

Canadian Tourism Commission

**Quarterly Financial Report for the quarter ending
June 30, 2019**

Canadian Tourism Commission
Narrative Discussion
June 30, 2019

Introduction

The Canadian Tourism Commission (the “CTC”) is Canada’s national tourism marketing organization. A Crown corporation wholly owned by the Government of Canada, we lead the Canadian tourism industry in marketing Canada as a premier four-season tourism destination. Reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Tourism, Official Languages and La Francophonie, our legislation requirements are outlined in the Canadian Tourism Commission Act.

The CTC runs marketing campaigns in international markets such as the U.K., Germany, France, Mexico, Japan, Australia, South Korea, China, India and the U.S., targeting leisure travellers and those travelling for business events.

Narrative Discussion

The Narrative Discussion contained herein applies to the quarter.

**Canadian Tourism Commission
Narrative Discussion
June 30, 2019**

Quarterly and Year to Date Results

(in thousands)

	Three months ended June 30, 2019	Three months ended June 30, 2018	Variance
Partner revenues	\$ 5,173	\$ 6,226	\$ (1,053)

The CTC is continuing to expand partnerships with provincial and territorial marketing organizations, national, regional and local companies, destination marketers and tourism associations. The decrease in Q2 partnership revenues compared to Q2 of last year mainly relates to the Asia Pacific leisure market (\$710K), Mexico (\$264K) and the completion of the US Connecting America program in 2018 (\$625K). This decrease is offset by an increase in revenue in the Europe and India markets \$84K as well as Business Events Canada meetings and incentive travel \$395K.

Other revenue	451	372	79
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Other revenue, includes operational recoveries within the China office and interest revenues. The increase mainly relates to timing of invoicing for operational recoveries \$75K.

Marketing and sales expenses	25,693	25,346	347
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Marketing and sales spend is \$347K higher in Q2 2019 compared to the prior year due to better planning.

The CTC is ahead of schedule on campaigns related to the following markets: \$1.1M Business Events Canada meetings and incentive travel, \$390K US and Mexico markets, and \$1.4M Research. This increase is offset by decreased investments in the Asia Pacific market following the completion of the Canada-China Year of Tourism in 2018 (\$2.4M), and a decrease in the Europe and India market (\$200K).

Corporate services	1,795	1,712	83
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The CTC is dedicated to delivering efficient operations to maximize investment in our programs. The Corporate Services spend remains relatively consistent when comparing Q2 2019 to Q2 2018.

Strategy and planning	238	311	(73)
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Strategy and planning spend includes salaries, consulting fees, office rent and travel expenses. The decrease of \$73K is due to realignment of costs in 2019.

Parliamentary appropriations	26,944	0	26,944
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The variance in parliamentary appropriation of \$27M from Q2 2018 is the result of timing differences in scheduled drawdowns. Appropriations were not drawn down in Q2 2018.

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	Six months ended June 30, 2019	Six months ended June 30, 2018	Variance
Partner revenues	\$ 8,283	\$ 9,242	\$ (959)

The CTC is continuing to expand partnerships with provincial and territorial marketing organizations, national, regional and local companies, destination marketers and tourism associations. The decrease in partnership revenues compared to the prior year relates to a decrease in the Asia Pacific market following the completion of the Canada-China Year of Tourism in 2018 (\$498K) and the US market following the completion of the Connecting America program (\$937K). There was also a decrease in the Mexico market (\$211K). The decrease is offset by increased revenue in the Europe and India markets \$71K, Business Events Canada \$417K, and Research \$199K.

Other revenue	915	699	216
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Other revenue includes operational recoveries within the China office and interest revenues. The increase in YTD 2019 was higher mainly due to increased interest earned of \$184K, along with additional recoveries within our China office \$32K.

Marketing and sales expenses	43,897	38,389	5,508
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Marketing and sales spend is \$5.5M higher in 2019 compared to the prior year due to better planning. The CTC is ahead of schedule on campaigns related to the following markets: \$1.4M Europe and India, \$3.2M North America (US leisure market and Mexico) and Business Events Canada \$897K.

Corporate services	3,568	3,529	39
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The CTC is dedicated to delivering efficient operations to maximize investment in our programs. The Corporate Services spend remains relatively consistent when comparing YTD 2019 to the same period in the prior year.

Strategy and planning	400	645	(245)
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Strategy and planning spend includes salaries, consulting fees, office rent and travel expenses. The decrease of \$245K is due to realignment of costs in 2019.

Parliamentary appropriations	49,388	26,988	22,400
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The variance in parliamentary appropriation of \$22.4M from the prior year is the result of timing differences with relation to the scheduled drawdowns. Appropriations were not drawn down in Q2 2018.

Risks and uncertainties

As part of our strategic management process, we conduct an enterprise risk assessment and use the results of that assessment in the development of our five-year strategic plan, risk mitigation strategy and internal audit plan. Risk mitigation action plans are developed and implemented accordingly.

The risks outlined in the 2019-2023 Corporate Plan which could potentially impact our organizational objectives are highlighted below.

- **Global Economic and Geo-Political**

There is a risk that global economies of the markets where we invest could experience a significant slowdown in growth, changes in the political landscape or changes in security which would impact international travel to Canada.

Mitigation activities: We will continue to maintain a balanced investment approach across our portfolio of markets, and ensure that country budgets are flexible to allow reallocations if necessary. We will continue to offer support, tools, assets and sales opportunities to the industry to help withstand these issues, facilitate their export readiness and help grow their businesses.

- **Marketing Effectiveness**

There is a risk that we are not effective at promoting Canada as a premier tourism destination.

Mitigation activities: We will continue to maintain a strong brand, employ marketing that is innovative and aligned with a consumer's path to purchase, assess the effectiveness of our marketing, use insights to inform decisions, communicate our value and impact to the tourism industry, and apply human and financial resources optimally.

- **Performance Measurement**

There is a risk that we will be unable to measure the impact, effectiveness and attributable results of our marketing efforts, including the use of new marketing communications technologies in a manner that is meaningful to our stakeholders.

Mitigation activities: We will continue to utilize the latest technology to measure the results of our marketing efforts and we will continue working with our partners to standardize performance measurement approaches.

- **Change and Talent Management**

There is a risk that our dynamic and changing needs for skills and talent to support our business will negatively affect the recruitment of key talent, employee engagement and succession planning, impacting our organization's efficiency and effectiveness. These market dynamics potentially impact our ability to recruit, maintain employee engagement and ultimately retain staff due to the competition in the marketplace for these skills, which are new and in demand.

Mitigation activities: We will continue to focus on training, job enrichment opportunities and enhancing employee communications. We will implement a modernized staffing approach and roll out succession plans at the management level to ensure the seamless continuity of business when key leadership positions are vacated.

- **Currency**

There is a risk that the impact of a lower valuation of the Canadian dollar and the resulting decreased purchasing power will result in diminished reach and reduced impact of our marketing efforts in highly competitive international marketplaces.

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Mitigation activities: We employ a balanced portfolio approach where investments are spread across a diversified set of leisure and business markets to balance risk and maximize return. In addition, we make concerted efforts with vendors to transact in Canadian dollars whenever possible.

Significant changes to programs, personnel and operations

There are no significant changes to programs, personnel or operations that have not been discussed in the prior Annual Report or Corporate Plan.

Statement of Management Responsibility by Senior Officials

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these quarterly financial statements in accordance with the Treasury Board of Canada Standard on Quarterly Financial Reports for Crown Corporations, and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of quarterly financial statements that are free from material misstatement. Management is also responsible for ensuring all other information in this quarterly financial report is consistent, where appropriate, with the quarterly financial statements.

Based on our knowledge, these unaudited quarterly financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the corporation, as at the date of and for the periods presented in the quarterly financial statements.



David F. Goldstein

*President and CEO
Vancouver, Canada
August 29, 2019*



Anwar Chaudhry

*SVP Finance and Risk Management, and CFO
Vancouver, Canada
August 29, 2019*

Canadian Tourism Commission**Statement of Financial Position**

As at June 30, 2019

(in thousands)

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 35,997	\$ 33,624
Accounts receivable		
Partnership contributions	2,083	4,121
Government of Canada	556	2,017
Other	21	19
Accrued benefit asset	11,070	11,070
Portfolio investments	391	384
	<u>50,118</u>	<u>51,235</u>
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		
Trade	9,734	24,945
Employee compensation	1,253	1,462
Government of Canada	383	71
Accrued benefit liability	5,479	5,517
Deferred revenue	4,769	386
Deferred lease inducements	629	682
Asset retirement obligation	164	164
	<u>22,411</u>	<u>33,227</u>
Net financial assets	<u>27,707</u>	<u>18,008</u>
Non-financial assets		
Prepaid expenses and other assets	3,245	2,715
Tangible capital assets	1,406	1,382
	<u>4,651</u>	<u>4,097</u>
Accumulated surplus	<u>\$ 32,358</u>	<u>\$ 22,105</u>

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Canadian Tourism Commission

Statement of Operations

For the six months ended June 30

(in thousands)

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues				
Partner revenues	\$ 5,173	\$ 6,226	\$ 8,283	\$ 9,242
Other	451	372	915	699
	<u>5,624</u>	<u>6,598</u>	<u>9,198</u>	<u>9,941</u>
Expenses				
Marketing and sales	25,693	25,346	43,897	38,389
Corporate services	1,795	1,712	3,568	3,529
Strategy and planning	238	311	400	645
Amortization of tangible capital assets	89	96	181	190
	<u>27,815</u>	<u>27,465</u>	<u>48,046</u>	<u>42,753</u>
Net cost of operations before funding from the Government of Canada	(22,191)	(20,867)	(38,848)	(32,812)
Parliamentary appropriations ¹	26,944	-	49,388	26,988
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	<u>4,753</u>	<u>(20,867)</u>	<u>\$ 10,540</u>	<u>(5,824)</u>
Accumulated operating surplus, beginning of period	27,738	36,458	21,951	21,415
Accumulated operating surplus, end of period	<u>\$ 32,491</u>	<u>\$ 15,591</u>	<u>\$ 32,491</u>	<u>\$ 15,591</u>

¹ Parliamentary appropriations during 3 months ended June 30, 2018 were deferred to the third quarter 2018.

Canadian Tourism Commission

Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses

For the six months ended June 30

(in thousands)

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Accumulated remeasurement gain/ (loss), beginning of period	\$ (30)	\$ 287	\$ 154	\$ (35)
Unrealized gain/ (loss) attributable to foreign exchange	(103)	(62)	(133)	225
Amounts reclassified to the statement of operations	-	-	(154)	35
Net remeasurement gain/ (loss) for the period	(103)	(62)	(287)	260
Accumulated remeasurement gain/ (loss), end of period	\$ (133)	\$ 225	\$ (133)	\$ 225

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Canadian Tourism Commission

Statement of Change in Net Financial Assets

For the six months ended June 30

(in thousands)

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	\$ 4,753	\$ (20,867)	\$ 10,540	\$ (5,824)
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(190)	(26)	(205)	(53)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	89	96	181	190
	(101)	70	(24)	137
Effect of change in other non-financial assets				
Decrease/(Increase) in prepaid expenses	(1,813)	(971)	(530)	(1,122)
	(1,813)	(971)	(530)	(1,122)
Net remeasurement gain/(loss)	(103)	(62)	(287)	260
Increase/(Decrease) in net financial assets	2,736	(21,830)	9,699	(6,549)
Net financial assets, beginning of period	24,971	32,811	18,008	17,530
Net financial assets, end of period	\$ 27,707	\$ 10,981	\$ 27,707	\$ 10,981

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Canadian Tourism Commission

Statement of Cash Flows

For the six months ended June 30
(in thousands)

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Operating transactions:				
Cash received from:				
Parliamentary appropriations used to fund operating and capital transactions	\$ 26,944	\$ -	\$ 49,388	\$ 26,988
Partners	7,157	9,735	14,704	16,372
Other	280	213	469	427
Interest	147	128	393	209
	34,528	10,076	64,954	43,996
Cash paid for:				
Cash payments to suppliers	(23,462)	(17,982)	(54,247)	(44,174)
Cash payments to and on behalf of employees	(4,350)	(4,320)	(7,835)	(7,584)
Cash provided by operating transactions	6,716	(12,226)	2,872	(7,762)
Capital transactions:				
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(190)	(26)	(205)	(53)
Cash used in capital transactions	(190)	(26)	(205)	(53)
Investing transactions:				
Increase in portfolio investments	(3)	(2)	(7)	(5)
Cash provided by investment transactions	(3)	(2)	(7)	(5)
Net remeasurement gain/(loss) for the period	(103)	(62)	(287)	260
Net increase/(decrease) in cash during the period	6,420	(12,316)	2,373	(7,560)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	29,577	27,586	33,624	22,830
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 35,997	\$ 15,270	\$ 35,997	\$ 15,270

UNAUDITED

Canadian Tourism Commission
Notes to the Quarterly Financial Statements
June 30, 2019

1. AUTHORITY, OBJECTIVES AND DIRECTIVES

The Canadian Tourism Commission (the “CTC”) was established on January 2, 2001 under the *Canadian Tourism Commission Act* (the “Act”) and is a Crown corporation named in Part I of Schedule III to the *Financial Administration Act*. The CTC is for all purposes an agent of her Majesty in right of Canada. As a result, all obligations of the CTC are obligations of Canada. The CTC is not subject to income taxes.

As stated in section 5 of the Act, the CTC’s mandate is to:

- sustain a vibrant and profitable Canadian tourism industry;
- market Canada as a desirable tourist destination;
- support a cooperative relationship between the private sector and the governments of Canada, the provinces and the territories with respect to Canadian tourism; and
- provide information about Canadian tourism to the private sector and the governments of Canada, the provinces and the territories.

In December 2014, the CTC was issued directive PC 2014-1378 pursuant to section 89 of the *Financial Administration Act* directing the CTC to implement pension plan reforms. These reforms are to ensure that pension plans of Crown corporations provide a 50:50 current service cost-sharing ratio between employee and employer for pension contributions by December 31, 2017. The 50:50 cost-sharing ratio was fully implemented as of December 31, 2017.

In July 2015, the CTC was issued directive PC 2015-1109 pursuant to section 89 of the *Financial Administration Act* to align its travel, hospitality, conference and event expenditure policies, guidelines and practices with Treasury Board policies, directives and related instruments on travel, hospitality, conference and event expenditures in a manner that is consistent with its legal obligations, and to report on the implementation of this directive in the CTC’s next corporate plan. The CTC implemented its new Travel, Hospitality, Conference, and Event Expenditures Policy on August 21, 2015 which complied with the requirements of the directive. The Treasury Board issued revised directives and guidelines in 2017. On November 29, 2018, the CTC approved an updated policy to align with the new requirements.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards (“PSAS”). Significant accounting policies are as follows:

a) Parliamentary appropriations

The CTC is mainly financed by the Government of Canada through parliamentary appropriations. Parliamentary appropriations used to fund core operations and capital expenditures are considered unrestricted and recognized as revenues when the appropriations are authorized and any eligibility criteria are met. Parliamentary appropriations used to fund one-time activities, such as Connecting America, are considered restricted. Restricted appropriations have eligibility criteria and stipulations that give rise to an obligation that meets the definition of a liability. Restricted appropriations are recognized as deferred revenue when the stipulation gives rise to a liability. Restricted appropriation revenue is recognized as the stipulation liabilities are settled.

As a result of the CTC’s year-end date (December 31) being different than the Government of Canada’s year end date (March 31), the CTC is funded by portions of appropriations from two Government fiscal years.

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The CTC will have a deferred parliamentary appropriations balance at year-end when the restricted funding received for the period exceeds the restricted appropriations recognized for the related fiscal period. The CTC will have a parliamentary appropriations receivable balance when restricted appropriations recognized exceed the restricted funding received.

The CTC does not have the authority to exceed approved appropriations.

b) Partnership contributions

The CTC conducts marketing activities in partnership with a variety of Canadian and foreign organizations. Where the CTC assumes the financial risks of conducting a marketing activity, contributions received from a partnering organization are recognized in income when the related marketing activity takes place. Partnership contributions received for which the related marketing activity has not yet taken place are recognized as deferred revenue.

c) Other revenues

Other revenues consist of cost recoveries from co-location partners, interest revenues, capital asset sales and other miscellaneous revenues. These items are recognized as revenue in the period in which the transaction or event occurred that gives rise to the revenue.

d) Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the applicable year-end exchange rate. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at historical exchange rates. Revenue and expense items are translated during the year at the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Amortization expenses of tangible capital assets are translated at historical rates to which the assets relate. Realized gains and losses are considered Operating Expenses and are included in the Statement of Operations as Corporate Services. Unrealized gains and losses are reported on the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses and in the Statement of Change in Net Financial Assets. The CTC does not hedge against the risk of foreign currency fluctuations.

e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in bank and a money market term deposit. These items are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

f) Portfolio investments

Portfolio investments are measured at amortized cost. Interest income related to these investments is calculated based on the effective interest method.

g) Prepaid expenses

Payments made prior to the related services being rendered are recorded as a prepaid expense. Prepaid expenses are recognized as an expense as the related services are rendered. Prepaid expenses consist of program and operating expenses such as subscriptions and tradeshow expenditure.

h) Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and the amount of any write-downs or disposals. Tangible capital assets are written down when conditions indicate they no

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longer contribute to the ability to provide services and are accounted for as expenses in the Statement of Operations.

Tangible capital assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Leasehold improvements	remaining term of lease
Office furniture	5 years
Computer hardware	3 years
Computer software	5 years

Intangible assets are not recognized in these financial statements.

i) Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue consists of contributions from partnering organizations and restricted appropriations received from the Government of Canada. When contributions are received from partnering organizations, it is recognized as deferred revenue until the related marketing activity or event has taken place. When restricted appropriations are received from the Government of Canada, it is recognized as deferred revenue until the criteria and stipulations are met that gave rise to the liability. As at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the deferred revenue balance is solely made up of deferred contributions from partnering organizations.

j) Deferred lease inducements

Deferred lease inducements consist of various office lease inducements including reimbursement of leasehold improvement costs and free rent periods. These inducements are deferred and recognized as a straight-line reduction to office lease expenses over the term of the lease.

k) Asset retirement obligation

Asset retirement obligation consists of decommissioning costs for various office leases. The CTC recognizes asset retirement obligations as a result of legal obligations to restore leased office spaces back to their original states at the end of the lease term. Asset retirement obligations are measured initially at fair value, based on management's best estimates, with the resulting amount capitalized into the carrying amount of the related asset. The capitalized asset retirement cost is amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The amortization expense is included in corporate services in determining the net cost of operations.

l) Employee future benefits

The CTC offers a number of funded, partly funded and unfunded defined benefit pension plans, other unfunded defined benefit plans (which include post-employment benefits, post-retirement benefits and non-vested sick leave), as well as defined contribution pension plans. The pension plans include a statutory plan, a supplemental plan and a plan to cover certain employees working outside of Canada. Other benefit plans include post-employment severance benefits and post-retirement health, dental and life insurance benefits and non-vested sick leave. The defined benefit pension plans provide benefits based on years of service and average pensionable earnings at retirement. The defined benefit component of the statutory plan and the supplemental plan has been closed effective December 30, 2017 and benefits and service of plan participants are frozen as of that date. The CTC funds certain pension plans annually based on actuarially determined amounts needed to satisfy employee future benefit entitlements under current benefit regulations. Cost of living adjustments are automatically provided for retirees in accordance with Consumer Price Index increases.

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The costs and obligations of the defined benefit plans are actuarially determined using the projected benefit method prorated on service that incorporates management's best estimates of the rate of employee turnover, the average retirement age, the average cost of claims per person, future salary and benefit levels, expected return on plan assets, future medical costs, and other actuarial factors. For the purposes of calculating the expected return on plan assets, those plan assets are based on the market value of plan assets.

Past service costs arising from plan amendments are recognized in the years of which the plan amendment occurred.

Actuarial gains and losses are amortized over expected average remaining service lifetime ("EARSL") of active employees. If no active employees are remaining, actuarial gains and losses are amortized fully in the next fiscal year. For 2018, EARSL has been determined to be 6.6 years (7.6 years - 2017) for the Registered Pension Plan for Employees of the CTC ("RPP"), 0.0 years (0.0 years - 2017) for the Supplementary Retirement Plan for certain employees of the CTC ("SRP"), 15.4 years (11.2 years - 2017) for the Pension Plan for Employees of the CTC in Japan, South Korea and China ("WWP"), 21 years (7 years - 2017) for non-pension post-retirement benefits, 12 years (13 years - 2017) for severance benefits and 14 years (13 years - 2017) for sick leave benefits.

Employees working in the United Kingdom and the United States participate in the Department of Foreign Affairs defined benefit pension plans administered by the Government of Canada. The assets of these plans cannot be allocated among participating employers, and as such, these plans are deemed "multi-employer" plans and accounted for as defined contribution plans. The CTC's contributions to these plans reflect the full benefit cost of the employer. These amounts vary depending upon the plan and are based on a percentage of the employee's gross earnings. Contributions may change over time depending on the experience of the plans since the CTC is required under present legislation to make adjustments for the rate of contributions to cover any actuarial deficiencies of these plans. Contributions represent the total pension obligations of the CTC for these employees and are charged to operations during the year in which the services are rendered.

m) Financial instruments

Financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and portfolio investments, while financial liabilities consist of accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, which approximates their fair value.

n) Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian PSAS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the amounts of income and expense during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates. The most significant estimates involve the determination of the employee future benefits liability and related accrued benefit asset, the useful lives for amortization of tangible capital assets, the fair value of the asset retirement obligation and contingencies.

o) Related party transactions

Through common ownership, the CTC is related to all Government of Canada created departments, agencies and Crown corporations. The CTC's transactions with these entities are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount.

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Related parties also include key management personnel (KMP) having authority for planning, controlling, and directing the activities of the CTC, as well as their close family members. The CTC has defined its KMP to be members of the Board of Directors and management employees at the Senior Vice-President level and above.

p) Partnership contributions in-kind

In the normal course of business, the CTC receives in-kind contributions from its partners including the transfer of various types of goods and services to assist in the delivery of programs. The audit services and the in-kind contributions from partners are not recognized in the financial statements.

q) Inter-entity transactions

Inter-entity transactions are transactions between commonly controlled entities. The CTC records inter-entity transactions at the exchange amount except the following:

- Audit services received without charge between commonly controlled entities.
- In-kind contributions received from commonly controlled entities.

The value of the audit services is considered insignificant in the context of the financial statements as a whole and inter-entity in-kind contributions are not recognized in the financial statements.

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

These unaudited interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements of the Canadian Tourism Commission (the "Commission") as at and for the year ended December 31, 2018 and the narrative discussion included in the quarterly financial report. Amounts in these interim financial statements as at June 30, 2019 are unaudited and are presented in Canadian dollars.

4. PARLIAMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS

Parliamentary appropriations approved for the Government fiscal period April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020 are \$103.7M which is comprised of \$95.7M base funding and \$8.0M one-time funding (April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019 \$95.7M). The Commission does not have the authority to exceed approved appropriations.

5. ACCUMULATED SURPLUS (000S)

The accumulated surplus is comprised of:

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Accumulated operating surplus	\$ 32,491	\$ 21,951
Accumulated remeasurement gain/ (loss)	(133)	154
Accumulated surplus	<u>\$ 32,358</u>	<u>\$ 22,105</u>

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June 30, 2019

6. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS (000S)

(in thousands)	Computer Hardware	Computer Software	Leasehold Improvements	Office Furniture	June 30, 2019
Cost of tangible capital assets, opening	\$ 690	\$ 19	\$ 1,989	\$ 275	\$ 2,973
Acquisitions	25	-	128	52	205
Disposals	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Cost of tangible capital assets, closing	714	19	2,117	327	3,177
Accumulated amortization, opening	560	18	805	208	1,591
Amortization expense	61	-	95	24	180
Accumulated amortization, closing	621	18	900	232	1,771
Net book value	\$ 93	\$ 1	\$ 1,217	\$ 95	\$ 1,406

(in thousands)	Computer Hardware	Computer Software	Leasehold Improvements	Office Furniture	Dec 31, 2018
Cost of tangible capital assets, opening	\$ 619	\$ 19	\$ 1,989	\$ 275	\$ 2,902
Acquisitions	71	-	-	-	71
Cost of tangible capital assets, closing	690	19	1,989	275	2,973
Accumulated amortization, opening	440	17	595	163	1,215
Amortization expense	120	1	210	45	376
Accumulated amortization, closing	560	18	805	208	1,591
Net book value	\$ 130	\$ 1	\$ 1,184	\$ 67	\$ 1,382