

BUSINESS INVESTMENT CORPORATION
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MAY 30, 2018

Management's Report

Management's Responsibility for the Business Investment Corporation Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards and the integrity and objectivity of these statements are management's responsibility. Management is also responsible for all of the notes to the financial statements, and for ensuring that this information is consistent, where appropriate, with the information contained in the financial statements.

Management is also responsible for implementing and maintaining a system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded and liabilities are recognized.

Management is also responsible for ensuring that transactions comply with relevant policies and authorities and are properly recorded to produce timely and reliable financial information.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal control and exercises these responsibilities through the Board. The Board reviews internal financial information on a quarterly basis and external audited financial statements yearly.

The Auditor General conducts an independent audit of the annual financial statements of the Business Investment Corporation, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, in order to express an opinion thereon. The Auditor General has full and free access to financial management of the Business Investment Corporation.

On behalf of the Business Investment Corporation.



Ms. Liane Price, CPA, CMA
Director, Business Analysis Division



**AUDITOR
GENERAL**
of Newfoundland and Labrador

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Innovation and Business Investment Corporation
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Business Investment Corporation (the Corporation), which comprise the statement of financial position as at May 30, 2018, and the statement of operations and statement of cash flows for the period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as at May 30, 2018, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Corporation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Canada, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to me after the date of this auditor's report.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When I read the annual report, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Independent Auditor's Report (cont.)

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 Canadian public sector accounting standards, 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 Corporation'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 Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Corporation financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My 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 my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 Corporation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Independent Auditor's Report (cont.)

- 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 Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. I draw attention to Note 12 of the financial statements which outlines the restructuring of the Corporation's operations.
- 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.

I 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 I identify during my audit.



JULIA MULLALEY, CPA, CA
Auditor General

June 3, 2019
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador

BUSINESS INVESTMENT CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at

**May 30,
2018**

**March 31,
2018**

(Note 11)

(Note 11)

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Cash (Note 4)	\$ 26,585,260	\$ 26,803,677
Due from the Province	-	536,000
Bank interest receivable	32,847	33,263
HST receivable	3,962	3,245
Loans receivable and equity investments (Note 5)	14,683,976	14,082,733
	41,306,045	41,458,918

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	-
	-	-
Net financial assets	41,306,045	41,458,918

NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

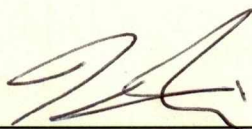
Accumulated surplus	\$ 41,306,045	\$ 41,458,918
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Contingent liabilities (Note 6)

Contractual obligations (Note 7)

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

Signed on behalf of the Board:



Chairperson



Board Member

BUSINESS INVESTMENT CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
For the Period Ended

	May 30, 2018 Budget (Note 10)	May 30, 2018 Actual (Note 11)	March 31, 2018 Actual (Note 11)
REVENUES			
Contributions from Province Business Development Support Program (Note 9)	\$ 516,667	\$ -	\$ 3,636,000
Interest on loans	66,667	70,306	413,164
Other investment income	45,000	67,005	296,434
Recovery in value of loans receivable and equity investments (Note 5)	-	-	16,528
	628,334	137,311	4,362,126
EXPENSES			
Bank charges	250	361	1,148
Business Development Support Program	500,000	281,905	2,623,845
Decline in value of loans receivable and equity investments (Note 5)	61,667	7,918	-
	561,917	290,184	2,624,993
Annual (deficit) surplus	66,417	(152,873)	1,737,133
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	41,458,918	41,458,918	39,721,785
Accumulated surplus, end of year	\$ 41,525,335	\$ 41,306,045	\$ 41,458,918

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

BUSINESS INVESTMENT CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Period Ended

**May 30,
2018**

**March 31,
2018**

(Note 11)

(Note 11)

Operating transactions

Annual (deficit) surplus	\$ (152,873)	\$ 1,737,133
Adjustment for non-cash items		
Decline (recovery) in value of loans receivable and equity investments	7,918	(16,528)
	(144,955)	1,720,605
Change in non-cash working capital		
Due from the Province	536,000	(536,000)
Bank interest receivable	416	(16,714)
HST receivable	(717)	(2,548)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	(15,993)
Cash provided from operating transactions	390,744	1,149,350

Investing transactions

Increase in loans and equity investments	(912,914)	(4,595,226)
Collection of loans and equity investments	303,753	2,917,425
Cash applied to investing transactions	(609,161)	(1,677,801)
Decrease in cash	(218,417)	(528,451)
Cash, beginning of year	26,803,677	27,332,128
Cash, end of year	\$ 26,585,260	\$ 26,803,677

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

BUSINESS INVESTMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
May 30, 2018

1. Nature of operations

The Business Investment Corporation (the Corporation) was established under the authority of the *Business Investment Corporation Act* (the *Act*). The Corporation is funded by the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador (the Province) and is responsible for making available and managing investments in small to medium sized private businesses, co-operatives, community development corporations and other enterprises for the purpose of creating employment opportunities for the people of the Province. The Corporation administers three funding programs: the Business Investment Program, the Business Development Support Program and the Aquaculture Working Capital Fund. The affairs of the Corporation are managed by a Board of Directors appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The *Act* came into force effective April 1, 2002. Under the *Act*, the Corporation was incorporated and became the successor to the Enterprise Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation, the Fisheries Loan Board and the Farm Development Loan Board.

The Business Investment Corporation is a Crown entity of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador and as such is not subject to Provincial or Federal income taxes.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of accounting

The Corporation is classified as an Other Government Organization as defined by Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards (CPSAS). These financial statements are prepared by management in accordance with CPSAS for provincial reporting entities established by the Canadian Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB). The Corporation does not prepare a statement of change in net financial assets as this information is readily apparent from the other statements. In addition, the Corporation does not prepare a statement of re-measurement gains and losses as the Corporation does not enter into relevant transactions or circumstances that are being addressed by the statement. Outlined below are the significant accounting policies followed.

(b) Financial instruments

The Corporation's financial instruments recognized in the statement of financial position consist of cash, due from the Province, bank interest receivable, HST receivable, loans receivable and equity investments. The Corporation generally recognizes a financial instrument when it enters into a contract which creates a financial asset or financial liability. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value at the time of acquisition.

BUSINESS INVESTMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
May 30, 2018

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)

(b) Financial instruments (cont.)

The Corporation subsequently measures all of its financial assets and financial liabilities at cost or amortized cost. Financial assets measured at cost include cash, due from the Province, bank interest receivable and HST receivable. Loans receivable and equity investments are measured at amortized cost as disclosed in notes 2(d), 2(e) and 5.

The carrying values of cash, due from the Province, bank interest receivable, and HST receivable approximate current fair value due to their nature and the short-term maturity associated with these instruments. The carrying value of loans receivable and equity investments are considered to approximate market value.

Interest attributable to financial instruments is reported in the statement of operations.

(c) Cash

Cash includes cash in bank.

(d) Loans receivable

The Corporation records loans receivable at amortized cost. Loans receivable are tested annually for impairment. A loan is classified as impaired when, in the opinion of management, there is reasonable doubt as to the ultimate collectability of a portion of principal or interest, or when payment is contractually past due 90 days. When loans are identified as impaired, the Corporation records an allowance to reduce their carrying values to their estimated realizable amounts. Estimated realizable amounts are measured at discounted cash flows when the cash flows can be estimated with reasonable reliability. Changes in the allowance are recognized in the statement of operations.

(e) Equity investments

The Corporation records equity investments at amortized cost. The Corporation's equity investments for all companies are accounted for on the amortized cost basis with an allowance being made for any decline in their value considered to be other than temporary. Equity investments are tested annually for impairment and changes in the allowance for impaired investments are recognized in the statement of operations.

(f) Revenues

Revenues are recognized in the period in which the transactions or events occurred that gave rise to the revenues. All revenues are recorded on an accrual basis, except when the accruals cannot be determined with a reasonable degree of certainty or when their estimation is impractical.

BUSINESS INVESTMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
May 30, 2018

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)

(f) Revenues (cont.)

Interest income is accounted for on the accrual basis for bank interest and all loans other than the impaired portion of loans. Recognition of interest in accordance with the terms of the original loan agreement ceases when a loan becomes impaired. The impaired portion of loans may revert to accrual status only when principal and interest payments have become fully current again, at which time any interest will be recognized in that fiscal year.

Government transfers (contributions from the Province) are recognized as revenues when the transfer is authorized and any eligibility criteria are met, except to the extent that transfer stipulations give rise to an obligation that meets the definition of a liability. Transfers are recognized as deferred revenue when transfer stipulations give rise to a liability. Transfer revenue is recognized in the statement of operations as the stipulation liabilities are settled.

(g) Expenses

Expenses are reported on an accrual basis. The cost of all goods consumed and services received during the year is recorded as an expense in that year.

The Corporation is administered by the Department of Tourism, Culture, Industry and Innovation. Expenses related to salaries, accommodations and administration are paid directly by the Department and are treated as unallocated costs. Therefore, these expenses are not reflected in these financial statements.

Transfers (grants under the Business Development Support Program) are recorded as expenses when the grant is authorized, eligibility criteria have been met by the recipient and a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

(h) Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with CPSAS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reporting amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of the revenues and expenses during the period. Items requiring the use of significant estimates include collectability of the loans and equity investments.

Estimates are based on the best information available at the time of preparation of the financial statements and are reviewed annually to reflect new information as it becomes available. Measurement uncertainty exists in these financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

BUSINESS INVESTMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
May 30, 2018

3. Change in accounting policy

On April 1, 2018, the Corporation adopted *PS 3430 Restructuring Transactions*. This is a new standard on how to account for and report restructuring transactions by both transferors and recipients of assets and/or liabilities. In accordance with this standard, the Corporation has disclosed restructuring transactions in note 12.

4. Cash

	May 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Aquaculture Working Capital Fund	\$ 864,873	\$ 862,781
Business Investment Program	16,142,796	16,640,581
Business Development Support Program	9,576,405	9,299,089
Other	1,186	1,226
	\$ 26,585,260	\$ 26,803,677

5. Loans receivable and equity investments

	May 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Loans receivable		
Principal due and unpaid	\$ 6,109,696	\$ 6,245,734
Principal not yet due	15,971,743	15,348,902
Interest due and unpaid	636,163	634,170
	22,717,602	22,228,806
Less: allowance for decline in value	(8,222,343)	(8,346,001)
	14,495,259	13,882,805
Equity investments		
Equity investments, at cost	8,725,443	8,744,738
Less: allowance for decline in value	(8,536,726)	(8,544,810)
	188,717	199,928
Loans receivable and equity investments	\$ 14,683,976	\$ 14,082,733

BUSINESS INVESTMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
May 30, 2018

5. Loans receivable and equity investments (cont.)

Generally, for loans, the loan terms are 3 years for working capital loans, 10 years for loans for equipment purchases and leasehold improvements and 15 years for loans for the purchase or renovation of land and buildings. The interest rate on loans is fixed and ranges from 0% to 10.75%. The Corporation obtains security against its loans which generally consists of demand promissory notes, general security agreements, collateral mortgages and personal guarantees.

Generally, for equity investments, redemption will be the earlier of 20% of annual after tax cash flows or 7 years. There is no interest or dividend rate charged on equity investments but in some cases a return on investment is expected from declared dividends or growth of shares. The Corporation obtains security against its equity investments which generally consists of share certificates and shareholder subordination agreements.

The determination of whether a loan is impaired and the appropriate carrying value of equity investments involves significant judgment. The estimation of an appropriate allowance for decline in value of loans receivable and equity investments necessarily involves the use of estimates. These financial statements represent management's best estimates based on available information.

The allowance for decline in value represents the Corporation's best estimate of future probable losses with respect to the loans receivable and equity investments. The Corporation recognizes that future economic and industry conditions are not predictable and, therefore, their impact on the future cash flows anticipated is uncertain. Consequently, adjustments to the allowance are possible depending on the impact of these future events and management's best estimate of them.

The allowance for decline in value of loans receivable and equity investments consists of the following:

	May 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 16,890,811	\$ 17,472,675
Principal written off, net of recoveries	(114,344)	(403,266)
Interest written off, net of recoveries	(25,316)	(162,070)
Decline (recovery) in value of loans receivable and equity investments	7,918	(16,528)
Balance, end of year	\$ 16,759,069	\$ 16,890,811

BUSINESS INVESTMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
May 30, 2018

6. Contingent liabilities

A client of the Corporation has taken legal action as a result of certain alleged technical problems that the client claims to have experienced with a vessel that was financed through the former Fisheries Loan Board. The amount of this potential claim is in the range of \$900,000 to \$1,100,000. No provision has been made for this claim as the likelihood of loss is not determinable at this time.

7. Contractual obligations

The Corporation has contractual obligations in respect of approved but not yet disbursed loans, and grants in the amount of \$5,263,076 as at May 30, 2018 (March 31, 2018 - \$4,284,848).

8. Financial risk management

The Corporation recognizes the importance of managing risks and this includes policies, procedures and oversight designed to reduce risks identified to an appropriate threshold. The Corporation is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk through its financial instruments. There was no significant change in the Corporation's exposure to these risks or its processes for managing these risks from the prior year.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Corporation's main credit risk relates to cash, due from the Province, bank interest receivable, HST receivable, loans receivable and equity investments. The Corporation's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amounts of these financial instruments. The Corporation is not exposed to significant credit risk with its cash because this financial instrument is held with a Chartered Bank. The Corporation is not exposed to significant credit risk with due from the Province, bank interest receivable and HST receivable because of their nature.

The Corporation is exposed to credit risk related to its loans receivable and equity investments. The Corporation has policies and procedures for the monitoring and collection of its loans receivable and equity investments, including security being held, so as to mitigate potential credit losses. The Corporation classifies its loan receivables and equity investments as impaired in accordance with note 2(d), 2(e) and note 5. Any estimated impairment of loans receivable and equity investments has been provided for through an allowance for decline in value as disclosed in note 5. Loans receivable and equity investments which are not impaired or past due are considered collectible by the Corporation.

As disclosed in note 5, the Corporation reported loans receivable totaling \$22,717,602 as at May 30, 2018 (March 31, 2018 - \$22,228,806). Principal due and unpaid of \$6,109,696 as at May 30, 2018 (March 31, 2018 - \$6,245,734) was overdue by portfolio as follows:

BUSINESS INVESTMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
May 30, 2018

8. Financial risk management (cont.)

Loan Portfolio	Days Overdue				
	1-30	31-60	61-90	>90	Total
Aquaculture Working Capital Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 549,683	\$ 549,683
Business Investment Corporation	10,247	12,145	-	932,861	955,253
Former Enterprise Newfoundland and Labrador	-	100	100	3,948,747	3,948,947
Former Farm Loan Board	-	-	-	402,447	402,447
Former Fisheries Loan Board	-	-	-	253,366	253,366
Total Principal Past Due	\$ 10,247	\$ 12,245	\$ 100	\$ 6,087,104	\$ 6,109,696

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will be unable to meet its contractual obligations and financial liabilities. The Corporation's exposure to liquidity risk relates to its ability to meet its contractual obligations for approved but not yet disbursed loans and grants as outlined in note 7. The Corporation manages liquidity risk by monitoring its cash flows and ensuring that it has sufficient resources available to meet its financial liabilities and contractual obligations.

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. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency (foreign exchange) risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The Corporation is not exposed to significant foreign exchange or other price risk. In addition, the Corporation is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as its loans and equity investments are provided at fixed interest rates.

9. Related party transactions

The Corporation received \$nil (March 31, 2018 - \$3,636,000) from the Province related to the Business Development Support Program.

The Corporation is administered by the Department of Tourism, Culture, Industry and Innovation. Administration expenses of \$220,185 (March 31, 2018 - \$1,219,450) are paid directly by the Province. Included in this total is \$27,884 (March 31, 2018 - \$142,975) related to the employer's share of employee benefits, paid by the Department of Finance on behalf of the Corporation. These costs are considered to be unallocated costs and are not recognized in these financial statements.

BUSINESS INVESTMENT CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
May 30, 2018

10. Budget

The Corporation's budget has been provided for comparison purposes and has been derived from the estimates approved by the management of the Corporation for the period.

11. Fiscal period

The current period figures are for the period April 1, 2018 to May 30, 2018. The comparative figures are for the year ended March 31, 2018.

12. Restructuring transactions

On May 31, 2018, the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador (the Province) repealed the *Business Investment Corporation Act* and enacted legislation to establish the Innovation and Business Investment Corporation (IBIC) as a successor to the Corporation. The assets totaling \$41.3 million and contractual obligations totaling \$5.3 million of the Corporation will transfer to IBIC. IBIC will be responsible for making strategic funding investments in innovation and business growth in the Province to advance economic development in accordance with the priorities of Government.