The Fund’s sector and security holdings can, and will, differ from the applicable benchmark, the iShares Core S&P/TSX Composite Total Return Index.

Currency risk

The table below summarizes the Canadian Equity Income Fund’s exposure to currency risks:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Currency Exposure (\$)	As % of Net assets (%)	Currency Exposure (\$)	As % of Net assets (%)
U.S. Dollar All amounts in CAD	\$4,774	-%	\$17,419	-%

As at December 31, 2025, if the Canadian dollar had strengthened or weakened by 5% in relation to all foreign currencies, with all other factors remaining constant, net assets for Canadian Equity Income Fund could have decreased or increased by approximately \$239 (December 31, 2024 - \$871). In practice, actual results will differ from this sensitivity analysis and the difference could be material.

Interest rate risk

The Canadian Equity Income Fund is exposed to interest rate risk through its cash and interest-bearing investments.

The table below summarizes the Canadian Equity Income Fund’s exposure to interest rate risks, categorized by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates.

	<1 Year	1-5 Years	>5 Years	Total
As at December 31, 2025	\$2,703,557	\$-	\$-	\$2,703,557
As at December 31, 2024	\$ 951,035	\$-	\$-	\$ 951,035

MATCO CANADIAN EQUITY INCOME FUND

Fund Specific Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

B. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS (Note 5) (Continued)

If the prevailing interest rate had been raised or lowered by 1%, assuming a parallel shift in yield curve, with all other factors remaining constant, net assets for the Canadian Equity Income Fund could possibly have decreased or increased, respectively, by approximately \$27,036 (December 31, 2024 - \$9,510). The Canadian Equity Income Fund's interest rate sensitivity was determined based on portfolio weighted duration. In practice, actual results will differ from this sensitivity analysis and the difference could be material.

Other price risk

The Canadian Equity Income Fund is exposed to other price risk through the following financial instruments:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Equities	\$127,129,981	\$97,446,392

If the prices of these financial instruments had increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets of the Canadian Equity Income Fund by approximately \$6,356,499 (December 31, 2024 - \$4,872,320).

Liquidity risk

The Canadian Equity Income Fund's financial liabilities are not significant and are due within one year. The Canadian Equity Income Fund had no significant exposure to liquidity risk as at December 31, 2025 or December 31, 2024.

Fair value hierarchy

The following is a summary of financial instruments measured at fair value as at the reporting date by the levels in the fair value hierarchy.

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
December 31, 2025				
Equities	\$127,129,981	\$-	\$-	\$127,129,981
Total	\$127,129,981	\$-	\$-	\$127,129,981
December 31, 2024				
Equities	\$ 97,446,392	\$-	\$-	\$ 97,446,392
Total	\$ 97,446,392	\$-	\$-	\$ 97,446,392

There were no transfers between levels during the years ended December 31, 2025 or December 31, 2024.

MATCO CANADIAN EQUITY INCOME FUND

Fund Specific Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

C. TRANSACTION COSTS (Note 6)

The value of broker commissions which may have been used to pay for order execution or research provided to the Manager was approximately \$13,900 (December 31, 2024 - \$15,900) for the year ended December 31, 2025.

D. MANAGEMENT FEES AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Note 8)

The annual management fee rates, exclusive of sales taxes is 1.00% as a percentage of net asset value, for Series F. No management fees are charged directly to Series O. Management fees are calculated daily and paid monthly.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, management fees totalled \$108,438 (December 31, 2024 - \$81,161). Included in liabilities at December 31, 2025 is \$11,530 (December 31, 2024 - \$7,611) in respect of these fees.

E. SECURITIES LENDING (Note 9)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, securities lending income of Canadian Equity Income Fund was as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Gross securities lending income	\$ 23,068	\$ 11,121
Securities lending charges	(9,227)	(4,448)
Net securities lending income	13,841	6,673
Withholding taxes on securities lending income	(9)	(166)
Net securities lending income received by the Fund	\$ 13,832	\$ 6,507

Securities lending charges during the year ended December 31, 2025 represents 40% (December 31, 2024 - 40%) of the gross securities lending income.

The following table summarizes the securities loaned and collateral held:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Securities loaned	\$5,158,447	\$1,012,930
Collateral received	5,261,617	1,033,192
Collateral percentage of securities loaned	102%	102%

MATCO MUTUAL FUNDS

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

1. REPORTING ENTITIES

Matco Balanced Fund, Matco Fixed Income Fund, Matco Canadian Equity Income Fund, Matco Small Cap Fund and Matco Global Equity Fund are trusts, established under the laws of Alberta (each a “Trust” or “Fund” and collectively “Trusts” or “Trust Funds”). Matco Balanced Fund was established by a Master Trust Agreement on June 29, 2007, as amended June 23, 2017 to establish and include the Matco Fixed Income Fund, and as amended May 21, 2019 to establish and include the Matco Canadian Equity Fund, the Matco Small Cap Fund, and the Matco Global Equity Fund.

Matco Funds Corp. (the “Corporation”) was originally incorporated on May 17, 2007 under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) and changed its name from MFI Funds Corp. on August 12, 2012 pursuant to filing articles of amendment. The Corporation consisted of the Matco Canadian Equity Class, Matco Small Cap Class and Matco Global Equity Class (collectively the “Corporate Class Funds”), each of which is a class of shares of the Corporation.

On August 9, 2019, the Corporate Class Funds were reorganized into separate Mutual Fund Trusts through a tax deferred conversion whereby each Corporate Class Fund sold their portfolio of securities to the equivalent Trust Fund in exchange for units of each Trust. Shareholders of each Corporate Class Fund then exchanged their shares for units of the applicable Trust Fund. The Matco Canadian Equity Class, Matco Small Cap Class, and Matco Global Equity Class (the “Terminating Funds”) reorganized into the Matco Canadian Equity Income Fund, Matco Small Cap Fund, and Matco Global Equity Fund (the “Continuing Funds”), respectively. Ownership of these funds did not change as a result of the reorganization. Results of these Funds are reported on a continuous basis.

The Corporate Class Funds and Trust Funds are each a “Fund” and are collectively “Funds”.

The Funds’ principal place of business is Suite 350, 440 - 2nd Ave SW Calgary, Alberta. Matco Financial Inc. (“Matco”) is a corporation established under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) and is the Manager and Portfolio Manager (“Manager”) of the Funds.

RBC Investor Services Trust (“RBC IS”) is the trustee of the Funds, as well as custodian and record keeping agent to the Funds.

The Funds have multiple series of redeemable units as applicable for a Corporate Class Fund or Trust Fund. Series F and O may be issued in unlimited number out of each Fund. See Note 7.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards (“IFRS”) as published by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on March 24, 2026.

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Funds.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The material accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to all periods presented in these financial statements.

a) Financial instruments

Financial instruments include financial assets and financial liabilities such as debt and equity securities, investments in funds, cash, and other receivables and payables.



MATCO MUTUAL FUNDS

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

i. Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued the new standard IFRS Accounting Standards 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements that will replace IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements. The new standard introduces newly defined subtotals on the income statement, requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of information, and disclosure of Management Performance Measures (“MPMs”) in the financial statements. The new standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The Fund is assessing the impacts to the financial statements.

ii. Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments:

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards 9 – Financial Instruments and IFRS Accounting Standards 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The amendments relate to settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system and assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, including those with Environmental, Social, and Governance (“ESG”)-linked features. The IASB also amended disclosure requirements relating to investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”) and added disclosure requirements for financial instruments with contingent features. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with early adoption permitted. The Fund is assessing the impacts to the financial statements.

Financial instruments are classified and measured in the categories of: fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”), and amortized cost. To determine the appropriate classification and measurement category, an entity must consider the business model for managing financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics associated with the financial instruments. The Funds’ business models are one in which investments in equity and fixed income securities are managed with the objective of realizing cash flows primarily through the sale of assets. Decisions are made on the basis of, and to realize the fair value of these assets.

Financial assets and liabilities are measured through FVOCI if they are held for the purpose of collecting contractual assets and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Funds classify and measure financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

- Equity and equity-based securities, fixed income securities, and derivative instruments

Financial assets at amortized cost:

- Cash, dividends receivable, interest receivable, subscriptions receivable, other receivables, due from broker

Financial liabilities at amortized cost:

- Management fee payable, redemptions payable and other accrued liabilities

The Funds classify all debt (fixed income) and equity investments and derivative instruments at FVTPL on initial recognition as they manage these securities on a fair value basis in accordance with



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their documented investment strategies. Internal reporting and performance management of investments and the Funds is on a fair value basis and the Manager receives management fees on the basis of the fair values of the Funds.

The Funds classify financial instruments issued as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments. The Funds have multiple classes of redeemable units that are equally subordinate but do not have identical features and therefore, do not qualify as equity under IAS 32, Financial Instruments. The redeemable units, which are classified as financial liabilities and measured at redemption amount, provide investors with the right to require redemption, subject to available liquidity, for cash at a share or unit price based on the Fund's valuation policies at each redemption date. The units represent the residual interest in the Fund's net assets and are classified as financial liabilities. There are no differences between net asset value for accounting purposes and transaction purposes.

iii. Recognition and initial measurement

All financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Statement of Financial Position of a Fund, when it becomes a party to the contractual requirements of the instrument.

Equity and fixed income securities are initially recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the Fund becomes party to contractual provisions of the instrument. Other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the date on which they are originated.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value, with transaction costs recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets and financial liabilities not at FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows or the benefits and rewards of ownership have expired or been substantially transferred.

iv. Fair value measurement

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques. The Fund uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each Statement of Financial Position date. Valuation techniques used include the use of comparable recent arm's-length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

Investments in private companies and other assets for which no published market exists, are initially valued at cost and adjusted each valuation period, when appropriate, to reflect the most recent value at which such securities have been exchanged in an arm's-length transaction, which approximates a trade effected in a published market, unless a different fair market value is otherwise determined to be appropriate by the Manager.

Investments in warrants that are liquid and traded on an active stock market have been measured at fair value. Warrants not on an active exchange are valued using valuation techniques such as intrinsic pricing or Black-Scholes to arrive at the fair value. There is no material difference between the net asset value ("NAV") used for pricing and

v. NAV calculated for accounting purposes. Amortized cost measurement

The amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal payments, plus or minus the



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cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

vi. Impairment

A loss allowance for expected credit losses is measured on financial assets which are measured at amortized cost or FVOCI.

In determining any expected credit loss on financial assets which are measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, the Funds consider both historical analysis and forward-looking information. As at the financial statement date, all financial assets measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are due to be settled within the short term. The Funds consider the probability of default to be close to zero as these instruments have a low frequency of default and the counterparties are expected to have the capacity to meet their contractual obligations in the near term. Given the limited exposure of the Funds to credit risk, no loss allowance has been recognized as any such impairment will not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

vii. Critical accounting estimates and judgments:

The preparation of financial statements requires management to use judgment in applying its accounting policies and to make estimates and assumptions about the future. The following discusses the most significant accounting judgments and estimates that the Fund has made in preparing the financial statements:

Fair value measurement of derivatives and securities not quoted in an active market:

The Fund holds financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets, including private equity investments and derivatives. Fair values of such instruments are determined using valuation techniques and may be determined using reputable pricing sources (such as pricing agencies) or indicative prices from market makers. Broker quotes as obtained from the pricing sources may be indicative and not executable or binding. Where no market data is available, the Fund may value positions using its own models, which are usually based on valuation methods and techniques generally recognized as standard within the industry. The models used to determine fair values are validated and periodically reviewed by experienced personnel of the Investment Manager, independent of the party that created them. The models used for private equity securities are based mainly on earnings multiples adjusted for a lack of marketability as appropriate.

Models use observable data, to the extent practicable. However, areas such as volatilities and correlations require the Manager to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair values of financial instruments. The Fund considers observable data to be market data that is readily available, regularly distributed and updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

b) Cash

Cash is comprised of deposits with banks and custodians.

c) Investments in unconsolidated structured entities

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements (“IFRS 10”), generally requires that other entities over which there is control or significant influence, such as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, be consolidated into the results of a Fund. Where the Funds have been determined to meet the criteria to be defined as “investment entities” in accordance with IFRS 10, any investments in subsidiaries, other than those which provide services to the Funds, are accounted for with other debt and equity instruments through FVTPL.



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Certain Funds invest in underlying funds or exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) which meet the definition of structured entities. These investments are subject to the terms and conditions of the respective instruments, including costs and redemptions.

A Fund’s maximum exposure to potential loss arising from investments in structured products is equal to the fair value of their investments as detailed in the Schedule of Investment Portfolio for each Fund.

d) Foreign currency translation:

Foreign currency amounts are translated into the Funds’ functional currency and expressed in Canadian dollars on the following basis:

- i. Market value of investments, other assets and liabilities at the rate of exchange prevailing at the year end date.

Value of investment transactions, income and expenses at the rates prevailing on the respective dates of such transactions.

Foreign exchange gains (losses) on completed transactions are included in, and reported with, the value of the gain or loss in respect of such transaction on the Statements of Comprehensive Income.

e) Revenue recognition

- i. Interest recognized in profit or loss represents the coupon interest received by the Fund accounted for on an accrual basis. Interest income received from underlying funds is recorded on the ex-distribution date and allocated between income, capital gains and return of capital when the information necessary for such an allocation becomes available.

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the right to receive payment is established. For quoted equity securities, this is usually the ex-dividend date. For unquoted equity securities, this is usually the date on which the shareholders approve the payment of a dividend. Dividend income may also include distributions from underlying funds or other structured products, the nature of which is expected to be dividend income. The actual classification for tax purposes may vary on obtaining actual annual allocation information.

Realized gains and losses on investments and unrealized appreciation (depreciation) in value of investments are calculated with reference to the average cost of the related investments.

Securities lending and other income is recognized when earned.

f) Transaction costs:

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of an investment, which include fees and commission paid to agents, advisors, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties. Transaction costs are expensed and are included in “Transaction costs” in the Statements of Comprehensive Income.

g) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial instruments are presented at their gross amounts on the Statements of Financial Position unless there is a legal enforceable right and intent to offset and settle such instruments on a net basis. In such circumstances, instruments may be reported on a net basis on the Statements of Financial Position.

h) Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per unit and Increase (decrease) in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per unit.



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Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per unit represents the net asset value for each series divided by the number of outstanding units of that series outstanding during the year or period. The increase (decrease) in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per unit in the statement of comprehensive income represents the increase (decrease) in net assets from operations attributable to each series for the year or period, divided by the weighted average number of outstanding units of that series during the year or period. The weighted average number of units outstanding is calculated from the commencement of operations for series beginning during a year or period. The Fund pays its own operating costs. Each series is then allocated its specific costs for management fees or other series specific costs. All other operating costs are allocated pro-rata based on the closing net asset value of each series on a daily basis.

i) Income taxes

The Corporation qualifies as a mutual fund corporation under the Income Tax Act (Canada) and the Alberta Corporate Tax Act. The Corporation is taxed as a single entity. As a result, net income or realized gains of one Corporate Class Fund may be reduced by losses in another.

Taxable dividends received from taxable Canadian corporations are subject to taxes at a rate of 38 1/3%. Such taxes are fully refundable upon payment of sufficient taxable dividends to shareholders on a basis of \$1.15 for every \$3 of dividends paid.

Interest and foreign dividends received, less applicable expenses, are taxed at Federal and Provincial corporate rates less applicable credits for any foreign taxes paid. An excess of interest and foreign dividends over expenses paid may result in income tax expense incurred by some or all of the Corporate Class Funds.

Part I tax on taxable capital gains is generally refundable to the extent that it is distributed to shareholders by way of a capital gains dividend, or through redemption of units.

The Funds each qualify as mutual fund trusts under the Income Tax Act (Canada) and, accordingly, are not taxed on that portion of their taxable income that is paid or allocated to holders of redeemable units. The Funds pay out sufficient net income and net realized capital gains so that they will not be subject to income taxes. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been made in these financial statements.

Certain dividend and interest income received by the Funds is subject to withholding tax imposed in the country of origin. During the year the average withholding tax rate was 15%.

Temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts may be either taxable or deductible. Taxable temporary differences give rise to deferred tax liabilities and deductible temporary differences give rise to deferred income tax assets. When the fair value of investments is greater than the related tax basis, a deferred income tax liability arises and the deferred tax liability is offset by refundable taxes generated by future payments of capital gains dividends. When the fair value of investments is less than the related tax basis, a deferred income tax asset arises and due to the uncertainty of such deferred income tax assets ultimately being realized, the temporary differences are not recognized. Any unused capital and non-capital losses represent deferred tax assets to the Corporation for which the temporary differences are not recognized as it is uncertain if they will be realized in the future.

Income that would give rise to current income tax liabilities is distributed out to shareholders of each of the Funds.

j) Mergers and acquisitions

The Funds apply the acquisition method of accounting for the merger of Funds. Under this method, the acquiring Fund is identified on the basis of the total NAV of the Continuing Fund and the Terminating



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Fund as well as consideration of the key aspects of the Continuing Fund such as portfolio holdings, investment objectives and strategies.

Funds may acquire assets of other Funds in exchange for securities.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Manager to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates are based upon information available as at the date of issuance of the financial statements. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively. The following discusses the most significant accounting judgements that have been made in preparing the Funds' financial statements.

a) Investment entities

To determine that the Funds qualify as investment entities in accordance with IFRS 10, the Manager has made certain assumptions including assessing the business purpose of the Funds to invest for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both, and that performance is measured and evaluated on a fair value basis. As a result, the Funds do not consolidate their investments in subsidiaries or structured entities but measure these at FVTPL.

b) Fair value measurement of financial instruments not quoted in an active market

The Funds may hold financial instruments where fair values are not quoted in an active market. Valuation of such instruments requires the use of judgements and estimates by the Manager. The Manager uses valuation techniques as outlined in Note 3 using all available data on the individual instrument and market conditions at the date of the financial statements. Changes in these assumptions and conditions could result in changes to the reported fair value of these financial instruments.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS

a) Risk Management

The Funds are exposed to a variety of risks through their activities and financial instruments. These risks include: market risk (including: currency risk, interest rate risk, and other price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and concentration risk. The Manager and portfolio managers minimize negative consequences of these risks by continuous monitoring of the portfolios, market conditions and events relevant to each portfolio. The Manager also maintains various internal oversight and investment committees to provide additional oversight of investments and portfolio management in line with strategies and applicable regulations.

b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Funds are exposed to market risk primarily through their investment portfolios. The investments of the Funds are subject to normal market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in financial markets. The maximum risk resulting from financial instruments held by the Funds is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments. The Manager moderates this risk through a careful selection of securities within specified limits and the Fund's market price-risk is managed through

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diversification of the investment portfolio. The Investment Manager monitors the Fund's overall market positions on a daily basis and positions are maintained within established ranges.

c) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of financial instruments denominated in currencies other than the functional currency, will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Funds are exposed to currency risk through their holdings of assets and liabilities, including cash, short-term investments, debt and equity instruments that are denominated in currencies other than the Canadian Dollar, the functional currency.

d) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will affect the future cash flows or fair values of interest bearing investments. The Funds may be exposed to interest rate risk through holdings of cash and fixed income securities.

e) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows arising from a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than from interest rate risk or currency risk). Changes in market prices may result from factors specific to a security, its issuer, the type of instrument, the general market or market segment of a security or securities. The Funds are generally exposed to other price risk through holdings of equity instruments or underlying funds.

f) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Funds.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Funds to a concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash, short-term investments, and interest bearing investments. The Funds limit their exposure to credit loss by placing their cash and short-term investments with high credit quality government and financial institutions. To maximize the credit quality of its investments, the Manager performs ongoing credit evaluations based upon factors surrounding the credit risk of investments, historical trends and other information.

All transactions in listed securities are settled upon delivery using approved brokers. The risk of default is considered minimal, as delivery of securities sold is only made once the broker has received payment. Payment is made on a purchase once the securities have been received by the broker. The trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligation.

g) Liquidity risk

The Funds are exposed to liquidity risk through daily cash redemptions of units. The Funds' investments are primarily in active markets and are therefore considered readily realizable and highly liquid, minimizing this risk. Additionally, the Funds aim to have sufficient cash on hand to discharge liabilities as they become due.

The Funds may, from time to time, invest in securities that are not traded in an active market or become illiquid investments, these positions are kept to a minimum to ensure adequate liquidity to settle upcoming liabilities and potential redemptions.

h) Concentration risk

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Concentration risk arises from a concentration of exposures to financial instruments with the same underlying characteristics whether: geographic, asset type, sector or counterparty. Concentration risk is mitigated through portfolio management decisions and aligned with Fund objectives. See Schedule of Investment Portfolio for allocation of investments.

i) Capital risk management

The units outstanding represent the capital of the Fund. Capital is redeemable at the option of the unitholders, respectively. The Manager has internal policies and procedures in place to monitor each Fund's capital in accordance with its objectives and strategies, to manage the outlined risks and maintain distributions as per the most recent Simplified Prospectus for the Funds or additionally per the Amended and Restated Trust Agreement for the Funds. The Funds do not have specific capital requirements other than minimum subscription requirements.

j) Fair value hierarchy

A three-tier hierarchy is used as a framework for disclosing fair value based on inputs used to value the Fund's investments in accordance with IFRS 13 Fair value measurement with the highest priority given to unadjusted quoted prices and the lowest priority given to unobservable inputs. The hierarchy of inputs is summarized below:

- Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments;
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for instruments, either directly (i.e., as price) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). and
- Level 3: Inputs for the instruments that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Changes in valuation methods may result in transfers into or out of an investment's assigned level. The Fund recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

The carrying values of other financial instruments including: cash, interest receivable, dividends receivable, subscriptions receivable, other receivables, management fees payable, redemptions payable, and other accrued liabilities, approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value may be less objective and require varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument. The Manager has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This framework includes a portfolio valuation function, which is independent of front office management.

6. TRANSACTION COSTS

Transaction costs include brokerage commissions and other portfolio transaction costs incurred to acquire, issue or dispose of financial assets or liabilities. These costs are costs of operations and are included as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Commissions may be paid to brokerage firms for order execution or to cover the cost of certain investment research, analysis or related goods or services provided to the Manager for the purpose of portfolio management of the Funds.

7. REDEEMABLE UNITS



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The Funds may issue an unlimited number of units of each series.

The authorized capital of each Fund consists of an unlimited number of redeemable units, each representing an equal undivided interest in the net assets of the Fund. Currently, there are two series outstanding, Series F, and Series O. Each series ranks equally with respect to dividends, distributions, and return of capital in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding up based on their respective series' net asset values. Each series pays its own fees and expenses. The general expenses that are not series specific are allocated in proportion to the weighted average units of each series for a year or period.

Series F are sold without commission and are available to investors who participate in a fee-for service or wrap program with their advisor or dealer.

Series O are sold without commission and are available to certain investors at the Manager's discretion. If investors cease to be eligible for Series O they may be switched to Series F, as applicable to their situation.

A 2% redemption fee may be charged if the units are redeemed in the first 90 days. A switch fee of up to 2% may be payable upon an exchange of redeemable units within 90 days of original purchase.

The attributes attached to the redeemable units are as follows:

The units may be redeemed daily at the net asset value per share of the respective series;

Redeemable units have no voting rights except as required by applicable securities regulations in relation to changes impacting the nature of a Fund or series of units such as: fees, investments objectives, restructuring or change in manager; and

The holders of redeemable units are entitled to receive all dividends declared by the Funds. Each series will rank equally with respect to the distributions based on their respective series net asset values.

8. MANAGEMENT FEES AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Manager earns management fees in exchange for the provision of the day-to-day administration and distribution of the Fund, investment advice and portfolio management services for the Fund; and is therefore a related party.

All fees and expenses applicable to the administration and operation of each Fund, including but not limited to: recordkeeping and communication costs, custodian fees, legal and filing fees, audit, trustee, Investment Review Committee ("IRC") fees and expenses, applicable sales and income taxes, and bank charges are payable by each Fund.

The Manager may, at its discretion and from time to time, waive some or all of its management fee, or pay for or absorb expenses of a Fund or series during a financial period. The Manager may discontinue such waiver or absorption without notice.

9. SECURITIES LENDING

The Funds have entered into a securities lending program with its custodian, RBC IS, in order to earn additional revenue. The aggregate market value of all securities loaned by a Fund will not exceed 50% of the fair value of the assets of the Fund. The Fund will receive collateral of at least 102% of the fair value of the securities on loan. Collateral held is generally comprised of cash and securities of, or guaranteed by, the Government of Canada or a province thereof. Securities lending income reported in the Statements of Comprehensive Income is net of a securities lending charge which the Fund's custodian, RBC IS, is entitled to receive.



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