



2023

Financial Report

First Quarter

June 30, 2022



Executive Summary

Canadian economic outlook

While many other major economies, notably the United States, struggled, Canada made it through the first half of 2022 without much difficulty. Weaker international trade weighed on growth but this was offset by increased household and business spending. Overall, the Canadian economy grew at an annualized rate of 3.1% during the first quarter of the calendar year, a strong performance given that COVID-19 lockdown measures were reinstated to help contain Canada's biggest wave of the virus.

Easing of containment measures began in late January across the country. As a result, economic activity in contact-intensive industries started to pick up. The accommodation and food services sector expanded 4.6% in April while arts, entertainment, and recreation grew 7.0%, both sectors up for a third consecutive month. As the economy reopens, e-commerce spending is slowing down more than expected, which is having a negative impact on some technology companies.

The resources sector contributed the most to the latest gains in Canada. Russia's war against Ukraine led to new shortages, pushing up global prices of many commodities, especially energy and food products. Global oil supply is under pressure and is keeping the principal benchmarks above US\$100 per barrel. However, while still high, commodity prices began to decline in June due to growing fears of a global recession, maintaining the Canadian dollar between US\$0.77 and US\$0.80.

Demand is being supported by a still buoyant job market in Canada that is driving household spending.

Employment gains continued following the relaxation of containment measures in the first quarter of 2022 but stalled in the second quarter. Fewer than 12,000 jobs were created from April to June. The slowdown in job gains is another sign that the economy is growing at a time when the unemployment rate is at an all-time low of

4.9% with 1 million job vacancies in Canada in April. The situation is also increasingly reflected in wage gains (+5.2% in one year).

Inflation has been accelerating since the reopening of economies around the world from COVID-19 lockdowns. It's causing an inflationary shock that is stretching longer than expected, fuelled by persistent supply chain disruptions and the war in Ukraine. Inflation reached a 40-year high in Canada at 8.1% in June. While businesses are passing on cost increases to consumers, Canadian households remain resilient. The increase in income relative to price during the pandemic and the accumulated excess household savings should help mitigate the inflation shock for many households.

Faced with high levels of inflation and tight labour markets, central banks across the globe started to react aggressively. The Bank of Canada has raised its policy rate by 225 basis points since the beginning of 2022. The rate increased from 0.25% at the beginning of March to 2.50% in mid-July. The policy rate will likely continue to increase in the coming months as the risks of sustained inflation remain high.

Rising interest rates are already slowing down the housing sector. Existing home sales were down 9% in May compared to April. While remaining historically high, resale activity slowed down in the second quarter, further hindering the economic outlook in the quarter.

Business optimism has been trending downward but investment and hiring intentions are still positive. Despite signs of improvement, supply chains remain a major challenge for entrepreneurs, and labour shortages could be a constraint.

All in all, the Canadian economy is expected to grow by 3.5% this calendar year. This will be driven by an increase in consumption during the summer, especially benefiting services and businesses operating in the tourism industry. Strong commodity prices should also support growth for the rest of the year and help offset the



residential slowdown. However, fears of recession are mounting as expectations for higher inflation and rising interest rates are affecting consumer confidence, and this could pose a risk to this forecast.

Lines of business

The Business Development Bank of Canada (BDC) reports on six business lines: Financing, Advisory Services, Growth & Transition Capital (GTC), Venture Capital (VC), Capital Incentive Programs (CIP) and the Credit Availability Program (CAP). Refer to Note 11, *Segmented information*, of the Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of each reportable segment's operations.

Activities

BDC supports Canadian entrepreneurs in their efforts to build strong, growing businesses and, in doing so, contribute to creating a more competitive, prosperous and inclusive Canada.

Core results are driven by the activities of the Financing, Advisory Services, Growth and Transition Capital, Venture Capital and Capital Incentive Programs business lines, whereas those of the CAP segment result from all of BDC's COVID-19 relief measures and the Canada Digital Adoption Program (CDAP).

The COVID-19 relief measures, which ended in fiscal 2022, included the Business Credit Availability Program (BCAP) and the Highly Affected Sectors Credit Availability Program (HASCAP), which were delivered in collaboration with Canadian banks and credit unions, as well as measures delivered directly by BDC. As small businesses adapted to the lasting impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, our shareholder launched the Canada Digital Adoption Program (CDAP) with our support in March 2022 to help small businesses grow their online presence and adopt digital technologies. All of these measures have been grouped together under the Credit Availability Program to distinguish them from BDC's core activities.

Core activities

The first quarter of fiscal 2023 reflects continued growth in the volume of activities across our business lines.

Financing reached a high volume of activities in the first quarter of fiscal 2023, demonstrating that credit demand from entrepreneurs remained solid as many businesses focused on growth coming out of the pandemic.

Financing clients accepted a total of \$3.5 billion in loans for the three-month period ended June 30, 2022, compared to \$2.7 billion for the same period last year representing an increase of 31.1%. Financing's loans portfolio¹, excluding CAP loans, stood at \$31.3 billion as at June 30, 2022.

Strong results were achieved by Advisory Services in the first quarter of fiscal 2023 with net contracts signed amounting to \$11.8 million, compared to \$9.1 million for the same period last year, representing an increase of 30.1%. This increase was mainly driven by the services offered to support entrepreneurs in their digital adoption plan under CDAP for which BDC's Advisory Services team is one of the approved partners.

GTC clients accepted \$156.1 million in financing in the first three months of the fiscal year compared to \$144.2 million for the same period last year. Market demand for business growth and transition financing remains solid, driven by the strong economic recovery.

VC authorizations for the first quarter of fiscal 2023 were strong with investment authorizations totalling \$178.2 million compared to \$100.0 million for the same period last year. The increase in authorizations was mainly attributable to indirect investments in funds.

On behalf of the Government of Canada, BDC continued to manage Capital Incentive Programs (CIP), which include \$390 million for Venture Capital Action Plan (VCAP) to support promising Canadian start-ups, \$372 million for Venture Capital Catalyst Initiative (VCCI) to increase the availability of late-stage VC and support underserved groups, \$600 million for Cleantech Practice and \$100 million for Indigenous Growth Fund (IGF). CIP had \$5.3 million in authorizations in the first quarter of fiscal 2023, compared to \$27.3 million for the same

¹ Net of allowance for expected credit losses.



period last year. The volume of authorizations for the first quarter of fiscal 2023 and the first quarter last year was fully attributable to Cleantech Practice, as the envelopes for VCAP and VCCI were fully committed in F2021. Cleantech Practice's total commitments to date amounted to \$511.9 million. The IGF, under the management of the National Aboriginal Capital Corporations Association (NACCA), made its first investment of \$5.0 million in fiscal 2022.

Credit Availability Program (CAP)

HASCAP guarantee acceptances amounted to \$226.4 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2023 compared to \$1.3 billion for the same period last year. Although the program is closed for new authorizations, financial institutions have until June 30, 2022 to fund the loans. The carrying amount of CAP's loan and investment portfolio stood at \$2.8 billion as at June 30, 2022.

The first CDAP acceptances were recorded this quarter, however, results are not yet representative, as the program was launched on March 3, 2022. To receive BDC financing under the program, entrepreneurs must have finalized a digital plan, received approval from Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED) as well as a referral to BDC. We expect acceptances to increase in the coming quarters.

Financial results overview

Consolidated net income amounted to \$233.2 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2023, consisting of net income of \$200.3 million for the core business and net income of \$32.9 million for CAP. In comparison, BDC reported consolidated net income of \$825.3 million for the same period last year, consisting of net income of \$862.1 million for the core business and a net loss of \$36.8 million for CAP. The decrease in net income is mainly attributable to lower reversal of the provision for expected credit losses on the performing loans portfolio, lower net realized gains and higher net change in unrealized depreciation on the investments portfolio.



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

BDC is the bank for Canadian entrepreneurs. Its purpose is to support small and mid-sized businesses in all industries and at all stages of growth. Whether business owners want to take on new markets, make their operations more efficient, acquire another business or everything in between, BDC provides access to financing, as well as advisory services to meet their needs. BDC's investment arm, BDC Capital, offers a wide range of risk capital solutions. BDC supports underserved entrepreneurs and emergent industries to generate greater social and economic impact. BDC is also certified B Corp and actively contributes to the growth of a worldwide movement of entrepreneurs who create inclusive and sustainable prosperity.



Table of Contents

Management Discussion and Analysis	7
Context of the Quarterly Financial Report.....	7
Risk Management	7
Analysis of Financial Results	8
Consolidated Financial Statements.....	18

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis outlines the significant activities and initiatives, risks and financial results of the Business Development Bank of Canada (BDC) for the three months ended June 30, 2022. This analysis should be read in conjunction with BDC's unaudited condensed quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements included in this report, which have been prepared in accordance with the Standard on Quarterly Financial Reports for Crown Corporations, as required by section 131.1 of the *Financial Administration Act*. This analysis should also be read in conjunction with BDC's 2022 Annual Report. At the time of publishing this quarterly report, BDC's 2022 Annual Report has not been tabled in Parliament. Until that time, BDC is not in a position to provide the Management Discussion and Analysis for the year ended March 31, 2022. All amounts are in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise specified.

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, 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 the risk management function 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 Statement, profiles BDC's major risk categories, identifies significant existing and emerging risks, and provides in-depth portfolio monitoring.



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, 2022, compared to the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year.

BDC currently reports on six business segments: Financing, Advisory Services, Growth & Transition Capital (GTC), Venture Capital (VC), Capital Incentive Programs (CIP) and the Credit Availability Program (CAP).

Consolidated net income

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30	
	F2023	F2022
Financing	276.1	419.4
Advisory Services	(9.7)	(9.8)
Growth & Transition Capital	25.9	13.7
Venture Capital	(35.0)	234.0
Capital Incentive Programs	(57.0)	204.8
Core net income	200.3	862.1
Credit Availability Program	32.9	(36.8)
Net income (loss)	233.2	825.3
Net income (loss) attributable to:		
BDC's shareholder	231.2	825.7
Non-controlling interests	2.0	(0.4)
Net income (loss)	233.2	825.3

Three months ended June 30

For the first quarter of fiscal 2023, BDC generated consolidated net income of \$233.2 million, comprising \$231.2 million of net income attributable to BDC's shareholder and \$2.0 million attributable to non-controlling interests. For the equivalent period last year, consolidated net income of \$825.3 million included \$825.7 million of net income attributable to BDC's shareholder and a net loss of \$0.4 million attributable to non-controlling interests. BDC's consolidated Core net income was \$200.3 million compared to \$862.1 million reported for the same period last year. The decrease in consolidated net income was mostly attributable to lower net realized gains on VC investments, higher net change in unrealized depreciation on investments for VC and CIP and lower reversal of provision for expected credit losses on Financing's performing loans portfolio. The results of CAP were positively impacted by the lower provision for expected credit losses, and higher fee and other income.



Consolidated comprehensive income

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30	
	F2023	F2022
Net income (loss)	233.2	825.3
Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to net income		
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on FVOCI assets	(13.7)	(2.8)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	(0.1)	(0.3)
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to net income	(13.8)	(3.1)
Items that will not be reclassified to net income		
Remeasurements of net defined benefit asset or liability	72.4	18.5
Other comprehensive income (loss)	58.6	15.4
Total comprehensive income (loss)	291.8	840.7
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:		
BDC's shareholder	289.8	841.1
Non-controlling interests	2.0	(0.4)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	291.8	840.7

Three months ended June 30

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

BDC recorded consolidated other comprehensive income of \$58.6 million for the first quarter ended June 30, 2022, compared to consolidated other comprehensive income of \$15.4 million for the same period last year. The increase in consolidated other comprehensive income for the first quarter of fiscal 2023 was mainly attributable to a remeasurement gain of \$72.4 million on the net defined benefit asset or liability. This gain was due to higher discount rates used to value the net defined benefit liability, which was offset by lower returns on plan assets.



Financing results

	Three months ended June 30	
(\$ in millions)	F2023	F2022
Net interest income	354.5	344.7
Fee and other income	7.0	6.4
Provision for expected credit losses	25.6	179.0
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	(0.1)	(0.2)
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	(0.5)	-
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	4.7	(1.8)
Net gains (losses) on other financial instruments	13.0	0.4
Income before operating and administrative expenses	404.2	528.5
Operating and administrative expenses	128.1	109.1
Net income (loss) from Financing	276.1	419.4

	Three months ended June 30	
As % of average portfolio	F2023	F2022
Net interest income	4.3	4.6
Fee and other income	0.1	0.1
Provision for expected credit losses	0.3	2.4
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	0.1	-
Net gains (losses) on other financial instruments	0.1	-
Income before operating and administrative expenses	4.9	7.1
Operating and administrative expenses	1.6	1.4
Net income (loss) from Financing	3.3	5.7

Three months ended June 30

Net income from Financing was \$276.1 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2023 compared to net income of \$419.4 million for the same period last year. The decrease in net income from Financing for the first quarter of fiscal 2023 was mainly explained by lower reversal of provision for expected credit losses on the performing loans portfolio and a higher provision on the impaired loans portfolio. This was partially offset by higher net interest income and higher net gains on other financial instruments.

Operating and administrative expenses for the quarter ended June 30, 2022 were \$128.1 million, higher than the \$109.1 million in the corresponding period last year. The increase in operating and administrative expenses was mainly



driven by higher salaries and staff benefits due to additional resources, higher project expenses and lower costs allocated to the CAP segment for COVID-19 initiatives which ended on June 30, 2021.

Advisory Services results

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30	
	F2023	F2022
Revenue	7.1	7.0
Delivery expenses ⁽¹⁾	3.8	3.9
Gross operating margin	3.3	3.1
Operating and administrative expenses	13.0	12.9
Net loss from Advisory Services	(9.7)	(9.8)

⁽¹⁾ Delivery expenses are included in operating and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Three months ended June 30

A net loss of \$9.7 million was recorded for the first quarter of fiscal 2023, compared to a \$9.8 million net loss for the same quarter last year. The results for the first quarter of fiscal 2023 are consistent with the results for the same period last year with a slight increase in revenue and slightly lower delivery expenses, offset by a slight increase in operating and administrative expenses.

Revenue amounted to \$7.1 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2023, slightly higher than the \$7.0 million recorded last year. Although net contracts signed increased significantly this quarter, the recognition of revenue has been delayed due to the timing of delivery of advisory mandates, and therefore revenue should increase in the subsequent quarters of fiscal 2023.

Operating and administrative expenses were stable at \$13.0 million for the three-month period compared to \$12.9 million for the corresponding period of fiscal 2022.



Growth & Transition Capital results

	Three months ended June 30	
(\$ in millions)	F2023	F2022
Net revenue on investments	38.3	40.2
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	(0.6)	(17.4)
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	(2.1)	0.2
Income before operating and administrative expenses	35.6	23.0
Operating and administrative expenses	9.7	9.3
Net income from Growth & Transition Capital	25.9	13.7
Net income (loss) attributable to:		
BDC's shareholder	25.4	13.8
Non-controlling interests	0.5	(0.1)
Net income from Growth & Transition Capital	25.9	13.7

	Three months ended June 30	
As % of average portfolio	F2023	F2022
Net revenue on investments	13.6	16.4
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	(0.2)	(7.1)
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	(0.7)	0.1
Income before operating and administrative expenses	12.7	9.4
Operating and administrative expenses	3.5	3.8
Net income from Growth & Transition Capital	9.2	5.6
Net income (loss) attributable to:		
BDC's shareholder	9.0	5.6
Non-controlling interests	0.2	-
Net income from Growth & Transition Capital	9.2	5.6



Three months ended June 30

Net income reached \$25.9 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2023, compared to net income of \$13.7 million for the same period last year, mainly due to lower net change in unrealized depreciation of investments, offset by lower net revenue on investments from net realized gains on sales of investments and net foreign exchange losses.

GTC recorded a net change in unrealized depreciation on investments of \$0.6 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2023, compared to a net change in unrealized depreciation on investments of \$17.4 million during the same period last year, as detailed below. The \$0.6 million net change in unrealized depreciation on investments for the first quarter of fiscal 2023 was mainly explained by a net fair value depreciation of \$1.1 million offset by a reversal of net fair value depreciation due to realized income and write-offs of \$0.5 million. For the three months ended June 30, 2021, the reversal of net fair value appreciation was higher due to net realized gains on investments.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30	
	F2023	F2022
Net fair value appreciation (depreciation)	(1.1)	(3.8)
Reversal of net fair value depreciation (appreciation) due to realized income and write-offs	0.5	(13.6)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	(0.6)	(17.4)

Operating and administrative expenses amounted to \$9.7 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2022, higher than the \$9.3 million recorded last year. The increase is a result of lower employee costs allocated to the CAP segment for COVID-19 initiatives, which ended on June 30, 2021.



Venture Capital results

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30	
	F2023	F2022
Net revenue on investments	27.4	190.8
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	(101.5)	65.7
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	52.9	(12.4)
Income (loss) before operating and administrative expenses	(21.2)	244.1
Operating and administrative expenses	13.8	10.1
Net income (loss) from Venture Capital	(35.0)	234.0
Net income (loss) attributable to:		
BDC's shareholder	(36.5)	234.3
Non-controlling interests	1.5	(0.3)
Net income (loss) from Venture Capital	(35.0)	234.0

Three months ended June 30

During the first quarter of fiscal 2023, VC recorded a net loss of \$35.0 million, compared to net income of \$234.0 million for the same period last year. The unfavourable variance for the first quarter was mainly explained by lower net revenue on investments from net realized gains on sales of investments and net change in unrealized depreciation on investments, partially offset by net foreign exchange gains.

As detailed below, VC recorded a net change in unrealized depreciation of investments of \$101.5 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2023 mainly driven by net fair value depreciation, compared to a net change in unrealized appreciation of \$65.7 million for the same period last year due to net fair value appreciation.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30	
	F2023	F2022
Net fair value appreciation (depreciation)	(71.6)	198.8
Reversal of fair value depreciation (appreciation) on divested investments and write-offs	(29.9)	(133.1)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	(101.5)	65.7

In the first quarter of fiscal 2023, net foreign exchange gains on investments of \$52.9 million were recorded due to foreign exchange fluctuations in U.S. dollar denominated investments compared to net foreign exchange losses on investments of \$12.4 million recorded for the same period last year.

Operating and administrative expenses amounted to \$13.8 million, \$3.7 million higher than for the same period of fiscal 2022. The increase was mainly explained by higher salaries and benefits and costs allocations from other divisions.



Capital Incentive Programs results

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30	
	F2023	F2022
Net revenue on investments	3.7	2.6
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	(60.7)	204.1
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	1.7	(0.4)
Income (loss) before operating and administrative expenses	(55.3)	206.3
Operating and administrative expenses	1.7	1.5
Net income (loss) from Capital Incentive Programs	(57.0)	204.8

Three months ended June 30

During the first quarter of fiscal 2023, CIP recorded a net loss of \$57.0 million, compared to net income of \$204.8 million for the same period last year. The unfavourable variance for the first quarter of fiscal 2023 was mainly explained by net fair value depreciation on investments compared to net fair value appreciation for the equivalent period last fiscal.

Operating and administrative expenses of \$1.7 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2022, were slightly higher than those recorded for the same period of fiscal 2022. The increase was mainly explained by higher salaries and staff benefits and cost allocations from other divisions.



Credit Availability Program results

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30	
	F2023	F2022
Net interest income	27.1	28.8
Fee and other income	31.0	6.9
Provision for expected credit losses	(17.5)	(61.6)
Net gains (losses) on investments	(0.9)	6.4
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	(0.3)	(3.9)
Net gains (losses) on other financial instruments	(0.2)	-
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	0.2	(0.4)
Income (loss) before operating and administrative expenses	39.4	(23.8)
Operating and administrative expenses	6.5	13.0
Net income (loss) from Credit Availability Program	32.9	(36.8)

Three months ended June 30

During the first quarter of fiscal 2023, CAP recorded net income of \$32.9 million, compared to a net loss of \$36.8 million for the same period last year. Results for the first quarter of fiscal 2023 were favourably impacted by higher fee and other income of \$31.0 million, compared to \$6.9 million for the same period last year, and lower provision for expected credit losses of \$17.5 million, compared to \$61.6 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2022. The decrease in the provision for expected credit losses for the three-month period of fiscal 2023 was mainly driven by a reversal of provision on the performing loans portfolio.

Operating and administrative expenses of \$6.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022, were lower than the \$13.0 million recorded last year, mostly due to a lower level of resources from other business lines assigned to the CAP segment for COVID-19 initiatives.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

As at June 30, 2022, total BDC assets amounted to \$42.2 billion, an increase of \$633.9 million from March 31, 2022, explained by the \$565.8 million increase in our net loans portfolio and the \$100.8 million increase in our investments portfolio.

At \$33.8 billion, the loans portfolio represented BDC's largest asset (gross portfolio of \$34.9 billion less a \$1.1 billion allowance for expected credit losses). The gross loans portfolio grew by 1.5% over the quarter ended June 30, 2022, reflecting an increase in the level of activity in the Financing portfolio.

BDC's investment portfolios, which include the asset-backed securities, subordinate financing and venture capital investments portfolios, stood at \$7.0 billion, compared to \$6.9 billion as at March 31, 2022. The increase of \$100.8 million was mainly driven by net disbursements.



As at June 30, 2022, the fair value of derivative assets was \$0.2 million and the fair value of derivative liabilities was \$6.9 million. Net derivative fair value decreased by \$18.9 million since March 31, 2022.

As at June 30, 2022, BDC recorded a net defined benefit asset of \$79.2 million for the registered pension plan and the other plans. This represented an increase of \$78.6 million, compared to the total net defined benefit asset as at March 31, 2022, primarily as a result of remeasurement gains recorded in the first three months of fiscal 2023. Refer to page 9 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. BDC liquidities, which ensure funds are available to meet its cash outflows, totalled \$865.6 million as at June 30, 2022, compared to \$906.4 million as at March 31, 2022.

For the three-month period ended June 30, 2022, operating activities used \$235.1 million, mainly to support the growth of the loans portfolio. Cash flows used by investing activities amounted to \$195.1 million, reflecting net disbursements for subordinate financing, venture capital investments and asset-backed-securities, offset by proceeds on sale of venture capital investments. Financing activities provided \$389.4 million in cash flow, mainly as a result of net change of \$393.0 million in borrowings.

As at June 30, 2022, BDC funded its portfolios and liquidities with borrowings of \$20.5 billion and total equity of \$20.8 billion. Borrowings comprised \$14.9 billion in short-term notes and \$5.6 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 BDC's internal capital ratio.

BDC's internal capital ratio, excluding CIP and CAP, stood at 119.8% as at June 30, 2022, above its target capital ratio, compared to 119.3% as at March 31, 2022. The increase in the internal capital ratio was explained by an increase in available capital mainly from the remeasurement gain on the net defined benefit asset. Our regulatory capital ratio is well above the minimum regulatory capital requirements and BDC is well positioned to continue to support Canadian SMEs.



Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited, in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Management’s Responsibility for Financial Information	19
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	20
Consolidated Statement of Income	21
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss)	22
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	23
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.....	24
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.....	25
Note 1: BDC general description	25
Note 2: Basis of preparation	25
Note 3: Significant accounting policies	27
Note 4: Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions.....	38
Note 5: Fair value of financial instruments.....	40
Note 6: Loans.....	42
Note 7: Asset-backed securities	44
Note 8: Subordinate financing investments	45
Note 9: Venture capital investments	46
Note 10: Share capital	46
Note 11: Segmented information	47
Note 12: Guarantees.....	50
Note 13: Related party transactions	50



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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Isabelle Hudon', positioned above a horizontal line.

Isabelle Hudon
President and Chief Executive Officer

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stefano Lucarelli', positioned above a horizontal line.

Stefano Lucarelli, CPA, CA
Chief Financial Officer

Montreal, Canada
August 17, 2022



Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(unaudited)

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Notes	June 30, 2022	March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		865,575	906,386
Derivative assets		197	12,277
Loans			
Loans, gross carrying amount	6	34,906,921	34,394,759
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	6	(1,057,609)	(1,111,242)
Loans, net of allowance for expected credit losses		33,849,312	33,283,517
Investments			
Asset-backed securities	7	1,003,238	988,466
Subordinate financing investments	8	1,824,100	1,729,544
Venture capital investments	9	4,124,520	4,133,010
Total investments		6,951,858	6,851,020
Property and equipment		66,900	68,745
Intangible assets		41,662	39,727
Right-of-use-assets		105,646	108,859
Net defined benefit asset		268,505	233,690
Other assets		54,102	62,775
Total assets		42,203,757	41,566,996
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities		274,165	311,267
Derivative liabilities		6,905	110
Borrowings			
Short-term notes		14,894,681	14,385,629
Long-term notes		5,597,668	5,707,297
Total borrowings		20,492,349	20,092,926
Lease liabilities			
Short-term lease liabilities		13,958	13,962
Long-term lease liabilities		108,444	111,362
Total lease liabilities		122,402	125,324
Net defined benefit liability		189,324	233,118
Expected credit losses on loan commitments and guarantees		338,385	315,778
Total liabilities		21,423,530	21,078,523
Equity			
Share capital	10	11,946,900	11,946,900
Contributed surplus		27,778	27,778
Retained earnings		8,749,034	8,445,369
Accumulated other comprehensive income		(29,733)	(15,864)
Equity attributable to BDC's shareholder		20,693,979	20,404,183
Non-controlling interests		86,248	84,290
Total equity		20,780,227	20,488,473
Total liabilities and equity		42,203,757	41,566,996

Guarantees (Note 12)

Commitments (Notes 6, 7, 8, and 9)

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	
	2022	2021
Interest income	479,398	417,840
Interest expense	67,758	23,332
Net interest income	411,640	394,508
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	26,517	211,381
Revenue from Advisory Services	7,104	6,998
Fee and other income	49,468	20,828
Net revenue	494,729	633,715
Provision for expected credit losses	8,072	117,397
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	(163,216)	248,549
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	57,473	(14,791)
Net gains (losses) on other financial instruments	12,741	357
Income before operating and administrative expenses	409,799	985,227
Salaries and benefits	119,263	114,297
Premises and equipment	10,681	9,809
Other expenses	46,678	35,802
Operating and administrative expenses	176,622	159,908
Net income	233,177	825,319
Net income (loss) attributable to:		
BDC's shareholder	231,219	825,759
Non-controlling interests	1,958	(440)
Net income	233,177	825,319

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements. Note 11 provides additional information on segmented net income.



Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(unaudited)

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Three months ended June 30	
	2022	2021
Net income	233,177	825,319
Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to net income		
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on fair value through other comprehensive income assets	(13,731)	(2,836)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	(138)	(322)
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to net income	(13,869)	(3,158)
Items that will not be reclassified to net income		
Remeasurements of net defined benefit asset or liability	72,446	18,542
Other comprehensive income	58,577	15,384
Total comprehensive income	291,754	840,703
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:		
BDC's shareholder	289,796	841,143
Non-controlling interests	1,958	(440)
Total comprehensive income	291,754	840,703

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



Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the three months ended June 30
(unaudited)

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)			Equity attributable to BDC's shareholder	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
				FVOCI assets ⁽¹⁾	Cash flow hedges	Total			
Balance as at March 31, 2022	11,946,900	27,778	8,445,369	(17,392)	1,528	(15,864)	20,404,183	84,290	20,488,473
Total comprehensive income (loss)									
Net income			231,219				231,219	1,958	233,177
Other comprehensive income (loss)									
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on fair value through other comprehensive income assets				(13,731)		(13,731)	(13,731)		(13,731)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges					(138)	(138)	(138)		(138)
Remeasurements of net defined benefit asset or liability			72,446				72,446		72,446
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	72,446	(13,731)	(138)	(13,869)	58,577	-	58,577
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	303,665	(13,731)	(138)	(13,869)	289,796	1,958	291,754
Dividends on common shares			-				-		-
Distributions to non-controlling interests								-	-
Capital injections from non-controlling interests								-	-
Issuance of common shares	-						-		-
Transactions with owner, recorded directly in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at June 30, 2022	11,946,900	27,778	8,749,034	(31,123)	1,390	(29,733)	20,693,979	86,248	20,780,227

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)			Equity attributable to BDC's shareholder	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
				FVOCI assets ⁽¹⁾	Cash flow hedges	Total			
Balance as at March 31, 2021	11,511,900	27,778	6,450,829	11,362	2,226	13,588	18,004,095	13,262	18,017,357
Total comprehensive income (loss)									
Net income (loss)			825,759				825,759	(440)	825,319
Other comprehensive income (loss)									
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on fair value through other comprehensive income assets				(2,836)		(2,836)	(2,836)		(2,836)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges					(322)	(322)	(322)		(322)
Remeasurements of net defined benefit asset or liability			18,542				18,542		18,542
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	18,542	(2,836)	(322)	(3,158)	15,384	-	15,384
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	844,301	(2,836)	(322)	(3,158)	841,143	(440)	840,703
Dividends on common shares			(735,000)				(735,000)		(735,000)
Distributions to non-controlling interests								(4,981)	(4,981)
Capital injections from non-controlling interests								16	16
Issuance of common shares	385,000						385,000		385,000
Transactions with owner, recorded directly in equity	385,000	-	(735,000)	-	-	-	(350,000)	(4,965)	(354,965)
Balance as at June 30, 2021	11,896,900	27,778	6,560,130	8,526	1,904	10,430	18,495,238	7,857	18,503,095

⁽¹⁾ Fair value through other comprehensive income assets

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited, in thousands of Canadian dollars)



Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(unaudited)

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Three months ended June 30	
	2022	2021
Operating activities		
Net income	233,177	825,319
Adjustments to determine net cash flows		
Interest income	(479,398)	(417,840)
Interest expense	67,319	22,857
Interest on lease liabilities	439	475
Net realized losses (gains) on investments	(26,517)	(211,381)
Provision for expected credit losses	(8,072)	(117,397)
Net change in unrealized depreciation (appreciation) of investments	163,216	(248,549)
Net unrealized foreign exchange losses (gains)	(55,759)	32,214
Net unrealized losses (gains) on other financial instruments	-	(35)
Defined benefits funding below (in excess of) amounts expensed	(6,162)	3,219
Depreciation of property and equipment, and amortization of intangible assets	5,045	5,804
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	3,403	3,531
Other	(101)	3,727
Interest expense paid	(61,041)	(21,067)
Interest income received	461,642	409,238
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Net change in loans	(503,907)	(417,994)
Net change in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(37,102)	(50,928)
Net change in other assets and other liabilities	8,672	8,714
Net cash flows provided (used) by operating activities	(235,146)	(170,093)
Investing activities		
Disbursements for asset-backed securities	(141,133)	(211,908)
Repayments and proceeds on sale of asset-backed securities	112,531	98,134
Disbursements for subordinate financing investments	(206,881)	(103,920)
Repayments of subordinate financing investments	93,425	100,140
Disbursements for venture capital investments	(88,669)	(132,198)
Proceeds on sale of venture capital investments	40,748	283,244
Acquisition of property and equipment	(1,285)	(2,779)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(3,850)	(1,225)
Net cash flows provided (used) by investing activities	(195,114)	29,488
Financing activities		
Net change in short-term notes	503,000	446,000
Issue of long-term notes	255,000	260,000
Repayment of long-term notes	(365,000)	(100,000)
Distributions to non-controlling interests	-	(4,981)
Capital injections from non-controlling interests	-	16
Issuance of common shares	-	385,000
Dividends paid on common shares	-	(735,000)
Payment of lease liabilities	(3,551)	(3,154)
Net cash flows provided (used) by financing activities	389,449	247,881
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(40,811)	107,276
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	906,386	800,515
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	865,575	907,791

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 advisory 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.

BDC is accountable for its affairs to Parliament through the Minister of International Trade, Export Promotion, Small Business and Economic Development.

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. They were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on August 17, 2022.

Basis of preparation and measurement

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

- financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and derivative financial instruments 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 plan 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 condensed quarterly 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 two investment funds 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 below as of June 30, 2022, and March 31, 2022. 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 operating 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 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%	Contractual agreements

Alterinvest II Fund L.P.

BDC owns 50% of AlterInvest II Fund L.P. and acts as the general partner for this entity, thus having the ability to direct all relevant activities and power to affect the variable returns to which BDC is exposed.

Go Capital L.P.

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.



Non-controlling interests

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 (loss) 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.

Associates

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*, under which an entity that is a venture capital organization or other similar entity that holds investments in an associate may elect to measure these investments at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*.

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

Recognition, derecognition and measurement of financial instruments

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.

Classification of financial instruments

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as subsequently measured at:

- > amortized cost;
- > fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); or
- > fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).



Business model assessment

The classification depends on BDC's business model for managing these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset's cash flows. The business model objectives are broken down into three categories:

- > Financial assets held solely to collect contractual cash flows;
- > Financial assets held to both collect contractual cash flows and sell the assets;
- > Financial assets that are managed on a fair value basis.

BDC makes an assessment of the objective of a business model under which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- > the investment strategy for holding or selling the assets in the portfolio and the risks that affect the performance of the business model;
- > the reports provided to BDC's management and key indicators used to assess the performance of the portfolio;
- > the portfolio managers' compensation (i.e., whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected);
- > the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and the expectations about future sales activity.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- > the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows;
- > the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

A financial asset that is a debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- > the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets;
- > the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

On initial recognition, BDC may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, to be measured as at FVTPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on a different basis.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, BDC considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, BDC considers characteristics such as:

- > contingent events that change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- > leveraged features;
- > prepayment and extension terms;
- > terms that limit BDC's claim to cash flows from specified assets;



- > features that modify consideration of the time value of money.

Financial liabilities

BDC classifies its financial liabilities at amortized cost unless it has designated liabilities at FVTPL or is required to measure liabilities at FVTPL. BDC designates a financial liability as measured at FVTPL on initial recognition when it eliminates an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities on a different basis or when the 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 measurement of financial instruments

Financial instruments are measured in subsequent periods either at fair value or at amortized cost depending on the financial instrument classification.

Financial instruments classified at amortized cost

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets and liabilities classified in this category are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, net of an allowance for expected credit losses in the case of financial assets. 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.

Financial instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial instruments classified as 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 foreign exchange gains or losses, when related to asset-backed securities, subordinate financing and venture capital investments; or
- > net gains or losses on other financial instruments when related to derivatives.

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 and venture capital investments; or
- > net gains or losses on other financial instruments when related to derivatives.

Financial instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial instruments measured as at FVOCI are measured at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (OCI) until the asset is derecognized, with the exception that the IFRS 9 impairment model applies to these instruments, and the provision for expected credit losses is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. The variation of unrealized gains or losses and gains and losses upon the sale, disposal or write-off of these financial instruments are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income as net gains or losses on other financial instruments. Changes in the fair value of these financial liabilities that are attributable to changes in BDC's own credit risk are recognized in OCI unless such treatment would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss in which case, the effect of the changes in credit risk is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income.



Cash flow hedges

BDC elected to de-designate the hedging instruments effective on the last day of fiscal 2018. The amounts recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) at March 31, 2018 will be recycled to the Consolidated Statement of Income in the periods where the hedged items affect net income. Derivatives held for risk management are measured at fair value through profit or loss in the Consolidated Statement of Income starting April 1, 2018.

Impairment

An allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) is calculated for the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- > Cash and cash equivalents;
- > Loans;
- > Investment-grade asset-backed securities;
- > Accounts receivable from advisory clients;
- > Loans and asset-backed securities commitments;
- > Loan guarantees

The allowance for ECL is maintained at a level considered adequate to absorb the credit losses expected in the portfolio at the financial reporting date based on reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic events, which are established at the individual level.

As required by IFRS 9, the allowance for expected credit losses is measured using a three-stage impairment model:

- i. Stage 1—12-month ECL: The loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses if there is no significant increase in credit-risk since initial recognition;
- ii. Stage 2—Lifetime ECL: The loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and the loan is not considered credit-impaired;
- iii. Stage 3—Lifetime ECL: The loss allowance is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and present value of its estimated future cash flow if the loan is considered credit-impaired.

The ECL model calculates a probability-weighted estimate that incorporates forward-looking information representing three macro-economic scenarios. The assessment of significant increase in credit risk is based on changes in the forward-looking lifetime probability of default since initial recognition. For certain instruments with low credit risk at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly relative to initial recognition. Credit risk is low if the financial asset has a low risk of default, the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The allowance for ECL is calculated on the disbursed and undisbursed amounts of authorized loans, loan guarantees, and investment-grade asset-backed securities. The allowance on disbursed amounts is recorded against the assets whereas the allowance on the undisbursed amounts and on guarantees is recorded in the liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.



Definition of default

Per BDC's credit risk management policy, a financial asset is considered impaired and moves to Stage 3 when it is in default of payments for three consecutive months and collection efforts are not reasonably expected to result in repayment, or when adverse events have occurred that are judged to be severe and likely unresolvable which indicate that BDC can no longer expect to collect the expected future cash flows in full.

Write-off policy

Financial assets are written off, either partially or in full, after BDC has exhausted all possible avenues of recovery from the borrower and guarantors and no value can be expected from the realization of security.

Loan modifications

To provide financial relief to our clients affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, BDC offered its clients certain relief programs, such as principal and interest postponement options. These modifications did not result in derecognition events, and therefore, no modification losses have been recorded.

Major types of financial instruments

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 are classified at amortized cost.

Cash equivalents are monitored daily to determine the counterparty credit risk using external credit rating agencies. As at June 30, 2022, and March 31, 2022, cash equivalents are considered to have a low credit risk based on the counterparties' external credit ratings of A to AA. The low credit risk simplification is used and the impairment on cash equivalents is calculated based on 12-month expected credit losses.

Loans

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

Allowance for expected credit losses

BDC establishes the allowances for credit losses on an individual asset basis for loans, loan commitments and loan guarantees using the three-stage IFRS 9 impairment model and recognizes ECLs in the provision for expected credit losses in the Consolidated Statement of Income. The allowance for credit losses related to loans is presented in the allowance for expected credit losses against Loans in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The allowance for credit losses related to loan commitments and guarantees is included in the liabilities under "Expected credit losses on loan commitments and guarantees".

Allowance on performing loans

Under the IFRS 9 ECL methodology, an allowance is recorded for expected credit losses on loans, loan commitments and loan guarantees regardless of whether there has been an actual impairment. We recognize a loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses for loans in Stage 1 if the credit risk at the reporting date has not increased significantly since initial recognition. We record expected credit losses over the remaining life of performing loans in Stage 2 when they have experienced a significant increase in credit risk.



Allowance on impaired loans

Under BDC's definition of default, loans are considered to be in default and classified in Stage 3 when they meet one or both of the following criteria which represent objective evidence of impairment:

- > there has been a deterioration in credit quality to the extent that BDC considers that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to BDC in full; or
- > the obligor is past due more than 90 days on any credit obligation to BDC and collection efforts are not reasonably expected to result in repayment.

When a loan is considered impaired, ECLs are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the loan and the present value of its estimated future cash flows discounted using (i) the effective interest rate of the loan for fixed-rate loans or (ii) the rate at time of impairment for floating-rate loans.

The carrying amounts of impaired loans are first reduced through the use of the ECL allowance account, and then written off 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 expected credit losses in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Changes in the allowance for expected credit losses on loans, loan commitments and loan guarantees as a result of originations, repayments and maturities, changes in risk parameters, remeasurements and modifications are recorded in the provision for expected credit losses in our Consolidated Statement of Income.

Refer to Note 4— *Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions* for more information regarding the criteria used to determine the amount of the allowance.

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 notes are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, and subordinated notes are classified as 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 in 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.

As required by IFRS 9, expected credit losses are calculated on the disbursed and undisbursed portfolio of investment grade senior notes since they are classified at FVOCI. No impairment is calculated on the subordinated notes since they are classified at FVTPL.

ABS credit risk is monitored quarterly using internal credit risk rating methodology. As at June 30, 2022, and March 31, 2022, all of the investment-grade senior notes are considered low credit risk, and therefore the low credit risk simplification is used and the impairment is calculated based on 12-month expected credit losses.



Subordinate financing and venture capital investments

Upon initial recognition, subordinate financing and venture capital investments are classified 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. Undisbursed amounts of subordinate financing investments are designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss to avoid an accounting mismatch between the undisbursed and outstanding investments measured at FVTPL.

BDC's valuation process for fair value measurement of subordinate financing and venture capital investments was 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 valuers and are then reviewed by a valuation committee, which includes an external member who is a chartered business valuator. Venture Capital investments also include 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. The fair value of fund-of-fund investments is determined using the net assets provided by the administrator or by the general partner, unless there is an indication that fair value differs from the net asset value provided. 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.

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 classified at fair value through profit or loss.

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.

BDC holds hybrid financial instruments that contain a non-derivative host contract and an embedded derivative that is separable and significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required under the contract. The cash flows of the hybrid instruments vary in a way that is similar to a stand-alone derivative. If the host contract is a financial liability, embedded derivatives that are not closely related to the host contract must be separated and classified as derivatives at fair value through profit or loss unless the host is designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Hybrid contracts with financial asset hosts within the scope of IFRS 9 are no longer required to be separated, instead they are measured at FVTPL based on the assessment of the cash flows of the entire hybrid financial instruments as per the Classification of financial instruments section of this note.

As at June 30, 2022, and March 31, 2022, BDC had no embedded derivatives that needed to be separated from a host contract because the entire instrument was designated at fair value through profit or loss.

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 are designated as at fair value through profit or



loss on initial recognition because BDC holds related derivatives at fair value through profit or loss, and designation therefore eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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.

Financial guarantees

BDC issues “letters of credit, loan guarantees and portfolio guarantees” (guarantees) to support businesses. They represent BDC’s obligation to make payments to third parties if clients are unable to meet their contractual commitments. All guarantees are issued to unrelated parties on arm’s-length terms. Those guarantees are initially recognized at fair value at the date the contract is issued. As no initial fee at inception is received, the fair value is considered nil. In addition, no receivable for future expected fees is recognized on initial recognition.

Subsequently, the guarantees are measured at the amount of the allowance for expected credit losses based on the three-stage IFRS 9 impairment model and recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

The fee income is calculated as a percentage of the outstanding principal amounts and is recognized in fee and other income in the Consolidated Statement of Income as it becomes payable.

Subsequent recognition of a claim payable will only occur when it becomes more likely than not that a client will not meet its contractual commitments resulting in a call on guarantee. When a claim is recorded, the expected credit loss related to the guarantee is reversed and the actual claim amount is recorded in provision for expected credit losses in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Interest income and interest expense on financial instruments, 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 classified as FVTPL, 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 reliably measured.

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 solutions and advice to entrepreneurs. Revenue from Advisory Services is recognized over time as the performance obligations under the contracts are rendered to the clients and is measured using a percentage of completion method based on delivery costs incurred to date compared to total delivery costs expected to deliver the service.



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. Intangible assets have finite lives and are amortized on a straight-line basis 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. Amortization expense is included in other expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

For internally developed intangible assets, expenditures on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) are recognized as an expense when incurred.

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) will be recognized if, and only if, all of the following can be demonstrated:

- (a) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- (b) the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- (c) the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- (d) how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- (e) the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- (f) the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The cost of an internally generated intangible asset is the sum of expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria above. If the above criteria are not met, development costs are recognized as expenses during the fiscal year in which they were incurred.

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.



Leases

At inception of a contract, BDC assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, BDC assesses whether:

- > the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- > BDC has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- > BDC has the right to direct the use of the asset. BDC has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

BDC recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically tested for impairment and reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, BDC's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, BDC uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. Lease payments mainly include fixed payments.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising mainly from a change in BDC's evaluation of whether it will exercise an extension or termination option or if there are changes in lease payments due to the reassessment of a location's square footage.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

BDC has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for some short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and for leases of low-value assets such as office equipment. BDC recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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 that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the obligation. These interest rates are derived from yields on high quality corporate bonds which, because of the limited number of these bonds at longer maturities, are extrapolated for longer terms based on high quality provincial bond yields to which a spread is added to reflect the additional credit risk of high quality corporate bonds.

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 FVOCI 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. Prior to April 1, 2018, unrealized gains and losses on derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments were included in AOCI until such time as the hedged forecasted cash flows were reclassified to net income. BDC elected to de-designate the hedging instruments effective March 31, 2018 and current AOCI balances are being reclassified to net income over the original contract life remaining.

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 either the daily or monthly average exchanges rates in effect during the year.

Unrealized and realized foreign exchange gains or losses on foreign exchange forwards, subordinate financing investments, loans, asset-backed securities as well as unrealized foreign exchange gains or losses on venture capital investments are included in the Consolidated Statement of Income and reported as net foreign exchange gains or losses, whereas realized and unrealized gains or losses on debts and swaps are reported as net gains or losses on other financial instruments. Realized foreign exchange gains or losses on venture capital investments are reported under net realized gains (losses) on investments in the Consolidated Statement of Income.



Segmented information

BDC has the following operating segments, which are based on differences in products and services and government supported initiatives: Financing, Advisory Services, Growth & Transition Capital, Venture Capital, Capital Incentive Programs and Credit Availability Program.

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.

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the condensed quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with 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.

The global pandemic related to an outbreak of COVID-19 has cast additional uncertainty on the assumptions used by management in making its judgments and estimates. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. The post-pandemic economic recovery and geopolitical tensions arising from the Ukraine War exacerbated labour and supply chains shortages leading to rising inflation. BDC's operations are Canadian based with no direct credit exposure to Russia or Ukraine. BDC has credit exposures to businesses that are impacted, either directly or indirectly, by higher energy costs, commodity prices, or disruption within their supply chains. It is difficult to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments and the impact on the financial results and condition of BDC in future periods. Given that the full extent of the impact that COVID-19, geopolitical tensions, and supply chain disruptions will have on the global economy and BDC's business is uncertain and not predictable at this time, there is a higher level of uncertainty with respect to management's judgments and estimates.

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.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for expected credit losses under IFRS 9 represents management's estimate of the losses expected in the loan portfolio, loan commitments and loan guarantees, at the reporting date, which is established at the individual asset level, incorporates forward looking information, and is based on a probability-weighted outcome of multiple economic scenarios.

BDC reviews its loans, loan commitments and loan guarantees individually to estimate the provision for expected credit losses. The process requires BDC to make assumptions and judgements by carrying out certain activities, including assessing the impaired status and risk of a loan, loan commitments and loan guarantees, and estimating future cash flows and collateral values.



Impaired loans, loan commitments and loan guarantees, are considered in Stage 3. All other loans, loan commitments and loan guarantees are either considered in Stage 1 or in Stage 2 if a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. If the increase in credit risk is no longer considered significant, loans, loan commitments and loan guarantees, will move back to Stage 1 and if the loans, loan commitments and loan guarantees, are no longer considered impaired, they will move back to Stage 1 or 2. Assumptions used to determine whether there is a significant increase in credit risk include a significant increase in the expected lifetime probability of default since origination, loans, loan commitments and loan guarantees, that are on the watchlist and loans that are 30 days past due. To support our clients who were experiencing financial difficulties resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, BDC offered certain relief programs. Utilization of these relief programs does not systematically in and of itself trigger a significant increase in credit risk.

Expert credit judgment may also be applied, as required, to account for loans that have experienced a significant increase in risk. The ECL is calculated for each exposure, taking into account the financial instrument's forward-looking probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default. IFRS 9 requires current and expected economic conditions for multiple scenarios to be taken into account in determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and in calculating the amount of expected losses. BDC considers three forward-looking scenarios that are probability weighted. The "base case" represents the most likely scenario under current and forward-looking economic conditions, whereas the "upside" and "downside" differ relative to the base case based on plausible economic conditions. Management judgement is required in the application of forward-looking information. Since March 2020, the Coronavirus outbreak evolved rapidly resulting in an economic crisis. Entrepreneurs have been experiencing challenges due to business closures, higher unemployment rates and social distancing. Our ECL methodology also requires the use of experienced credit judgment to incorporate the estimated impact of factors that are not captured in the modelled ECL results. Expert credit judgment was applied to reflect the continuing impact of the uncertain environment on credit conditions and the economy as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Actual results may differ materially from those recorded on June 30, 2022 and on March 31, 2022.

Changes in these assumptions, or the use of other reasonable judgements, can materially affect the allowance level. Refer to Note 6—*Loans*, for more information on the allowance for expected 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 price of a recent investment is considered to calibrate inputs to the valuation models and is established from completed financing rounds prior to or at the reporting date. When there has been a recent significant investment in the investee(s) the price of that investment is considered for Fair Value.

The inputs to these models, such as interest rate yield curves, equity prices and currency prices and yields, volatility 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 5—*Fair value of financial instruments* for additional information on fair value hierarchy levels.

BDC's valuation process considered the impacts of COVID-19 on forecasts, workforce, supply chain, liquidity level and the ability to obtain financing. The process includes management adjustments based on factors such as the competitive landscape, quality, and financial ability of the stakeholders to support the business, specific business fundamentals and the rank of financial instruments



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.

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

5.

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
- Level 3—fair values based on valuation techniques with one or more significant unobservable market inputs

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 or between Level 2 and Level 3 in the reporting periods. BDC's policy is to recognize transfers between Level 1 and Level 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, 2022
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Assets				
Derivative assets	-	197	-	197
Asset-backed securities	-	1,003,238	-	1,003,238
Subordinate financing investments	72,007	-	1,752,093	1,824,100
Venture capital investments	52,942	-	4,071,578	4,124,520
	124,949	1,003,435	5,823,671	6,952,055
Liabilities				
Derivative liabilities	-	6,905	-	6,905
	-	6,905	-	6,905



March 31,
2022

	Fair value measurements using			Total fair value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets				
Derivative assets	-	12,277	-	12,277
Asset-backed securities	-	988,466	-	988,466
Subordinate financing investments	109,399	-	1,620,145	1,729,544
Venture capital investments	115,309	-	4,017,701	4,133,010
	224,708	1,000,743	5,637,846	6,863,297
Liabilities				
Derivative liabilities	-	110	-	110
	-	110	-	110

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

	Subordinate financing investments	Venture capital investments	Total
Fair value as at April 1, 2022	1,620,145	4,017,701	5,637,846
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	1,230	5,392	6,622
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	10,799	(73,239)	(62,440)
Net unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on investments	-	52,221	52,221
Disbursements for investments	206,795	88,669	295,464
Repayments of investments and other	(86,876)	(18,422)	(105,298)
Transfers from level 3 to level 1	-	(744)	(744)
Fair value as at June 30, 2022	1,752,093	4,071,578	5,823,671

	Subordinate financing investments	Venture capital investments	Total
Fair value as at April 1, 2021	1,364,202	2,915,613	4,279,815
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	172,130	308,272	480,402
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	(92,524)	969,134	876,610
Net unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on investments	-	(12,861)	(12,861)
Disbursements for investments	622,673	513,384	1,136,057
Repayments of investments and other	(389,785)	(524,618)	(914,403)
Transfers from level 3 to level 1	(56,551)	(151,223)	(207,774)
Fair value as at March 31, 2022	1,620,145	4,017,701	5,637,846



6.

Loans

The following tables summarize loans outstanding by contractual maturity date.

	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total gross carrying amount	Allowance for expected credit losses	Total net carrying amount
Performing	1,183,249	4,874,991	27,776,888	33,835,128	(715,888)	33,119,240
Impaired	47,159	160,777	863,857	1,071,793	(341,721)	730,072
Loans as at June 30, 2022	1,230,408	5,035,768	28,640,745	34,906,921	(1,057,609)	33,849,312

	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total gross carrying amount	Allowance for expected credit losses	Total net carrying amount
Performing	579,719	5,581,543	27,163,276	33,324,538	(767,829)	32,556,709
Impaired	40,268	161,719	868,234	1,070,221	(343,413)	726,808
Loans as at March 31, 2022	619,987	5,743,262	28,031,510	34,394,759	(1,111,242)	33,283,517

The following table shows the reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the allowance for expected credit losses.

	Allowance for expected credit losses			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2022	311,856	455,973	343,413	1,111,242
Provision for expected credit losses				
Transfer to Stage 1 ⁽¹⁾	44,082	(43,259)	(823)	-
Transfer to Stage 2 ⁽¹⁾	(35,863)	46,373	(10,510)	-
Transfer to Stage 3 ⁽¹⁾	(357)	(10,907)	11,264	-
Net remeasurement of allowance for expected credit losses ⁽²⁾	(79,677)	7,420	19,007	(53,250)
Financial assets that have been fully repaid	(10,752)	(24,475)	(7,578)	(42,805)
New financial assets originated	52,320	2,829	-	55,149
Write-offs	-	-	(20,367)	(20,367)
Recoveries	-	-	6,778	6,778
Foreign exchange and other movements	128	197	537	862
Balance as at June 30, 2022	281,737	434,151	341,721	1,057,609

	Allowance for expected credit losses			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2021	395,895	715,515	414,290	1,525,700
Provision for expected credit losses				
Transfer to Stage 1 ⁽¹⁾	261,079	(257,948)	(3,131)	-
Transfer to Stage 2 ⁽¹⁾	(158,853)	228,632	(69,779)	-
Transfer to Stage 3 ⁽¹⁾	(1,364)	(55,325)	56,689	-
Net remeasurement of allowance for expected credit losses ⁽²⁾	(378,369)	(146,677)	69,712	(455,334)
Financial assets that have been fully repaid	(41,879)	(58,794)	(39,877)	(140,550)
New financial assets originated	235,250	30,712	-	265,962
Write-offs	-	-	(114,098)	(114,098)
Recoveries	-	-	29,705	29,705
Foreign exchange and other movements	97	(142)	(98)	(143)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	311,856	455,973	343,413	1,111,242

⁽¹⁾ Provides the cumulative movement from the previous month's allowance for expected credit losses due to changes in stages prior to remeasurements.

⁽²⁾ Includes the net remeasurement of the allowance following a transfer between stages, changes in gross carrying amounts, changes in credit risk of existing loans and changes in model inputs and assumptions, including forward-looking macroeconomic variables.



Concentrations of the total loans outstanding and undisbursed amounts of authorized loans, by province and territory and by industry sector, are set out in the tables below.

Undisbursed amounts of authorized loans were \$4,166,839 as at June 30, 2022 (\$818,328 at fixed rates; \$3,348,511 at floating rates). The weighted average effective interest rate was 4.80% on loan commitments (4.09% as at March 31, 2022).

Geographic distribution	June 30, 2022		March 31, 2022	
	Outstanding	Commitments	Outstanding	Commitments
Newfoundland and Labrador	824,838	36,764	823,485	44,346
Prince Edward Island	74,563	6,540	73,912	2,927
Nova Scotia	689,934	56,361	681,469	49,005
New Brunswick	502,401	56,220	505,189	51,533
Quebec	10,921,013	1,449,980	10,790,667	1,292,085
Ontario	9,757,916	1,055,070	9,583,632	964,543
Manitoba	933,295	92,564	919,966	96,938
Saskatchewan	943,976	102,455	920,773	113,158
Alberta	4,824,590	816,994	4,885,030	585,077
British Columbia	5,242,278	469,812	5,011,952	492,748
Yukon	107,852	11,702	109,502	2,315
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	84,265	12,377	89,182	4,040
Total loans outstanding⁽¹⁾	34,906,921	4,166,839	34,394,759	3,698,715

Industry sector	June 30, 2022		March 31, 2022	
	Outstanding	Commitments	Outstanding	Commitments
Manufacturing	7,384,177	1,005,568	7,259,967	926,017
Wholesale and retail trade	7,037,546	846,807	6,850,826	799,756
Service industries	5,432,324	571,376	5,288,151	475,463
Tourism	3,581,666	138,766	3,641,436	155,837
Commercial properties	3,519,639	270,065	3,507,522	240,329
Construction	3,255,905	424,370	3,134,407	362,810
Transportation and storage	2,158,810	210,296	2,135,019	191,234
Resources	1,329,533	539,257	1,384,880	380,367
Other	1,207,321	160,334	1,192,551	166,902
Total loans outstanding⁽¹⁾	34,906,921	4,166,839	34,394,759	3,698,715

⁽¹⁾ Loan commitments included \$4,160,379 in the Financing segment and \$6,460 in the Credit Availability Program segment as at June 30, 2022 (\$3,676,540, and \$22,175 respectively, as at March 31, 2022).



The following table shows the reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the allowance for expected credit losses on commitments, which is included in other liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

	Allowance for expected credit losses on commitments			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2022	47,310	9,040	-	56,350
Provision for expected credit losses				
Transfer to Stage 1 ⁽¹⁾	954	(954)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2 ⁽¹⁾	(2,548)	2,548	-	-
Net remeasurement of the allowance for expected credit losses ⁽²⁾	(4,274)	1,689	-	(2,585)
Net increase (decrease) in commitments	6,981	(4,218)	-	2,763
Foreign exchange and other movements	(10)	8	-	(2)
Balance as at June 30, 2022	48,413	8,113	-	56,526

	Allowance for expected credit losses on commitments			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2021	57,007	24,161	-	81,168
Provision for expected credit losses				
Transfer to Stage 1 ⁽¹⁾	6,260	(6,260)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2 ⁽¹⁾	(10,227)	10,227	-	-
Net remeasurement of the allowance for expected credit losses ⁽²⁾	(17,745)	7,961	-	(9,784)
Net increase (decrease) in commitments	12,184	(26,927)	-	(14,743)
Foreign exchange and other movements	(169)	(122)	-	(291)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	47,310	9,040	-	56,350

⁽¹⁾ Provides the cumulative movement from the previous month's allowance for expected credit losses on commitments due to changes in stages prior to remeasurements.

⁽²⁾ Includes the net remeasurement of the allowance following a transfer between stages, changes in commitment amounts, changes in credit risk and changes in model inputs and assumptions, including forward-looking macroeconomic variables.

7.

Asset-backed securities

The following table summarizes asset-backed securities ("ABS") by classification of financial instruments. No ABS were impaired as at June 30, 2022 or March 31, 2022. No allowances for expected credit losses were recorded for disbursed and undisbursed ABS at fair value through other comprehensive income as at June 30, 2022 or March 31, 2022.

	June 30, 2022	March 31, 2022
Fair value through other comprehensive income		
Principal amount	1,020,877	992,833
Cumulative fair value appreciation (depreciation)	(31,124)	(17,391)
Carrying value	989,753	975,442
Yield	2.33%	2.04%
Fair value through profit or loss		
Principal amount	13,762	13,157
Cumulative fair value appreciation (depreciation)	(277)	(133)
Carrying value	13,485	13,024
Yield	7.28%	6.98%
Asset-backed securities	1,003,238	988,466

Committed amounts of authorized asset-backed securities were \$661,234 as at June 30, 2022 (\$439,836 as at March 31, 2022), all in the Financing segment.



8.

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, 2022	152,162	1,163,617	464,984	1,780,763	1,824,100
As at March 31, 2022	149,508	1,087,277	422,948	1,659,733	1,729,544

Subordinate financing investments have subordinate status in relationship to the other debt issued by a company.

Concentrations of subordinate financing investments and commitments

The concentrations of subordinate financing investments and undisbursed amounts of authorized subordinate financing investments, by geographic and industry distribution, are set out in the tables below.

Undisbursed amounts of authorized investments totalled \$196,519 as at June 30, 2022 (\$77,503 at fixed rates; \$119,016 at floating rates). The weighted average effective interest rate was 8.9% on subordinate financing commitments (8.3% as at March 31, 2022), excluding non-interest return.

Geographic distribution	June 30, 2022			March 31, 2022		
	Fair value	Cost	Commitments	Fair value	Cost	Commitments
Newfoundland and Labrador	24,435	27,493	1,000	23,007	27,456	3,000
Prince Edward Island	6,004	6,215	-	6,304	6,516	-
Nova Scotia	29,915	30,105	3,500	23,385	23,576	15,000
New Brunswick	14,434	14,233	1,900	14,750	15,117	1,900
Quebec	632,267	559,083	67,852	618,389	543,257	54,323
Ontario	576,230	633,132	82,067	549,635	579,693	102,235
Manitoba	10,737	12,765	3,000	4,821	6,849	-
Saskatchewan	59,082	53,599	-	57,736	52,252	-
Alberta	216,592	225,313	28,950	216,648	228,133	20,800
British Columbia	253,679	218,100	6,050	214,073	176,089	20,511
Yukon	-	-	2,200	-	-	-
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	725	725	-	796	795	-
Subordinate financing investments⁽¹⁾	1,824,100	1,780,763	196,519	1,729,544	1,659,733	217,769

Industry sector	June 30, 2022			March 31, 2022		
	Fair value	Cost	Commitments	Fair value	Cost	Commitments
Manufacturing	541,708	522,764	43,425	539,559	503,813	54,101
Service industries	514,831	506,726	69,669	472,191	462,163	57,569
Wholesale and retail trade	251,148	239,671	19,769	241,039	221,459	48,125
Resources	178,458	192,231	16,167	173,857	187,906	22,984
Information industries	163,452	162,321	36,290	152,120	150,928	29,540
Construction	72,923	75,150	8,967	58,940	61,166	2,650
Transportation and storage	43,858	46,675	732	43,955	46,767	300
Educational services	15,934	17,042	-	11,258	11,823	-
Tourism	8,521	9,750	1,500	30,405	6,256	2,500
Other	33,267	8,433	-	6,220	7,452	-
Subordinate financing investments⁽¹⁾	1,824,100	1,780,763	196,519	1,729,544	1,659,733	217,769

⁽¹⁾ Subordinate financing commitments included \$2,743 in the Financing segment, \$127,198 in the Growth & Transition Capital segment, \$34,305 in the Venture Capital segment, \$32,273 in the Capital Incentive Programs segment and nil in the Credit Availability Program segment as at June 30, 2022 (\$2,700, \$132,882, \$29,192, \$52,995 and nil, respectively, as at March 31, 2022).



9.

Venture capital investments

BDC maintains a high-risk portfolio of venture capital investments. All venture capital investments, which are held for a longer term, are non-current assets.

The following table presents a summary of the venture capital investments portfolio, and undisbursed amounts of authorized investments, by type of investment.

Investment type	June 30, 2022			March 31, 2022		
	Fair value	Cost	Commitments	Fair value	Cost	Commitments
Direct investments	1,954,411	1,046,315	18,184	1,941,156	1,011,375	26,836
Indirect investments in funds ⁽¹⁾	2,170,109	1,140,031	891,828	2,191,854	1,100,547	820,445
Venture capital investments ⁽²⁾	4,124,520	2,186,346	910,012	4,133,010	2,111,922	847,281

⁽¹⁾ As at June 30, 2022, BDC has invested in 119 funds through its Venture Capital segment and 24 funds through its Capital Incentive Programs segment (113 and 24 funds, respectively, as at March 31, 2022).

⁽²⁾ Venture Capital commitments included \$599,622 in the Venture Capital segment, \$306,377 in the Capital Incentive Programs segment, and \$4,013 in the Credit Availability Program segment as at June 30, 2022 (\$517,584, \$327,247, and \$2,449, respectively, as at March 31, 2022).

Concentrations of total venture capital investments and commitments

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

Industry sector	June 30, 2022			March 31, 2022		
	Fair value	Cost	Commitments	Fair value	Cost	Commitments
Information technology	1,052,924	554,983	9,934	1,039,452	518,973	20,518
Communications	231,596	125,415	916	227,157	126,245	603
Industrial	231,273	79,420	-	225,438	79,420	-
Service industries	221,082	44,852	-	229,954	44,853	-
Electronics	54,278	89,428	150	54,090	89,597	50
Biotechnology and pharmacology	53,129	57,230	4,230	54,176	57,230	4,230
Medical and health	49,467	46,312	958	51,362	46,312	938
Energy	29,160	20,582	496	28,691	20,582	497
Other	31,502	28,093	1,500	30,836	28,163	-
Total direct investments	1,954,411	1,046,315	18,184	1,941,156	1,011,375	26,836

10.

Share capital

An unlimited number of common shares, having a par value of \$100 each, is authorized. As at June 30, 2022, there were 119,469,000 common shares outstanding (119,469,000 as at March 31, 2022).

On June 8, 2022, BDC's Board of Director authorized the repurchase of \$5.0 billion of its common shares.

On July 13, 2022, the Minister of Finance approved BDC's issuance of 3,430,000 common shares for cash proceeds of \$343.0 million, which represents a capital injection in support of the Canada Digital Adoption Program.



Statutory limitations

As per the BDC Act, the debt-to-equity ratio of BDC may not exceed 12:1. This ratio is defined as the aggregate of borrowings recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and contingent liabilities that exist in the form of financial guarantees issued by BDC over equity attributable to BDC's shareholder excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

The amount of paid-in-capital, together with any contributed surplus and any proceeds that have been prescribed as equity (such as hybrid capital instruments), must not at any time exceed \$20.0 billion per the *Business Development Bank of Canada Act, 1995* amended in March 2020.

During the three months ended June 30, 2022 and the year ended March 31, 2022, BDC met both of these statutory limitations.

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.

Available capital

Available capital is composed of equity attributable to BDC's shareholder (share capital, contributed surplus and retained earnings) and adjustments aligned with industry best practices.

Required capital

BDC employs rigorous models to assess demand for capital arising from credit and investments, operational, business and market risk. Economic capital is a measure of risk used to determine the amount of capital required to ensure a financial institution's solvency given its risk profile.

11.

Segmented information

BDC reports on six business lines: Financing, Advisory Services, Growth & Transition Capital, Venture Capital (VC), Capital Incentive Programs (CIP) and Credit Availability Program (CAP). Each business line offers different products and services and is managed separately based on BDC's management and internal reporting structure.

The following summary describes the operations in 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.
- **Advisory Services:** provides advisory services through a variety of solutions for both smaller and larger companies, supports high-impact firms, provides free online educational content and other services related to business activities.
- **Growth & Transition Capital:** provides subordinate financing by way of flexible debt, with or without convertible features, and quasi-equity financing to support the growth and transition projects of SMEs.



- **Venture Capital:** includes investments in Venture capital (VC), Growth Equity (GE), Intellectual Property (IP) and the new Cleantech Practice fund II. Venture capital segment provides investments to cover every stage of a technology-based company's development cycle, from seed funding to expansion. Investments in VC are focused on fast-growing companies having promising positions in their respective marketplaces and strong growth potential. BDC also makes indirect investments via venture capital investment funds. GE are equity investments to support the growth of high-potential companies across Canada with a focus on mid-size businesses. The IP Fund provides financing targeted to companies that are rich in intellectual property. The new Cleantech Practice Fund II invests in Canadian cleantech companies to contribute to Canada's transition to a sustainable, low-carbon economy.
- **Capital Incentive Programs:** includes Venture Capital Action Plan (VCAP), Venture Capital Catalyst Initiative (VCCI), Cleantech Practice and Indigenous Growth Fund (IGF). VCAP is a federal government initiative to increase private sector venture capital financing for high-potential, innovative Canadian businesses. VCAP invests primarily in early-stage and mid-stage venture capital funds, and directly in companies across Canada. It 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. VCCI is also a government-sponsored initiative whereby capital is made available through BDC over three years to provide late-stage venture capital to support the growth of innovative start-ups. Through an envelope entrusted by the federal government, Cleantech Practice provides subordinate financing and venture capital investments to promising clean technology firms to help build globally competitive and commercially sustainable Canadian cleantech firms. IGF is an investment fund, that will provide access to the capital to Indigenous entrepreneurs across all industries via business loans from a network of Aboriginal Financial Institutions throughout the country.
- **Credit Availability Program:** with the support of our sole shareholder, the Government of Canada, we launched a series of measures to help Canadian businesses during the COVID-19 crisis. These measures are combined under this segment to distinguish COVID-19 related measures from our core activities. The initiatives extend eligibility criteria to ensure we are meeting the urgent needs of as many viable businesses as possible. They include the Business Credit Availability Program, which is delivered in collaboration with private sector lenders, Highly Affected Sectors Credit Availability Program under which, financial institutions provide loans 100% guaranteed by BDC and measures delivered directly by BDC. As small businesses adapt to the lasting impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, our shareholder launched the Canada Digital Adoption Program (CDAP) with our support to help small and medium-sized enterprises adopt digital technologies and stay competitive by providing access to funding and expertise.

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 ICAAP and is consistently aligned with 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.

Consolidated Financial Statements



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

	Three months ended June 30, 2022						
	BDC	Financing	Advisory Services	Growth & Transition Capital	Venture Capital	Capital Incentive Programs	Credit Availability Program
Interest income	479,398	415,675	-	29,586	461	1,984	31,692
Interest expense	67,758	61,172	-	1,948	22	-	4,616
Net interest income	411,640	354,503	-	27,638	439	1,984	27,076
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	26,517	(499)	-	1,674	26,178	57	(893)
Revenue from Advisory Services	7,104	-	7,104	-	-	-	-
Fee and other income	49,468	7,018	-	9,004	819	1,624	31,003
Net revenue	494,729	361,022	7,104	38,316	27,436	3,665	57,186
Provision for expected credit losses	8,072	25,592	-	-	-	-	(17,520)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	(163,216)	(144)	-	(601)	(101,536)	(60,684)	(251)
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	57,473	4,724	-	(2,090)	52,915	1,695	229
Net gains (losses) on other financial instruments	12,741	12,950	-	-	-	-	(209)
Income (loss) before operating and administrative expenses	409,799	404,144	7,104	35,625	(21,185)	(55,324)	39,435
Salaries and benefits	119,263	83,934	11,036	8,197	10,223	1,201	4,672
Premises and equipment	10,681	8,158	731	412	874	94	412
Other expenses	46,678	35,958	5,018	1,130	2,763	357	1,452
Operating and administrative expenses	176,622	128,050	16,785	9,739	13,860	1,652	6,536
Net income (loss)	233,177	276,094	(9,681)	25,886	(35,045)	(56,976)	32,899
Net income (loss) attributable to:							
BDC's shareholder	231,219	276,094	(9,681)	25,419	(36,536)	(56,976)	32,899
Non-controlling interests	1,958	-	-	467	1,491	-	-
Net income (loss)	233,177	276,094	(9,681)	25,886	(35,045)	(56,976)	32,899
Business segment portfolio as at June 30, 2022							
Loans, net of allowance for expected credit losses	33,849,312	31,256,767	-	-	-	-	2,592,545
Asset-backed securities	1,003,238	1,003,238	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinate financing investments	1,824,100	10,979	-	1,135,616	298,034	367,406	12,065
Venture capital investments	4,124,520	-	-	-	2,968,595	1,004,959	150,966
Total portfolio	40,801,170	32,270,984	-	1,135,616	3,266,629	1,372,365	2,755,576
	Three months ended June 30, 2021						
	BDC	Financing	Advisory Services	Growth & Transition Capital	Venture Capital	Capital Incentive Programs	Credit Availability Program
Interest income	417,840	366,313	-	19,999	57	2,131	29,340
Interest expense	23,332	21,566	-	1,226	1	-	539
Net interest income	394,508	344,747	-	18,773	56	2,131	28,801
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	211,381	(229)	-	15,428	189,582	225	6,375
Revenue from Advisory Services	6,998	-	6,998	-	-	-	-
Fee and other income	20,828	6,449	9	5,951	1,203	260	6,956
Net revenue	633,715	350,967	7,007	40,152	190,841	2,616	42,132
Provision for expected credit losses	117,397	178,997	-	-	-	-	(61,600)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	248,549	(50)	-	(17,383)	65,704	204,130	(3,852)
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	(14,791)	(1,794)	-	282	(12,402)	(382)	(495)
Net gains (losses) on other financial instruments	357	357	-	-	-	-	-
Income (loss) before operating and administrative expenses	985,227	528,477	7,007	23,051	244,143	206,364	(23,815)
Salaries and benefits	114,297	75,468	12,222	8,001	7,427	1,114	10,065
Premises and equipment	9,809	6,998	800	440	574	177	820
Other expenses	35,802	26,626	3,825	886	2,142	181	2,142
Operating and administrative expenses	159,908	109,092	16,847	9,327	10,143	1,472	13,027
Net income (loss)	825,319	419,385	(9,840)	13,724	234,000	204,892	(36,842)
Net income (loss) attributable to:							
BDC's shareholder	825,759	419,385	(9,840)	13,778	234,386	204,892	(36,842)
Non-controlling interests	(440)	-	-	(54)	(386)	-	-
Net income (loss)	825,319	419,385	(9,840)	13,724	234,000	204,892	(36,842)
Business segment portfolio as at June 30, 2021							
Loans, net of allowance for expected credit losses	31,514,090	28,327,912	-	-	-	-	3,186,178
Asset-backed securities	844,113	844,113	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinate financing investments	1,602,568	15,414	-	886,997	217,035	463,774	19,348
Venture capital investments	3,125,030	-	-	-	2,221,045	751,759	152,226
Total portfolio	37,085,801	29,187,439	-	886,997	2,438,080	1,215,533	3,357,752



12.

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 maximum contractual obligation and actual exposure under the guarantees amounted to \$3,629.1 million as at June 30, 2022 (\$3,455.7 million as at March 31, 2022) and the existing terms expire within an average of 106 months (within an average of 106 months as at March 31, 2022).

As at June 30, 2022 an amount of \$3.6 million of claims payable under these guarantees was recognized in BDC’s Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (\$2.2 million as at March 31, 2022).

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening to the closing balance of the allowance for expected credit losses on loan guarantees, which is included in other liabilities on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

				June 30, 2022
Allowance for expected credit losses on loan guarantees	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2022	84,143	151,067	24,218	259,428
Provision for expected credit losses				
Transfer to Stage 1 ⁽¹⁾	29,618	(28,047)	(1,571)	-
Transfer to Stage 2 ⁽¹⁾	(15,381)	17,741	(2,360)	-
Transfer to Stage 3 ⁽¹⁾	(122)	(10,007)	10,129	-
Net remeasurement of the allowance for expected credit losses ⁽²⁾	(32,759)	22,227	20,447	9,915
Net increase (decrease) in guarantees	5,684	6,777	55	12,516
Balance as at June 30, 2022	71,183	159,758	50,918	281,859
				March 31, 2022
Allowance for expected credit losses on loan guarantees	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2021	12,659	12,800	-	25,459
Provision for expected credit losses				
Transfer to Stage 1 ⁽¹⁾	74,706	(74,112)	(594)	-
Transfer to Stage 2 ⁽¹⁾	(38,913)	39,235	(322)	-
Transfer to Stage 3 ⁽¹⁾	(507)	(5,984)	6,491	-
Net remeasurement of the allowance for expected credit losses ⁽²⁾	(87,531)	72,304	18,498	3,271
Net increase (decrease) in guarantees	123,729	106,824	145	230,698
Balance as at March 31, 2022	84,143	151,067	24,218	259,428

⁽¹⁾ Provides the cumulative movement from the previous month allowance for expected credit losses on loan guarantees due to changes in stages prior to remeasurements.

⁽²⁾ Includes the net remeasurement of the allowance following a transfer between stages, changes in guarantee amounts, changes in credit risk and changes in model inputs and assumptions, including forward-looking macroeconomic variables

13.

Related party transactions

As at June 30, 2022, BDC had \$14,894.7 million outstanding in short-term notes and \$5,597.7 million in long-term notes with Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada acting through the Minister of Finance (\$14,385.6 million in short-term notes and \$5,707.3 million in long-term notes as at March 31, 2022).



BDC recorded \$49.6 million in interest expense, related to the borrowings from the Minister of Finance, for the quarter ended June 30, 2022. Last year's comparative figures for the same period were \$20.6 million.

In addition, \$321.0 million in borrowings with the Minister of Finance were repurchased in the first three months of fiscal 2023. This resulted in a gain of \$12.8 million in the first three months of fiscal 2023 (no borrowings were repurchased during the same period last year).

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.



Business Development Bank of Canada

Head Office

5 Place Ville-Marie, Suite 100

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

 BDC

 BDC_ca

 BDC

bdc.ca
1-888-INFO-BDC