

Financial Statements

Greater Victoria Chamber of Commerce

December 31, 2017

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Independent Auditors' Report

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To the members of the Greater Victoria Chamber of Commerce

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Greater Victoria Chamber of Commerce, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017, and the statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, 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.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audit is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Greater Victoria Chamber of Commerce as at December 31, 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Victoria, Canada March 20, 2018

Chartered Professional Accountants

Grant Thornton LLP

Greater Victoria Chamber of Commerce Statement of Operations

Year Ended December 31		2017		2016
Revenue Advertising Benefit recovery Contract administration fees Contributions received for WD Foreign Direct Investment Program (Note 7) Fundraising and events Investment income Members' dues and assessments Our vibrant communities committee	\$	61,692 141,937 8,778 58,036 348,535 27,865 651,745	\$	77,493 123,729 8,600 644,355 259,594 26,208 652,121 6,200
Expenses Administration (Note 9) Advertising Amortization Committee activities Fundraising and events Our vibrant communities committee Contributions received for WD Foreign Direct Investment Program (Note 7)	_	958,245 31,717 20,119 5,503 183,667 - 43,118	_	1,798,300 887,378 28,276 22,332 7,672 139,353 5,360 688,127 1,778,498
Excess of revenues over expenses from operations Increase on fair market value of investments	_	56,219 50,688	_	19,802 31,297
Excess of revenue over expenses	\$_	106,907	\$_	51,099

Greater Victoria Chamber of Commerce Statement of Changes in Net Assets Year Ended December 31

	_	Invested in capital assets	Unrestricted	2017 Total	2016 Total
Balance, beginning of the year	\$	39,542 \$	465,265 \$	504,807 \$	453,708
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses		(20,119)	127,026	106,907	51,099
Purchase of capital assets	_	12,073	(12,073)	<u> </u>	-
Balance, end of year	\$_	31,496 \$	580,218 \$	611,714 \$	504,807

Greater Victoria Chamber of Commerce Statement of Financial Position

December 31		2017		2016
Assets				
Current				
Prepaids	\$	46,965	\$	16,806
Receivables		22,317		140,980
Investments (Note 3)		875,925	_	858,901
		945,207		1,016,687
Capital assets (Note 4)		31,496	_	39,542
	\$	976,703	\$_	1,056,229
Liabilities Current				
Bank indebtedness (Note 5)	\$	24,107	\$	169,729
Payables and accruals	•	50,655	*	35,659
Government remittances		3,324		296
Deferred revenue (Note 6)	_	286,903	_	345,738
	_	364,989	_	551,422
Net Assets				
Invested in capital assets		31,496		39,542
Unrestricted	_	580,218	_	465,265
	_	611,714	_	504,807
	\$	976,703	\$_	1,056,229

Commitments (Note 8)

On behalf of the Board

Director

_Director

Greater Victoria Chamber of Comme Statement of Cash Flows	erce			
Year Ended December 31		2017		2016
Decrease (increase) in bank indebtedness				
Operating Excess of revenue over expenses Amortization Increase on fair market value of investments	\$ _	106,907 20,119 (50,688)	\$	51,099 22,332 (31,297)
	_	76,338	-	42,134
Change in non-cash operating working capital Receivables Prepaids		118,663 (30,159)		3,864 12,433
Payables and accruals		14,996		(86,499)
Government remittances Deferred revenue		3,028		(3,061)
Deferred revenue	_	(58,835)	-	(20,017)
		47,693	-	(93,280)
		124,031	-	(51,146)
Investing				
Purchase of capital assets Purchase of investments Proceeds on sale of investments	_	(12,073) (27,810) 61,474	-	(3,406) (137,639) 172,661
		21,591	-	31,616
Net increase (decrease) in bank indebtedness		145,622		(19,530)
Bank indebtedness, beginning of year	_	(169,729)	-	(150,199)
Bank indebtedness, end of year	\$_	(24,107)	\$	(169,729)

December 31, 2017

1. Purpose of the organization

The Greater Victoria Chamber of Commerce (the "Chamber") is incorporated under the Board of Trade Act of Canada and its principal activity is to promote and improve trade and commerce and the economic, civic, and social welfare of Greater Victoria.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of presentation

The Chamber has prepared these financial statements in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations ("ASNPO").

Revenue recognition

The Chamber follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred.

Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

All other revenues are recognized as earned.

Capital assets

Purchased capital assets are recorded at cost. Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair value at the date of the contribution. Capital assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful life as follows:

Furniture and equipment Computer hardware and software Leasehold improvements 20%, straight-line basis 30%, straight-line basis straight-line basis over the lesser of useful life and lease term

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on deposit with financial institutions.

Use of estimates

In preparing the Chamber's financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

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2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of long-lived assets

The Chamber regularly reviews the carrying value of long-lived assets and continually makes estimates regarding future cash flows and other factors to determine the fair value of the respective assets. If these estimates or their related assumptions change in the future, the Chamber may be required to record impairment charges for these assets.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on initial recognition. Investments that are quoted in an active market are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in the statement of operations. All other financial instruments are subsequently recorded at cost or amortized cost, unless management has elected to carry the instruments at fair value. The Chamber has not elected to carry any such financial instruments at fair value.

Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition of financial instruments measured subsequently at fair value are expensed as incurred. All other financial instruments are adjusted by transaction costs incurred on acquisition and financing costs, which are amortized using the straight-line method.

Financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis at the end of the fiscal year if there are indicators of impairment. If there is an indicator of impairment, the Chamber determines if there is a significant adverse change in the expected amount or timing of future cash flows from the financial asset. If there is a significant adverse change in the expected cash flows, the carrying value of the financial asset is reduced to the highest of the present value of the expected cash flows, the amount that could be realized from selling the financial asset or the amount the Chamber expects to realize by exercising its right to any collateral. If events and circumstances reverse in a future period, an impairment loss will be reversed to the extent of the improvement, not exceeding the initial carrying value.

Contributed materials and services

Donated property, equipment and services are recorded at fair value when received, if obtainable and significant. If the fair market value cannot be determined or is trivial, such items are not recognized in the financial statements.

The Chamber is dependent on the voluntary service of many members and others. Since these services are not normally purchased by the Chamber and, because of the difficulty of determining their fair value, donated services are not recognized in these financial statements.

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3. Investments

Investments have a cost of \$728,899 (2016: \$754,327) with a market value of \$875,925 (2016: \$858,901). The funds are managed by BMO Harris Investment Management Inc., an external professional manager, in accordance with the Chamber's investment guidelines and consist of:

	-	2017	_	2016
Cash and cash equivalents Fixed Income Equities	\$	11,755 332,175 531,995	\$_	51,611 326,389 480,901
	\$_	875,925	\$_	858,901

Included in investments are \$265,892 of foreign securities, of which \$170,019 are U.S. investments and \$95,873 are investments in other countries.

4. Capital assets				_	2017	2016
		Cost	Accumulated Amortization		Net Book Value	Net Book Value
Furniture and equipment Computer hardware and	\$	69,309	\$ 59,036	\$	10,273 \$	15,543
software		91,661	70,438		21,223	22,367
Leasehold Improvements	_	22,381	 22,381		<u> </u>	1,632
	\$_	183,351	\$ 151,855	\$	31,496 \$	39,542

5. Bank indebtedness

The Chamber has a line of credit authorized to \$100,000. Advances bear interest at prime plus 1.00% and are due on demand. A general security agreement has been provided in support of the line of credit.

6. Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue represents the unearned portion of membership fees received or receivable in advance and other fees and sponsorships received in advance of the related event.

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7. The Greater Victoria Development Agency

In 2014 the Chamber entered into an agreement with Western Economic Diversification Canada (WD) to undertake the three year Foreign Direct Investment project (FDI) to assist regional Small and Medium-Size Enterprises, educational institutions, and the Greater Victoria Airport Authority to expand their international business activity (including research and development partnerships) and foreign investment attraction.

The following is a summary of the final revenue and expenses for the WD Foreign Direct Investment Program.

		2017		2016
Revenue				
FDI Program	\$	13,934	\$	633,405
Corporate		44,002		10,750
Municipal		100		200
		58,036		644,355
Expenses				
FDI Program		43,118		583,234
Wages and benefits		-		78,150
Lease		-		12,000
Office		-		7,568
Professional fees		-		6,175
Insurance	_		_	1,000
		43,118		688,127
Contribution to (from) Greater Victoria Chamber of Commerce	\$	14,918	\$	(43,772)

The Chamber's responsibilities have been transferred to the South Island Prosperity Project. The transition took place over the period ending March 31, 2016. The Chamber delivered the WD program in cooperation with the new agency until March 31, 2017.

December 31, 2017

8. Commitments

The Chamber leases its office under an operating lease which expires on January 31, 2021. The lease includes minimum annual rent payments of \$37,766 and 18.88% of applicable common area costs. Annual payments of minimum rent over the remainder of the lease term are:

2018		37,766
2019		37,766
2020		37,766
2021	_	3,148
	\$_	116,445

9. Administration				
		2017	_	2016
Affiliation and association dues	\$	16,703	\$	18,788
Interest		1,136		1,236
Membership expenses		2,941		4,123
Occupancy costs		99,849		85,265
Office		74,249		69,712
Postage		4,034		4,115
Professional fees		16,627		43,885
Salaries and employee costs		725,330		637,103
Telephone		10,800		11,010
Travel and convention	_	6,576	_	12,141
	\$	958,245	\$	887,378

10. Related party transactions

During the year, there were payments made in the amount of \$4,645 (2016: \$1,362) to companies owned by members of the board of directors. The amounts were paid in exchange for office supplies, marketing services, courier service, and programming and fundraising expenses in the normal course of operations and represent the fair value of services rendered.

During the year, there were advertising, events, and sponsorship revenues received totalling \$29,614 (2016: \$33,501) from related parties.

December 31, 2017

11. Financial instrument risks

In the normal course of business, the Chamber is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk and currency risk.

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 Chamber's main credit risks relate to its accounts receivable.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Chamber cannot meet a demand for cash or fund its obligations as they come due. The Chamber is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its payables and accruals and government remittances.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Chamber is exposed to interest rate fluctuations on its credit facilities as outlined in note 5 to the financial statements. The Chamber is also exposed to interest rate risk on its fixed rate investments and the possibility that they will change in value due to future fluctuations in market interest rates.

Market risk

Market risk relates to the possibility that the investments will change in value due to future fluctuations in market prices. This risk is reduced by the investment policy provisions approved by management for a structured asset mix to be followed by the investment managers, the requirement for diversification of investments within each asset class and credit quality constraints on fixed income instruments. Market risk can be measured in terms of volatility, i.e., the standard deviation of change in the value of a financial instrument within a specific time horizon. The Chamber is exposed to market risk through its investments quoted in an active market.

Currency risk

Currency risk relates to the possibility that the investments will change in value due to fluctuations in US, Euro and other international foreign exchanges rates. The Chamber does not perform significant transactions in foreign currencies and is not exposed to significant currency risk.

12. Comparative figures

Certain 2016 comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted in the current year.