Fredericton Convention Centre Inc.

Financial Statements

December 31, 2017

Fredericton Convention Centre Inc.

Financial Statements
Year ended December 31, 2017

Independent auditors' report

To the Board of Directors of the
Fredericton Convention Centre Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the **Fredericton Convention Centre Inc.**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017, and the statements of profit or loss and retained earnings and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the **Fredericton Convention Centre Inc.** as at December 31, 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Ernst & Young LLP

Saint John, Canada
April 26, 2018

Chartered Professional Accountants

Fredericton Convention Centre Inc.

Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2017

		2017		2016
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash	**$**	**2,161,517**	$	120,142
Accounts receivable		**234,553**		68,161
Due from City of Fredericton		**1**		1
Prepaid expenses		**5,299**		10,450
		2,401,370		198,754
Property, equipment and intangible assets [schedule 1]		**137,303**		139,144
Investments [note 8]		**72,711**		2,007,029
	$	**2,611,384**	$	2,344,927
Liabilities and shareholder's equity				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$**	**108,259**	$	106,157
Unearned revenue		**145,360**		156,910
		253,619		263,067
Shareholder's equity:				
Capital replacement reserve [note 7]		**2,042,244**		1,793,930
Share capital				
Authorized unlimited number of common shares				
Issued 1 common share		**1**		1
Retained earnings		**300,937**		290,933
Other comprehensive earnings		**14,583**		(3,004)
Total shareholder's equity		**2,357,765**		2,081,860
	$	**2,611,384**	$	2,344,927

See accompanying notes

On behalf of the Board:

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Director

Fredericton Convention Centre Inc.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
Year ended December 31, 2017

	2017	2016
Event revenue	**$ 2,243,708**	$ 1,703,861
Direct expenses	**(1,655,610)**	(1,210,317)
Gross profit	**588,098**	493,544
City of Fredericton grant [note 6]	**950,000**	950,000
Salaries and payroll	**(490,912)**	(496,812)
Building maintenance	**(514,637)**	(485,914)
General and administrative	**(193,465)**	(190,304)
Advertising, marketing and promotion	**(102,145)**	(95,402)
Depreciation	**(42,432)**	(47,775)
Operating profit	**194,507**	127,337
Finance income	**63,811**	55,079
Net profit from operations	**258,318**	182,416
Gain (loss) on investments	**17,587**	(3,004)
Other comprehensive income or loss	**17,587**	(3,004)

See accompanying notes

Fredericton Convention Centre Inc.

Statement of Changes in Equity
Year ended December 31, 2017

		2017		2016
Retained earnings, beginning of year		**290,933**		250,447
Net profit from operations		**258,318**		182,416
Transfer to capital replacement reserve [note 7]		**(248,314)**		(141,930)
Retained earnings, end of year	**$**	**300,937**	$	290,933
Other comprehensive earnings, beginning of year		**(3,004)**		-
Other comprehensive income or loss		**17,587**		(3,004)
Other comprehensive earnings, end of year	**$**	**14,583**	$	(3,004)
Capital replacement reserve, beginning of year		**1,793,930**		1,652,000
Capital replacement reserve		**248,314**		141,930
Capital replacement reserve, end of year	**$**	**2,042,244**	$	1,793,930
Total equity, beginning of year	**$**	**2,081,859**	$	1,902,447
Share capital		**1**		1
Total changes in equity		**275,905**		179,412
Total equity, end of the year	**$**	**2,357,765**	$	2,081,860

See accompanying notes

Fredericton Convention Centre Inc.

Statement of Cash Flows
Year ended December 31, 2017

		2017		2016
Cash provided by (used in):				
Operating activities				
Net profit for operations	**$**	**258,318**	$	182,416
Depreciation		**42,432**		47,775
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:				
Accounts receivable		**(166,392)**		81,275
Prepaid expenses		**5,151**		(3,933)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**2,102**		(24,755)
Unearned revenue		**(11,550)**		105,202
Cash provided by operating activities		**130,061**		387,980
Investing activities				
Purchase of investments		**-**		(2,010,033)
Sale of investments		**1,954,774**		-
Loss on sale of investments		**(2,869)**		-
Purchase of property, equipment and intangible assets		**(40,591)**		(17,424)
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities		**1,911,314**		(2,027,457)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and internally restricted cash		**2,041,375**		(1,639,477)
Cash and internally restricted cash, beginning of year		**120,142**		1,759,619
Cash and internally restricted cash, end of year	**$**	**2,161,517**	$	120,142

See accompanying notes

1. Nature of operations

The Fredericton Convention Centre Inc. [the “Company”], a municipal corporation owned by the City of Fredericton, is incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (New Brunswick). Its principal business activities include management and operations of the Fredericton Convention Centre. The Company is defined as an other government organization as per Public Sector Accounting guidelines. Other government organizations are able to apply either Public Sector Accounting Standards ["PSAS"] or International Financial Reporting Standards ["IFRS"]. The Company has elected to apply IFRS as it best meets the users' needs and has commercial-type operations and substantially derives its revenue from these activities.

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ["IFRS"] and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ["IASB"].

(b) Basis of presentation

The financial statements for the Company for the year ended December 31, 2017 were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 26, 2018.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

(d) Property, equipment and intangible assets

Property, equipment and intangible assets are recorded at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses if any. Depreciation is provided using the declining balance method at the following annual rates:

Assets	Rate
Computer software	50%
Computer hardware	45%
Décor	30%
Vehicle	30%
Furniture and equipment	20%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed annually and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Investments

Investments are stated at market value, which approximates fair value, using published market valuations, where applicable, or market-related determinations.

Short-term investments: Short-term investments are primarily securities issued by Canadian chartered banks with maturities between one and three months. Short-term investments are valued at cost, which approximates their fair value given the short-term nature of these investments.

Bonds and equities: Bonds and equities are valued using published quotations as at December 31.

Pooled fund investments: Pooled funds are valued using the unit value supplied by the pooled fund administrator, which represents the Company's proportionate share of the underlying net assets at fair value determined using closing market prices as at December 31.

(f) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received.

All financial instruments are to be initially measured at fair value.

(g) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement
The Company at initial recognition designates its financial assets either as (i) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, (ii) loans and receivables or as (iii) available for sale. Financial liabilities are classified as (i) fair value through profit or loss, (ii) financial liabilities at amortized cost or as (iii) derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recognized at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial assets include cash, accounts receivable, and due from City of Fredericton. The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial assets
The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification, as follows:

i. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by *IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* , including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in other expenses (income) or interest expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (loss).

The Company has not designated any financial assets upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

ii. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method ["EIR"], less impairment. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (loss) in depreciation and impairment expense.

Securities in this category include cash, accounts receivable, and due from City of Fredericton.

iii. Available for sale

Securities classified as available for sale are non-derivative financial assets that are initially designated as available for sale or that are not classified in the fair value through profit or loss or loans and receivables categories. Gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value, except for impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (loss) under net unrealized gains/(losses) on available-for-sale securities until the financial asset is derecognized.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Securities in this category include mutual funds and shares of publicly traded companies.

Derecognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities
The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as follows:

i. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IAS 39.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (loss). The Company has not designated any financial liabilities upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

ii. Financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (loss) when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in other expenses (income) in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (loss).

Financial liabilities classified in this category include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

iii. Derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and is subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value on derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are taken directly to net profit or loss for the year.

The fair value of interest rate swap contracts is determined by reference to market values for similar instruments. At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk.

There are no liabilities in this category.

Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Interest rate swaps when hedging exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or highly probable forecast transactions are classified as cash flow hedges. The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized directly in other comprehensive income (loss), while the ineffective portion is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (loss) in other expenses (income).

Amounts taken to other comprehensive income (loss) are transferred to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (loss) when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognized or when a forecast sale or purchase occurs.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

If the forecasted transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is transferred to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (loss). If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) remains in other comprehensive income (loss) until the forecast transaction or firm commitment affects profit or loss.

The Company does not have any derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (loss).

Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Fair value of financial instruments
The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's-length market transactions; reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

The fair value of cash, accounts receivable, due from City of Fredericton, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates their carrying amount largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

3. Standards issued but not yet effective

IFRS 9 Financial instruments ("IFRS 9") will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. For hedge accounting, IFRS 9 uses an objectives-based test to determine hedge effectiveness, amends how the risk component may be designated as the hedged item and changes the accounting for certain costs that can be excluded from the designation of a financial instrument as a hedging item. IFRS 9 also changes the methodology for determining financial instrument impairment. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 9 although it does not expect these changes to have a material effect on its financial statements. IFRS 9 was issued by the IASB in July 2014 and is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15") will replace IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue, IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 Agreements for Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers, and SIC-31 Revenue-Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services. IFRS 15 outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The standard's central principle is that an entity recognizes revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 15 although it does not expect these changes to have a material effect on its financial statements. IFRS 15 was issued by the IASB in May 2014 and is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 16 Leases ("IFRS 16") will replace IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases-Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. IFRS 16 provides a new model for lease accounting in which all leases, other than short-term and small-ticket-item leases, will be accounted for by recognizing a right-to-use asset and a lease liability. The right-to-use asset will be subsequently amortized over the lease term and the lease liability will be reduced by each lease payment made, after expensing a portion of the lease payment as interest expense. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 16 although it does not expect these changes to have a material effect on its financial statements. IFRS 16 was issued by the IASB in January 2016 and is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

4. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts recognized in the financial statements of the Company are discussed below.

Determination of useful lives for property, equipment and intangible assets
The Company has based the determination of the useful lives for its property, equipment and intangible assets on a detailed review of all empirical data for the different asset classes and also used the knowledge of the appropriate operations people to conclude on the useful lives. Furthermore, the Company at least annually updates if the current applied useful lives are still valid for the different asset classes. Any external or internal changes in the Company's environment may result in an impact on the expectation of the useful lives of certain assets and hence a triggering event to reconsider the expectation of the useful lives.

Impairment of financial assets
Impairment exists when the enterprise value of an asset exceeds its fair market value. Fair market value can be measured via recent market transactions or discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Impairment of non-financial assets
Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating unit ["CGU"] exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different CGUs are further explained in Schedule 1.

5. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to credit risk from its use of financial instruments. This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of these risks and its objectives, policies and procedures for measuring and managing these risks.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Board of Directors oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is subject to credit risk with respect to accounts receivable from its customers.

This risk is managed through frequent collection of revenue and the Company's credit evaluation, approval and monitoring processes. A provision for potential credit losses is assessed on an ongoing basis. The Company is not materially exposed to any one individual customer and has applied standard credit practices which limit the Company's exposure to credit risk. The maximum risk the Company would be exposed to is $234,553 and the average outstanding balance for any one customer is approximately $13,031. There are two accounts receivable balances outstanding greater than 60 days for a total of $1,003. There is no provision established for bad debt.

6. Economic interest

Since the incorporation of the Company, the City of Fredericton has supported and continues to support the operations of the Company annually by providing financial resources in order to establish a customer base for use of the Company.

6. Economic interest (continued)

The City of Fredericton provided a grant in the amount of $950,000 to the Company during the year [2016 - $950,000].

7. Building, equipment, furniture and fixtures capital replacement reserve

Monies are set aside in an investment to fund future building, equipment, furniture and fixtures capital replacement needs. In prior year, monies were set aside in an internally restricted fund. The capital reserve allotment in 2017 amounts to $248,314 [2016 - $141,930].

8. Investments

Investments as at December 31 are as follows:

	2017		2016	
	Fair value	**Cost**	Fair value	Cost
Cash equivalents	**$ -**	**$ -**	$ 26,537	$ 26,537
Canadian fixed income	**-**	**-**	1,176,779	1,199,909
Canadian equities	**72,711**	**55,259**	283,629	255,081
Other	**-**	**-**	520,084	528,506
	$ 72,711	**$ 55,259**	$ 2,007,029	$ 2,010,033

Fair value disclosure

Investments are classified in a hierarchy of three levels depending on the inputs used to determine fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs used in determining the fair value. If different levels of inputs are used to measure the fair value of an investment, the classification is based on the lowest level input used. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3 - inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

8. Investments (continued)

The following fair value hierarchy table presents the Company's assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at December 31, 2017.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Cash equivalents	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
Canadian fixed income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Canadian equities	**72,711**	**-**	**-**	**72,711**
Other	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	$ 72,711	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 72,711**

The following fair value hierarchy table presents the Company's assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at December 31, 2016.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Cash equivalents	$ -	$ 26,537	$ -	$ 26,537
Canadian fixed income	658,314	518,465	-	1,176,779
Canadian equities	283,629	-	-	283,629
Other	-	520,084	-	520,084
	$ 941,943	$ 1,065,086	$ -	$ 2,007,029

9. Related party transactions

The Company has a payable outstanding at year-end of $6,222 [2016 - $975] owed to the City of Fredericton for rendering of goods and services. The Company has a receivable outstanding at year-end for $3,357 [2016 - $709] from the City of Fredericton for rendering of goods and services. Related party transactions are recorded at their exchange amount.

Fredericton Convention Centre Inc.
Schedule of Property, Equipment and Intangible Assets

Schedule 1

For the year ended December 31, 2017

	Computer software	Computer hardware	Décor	Vehicle	Furniture and equipment	Total	2016 Total
COST							
Balance, beginning of year	$ 77,333	$ 28,447	$ 7,444	$ 9,490	$ 253,568	**$ 376,282**	$ 358,858
Add:							
Net additions during the year	-	33,361	-	-	7,230	**40,591**	17,424
BALANCE, END OF YEAR	77,333	61,808	7,444	9,490	260,798	**416,873**	376,282
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION							
Balance, beginning of year	62,176	22,275	5,967	8,134	138,586	**237,138**	189,363
Add:							
Depreciation during the year	7,579	10,284	442	407	23,720	**42,432**	47,775
BALANCE, END OF YEAR	69,755	32,559	6,409	8,541	162,306	**279,570**	237,138
NET BOOK VALUE OF TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	$ 7,578	$ 29,249	$ 1,035	$ 949	$ 98,492	**$ 137,303**	$ 139,144

During the year, the Company carried out a review of the recoverable amount of property, equipment and intangible assets, and there was no impairment identified (2016 - nil).