2018
Financial Report

First Quarter

June 30, 2017

Executive Summary

The Canadian economy is showing more growth. The economy grew at an annualized rate of 3.7% in the first quarter of 2017 and has created 316,800 jobs over the last 12 months. Unemployment rates in the three largest provinces are near or at their lowest historical levels. The economy is close to running at full capacity, which gave support to the recent increase in interest rates by the Bank of Canada.

The Canadian economy continues to benefit from a solid American economy and a relatively low Canadian dollar. For example, strong car sales and a growing housing sector in the U.S. have increased Canadian exports significantly. Tourism is also benefitting from the current context and having a positive impact on the economy in every part of the country.

Commodity prices are slowly increasing. The price of oil is hovering between US$45 and US$50 per barrel. This slow recovery and the recent announcements of pipeline projects are spurring more economic activity and investment. Both Alberta and Saskatchewan will benefit from higher oil prices and should move out of recession in calendar 2017.

Business confidence continues to improve, which will support business investment. Ontario, B.C. and Quebec investments will lead the country this year. However, investment in residential construction is slowing down, as housing starts are declining in Toronto and Vancouver, two very strong markets over the last few years. High consumer debt ratios remain a risk for the Canadian economy, especially in the context of the increase in interest rates. The renegotiation of NAFTA also represents a risk to the generally positive outlook.

Business credit conditions remained stable in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. In May 2017, the yearly annual growth in business credit from chartered banks was still high, at more than 8%.

This favourable economic context contributed to increased activity for BDC during the first quarter of fiscal 2018. Loans accepted by clients of Financing[(1)] reached $2.2 billion during the first quarter ended June 30, 2017, compared to $1.7 billion for the same period last year, mainly due to the renewal of a few large credit facilities and to an initiative to provide additional financing to existing clients. BDC continued to successfully leverage its online presence through its virtual business centre, as evidenced by a strong volume of online financing activity during this quarter. Financing's[(1)] loan portfolio, before allowance for credit losses, stood at $23.0 billion as at June 30, 2017, a $568 million or 2.6% increase since March 31, 2017.

BDC continued to assist small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that have difficulty accessing financing due to their location, sector or demographic. To that end, BDC announced a $280 million loan package to SMEs in the Atlantic provinces. Targetted industries include information and communications technology (ICT), agri-food, ocean technology, and tourism.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2017, clients of Growth & Transition Capital (G&TC) accepted $114.2 million in financing, compared to $101.2 million in the same period last year.

In June, as part of G&TC's strategy to broaden its product offerings, BDC announced its intention to invest $250 million in Growth Equity over the next five years, a minority equity offering for high-potential, rapidly growing businesses.This new offering aims to fill the gap between small-scale financing options generally available to smaller firms and the range of sources available to larger, more established companies.

(1) Unless otherwise indicated, Financing excludes Growth & Transition Capital.

Venture Capital authorized investments totalling $55.1 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2018, compared to $30.4 million for the same period last year. The increase can be explained by the need to support existing investees and by lower than usual activity in fiscal 2017.

In May, as part of its commitment to support women entrepreneurs, BDC and MaRS Investment Accelerator Fund (IAF) launched StandUp Ventures Fund I, with a $5 million contribution from BDC. The fund will raise additional capital from investors up to a maximum of $15 million.It is part of BDC's Women in Tech initiative. StandUp Ventures will invest in Canadian pre-seed and seed-stage high-growth, capital-efficient ventures in health, IT and cleantech. Qualifying investments will have at least one female founder in an executive role, who holds a significant ownership position. Twelve to 20 investments will be made over the next three to five years, ranging from $250,000 to $1 million each.

BDC continued to manage the Venture Capital Action Plan (VCAP), a federal government initiative to invest $400 million to increase private sector venture capital financing for high-potential, innovative Canadian businesses. As at June 30, 2017, the total VCAP portfolio stood at $339.4 million, compared to $301.5 million as at March 31, 2017.

BDC Advisory Services initiated 357 mandates in the first quarter of fiscal 2018 for a total value of $6.7 million, compared to $5.4 million for the same period last year. The Growth Driver program was responsible for most of the increase.

In the first quarter of fiscal 2018, BDC posted consolidated net income of $145.6 million, compared to $92.4 million for the same period last year. The favourable variance compared to fiscal 2017 was mostly attributable to a higher net change in unrealized appreciation of venture capital and VCAP investments, as well as higher net interest and fee income as a result of Financing’s portfolio growth.

The Business Development Bank of Canada (BDC) is a Crown corporation wholly owned by the Government of Canada.

BDC is the only bank devoted exclusively to Canadian entrepreneurs. It promotes entrepreneurship with a focus on small and medium-sized businesses. With more than 110 business centres from coast to coast, BDC provides businesses with financing, investment and advisory services.

When entrepreneurs succeed, they make an irreplaceable contribution to Canada's economy. Supporting them is in our national interest.

Table of Contents

From time to time, we make written or oral forward-looking statements. We may make forward-looking statements in this quarterly financial report. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements about objectives and strategies for achieving objectives, as well as statements about outlooks, plans, expectations, anticipations, estimates and intentions.

By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve numerous factors and assumptions, and they are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific. These uncertainties give rise to the possibility that predictions, forecasts, projections and other elements of forward-looking statements will not be achieved. A number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the expectations expressed.

Management Discussion and Analysis

Context of the Quarterly Financial Report

The *Financial Administration Act* requires that all departments and parent Crown corporations prepare and make public a quarterly financial report. The Standard on Quarterly Financial Reports for Crown Corporations is issued by the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat to provide parent Crown corporations with the form and content of the quarterly financial report under the authority of section 131.1 of the *Financial Administration Act*. There is no requirement for an audit or review of the financial statements included in the quarterly financial report. Therefore, the condensed quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements included in this report have not been audited or reviewed by an external auditor.

Risk Management

In order to fulfill its mandate while ensuring sustainability, BDC must take and manage risk. BDC's approach to risk management is based on establishing a risk governance structure, including organizational design, policies, processes and controls to effectively manage risk in line with its risk appetite. This structure enables the establishment of a comprehensive risk management framework for risk identification, assessment and measurement, risk analytics, reporting and monitoring. In addition, this framework is designed to ensure that risk is considered in all business activities and that risk management is an integral part of day-to-day decision-making, as well as the annual corporate planning process.

The primary means through which risk management reports risk is through its quarterly Integrated Risk Management (IRM) report to senior management and the Board of Directors. This report provides a comprehensive quantitative and qualitative assessment of performance against the risk appetite, profiles of BDC's major risk categories, identifies significant existing and emerging risks, and provides in-depth portfolio monitoring.

No significant changes were made to BDC's IRM practices and no new risks were identified during the quarter ended June 30, 2017.

Analysis of Financial Results

Analysis of financial results is provided to enable a reader to assess BDC's results of operations and financial condition for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017, compared to the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year. This analysis also includes comments about significant variances from BDC's fiscal 2018–22 Corporate Plan, when applicable.

BDC reports on five business segments: Financing, Growth & Transition Capital, Venture Capital, Advisory Services and Venture Capital Action Plan (VCAP). In past years, Financing and Securitization were presented as separate segments. Starting in fiscal 2018, BDC will no longer report on Securitization separately and will present asset-backed securities (ABS) as a product of Financing.

For fiscal 2018, BDC adopted a refined methodology to recharge shared corporate services to the business lines, as indicated in its fiscal 2018-22 Corporate Plan.

All amounts are in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise specified, and are based on unaudited condensed quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

This analysis should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements included in this report.

Consolidated net income

	Three months ended June 30	
($ in millions)	**F2018**	F2017
Financing	**129.7**	117.6
Growth & Transition Capital	**12.3**	9.1
Venture Capital	**5.3**	(10.9)
Advisory Services	**(12.7)**	(10.6)
Venture Capital Action Plan	**11.0**	(12.8)
Net income	**145.6**	92.4
Net income attributable to:		
BDC's shareholder	**145.7**	93.9
Non-controlling interests	**(0.1)**	(1.5)
Net income	**145.6**	92.4

Three months ended June 30

For the quarter ended June 30, 2017, BDC recorded consolidated net income of $145.6 million compared, to $92.4 million for the same period last year. The increase was mostly attributable to a higher net change in unrealized appreciation of venture capital and VCAP investments, as well as higher net interest and fee income as a result of Financing's portfolio growth.

Currently, BDC expects its consolidated net income for fiscal 2018 to meet the Corporate Plan target of $486 million.

Consolidated comprehensive income

	Three months ended June 30	
($ in millions)	**F2018**	F2017
Net income	**145.6**	92.4
Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to net income		
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale assets	**(1.2)**	(1.1)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	**(0.2)**	(0.2)
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to net income	**(1.4)**	(1.3)
Items that will not be reclassified to net income		
Remeasurements of net defined benefit asset or liability	**(92.5)**	(60.8)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**(93.9)**	(62.1)
Total comprehensive income	**51.7**	30.3
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
BDC's shareholder	**51.8**	31.8
Non-controlling interests	**(0.1)**	(1.5)
Total comprehensive income	**51.7**	30.3

Three months ended June 30

Consolidated total comprehensive income comprises net income and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income is mostly affected by remeasurements of the net defined benefit asset or liability, which are subject to strong volatility as a result of market fluctuations.

For the first quarter of fiscal 2018, BDC recorded other comprehensive loss of $93.9 million, compared to a loss of $62.1 million for the same period last year. The decrease in OCI was attributable to the remeasurement loss on net defined benefit asset or liability of $92.5 million, compared to $60.8 million in fiscal 2017. This loss was mainly due to lower discount rates used to value the net defined benefit liability, as well as lower returns on pension plan assets, compared to those recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2017.

Financing results

($ in millions)	Three months ended June 30 F2018	Three months ended June 30 F2017
Net interest and fee income	**269.1**	250.5
Provision for credit losses	**(43.9)**	(37.8)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	**(0.2)**	-
Net gains (losses) on other financial instruments	**0.7**	(0.2)
Income before operating and administrative expenses	**225.7**	212.5
Operating and administrative expenses	**96.0**	94.9
Net income from Financing	**129.7**	117.6

As % of average portfolio	Three months ended June 30 F2018	Three months ended June 30 F2017
Net interest and fee income	**4.6**	4.8
Provision for credit losses	**(0.8)**	(0.7)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	**-**	-
Net gains (losses) on other financial instruments	**-**	-
Income before operating and administrative expenses	**3.8**	4.1
Operating and administrative expenses	**1.6**	1.8
Net income from Financing	**2.2**	2.3

Three months ended June 30

Financing's net income was $129.7 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2018, compared to $117.6 million for the same period last year. The increase in profitability in fiscal 2018 was mainly due to higher net interest and fee income, mainly as a result of strong portfolio growth. Net interest and fee income as a percentage of average portfolio fell compared to fiscal 2017, reflecting interest rate market dynamics and strong fee income recorded in fiscal 2017.

Operating and administrative expenses for the quarter ended June 30, 2017, were higher than those in the corresponding period last year in order to support portfolio growth. This increase was partially offset by slightly lower shared costs as a result of the revised methodology to recharge shared corporate services to business lines. However, as a percentage of the average portfolio, operating and administrative expenses were lower than those during the same period last year.

Growth & Transition Capital results

($ in millions)	Three months ended June 30 F2018	F2017
Net revenue on investments	**25.5**	18.3
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	**(4.0)**	(1.2)
Income before operating and administrative expenses	**21.5**	17.1
Operating and administrative expenses	**9.2**	8.0
Net income from Growth & Transition Capital	**12.3**	9.1
Net income attributable to:		
BDC's shareholder	**12.2**	9.1
Non-controlling interests	**0.1**	-
Net income from Growth & Transition Capital	**12.3**	9.1

As % of average portfolio	Three months ended June 30 F2018	F2017
Net revenue on investments	**11.3**	9.6
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	**(1.8)**	(0.6)
Income before operating and administrative expenses	**9.5**	9.0
Operating and administrative expenses	**4.1**	4.2
Net income from Growth & Transition Capital	**5.4**	4.8
Net income attributable to:		
BDC's shareholder	**5.4**	4.8
Non-controlling interests	**-**	-
Net income from Growth & Transition Capital	**5.4**	4.8

Three months ended June 30

Growth & Transition Capital recorded higher results compared to fiscal 2017, mainly due to a growing portfolio and good performance of investments. Net income reached $12.3 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2018, compared to $9.1 million for the same period last year.

Net revenue on investments, which comprised net interest income, net realized gains (losses) on investments, and fee and other income amounted to $25.5 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2018, $7.2 million higher than in the corresponding period last year. The increase compared to fiscal 2017 was mainly due to higher net interest income as a result of portfolio growth and to higher realized gains on investments.

Growth & Transition Capital reported a net change in unrealized depreciation of investments of $4.0 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2018, compared to a net change in unrealized depreciation of $1.2 million during the same period last year, as detailed below.

	Three months ended June 30	
($ in millions)	**F2018**	F2017
Net fair value appreciation (depreciation)	**(3.8)**	(3.0)
Reversal of net fair value depreciation (appreciation) due to realized income and write-offs	**(0.2)**	1.8
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	**(4.0)**	(1.2)

Operating and administrative expenses amounted to $9.2 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017, higher than the $8.0 million recorded last year. The increase was mainly due to higher staff levels required to fully support growth and to a revised methodology to recharge shared corporate services to business lines. However, as a percentage of the average portfolio, operating and administrative expenses decreased compared to fiscal 2017.

Venture Capital results

	Three months ended June 30	
($ in millions)	**F2018**	F2017
Net revenue (loss) on investments	**(16.4)**	(1.1)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	**42.6**	(3.6)
Net unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on investments	**(14.9)**	(1.1)
Net gains (losses) on other financial instruments	**(0.1)**	(0.1)
Income before operating and administrative expenses	**11.2**	(5.9)
Operating and administrative expenses	**5.9**	5.0
Net income (loss) from Venture Capital	**5.3**	(10.9)
Net income attributable to:		
BDC's shareholder	**5.5**	(9.4)
Non-controlling interests	**(0.2)**	(1.5)
Net income (loss) from Venture Capital	**5.3**	(10.9)

Three months ended June 30

During the first quarter of fiscal 2018, Venture Capital recorded net income of $5.3 million, compared to a net loss of $10.9 million for the same period last year. Fiscal 2018 net income was driven by a strong net change in unrealized appreciation of investments.

Net loss on investments was $16.4 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2018 as Venture Capital recorded higher write-offs and higher realized losses compared to the same period of fiscal 2017. During the first quarter of fiscal 2018, proceeds received from divestiture of investments were $18.0 million, compared to $34.0 million received for the same period of fiscal 2017.

Venture Capital recorded a net change in unrealized appreciation of investments of $42.6 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2018, as detailed below. For the three-month period ended June 30, net fair value appreciation of $25.2 million was mainly attributable to the indirect portfolio.

	Three months ended June 30	
($ in millions)	**F2018**	F2017
Net fair value appreciation (depreciation)	**25.2**	(9.5)
Reversal of fair value depreciation (appreciation) on divested investments and write-offs	**17.4**	5.9
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	**42.6**	(3.6)

Net unrealized foreign exchange losses on investments were due to foreign exchange fluctuations on the U.S. dollar and were higher than last year due to a stronger Canadian dollar and a higher U.S dollar portfolio.

On a year-to-date basis, operating and administrative expenses were $5.9 million, higher than those recorded for the same period of fiscal 2017, mainly due to higher staff levels to better support venture capital initiatives and portfolio growth, and to a revised methodology to recharge shared corporate services to business lines.

Advisory Services results

	Three months ended June 30	
($ in millions)	**F2018**	F2017
Revenue	**4.5**	4.3
Delivery expenses[1]	**3.3**	2.6
Gross operating margin	**1.2**	1.7
Operating and administrative expenses	**13.9**	12.3
Net loss from Advisory Services	**(12.7)**	(10.6)

[1] Delivery expenses are included in operating and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Three months ended June 30

The offering under Advisory Services is considered an investment in entrepreneurs. As such, a net loss of $12.7 million was recorded for the first quarter of fiscal 2018. This is higher than last year, as BDC continues to invest to develop its non-financial services, including new offerings for Canada's high-impact firms (Growth Driver Program), the Accelerated Growth Service (AGS) program and an enhanced offering to help businesses expand internationally.

Advisory Services increased its reach in fiscal 2017, which is reflected in higher revenue compared to last year. Revenue amounted to $4.5 million for the first quarter ended June 30, 2017, representing a 4.3% growth compared to last year. Gross operating margin, at $1.2 million, was lower than the $1.7 million recorded for the same period last year. This is mainly due to delivery expenses related to the implementation of the new Growth Driver Program.

Operating and administrative expenses of $13.9 million were $1.6 million higher than those recorded in the same period of fiscal 2017, mainly as a result of a revised methodology to recharge shared corporate services to business lines.

Venture Capital Action Plan results

	Three months ended June 30	
($ in millions)	**F2018**	F2017
Net revenue (loss) on investments	**0.1**	0.1
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	**11.3**	(12.8)
Net unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on investments	**(0.2)**	-
Income (loss) before operating and administrative expenses	**11.2**	(12.7)
Operating and administrative expenses	**0.2**	0.1
Net income (loss) from Venture Capital Action Plan	**11.0**	(12.8)

Three months ended June 30

During the first quarter of fiscal 2018, Venture Capital Action Plan (VCAP) recorded net income of $11.0 million, compared to a net loss of $12.8 million for the same period last year. Strong fiscal 2018 results are explained by a net change in unrealized appreciation of underlying funds. The fiscal 2017 net change in unrealized depreciation of investments was impacted by a decrease in fair value of underlying funds, as well as by expenses related to the closing of two funds of funds.

Operating and administrative expenses of $0.2 million were comparable to those recorded in the same period of fiscal 2017.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

As at June 30, 2017, total BDC assets amounted to $26.0 billion, an increase of $0.7 billion from March 31, 2017, largely due to the $568 million increase in our loans portfolio, combined with a $55.9 million increase in the subordinate financing investment portfolio, and a $104.8 million increase in the VC and VCAP investment portfolios, partially offset by a $12.4 million decrease in asset-backed securities.

At $22.3 billion, the loan portfolio represented BDC's largest asset ($23.0 billion in gross portfolio less a $0.7-billion allowance for credit losses). The gross loan portfolio grew by 2.6% in the three months after March 31, 2017, reflecting a strong level of activity.

BDC's investment portfolios, which include the subordinate financing, venture capital and VCAP portfolios, stood at $2.3 billion, compared to $2.2 billion as at March 31, 2017. The asset-backed securities portfolio stood at $506 million, slightly lower than it was on to March 31, 2017.

Derivative assets of $27.8 million and derivative liabilities of $1.2 million reflected the fair value of derivative financial instruments as at June 30, 2017. Net derivative fair value increased by $7.1 million, compared to the fair value as at March 31, 2017, primarily due to fair value change as a result of a decrease in the U.S. dollar exchange rate.

As at June 30, 2017, BDC recorded a net defined benefit asset of $42.6 million related to the registered pension plan and a net defined benefit liability of $243.9 million for the other plans, for a total net defined benefit liability of $201.3 million. This represented an increase of $91.0 million compared to the total net defined benefit liability as at March 31, 2017, primarily as a result of remeasurement losses recorded in fiscal 2018. Refer to page 8 of this report for further information on remeasurements of net defined benefit asset or liability.

BDC holds cash and cash equivalents in accordance with its Treasury Risk Policy. The Bank's liquidities, which ensure funds are available to meet BDC's cash outflows, totalled $675.4 million as at June 30, 2017, compared to $649.2 million as at March 31, 2017. For the three-month period ended June 30, 2017, operating activities used $449.4 million, mainly to support the growth of the loans portfolio. Cash flows used by investing activities amounted to $131.7 million, reflecting net disbursements of subordinate financing, venture capital and VCAP investments. Financing activities provided $607.3 million in cash flow, mainly as a result of the issuance of short-term notes.

As at June 30, 2017, BDC funded its portfolios and liquidities with borrowings of $19.6 billion and total equity of $6.0 billion. Borrowings comprised $19.4 billion in short-term notes and $0.2 billion in long-term notes.

Capital Adequacy

BDC's capital management framework is based on its Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). To assess its capital adequacy, BDC monitors its capital status regularly by comparing its available capital to its capital demand. A key measure for assessing the adequacy of BDC's capital status is its BDC's internal capital ratio.

BDC's internal capital ratio as at June 30, 2017, was 129%, compared to 130% as at March 31, 2017, well within the operating range but below the 134% target.

Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited, in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Management's Responsibility for Financial Information

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these condensed quarterly Consolidated 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 are necessary to enable the preparation of condensed quarterly Consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Based on our knowledge, these unaudited condensed quarterly Consolidated 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 condensed quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements.

Michael Denham
President and Chief Executive Officer

Paul Buron, CPA, CA
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Montreal, Canada
July 26, 2017

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(unaudited)

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Notes	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		**675,353**	649,168
Derivative assets		**27,791**	21,332
Loans and investments			
Asset-backed securities	7	**505,736**	518,088
Loans	8	**22,320,509**	21,752,511
Subordinate financing investments	9	**916,302**	860,448
Venture capital investments	10	**1,082,642**	1,015,713
Venture capital action plan investments	11	**339,445**	301,541
Total loans and investments		**25,164,634**	24,448,301
Property and equipment		**29,955**	29,103
Intangible assets		**34,308**	33,148
Net defined benefit asset		**42,550**	121,098
Other assets		**19,047**	14,615
Total assets		**25,993,638**	25,316,765
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**127,004**	119,035
Derivative liabilities		**1,152**	1,789
Borrowings			
Short-term notes		**19,419,484**	18,809,436
Long-term notes		**166,222**	167,391
Total borrowings		**19,585,706**	18,976,827
Net defined benefit liability		**243,932**	231,498
Other liabilities		**47,637**	48,321
Total liabilities		**20,005,431**	19,377,470
Equity			
Share capital	12	**2,413,400**	2,413,400
Contributed surplus		**27,778**	27,778
Retained earnings		**3,526,721**	3,473,612
Accumulated other comprehensive income		**1,271**	2,710
Equity attributable to BDC's shareholder		**5,969,170**	5,917,500
Non-controlling interests		**19,037**	21,795
Total equity		**5,988,207**	5,939,295
Total liabilities and equity		**25,993,638**	25,316,765

Guarantees (Note 14)
Commitments (Note 15)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Income

(unaudited)

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Three months ended June 30 2017	2016
Interest income	**306,440**	278,367
Interest expense	**20,806**	19,466
Net interest income	**285,634**	258,901
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	**(15,214)**	(3,935)
Revenue from Advisory Services	**4,478**	4,292
Fee and other income	**8,013**	12,752
Net realized gains (losses) on other financial instruments	**156**	2,037
Net revenue	**283,067**	274,047
Provision for credit losses	**(43,915)**	(37,813)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	**49,636**	(17,544)
Net unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on investments	**(14,997)**	(1,081)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other financial instruments	**363**	(2,336)
Income before operating and administrative expenses	**274,154**	215,273
Salaries and benefits	**91,825**	86,320
Premises and equipment	**10,175**	10,150
Other expenses	**26,520**	26,435
Operating and administrative expenses	**128,520**	122,905
Net income	**145,634**	92,368
Net income attributable to:		
BDC's shareholder	**145,640**	93,902
Non-controlling interests	**(6)**	(1,534)
Net income	**145,634**	92,368

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements and Note 13 provides additional information on segmented net income.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(unaudited)

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Three months ended June 30 2017	2016
Net income	**145,634**	92,368
Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to net income		
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale assets	**(1,190)**	(1,046)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	**-**	(166)
Reclassification to net income of losses (gains) on cash flow hedges	**(249)**	(47)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	**(249)**	(213)
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to net income	**(1,439)**	(1,259)
Items that will not be reclassified to net income		
Remeasurements of net defined benefit asset or liability	**(92,531)**	(60,766)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**(93,970)**	(62,025)
Total comprehensive income	**51,664**	30,343
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
BDC's shareholder	**51,670**	31,877
Non-controlling interests	**(6)**	(1,534)
Total comprehensive income	**51,664**	30,343

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the three-month period ended June 30
(unaudited)

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss): Available-for-sale assets	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss): Cash flow hedges	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss): Total	Equity attributable to BDC's shareholder	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as at March 31, 2017	2,413,400	27,778	3,473,612	(711)	3,421	2,710	5,917,500	21,795	5,939,295
Total comprehensive income									
Net income			145,640				145,640	(6)	145,634
Other comprehensive income (loss)									
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale assets				(1,190)		(1,190)	(1,190)		(1,190)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges					(249)	(249)	(249)		(249)
Remeasurements of net defined benefit asset or liability			(92,531)				(92,531)		(92,531)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	(92,531)	(1,190)	(249)	(1,439)	(93,970)	-	(93,970)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	53,109	(1,190)	(249)	(1,439)	51,670	(6)	51,664
Distributions to non-controlling interests								(2,752)	(2,752)
Capital injections from non-controlling interests								-	-
Transactions with owner, recorded directly in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,752)	(2,752)
Balance as at June 30, 2017	2,413,400	27,778	3,526,721	(1,901)	3,172	1,271	5,969,170	19,037	5,988,207

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss): Available-for-sale assets	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss): Cash flow hedges	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss): Total	Equity attributable to BDC's shareholder	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as at March 31, 2016	2,288,400	27,778	3,003,483	957	2,855	3,812	5,323,473	26,046	5,349,519
Total comprehensive income									
Net income			93,902				93,902	(1,534)	92,368
Other comprehensive income (loss)									
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale assets				(1,046)		(1,046)	(1,046)		(1,046)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges					(213)	(213)	(213)		(213)
Remeasurements of net defined benefit asset or liability			(60,766)				(60,766)		(60,766)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	(60,766)	(1,046)	(213)	(1,259)	(62,025)	-	(62,025)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	33,136	(1,046)	(213)	(1,259)	31,877	(1,534)	30,343
Dividends on common shares			(68,649)				(68,649)		(68,649)
Distributions to non-controlling interests								(940)	(940)
Capital injections from non-controlling interests								520	520
Transactions with owner, recorded directly in equity	-	-	(68,649)	-	-	-	(68,649)	(420)	(69,069)
Balance as at June 30, 2016	2,288,400	27,778	2,967,970	(89)	2,642	2,553	5,286,701	24,092	5,310,793

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(unaudited)

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Three months ended June 30 2017	2016
Operating activities		
Net income	**145,634**	92,368
Adjustments to determine net cash flows		
Interest income	**(306,440)**	(278,367)
Interest expense	**20,806**	19,466
Net realized losses (gains) on investments	**15,214**	3,935
Provision for credit losses	**43,915**	37,813
Net change in unrealized depreciation (appreciation) on investments	**(49,636)**	17,544
Net unrealized foreign exchange losses (gains) on investments	**14,997**	1,081
Net unrealized losses (gains) on other financial instruments	**(363)**	2,336
Defined benefits funding below (in excess of) amounts expensed	**(1,549)**	(4,593)
Depreciation of property and equipment, and amortization of intangible assets	**3,898**	3,945
Other	**(5,044)**	(5,576)
Interest expense paid	**(18,905)**	(18,204)
Interest income received	**299,291**	272,417
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Net change in loans	**(614,064)**	(520,680)
Net change in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**7,969**	10,455
Net change in other assets and other liabilities	**(5,116)**	(2,549)
Net cash flows provided (used) by operating activities	**(449,393)**	(368,609)
Investing activities		
Disbursements for asset-backed securities	**(41,068)**	(46,206)
Repayments and proceeds on sale of asset-backed securities	**52,034**	57,908
Disbursements for subordinate financing investments	**(106,064)**	(76,239)
Repayments of subordinate financing investments	**51,531**	27,152
Disbursements for venture capital investments	**(73,392)**	(45,724)
Proceeds on sale of venture capital investments	**17,955**	34,010
Disbursements for venture capital action plan investments	**(26,769)**	(68,455)
Proceeds on sale of venture capital action plan investments	**-**	54
Acquisition of property and equipment	**(2,376)**	(1,092)
Acquisition of intangible assets	**(3,535)**	-
Net cash flows provided (used) by investing activities	**(131,684)**	(118,592)
Financing activities		
Net change in short-term notes	**610,014**	634,069
Repayment of long-term notes	**-**	(110,549)
Distributions to non-controlling interests	**(2,752)**	(940)
Capital injections from non-controlling interests	**-**	520
Dividends paid on common shares	**-**	(68,649)
Net cash flows provided (used) by financing activities	**607,262**	454,451
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**26,185**	(32,750)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**649,168**	680,093
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**675,353**	647,343

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited, in thousands of Canadian dollars)

1. BDC General Description

The Business Development Bank of Canada is a Crown corporation that was established by an Act of Parliament on December 20, 1974, as the Federal Business Development Bank and continued under its current name by an Act of Parliament that was enacted on July 13, 1995. The Business Development Bank of Canada is incorporated in Canada and wholly owned by the Government of Canada.

The objectives of the Business Development Bank of Canada and its subsidiaries (together, BDC) are to promote and assist in the establishment and development of business enterprises in Canada, with a focus on small and medium-sized enterprises, by providing a range of complementary lending, investment and consulting services. BDC offers Canadian companies services tailored to meet their current needs while earning an appropriate return on equity, which is used to further BDC's activities. BDC does not receive appropriations from the Government of Canada.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of compliance

BDC's condensed quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements are in compliance with the Standard on Quarterly Financial Reports for Crown Corporations, as required by the *Financial Administration* Act and issued by the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat.

These condensed quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on July 26, 2017.

Basis of presentation and measurement

These condensed quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and derivative financial instruments have been measured at fair value; and
- the net defined benefit asset or liability in respect of post-employment benefits has been recognized as the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plans' assets.

These condensed quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is BDC's functional currency as well as the functional currency of its subsidiaries. Unless otherwise specified, the figures presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements are stated in thousands of Canadian dollars.

Basis of consolidation

BDC conducts business through a variety of entities, including a wholly owned subsidiary, and several investment funds and other entities that are considered to be subsidiaries for financial reporting purposes.

The condensed quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements of BDC comprise the financial statements of the parent entity and the consolidated financial statements of the subsidiaries referred to above as of June 30, 2017, and March 31, 2017. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared using uniform accounting policies and valuation methods for similar transactions.

Subsidiaries

For financial reporting purposes, subsidiaries are defined as entities controlled by BDC. BDC controls an entity when it has power over the investee; it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity; and it has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Control is presumed when BDC directly or indirectly holds the majority of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights are considered when assessing whether BDC controls another entity.

In instances where BDC does not hold a majority of the voting rights, further analysis is performed to determine whether or not BDC has control of the entity. BDC is deemed to have control when, according to the terms of the shareholder's and/or limited partnership agreements, it makes most of the decisions affecting relevant activities.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date that control begins until the date that control ceases. No subsidiary has been acquired or disposed of during the reporting periods. Intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated upon consolidation.

The following entities have been consolidated in BDC's condensed quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements.

Entity	Principal activity	Country of incorporation and residence	Proportion of ownership and voting power held	Basis of control
BDC Capital Inc.	Holding company structure for investment activities	Canada	100%	Voting power
AlterInvest Investment Fund Inc.	Investments in subordinate financing	Canada	50%	Voting power and contractual agreements
AlterInvest Fund L.P.	Investments in subordinate financing	Canada	50%	Voting power and contractual agreements
AlterInvest II Fund L.P.	Investments in subordinate financing	Canada	50%	Voting power and contractual agreements
Go Capital L.P.	Investments in venture capital	Canada	20%	Voting power and contractual agreements

<u>Go Capital L.P.</u>
Although BDC owns less than half of Go Capital L.P. and holds less than half of the voting power, management has determined, based on the terms of the agreement under which Go Capital L.P. was established, that BDC controls this entity. As the general partner, BDC has the current ability to direct the relevant activities of Go Capital L.P. and has the power to affect the variable returns, to which BDC is exposed.

Go Capital L.P.'s year-end date is December 31, as agreed upon by the partners at the time this entity was established. Consequently, additional financial information regarding this entity is prepared for the interim period for the purposes of consolidation.

<u>AlterInvest II Fund L.P.</u>
During fiscal 2014, having reached the end of their intended lives, AlterInvest Fund L.P. and AlterInvest Investment Fund Inc. began liquidating their investments. Those investments that were not reimbursed by their respective clients were transferred into AlterInvest II Fund L.P. As each partner has equal interest in all of the funds, their partnership interest in AlterInvest II Fund L.P. did not change as a result of these transactions. BDC is in the process of dissolving these entities.

<u>Non-controlling interests</u>
Interests in the equity of subsidiaries not attributable to the parent entity are reported in consolidated equity as non-controlling interests. Net income and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to BDC's shareholder and to non-controlling interests in accordance with their respective shareholdings, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

<u>Associates</u>
Associates are those entities in which BDC has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Subordinate financing and venture capital investments in associates that are held as part of BDC's investment portfolio by BDC Capital Inc. are carried in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at fair value. This treatment is permitted by International Accounting Standard (IAS) 28, *Investments in Associates*, which permits investments in an associate held by an entity that is a venture capital organization or other similar entity to elect to measure these investments at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

3.
Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these condensed quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented in these condensed quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements and have been applied consistently by all entities consolidated by BDC.

Financial instruments

<u>Recognition and measurement of financial instruments</u>
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when BDC becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognized when the related contractual obligation is extinguished, discharged or cancelled, or when it expires.

Financial instruments are recognized and derecognized using settlement date accounting.

On initial recognition, financial instruments are measured at fair value. Fair value on initial recognition includes transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments, except for financial instruments carried at fair value through profit or loss, for which transaction costs are recognized in net income in the period when they are incurred.

Financial instruments are measured in subsequent periods either at fair value or at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, depending on the financial instrument classification.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability to its carrying amount. When calculating the effective interest rate, BDC estimates future cash flows, considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument.

Classification of financial instruments

Fair value through profit or loss

Financial instruments carried at fair value through profit or loss include financial instruments that are either (i) classified as held-for-trading or (ii) designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition if they meet certain conditions.

Financial instruments classified as held-for-trading

A financial instrument is classified as held-for-trading if:

- it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing instruments in the near term; or
- at initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking.

Derivative financial instruments are also classified as held-for-trading unless they are designated as hedging instruments.

Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss

A financial instrument can be designated as at fair value through profit or loss in the following circumstances:

- the asset or liability is managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis;
- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise; or
- the asset or liability contains an embedded derivative that is separable and significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required under the contract.

A description of the basis for each designation is set out in the major types of financial instruments section of this note.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial instruments classified or designated as at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, with the variation of unrealized gains or losses being recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income as:

- net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments, or net unrealized foreign exchange gains or losses on investments when related to asset-backed securities, subordinate financing, venture capital investments and venture capital action plan investments; or
- net unrealized gains or losses on other financial instruments when related to derivatives and borrowings.

Gains and losses upon the sale, disposal or write-off of these financial instruments are included directly in the Consolidated Statement of Income and are reported as:

- net realized gains or losses on investments when related to asset-backed securities, subordinate financing, venture capital investments and venture capital action plan investments; or
- net realized gains or losses on other financial instruments when related to derivatives and borrowings.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale assets are non-derivative financial assets that are:

- intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and that may be sold in response to needs for liquidity, or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices; and
- not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent to initial recognition, available-for-sale assets are measured at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI) until the asset is derecognized, with the exception of impairment losses, which are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income during the period in which the asset is determined to have become impaired.

Upon disposal of available-for-sale assets, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in OCI are reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Income and are reported as net realized gains or losses on investments.

Cash flow hedges

BDC designates certain derivatives held for risk management as cash flow hedges. BDC documents all hedging relationships and its risk management objectives, along with its strategy for carrying out the hedge transactions. BDC assesses whether the derivatives used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flow of hedged items, both at inception and over the life of the hedge.

Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives designated as cash flow hedges are measured at fair value. The effective portion of changes in fair value of these derivatives is recognized in OCI and accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI), while changes related to the ineffective portion are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income as net unrealized gains or losses on other financial instruments. Amounts in AOCI are recycled to the Consolidated Statement of Income in the periods where the hedged items affect net income. They are recorded in the financial statement lines associated with the related hedged items.

If these hedging instruments expire, are sold or no longer meet the criteria for hedge accounting, the amounts previously recognized in OCI are reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Income as net realized gains or losses on other financial instruments during the periods when the variability in the cash flows of the hedged item affects net income. However, if a forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the Consolidated Statement of Income under net realized gains or losses on other financial instruments.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss fall into the financial liabilities category and are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

<u>Major types of financial instruments</u>

Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents include short-term bank notes that, at the original acquisition date, have maturities of less than three months and are used to manage liquidity risk.

Cash equivalents have been classified as loans and receivables.

Asset-backed securities

The asset-backed securities (ABS) portfolio consists of investment-grade senior and subordinated notes issued by way of private placement.

Investment-grade senior ABS are classified as available-for-sale assets and subordinated ABS notes are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on the basis that they are reported to and evaluated by senior management on a fair value basis. ABS presented on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position include accrued interest receivable.

The fair value of ABS is calculated using forecasted cash flows and an estimated yield curve that is derived from the Canadian government yield curve and ABS spread for comparable transactions. The result is adjusted to reflect the risk of the underlying assets and deal structure.

Impairment of asset-backed securities

At each reporting date, BDC reviews ABS classified as available-for-sale for possible impairments or reversals of previously recognized impairments. BDC determines that ABS are impaired when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and when that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Refer to Note 5—*Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions* for more information regarding the criteria used to determine whether an impairment has occurred.

Impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income during the period in which objective evidence of impairment or reversal of impairment is identified.

Loans

Loans are classified as loans and receivables. They are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less allowance for credit losses. Loans presented on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position include accrued interest receivable.

Allowance for credit losses

The allowance for credit losses is maintained at a level considered adequate to absorb the credit losses existing in the portfolio at the financial reporting date. Allowances for credit losses are established at both the individual and collective levels.

BDC reviews its loan portfolio on an individual asset basis to assess credit risk and determines whether there is any objective evidence of impairment for which a loss should be recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income. For BDC, there is objective evidence of impairment when the interest or principal of the loan is in arrears for three consecutive months or more, or if there is reason to believe that a portion of the principal or interest cannot be collected.

When a loan is deemed impaired, interest accrual recognition ceases and the carrying amount of the loan is reduced to the present value of its estimated future cash flows discounted using (i) the initial effective interest rate of the loan for fixed rate loans or (ii) the rate at time of impairment for floating rate loans. If cash flows cannot be reasonably determined, the estimated fair value of any underlying collateral is used, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

The carrying amounts of impaired loans are first reduced through the use of an allowance account, and then written off if and when all collection efforts have been exhausted and no further prospect of recovery is likely. The amounts of the initial impairment losses, as well as any subsequent increases or reversals of these impairment losses, are recognized in the provision for credit losses in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Loans for which an individual allowance has not been established are then included in groups of assets having similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified.

Refer to Note 5—*Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions* for more information regarding the criteria used to determine the amount of the allowance.

Subordinate financing, venture capital and venture capital action plan investments

Upon initial recognition, subordinate financing, venture capital and venture capital action plan (VCAP) investments are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on the basis that they are part of a portfolio that is reported to and evaluated by senior management on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented investment and risk management strategy.

BDC's valuation process for fair value measurement of subordinate financing, venture capital and VCAP investments has been derived from the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines. Based on the type of investments being valued, BDC uses (i) market-based methodologies, such as the quoted share price or the price of recent similar investments; (ii) discounted earnings or cash flow approaches; or (iii) liquidation or asset-based methods. These fair values are updated at least twice a year by internal valuators and are then reviewed by a valuation committee, which includes an external member who is a chartered business valuator. VCAP includes fund-of-fund transactions that provide for certain other limited partners to receive a preferred return on the initial cost of their investment, later timing of cash calls and preference in the distributions. The impact of these terms and conditions is taken into account in the fair value calculation by applying an adjustment to the attributed net asset value of each fund.

Borrowings

Short-term notes are measured at amortized cost.

BDC has two types of long-term notes: unstructured and structured. Unstructured long-term notes are recorded at amortized cost. Structured notes are notes for which interest or principal, or both, are linked to fluctuations in currency rates, swap rates and other market references. These structured notes have been designated as at fair value through profit or loss, as they contain embedded derivatives that would otherwise need to be separated, given that they significantly modify the cash flows required under the host debt contract.

The fair value of structured notes is determined by using observable market data, together with recognized valuation techniques. Observable market data are sourced from leading inter-dealer brokers and include interest rates, foreign exchange rates and other market references.

Interest accrued on borrowings is included in the carrying amount of both short- and long-term notes.

Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments are financial contracts that derive their value from underlying changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, stock market indices or other financial instrument measures. BDC acquires derivative financial instruments to manage exposures to interest, currency and other market risks. BDC does not hold derivatives for speculative or trading purposes. Derivatives are either designated as cash flow hedges or classified as held-for-trading.

All BDC derivatives are over-the-counter and are mainly composed of swaps and foreign exchange forwards. The fair value of swaps is determined using pricing models that take into account current market and contractual prices of the underlying instrument, as well as time value, the yield curve, or volatility factors underlying the position and embedded options. The fair value of foreign exchange forwards is calculated by discounting the notional amount using the yield curves of the respective currencies. Inputs to both these calculations are market-observable data sourced from leading inter-dealer brokers, together with industry-standard valuation models for estimating fair value.

Embedded derivatives that are not closely related to the host contract must be separated and classified as held-for-trading financial instruments, unless the hybrid instrument is designated as at fair value through profit or loss. As at June 30, 2017, and March 31, 2017, BDC had no embedded derivatives that needed to be separated from a host contract.

Interest income, interest expense and fee income

Interest income and expense for interest-bearing financial instruments are recognized in interest income and interest expense in the Consolidated Statement of Income using the effective interest rate method, with the exception of subordinate financing investments, for which interest income is recognized using the contractual rate of the instrument. Interest on impaired loans continues to be recognized based on the reduced carrying amount using the interest rate used to discount the future cash flows for the purposes of measuring the impairment loss.

Subordinate financing investments also bear non-interest returns, such as royalties and interest bonuses, which are recognized in fee and other income in the Consolidated Statement of Income when it is probable that they will be received and the amounts can be measured reliably.

Fees that are integral to originating or renegotiating a loan are deferred and recognized as interest income over the expected term of the loan using the effective interest rate method. All other fees are recognized in net income as the related services are performed.

Premiums and discounts on borrowings are amortized in interest expense over the life of the obligation using the effective interest rate.

Revenue from Advisory Services

Advisory Services provides consulting services to entrepreneurs. Revenues from Advisory Services are recognized as revenue when the services are rendered.

Property and equipment and intangible assets

Property and equipment and intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation, accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an item of property and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to operate in the manner intended by management.

Property and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset, as follows:

	Estimated useful life	Recorded in Consolidated Statement of Income as
Computer and telecommunications equipment	5 years	Other expenses
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	10 years	Premises and equipment
Leasehold improvements	Lease term	Premises and equipment

Intangible assets primarily comprise systems and software applications, the cost of which includes the purchase price plus any costs incurred to prepare them for their intended internal use. The intangible assets' lives are finite and are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful economic lives, which range from three to seven years. Costs related to projects in progress are not subject to amortization until the related intangible asset is available for use. The amortization expense is included in other expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

The residual values, depreciation and amortization methods, as well as useful lives of items of property and equipment and intangible assets, are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at each financial reporting date.

These assets are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, an impairment test is also performed annually for projects in progress related to intangible assets. When impairment tests indicate that the carrying amount of an asset (or group of assets) is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Net defined benefit asset or liability

BDC maintains a registered defined benefit pension plan, supplemental defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment defined benefits (which include health, dental, critical illness and life insurance coverage) for eligible employees.

The net defined benefit asset or liability is the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

BDC's defined benefit obligation in respect of retirement benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefits employees have earned in return for their services in the current and prior periods.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated for each plan using the projected unit credit method. In determining the present value of its defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, BDC attributes the benefit to periods of service under the plan's benefit formula. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate and provincial bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the obligation.

BDC determines the net interest expense or income on the net defined benefit asset or liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual reporting period to both the defined benefit obligation and the plan assets. When the benefits of a plan are changed, or when a plan is curtailed, the portion of the changed benefit related to past service by employees, or the gain or loss on curtailment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs.

Remeasurements, which include actuarial gains and losses, as well as differences between the return on plan assets and interest income on plan assets, are recognized immediately in OCI. Remeasurements recognized in OCI are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not reclassified to net income. Current service costs, past service costs, gain or loss on curtailment, and net interest on the net defined benefit asset or liability are recognized in net income.

Equity attributable to BDC's shareholder

Share capital represents the par value of common shares issued and in circulation. Contributed surplus represents the value of assets transferred to BDC by the shareholder without issuance of shares.

Unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments classified as available-for-sale assets are included in AOCI until such time as the financial instruments are derecognized or impaired, at which time these gains or losses are reclassified to net income. Unrealized gains and losses on derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments are included in AOCI until such time as the hedged forecasted cash flows are reclassified to net income.

Retained earnings include all current and prior periods' net income and remeasurements of net defined benefit asset or liability, net of dividends paid.

Translation of foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, all of which are monetary, are translated into Canadian dollars at exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Revenues and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars using the exchange rate at the date of each transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in net income.

Segmented information

BDC has the following operating segments, which are based on differences in products and services: Financing, Growth & Transition Capital, Venture Capital, Advisory Services and Venture Capital Action Plan.

The operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the way BDC presents and discloses information that is regularly reviewed by the senior management team and the Board of Directors in assessing performance.

All transactions between business segments are recognized on an arm's-length basis. Income and expenses directly associated with each segment are included when determining business segment performance.

4.

Future Accounting Changes

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards had been published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but were not yet effective and had not been adopted early by BDC. These standards include IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, and IFRS 16, *Leases*, described below. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have a material impact on BDC's Consolidated Financial Statements.

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*

On July 24, 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, bringing together the classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting phases of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and all previous versions of IFRS 9. It amends classification and measurement of financial assets, adds new requirements for the accounting of financial liabilities and for general hedge accounting, and introduces a new expected loss impairment model. The IASB is continuing to work on its macro hedge accounting project. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and shall be applied retrospectively, subject to certain exceptions.

BDC is currently in the process of finalizing the development and validation of the impairment models for the calculation of expected credit losses. However, it is too early to quantify the potential financial impact of adopting IFRS 9.

IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

On May 28, 2014, the IASB issued a new standard, IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, replacing IAS 18, *Revenue*. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The core principle of the standard is that an entity will recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity is expected to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

BDC has completed its analysis of IFRS 15 and has concluded that its adoption will not have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

IFRS 16, *Leases*

On January 13, 2016, the IASB issued a new standard, IFRS 16, *Leases*, which supersedes IAS 17, *Leases,* and related interpretations. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both the lessee and the lessor. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases, unless the lease term is 12 months or less, or if the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors will continue classifying leases as operating or finance, since IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting is substantially unchanged from IAS 17.

BDC is currently assessing the impact of the adoption of IFRS 16.

5.
Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

Preparation of the condensed quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements as per IFRS requires management to make judgements and use estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Significant changes in the underlying assumptions could result in significant changes to these estimates. Consequently, management reviews these assumptions regularly. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future period affected.

Information about the significant judgements, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the condensed quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements are summarized in this note.

Estimates and assumptions

Allowance for credit losses

The allowance for credit losses on loans represents management's estimate of the losses incurred in the loan portfolio at the reporting date and is established at both the individual and collective asset levels.

BDC reviews its loans individually to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded. The process requires BDC to make assumptions and judgements by carrying out certain activities, including assessing the impaired status and risk of a loan, and estimating future cash flows and collateral values.

Loans that have been assessed individually and found not to be impaired, and all other loans, are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. In assessing collective impairment, BDC uses statistical modelling of historical portfolio trends, such as default rates and loss rates, adjusted to reflect management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical modelling.

Changes in these assumptions, or the use of other reasonable judgements, can materially affect the allowance level. Refer to Note 8—*Loans*, for more information on the allowance for credit losses.

Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position cannot be derived from active markets (i.e., from quoted market prices or dealer price quotations), it is determined using valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models.

The inputs to these models, such as interest rate yield curves, equity prices and currency prices and yields, volatilities of underlying assumptions, and correlations between inputs, are taken from observable markets, where possible. Where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values.

These judgements include considerations of inputs such as the discount rate, the expected rate of return by level of risk and the weighted forecast of cash flows. Changes to these inputs could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer to Note 3—*Significant Accounting Policies* for more information about the valuation techniques used for each type of financial instrument and to Note 6—*Classification and Fair Value of Financial Instruments* for additional information on fair value hierarchy levels.

Qualifying hedge relationships

In designating financial instruments in qualifying hedge relationships, BDC has determined that it expects the hedges to be highly effective over the period of the hedging relationship. In accounting for derivatives as cash flow hedges, BDC has determined that the hedged cash flow exposure relates to highly probable future cash flows.

Net defined benefit asset or liability

The cost of defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment benefits, and the present value of the related obligations, are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates used to measure the obligations, expected future salary increases, expected retirement age, expected mortality rates, expected health care cost trends, expected inflation and expected future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. Actual results will differ from results that are estimated based on assumptions.

Judgements

Impairment of available-for-sale assets

BDC determines that available-for-sale assets are impaired when there is objective evidence of impairment. Objective evidence that a financial asset or group of assets is impaired may include such events as the financial difficulty or probable bankruptcy or financial reorganization of the issuer, a default or adverse change in status or concession with respect to payments, measurable decreases in the estimated future cash flows from the assets, and a deterioration of correlated economic conditions. Since a combination of factors may cause an impairment, management judgement is required to determine if and when an impairment must be recognized.

Consolidation

A key judgement that has been used in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements is that BDC has the power to control certain investment funds (refer to Note 2—*Basis of Preparation*, for additional information). BDC has assessed that it has the current ability to direct the funds' activities that most significantly affect their returns, and that BDC is exposed to these returns. Consequently, these funds have been fully consolidated rather than accounted for using the equity accounting approach.

(unaudited, in thousands of Canadian dollars)

6.

Classification and Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Classification of financial instruments

The following tables summarize the classification of BDC's financial instruments as at June 30, 2017, and March 31, 2017.

June 30, 2017

		Measured at fair value				Measured at amortized cost		
		FVTPL (1)						
	Note	Held-for-trading	Designated as at FVTPL	Available-for-sale	Cash flow hedges	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents						**675,353**		**675,353**
Derivative assets		**27,791**						**27,791**
Asset-backed securities	7		**10,228**	**495,508**				**505,736**
Loans	8					**22,320,509**		**22,320,509**
Subordinate financing investments	9		**916,302**					**916,302**
Venture capital investments	10		**1,082,642**					**1,082,642**
Venture capital action plan investments	11		**339,445**					**339,445**
Other assets (2)						**8,170**		**8,170**
Total financial assets		**27,791**	**2,348,617**	**495,508**	**-**	**23,004,032**	**-**	**25,875,948**
Financial liabilities								
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities							**126,444**	**126,444**
Derivative liabilities		**1,152**						**1,152**
Short-term notes							**19,419,484**	**19,419,484**
Long-term notes			**160,609**				**5,613**	**166,222**
Other liabilities (2)							**33,441**	**33,441**
Total financial liabilities		**1,152**	**160,609**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19,584,982**	**19,746,743**

March 31, 2017

		Measured at fair value				Measured at amortized cost		
		FVTPL (1)						
	Note	Held-for-trading	Designated as at FVTPL	Available-for-sale	Cash flow hedges	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents						649,168		649,168
Derivative assets		21,332						21,332
Asset-backed securities	7		10,048	508,040				518,088
Loans	8					21,752,511		21,752,511
Subordinate financing investments	9		860,448					860,448
Venture capital investments	10		1,015,713					1,015,713
Venture capital action plan investments	11		301,541					301,541
Other assets (2)						6,231		6,231
Total financial assets		21,332	2,187,750	508,040	-	22,407,910	-	25,125,032
Financial liabilities								
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities							119,035	119,035
Derivative liabilities		1,789						1,789
Short-term notes							18,809,436	18,809,436
Long-term notes			161,785				5,606	167,391
Other liabilities (2)							38,786	38,786
Total financial liabilities		1,789	161,785	-	-	-	18,972,863	19,136,437

(1) Fair value through profit or loss.

(2) Certain items within the other assets and other liabilities categories on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position are not considered to be financial instruments.

(unaudited, in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Fair value of financial instruments

All financial instruments measured at fair value must be categorized into one of three hierarchy levels for disclosure purposes. Each level is based on the observability of the inputs used to measure the fair value of assets and liabilities and is defined below:

- level 1—fair values based on quoted prices (unadjusted) observed in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- level 2—fair values based on inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable; and
- level 3—fair values based on valuation techniques with one or more significant unobservable market inputs.

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 or between levels 2 and 3 in the reporting periods. BDC's policy is to recognize transfers between levels 1 and 3 when private investments become publicly traded or public investments become private investments during the reporting periods.

The following tables present financial instruments carried at fair value categorized by hierarchy levels.

	Fair value measurements using			June 30, 2017 Total fair value
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	
Assets				
Derivative assets		**27,791**		**27,791**
Asset-backed securities		**505,736**		**505,736**
Subordinate financing investments	**-**		**916,302**	**916,302**
Venture capital investments	**33,035**		**1,049,607**	**1,082,642**
Venture capital action plan investments			**339,445**	**339,445**
	33,035	**533,527**	**2,305,354**	**2,871,916**
Liabilities				
Derivative liabilities		**1,152**		**1,152**
Long-term notes designated as at FVTPL[1]		**160,609**		**160,609**
	-	**161,761**	**-**	**161,761**

	Fair value measurements using			March 31, 2017 Total fair value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets				
Derivative assets		21,332		21,332
Asset-backed securities		518,088		518,088
Subordinate financing investments	1,405		859,043	860,448
Venture capital investments	13,475		1,002,238	1,015,713
Venture capital action plan investments			301,541	301,541
	14,880	539,420	2,162,822	2,717,122
Liabilities				
Derivative liabilities		1,789		1,789
Long-term notes designated as at FVTPL[1]		161,785		161,785
	-	163,574	-	163,574

[1] Fair value through profit or loss.

(unaudited, in thousands of Canadian dollars)

The following tables present the changes in fair value measurement for financial instruments included in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

				June 30, 2017
	Subordinate financing investments	**Venture capital investments**	**Venture capital action plan investments**	**Total**
Fair value as at April 1, 2017	**859,043**	**1,002,238**	**301,541**	**2,162,822**
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	**651**	**(16,487)**	**-**	**(15,836)**
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	**(3,501)**	**49,006**	**11,250**	**56,755**
Net unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on investments	**-**	**(13,430)**	**(115)**	**(13,545)**
Disbursements for investments	**106,064**	**59,672**	**26,769**	**192,505**
Repayments of investments and other	**(45,955)**	**(17,741)**	**-**	**(63,696)**
Transfers from level 3 to level 1	**-**	**(13,651)**	**-**	**(13,651)**
Fair value as at June 30, 2017	**916,302**	**1,049,607**	**339,445**	**2,305,354**

				March 31, 2017
	Subordinate financing investments	Venture capital investments	Venture capital action plan investments	Total
Fair value as at April 1, 2016	750,580	916,095	137,668	1,804,343
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	1,839	2,796	-	4,635
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	(18,400)	13,699	10,532	5,831
Net unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on investments	-	10,864	66	10,930
Disbursements for investments	286,486	180,719	157,794	624,999
Repayments of investments and other	(161,462)	(116,027)	(4,519)	(282,008)
Transfers from level 3 to level 1	-	(5,908)	-	(5,908)
Fair value as at March 31, 2017	859,043	1,002,238	301,541	2,162,822

(unaudited, in thousands of Canadian dollars)

7.
Asset-Backed Securities

	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017
Available-for-sale		
Principal amount	**497,425**	508,751
Cumulative fair value appreciation (depreciation)	**(1,917)**	(711)
Carrying value	**495,508**	508,040
Yield	**1.88%**	1.86%
Fair value through profit or loss		
Principal amount	**10,213**	10,010
Cumulative fair value appreciation (depreciation)	**15**	38
Carrying value	**10,228**	10,048
Yield	**6.92%**	6.94%
Asset-backed securities	**505,736**	518,088

No asset-backed securities were impaired as at June 30 or March 31, 2017.

8.
Loans

The following tables summarize loans outstanding by contractual maturity date.

	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total gross amount	Collective allowance	Individual allowance	Total allowance	Total net amount
Performing	**207,864**	**2,605,790**	**19,456,325**	**22,269,979**	**(396,000)**	**-**	**(396,000)**	**21,873,979**
Impaired	**25,764**	**140,271**	**599,361**	**765,396**	**-**	**(318,866)**	**(318,866)**	**446,530**
Loans as at June 30, 2017	**233,628**	**2,746,061**	**20,055,686**	**23,035,375**	**(396,000)**	**(318,866)**	**(714,866)**	**22,320,509**

	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total gross amount	Collective allowance	Individual allowance	Total allowance	Total net amount
Performing	203,598	2,581,400	18,946,099	21,731,097	(396,000)	-	(396,000)	21,335,097
Impaired	23,222	143,872	551,202	718,296	-	(300,882)	(300,882)	417,414
Loans as at March 31, 2017	226,820	2,725,272	19,497,301	22,449,393	(396,000)	(300,882)	(696,882)	21,752,511

Allowance for credit losses

	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017
Balance at beginning of period	**696,882**	605,724
Write-offs	**(20,874)**	(85,655)
Effect of discounting	**(3,855)**	(14,948)
Recoveries and other	**(1,202)**	12,216
	670,951	517,337
Provision for credit losses	**43,915**	179,545
Balance at end of period	**714,866**	696,882

(unaudited, in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Concentrations of total loans outstanding

Geographic distribution	**June 30, 2017**	March 31, 2017
Newfoundland and Labrador	**895,556**	889,754
Prince Edward Island	**60,652**	60,087
Nova Scotia	**544,966**	547,775
New Brunswick	**456,386**	446,742
Quebec	**7,186,937**	7,040,483
Ontario	**6,193,504**	5,979,102
Manitoba	**693,663**	689,135
Saskatchewan	**767,478**	767,651
Alberta	**3,484,138**	3,381,974
British Columbia	**2,612,210**	2,515,417
Yukon	**107,468**	100,326
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	**32,417**	30,947
Total loans outstanding	**23,035,375**	22,449,393

Industry sector	**June 30, 2017**	March 31, 2017
Manufacturing	**5,305,945**	5,178,805
Wholesale and retail trade	**4,427,568**	4,314,423
Service industries	**3,176,511**	3,073,195
Tourism	**2,818,765**	2,772,742
Commercial properties	**2,401,016**	2,345,410
Construction	**1,886,161**	1,888,205
Transportation and storage	**1,280,741**	1,257,632
Resources	**999,788**	918,982
Other	**738,880**	699,999
Total loans outstanding	**23,035,375**	22,449,393

(unaudited, in thousands of Canadian dollars)

9.
Subordinate Financing Investments

BDC maintains a medium- to high-risk portfolio of subordinate financing investments. The following table summarizes outstanding subordinate financing investments by their contractual maturity date.

	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total cost	Total fair value
As at June 30, 2017	**96,880**	**684,944**	**174,644**	**956,468**	**916,302**
As at March 31, 2017	83,498	664,213	145,202	892,913	860,448

Concentrations of total subordinate financing investments

		June 30, 2017		March 31, 2017
Geographic distribution	**Fair value**	**Cost**	Fair value	Cost
Newfoundland and Labrador	**5,773**	**6,793**	5,710	6,730
Nova Scotia	**17,808**	**19,610**	18,154	19,695
New Brunswick	**31,663**	**28,887**	30,421	27,630
Quebec	**349,308**	**374,302**	323,096	341,323
Ontario	**323,914**	**326,775**	310,532	310,909
Manitoba	**7,887**	**6,862**	7,195	5,856
Saskatchewan	**21,078**	**21,168**	18,091	18,181
Alberta	**92,130**	**105,363**	96,892	112,265
British Columbia	**62,490**	**62,410**	46,089	46,009
Yukon	**3,248**	**3,194**	3,264	3,210
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	**1,003**	**1,104**	1,004	1,105
Subordinate financing investments	**916,302**	**956,468**	860,448	892,913

		June 30, 2017		March 31, 2017
Industry sector	**Fair value**	**Cost**	Fair value	Cost
Manufacturing	**284,168**	**298,064**	267,839	280,376
Service industries	**235,140**	**246,457**	218,745	228,135
Wholesale and retail trade	**152,937**	**156,071**	156,008	158,579
Construction	**62,542**	**61,058**	63,388	60,859
Resources	**58,444**	**69,298**	62,298	75,313
Information industries	**55,827**	**57,312**	34,749	35,060
Transportation and storage	**25,254**	**29,022**	14,076	14,404
Educational services	**9,973**	**9,916**	10,133	10,076
Tourism	**8,836**	**8,861**	9,589	9,981
Commercial properties	**1,001**	**1,001**	-	-
Other	**22,180**	**19,408**	23,623	20,130
Subordinate financing investments	**916,302**	**956,468**	860,448	892,913

(unaudited, in thousands of Canadian dollars)

10.

Venture Capital Investments

BDC maintains a high-risk portfolio of venture capital investments that is focused on early-stage and fast-growing technology companies having promising positions in their respective marketplaces and strong growth potential. Venture capital investments, which are held for a longer term, are non-current assets.

The following table presents a summary of the venture capital portfolio, by type of investment.

		June 30, 2017		March 31, 2017
Investment type	**Fair value**	**Cost**	Fair value	Cost
Common shares	**73,729**	**104,536**	53,814	84,690
Preferred shares	**529,521**	**453,866**	523,231	452,858
Debentures	**26,676**	**30,611**	27,028	34,905
Total direct investments	**629,926**	**589,013**	604,073	572,453
Funds	**452,716**	**335,054**	411,640	312,450
Venture capital investments	**1,082,642**	**924,067**	1,015,713	884,903

The concentrations by industry sector for direct investments are listed below.

		June 30, 2017		March 31, 2017
Industry sector	**Fair value**	**Cost**	Fair value	Cost
Information technology	**267,710**	**227,590**	253,274	218,443
Biotechnology and pharmacology	**161,679**	**143,306**	159,309	129,523
Electronics	**63,777**	**65,273**	63,289	79,060
Communications	**57,809**	**56,780**	53,710	51,891
Medical and health	**30,108**	**53,685**	25,001	51,407
Industrial	**16,005**	**17,033**	15,755	16,783
Energy	**11,344**	**9,762**	11,668	9,762
Other	**21,494**	**15,584**	22,067	15,584
Total direct investments	**629,926**	**589,013**	604,073	572,453

11.
Venture Capital Action Plan Investments

Venture Capital Action Plan is a federal government initiative to invest $400 million to increase private sector venture capital financing for high-potential, innovative Canadian businesses.

Venture Capital Action Plan invests primarily in early-stage and mid-stage venture capital funds, and directly in companies across Canada. Venture Capital Action Plan supports the creation of large private sector-led funds of funds and also assists existing high-performing funds in partnership with institutional investors, corporate strategic investors and interested provinces.

As at June 30, 2017, the fair value of venture capital action plan investments stood at $339,445 ($301,541 as at March 31, 2017), and their cost was $317,949 ($291,180 as at March 31, 2017).

12.
Share Capital

An unlimited number of common shares, having a par value of $100 each, is authorized. As at June 30, 2017, there were 24,134,000 common shares outstanding (24,134,000 as at March 31, 2017).

Statutory limitations

As per the BDC Act, the debt-to-equity ratio cannot exceed 12:1. In addition, the paid-in capital, the contributed surplus and any proceeds that have been prescribed as equity (such as hybrid capital instruments) must not exceed $3.0 billion. As at June 30 and March 31, 2017, BDC met both of these statutory limitation requirements.

Capital adequacy

BDC's capital management framework is based on its Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). To assess its capital adequacy, BDC monitors its capital status regularly by comparing its available capital to its capital demand. A key measure for assessing the adequacy of BDC's capital status is its internal capital ratio.

BDC's internal capital ratio as at June 30, 2017, was 129%, compared to 130% as at March 31, 2017, well within the operating range but below the 134% target.

13.

Segmented Information

BDC has five reportable segments, as described below, which are the Bank's business lines. Each business line offers different products and services, and is managed separately based on BDC's management and internal reporting structure.

In past years, Financing and Securitization were presented as separate segments. Starting in fiscal 2018, BDC will no longer report on Securitization separately and will present asset-backed securities (ABS) as a product of Financing.

The following summary describes the operations of each of the Bank's reportable segments.

- → **Financing** provides secured, partially secured and unsecured loans with a focus on small and medium-sized enterprises across Canada. It also purchases investments in asset-backed securities through the Funding Platform for Independent Lenders (F-PIL). These securities are backed by vehicle and equipment loans and leases, as well as dealer floor plan loans. BDC also provides fully secured loans to small and medium-sized finance and leasing companies.
- → **Growth & Transition Capital** provides subordinate financing by way of flexible debt, with or without convertible features, and equity-type financing.
- → **Venture Capital** provides investments to cover every stage of a technology-based company's development cycle, from seed funding to expansion. BDC also makes indirect investments via venture capital investment funds.
- → **Advisory Services** provides consulting services, supports high-impact firms, and provides group programs and other services related to business activities.
- → **Venture Capital Action Plan** supports the creation of large private sector-led funds of funds and also assists existing high-performing funds in partnership with institutional investors, corporate strategic investors and interested provinces.

The assumptions and methodologies used in BDC's reporting framework are periodically reviewed by management to ensure they remain valid. The main allocation methods used by BDC are described below.

Interest expense is allocated to each operating segment based on its business portfolio and the capital attributed to the segment. The attribution of capital to BDC's business segments is maintained in accordance with BDC's internal capital adequacy assessment process and is consistently aligned to the economic risks of each specific business segment.

Operating and administrative expenses include costs that were incurred directly by the business segments. Indirect costs incurred at the enterprise level are attributed to each segment using management's internal reporting framework.

Loan and investment portfolios are managed separately based on BDC's business segments. None of the other assets or liabilities are managed by segment.

(unaudited, in thousands of Canadian dollars)

The following tables present financial information regarding the results of each reportable segment.

Three months ended June 30, 2017

	BDC	Financing	Growth & Transition Capital	Venture Capital	Advisory Services	Venture Capital Action Plan
Interest income	**306,440**	286,389	20,051	-	-	-
Interest expense	**20,806**	19,712	1,094	-	-	-
Net interest income	**285,634**	**266,677**	**18,957**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	**(15,214)**	-	1,273	(16,487)	-	-
Revenue from Advisory Services	**4,478**	-	-	-	4,478	-
Fee and other income	**8,013**	2,433	5,309	155	61	55
Net realized gains (losses) on other financial instruments	**156**	249	-	(93)	-	-
Net revenue (loss)	**283,067**	**269,359**	**25,539**	**(16,425)**	**4,539**	**55**
Provision for credit losses	**(43,915)**	(43,915)	-	-	-	-
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	**49,636**	(219)	(4,042)	42,647	-	11,250
Net unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on investments	**(14,997)**	-	-	(14,882)	-	(115)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other financial instruments	**363**	411	-	(48)	-	-
Income (loss) before operating and administrative expenses	**274,154**	**225,636**	**21,497**	**11,292**	**4,539**	**11,190**
Salaries and benefits	**91,825**	68,259	7,525	4,157	11,733	151
Premises and equipment	**10,175**	8,122	507	473	1,056	17
Other expenses	**26,520**	19,606	1,118	1,317	4,456	23
Operating and administrative expenses	**128,520**	**95,987**	**9,150**	**5,947**	**17,245**	**191**
Net income (loss)	**145,634**	**129,649**	**12,347**	**5,345**	**(12,706)**	**10,999**
Net income (loss) attributable to:						
BDC's shareholder	**145,640**	129,649	12,199	5,499	(12,706)	10,999
Non-controlling interests	**(6)**	-	148	(154)	-	-
Net income (loss)	**145,634**	**129,649**	**12,347**	**5,345**	**(12,706)**	**10,999**
Business segment portfolio at end of period	**25,164,634**	**22,832,714**(1)	**909,833**	**1,082,642**	**-**	**339,445**

(1) Financing's portfolio at the end of the period included $22,320,509 in loans, $505,736 in asset-backed securities and $6,469 in subordinate financing investments.

Three months ended June 30, 2016

	BDC	Financing	Growth & Transition Capital	Venture Capital	Advisory Services	Venture Capital Action Plan
Interest income	**278,367**	261,307	17,060	-	-	-
Interest expense	**19,466**	18,427	1,039	-	-	-
Net interest income	**258,901**	**242,880**	**16,021**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	**(3,935)**	-	(2,201)	(1,734)	-	-
Revenue from Advisory Services	**4,292**	-	-	-	4,292	-
Fee and other income	**12,752**	7,559	4,508	573	36	76
Net realized gains (losses) on other financial instruments	**2,037**	1,934	-	103	-	-
Net revenue (loss)	**274,047**	**252,373**	**18,328**	**(1,058)**	**4,328**	**76**
Provision for credit losses	**(37,813)**	(37,813)	-	-	-	-
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	**(17,544)**	(4)	(1,253)	(3,590)	-	(12,697)
Net unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on investments	**(1,081)**	-	-	(1,058)	-	(23)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other financial instruments	**(2,336)**	(2,145)	-	(191)	-	-
Income (loss) before operating and administrative expenses	**215,273**	**212,411**	**17,075**	**(5,897)**	**4,328**	**(12,644)**
Salaries and benefits	**86,320**	65,551	6,861	3,689	10,114	105
Premises and equipment	**10,150**	8,328	408	455	946	13
Other expenses	**26,435**	21,001	704	879	3,839	12
Operating and administrative expenses	**122,905**	**94,880**	**7,973**	**5,023**	**14,899**	**130**
Net income (loss)	**92,368**	**117,531**	**9,102**	**(10,920)**	**(10,571)**	**(12,774)**
Net income (loss) attributable to:						
BDC's shareholder	**93,902**	117,531	9,083	(9,367)	(10,571)	(12,774)
Non-controlling interests	**(1,534)**	-	19	(1,553)	-	-
Net income (loss)	**92,368**	**117,531**	**9,102**	**(10,920)**	**(10,571)**	**(12,774)**
Business segment portfolio at end of period	**22,637,443**	**20,713,721**(1)	**797,040**	**933,332**	**-**	**193,350**

(1) Financing's portfolio at the end of the period included $20,216,724 in loans and $496,997 in asset-backed securities.

(unaudited, in thousands of Canadian dollars)

14.
Guarantees

BDC issues “letters of credit, loan guarantees and portfolio guarantees” (guarantees) to support businesses. Those guarantees represent BDC’s obligation to make payments to third parties if clients are unable to meet their contractual commitments. Collateral requirements for guarantees are consistent with BDC collateral requirements for loans. The fee income earned is calculated on a straight-line basis over the life of the instrument and recognized in fee and other income in the Consolidated Statement of Income. The maximum contractual obligation under the guarantees totalled $341.2 million as at June 30, 2017 ($341.8 million as at March 31, 2017) and the existing terms expire within 148 months (within 151 months as at March 31, 2017). However, the actual exposure as at June 30, 2017, was $51.0 million ($41.7 million as at March 31, 2017).

These financial guarantees were initially recognized at fair value on the date the guarantees were given. The fair value was considered nil, as all guarantees were agreed to on arm’s-length terms and no initial fee was received. In addition, no receivable for the future expected fees was recognized. Subsequent recognition of a liability will only occur when it becomes more likely than not that a client will not meet its contractual commitments. As at June 30, 2017, and March 31, 2017, there were no liabilities recognized in BDC’s Consolidated Statement of Financial Position related to these guarantees.

15.
Commitments

Loans

Undisbursed amounts of authorized loans totalled $3,068,497 as at June 30, 2017 ($506,931 fixed rate; $2,561,566 floating rate) and are expected to be disbursed within the next 12 months. The weighted average effective interest rate was 4.4% on loan commitments (4.3% as at March 31, 2017). The following tables present undisbursed amounts of authorized loans, by location and industry.

Commitments, by geographic distribution	**June 30, 2017**	March 31, 2017
Newfoundland and Labrador	**70,894**	69,330
Prince Edward Island	**873**	447
Nova Scotia	**59,043**	36,820
New Brunswick	**40,832**	38,899
Quebec	**935,900**	830,057
Ontario	**748,453**	730,349
Manitoba	**141,972**	128,287
Saskatchewan	**50,725**	47,707
Alberta	**616,509**	650,029
British Columbia	**398,352**	320,360
Yukon	**3,345**	6,003
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	**1,599**	2,740
Total	**3,068,497**	2,861,028

(unaudited, in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Commitments, by industry sector	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017
Manufacturing	**925,697**	811,767
Resources	**306,221**	352,548
Wholesale and retail trade	**356,327**	343,864
Service industries	**449,319**	343,336
Tourism	**306,079**	297,127
Construction	**239,200**	267,307
Transportation and storage	**193,225**	152,138
Commercial properties	**146,236**	144,257
Other	**146,193**	148,684
Total	**3,068,497**	2,861,028

Subordinate financing

Undisbursed amounts of authorized investments totalled $79,887 as at June 30, 2017 ($31,350 fixed rate; $48,537 floating rate) and are expected to be disbursed within the next 12 months. The weighted average effective interest rate (excluding non-interest returns) was 9.8% on investment commitments (9.7% at March 31, 2017). The following tables present undisbursed amounts of authorized investments, by location and industry.

Commitments, by geographic distribution	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017
Newfoundland and Labrador	**124**	209
Nova Scotia	**2,000**	2,000
New Brunswick	**-**	1,500
Quebec	**18,462**	15,471
Ontario	**41,318**	43,422
Manitoba	**1,000**	2,000
Saskatchewan	**1,540**	3,890
Alberta	**7,850**	2,950
British Columbia	**7,593**	8,161
Total	**79,887**	79,603

Commitments, by industry sector	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017
Service industries	**30,582**	25,856
Manufacturing	**25,754**	25,748
Wholesale and retail trade	**11,140**	12,090
Information industries	**5,921**	6,059
Resources	**3,300**	2,100
Construction	**1,090**	4,900
Tourism	**1,000**	750
Transportation and storage	**800**	2,100
Educational services	**300**	-
Total	**79,887**	79,603

(unaudited, in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Venture capital

Undisbursed amounts of authorized venture capital direct investments were related to the following industry sectors.

Commitments, by industry sector	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017
Biotechnology and pharmacology	**7,095**	3,734
Electronics	**3,884**	3,884
Medical and health	**2,890**	2,433
Information technology	**1,262**	1,702
Communication	**730**	-
Other	**318**	318
Total direct investments	**16,179**	12,071

Undisbursed amounts of authorized venture capital funds were $311,516 as at June 30, 2017 ($333,031 as at March 31, 2017).

Venture capital action plan

Undisbursed amounts of authorized venture capital action plan investments totalled $72,408 as at June 30, 2017 ($99,178 as at March 31, 2017).

Asset-backed securities

Undisbursed amounts of authorized asset-backed securities totalled $438,000 as at June 30, 2017 ($427,000 as at March 31, 2017).

Leases

BDC has future minimum lease commitments under operating leases related to the rental of premises.

16.

Related Party Transactions

As at June 30, 2017, BDC had $19,415 million outstanding in short-term notes and $5.6 million outstanding in long-term notes (excluding accrued interest) with Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada acting through the Minister of Finance ($18,805 million in short-term notes and $5.6 million in long-term notes as at March 31, 2017).

Accrued interest on borrowings included $3.4 million payable to the Minister of Finance as at June 30, 2017 ($3.3 million as at March 31, 2017).

BDC recorded $21.4 million in interest expense, related to the borrowings from the Minister of Finance, for the first quarter. Last year's comparative figure for the same period was $20.0 million.

In addition, no borrowings with the Minister of Finance were repurchased in the first quarter of fiscal 2018 and fiscal 2017.

BDC is also related to all Government of Canada-created departments, agencies and Crown corporations. BDC enters into transactions with these entities in the normal course of business, under terms and conditions similar to those that apply to unrelated parties.

17.

Subsequent events

In July, one of BDC's investee accepted a significant investment offer from which BDC received $29 million in proceeds from a partial sale of its holding. According to the terms of the deal, BDC increased the fair value of its remaining holding by $105 million. Total favorable impact on net income was $131 million with $56 million attributed to non-controlling interests.

Business Development Bank of Canada
Head Office
5 Place Ville-Marie, Suite 300
Montreal, Quebec H3B 5E7
T 1 877 BDC-BANX (232-2269)
F 1 877 329-9232

For our business centres, please visit www.bdc.ca

Ce document est aussi disponible en version française.

BDC

BDC_ca

BDC

bdc.ca

1-888-INFO-BDC