

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying financial statements of the Canada Council for the Arts (the "Council") and all the information in this annual report are the responsibility of Management and have been approved by the Board.

The financial statements have been prepared by Management in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. When alternative accounting methods exist, Management has chosen those it deems most appropriate in the circumstances. The financial statements include amounts based on Management's best estimates as determined through experience and judgment. Management has determined such amounts on a reasonable basis in order to ensure that the financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects. Management has prepared the financial information presented elsewhere in the annual report and has ensured that it is consistent with that in the financial statements.

The Council maintains systems of internal accounting and administrative controls of high quality, consistent with reasonable cost. Such systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial information is relevant, reliable and accurate and that the organization's assets are appropriately accounted for and safeguarded.

The Board is responsible for the management of the business and activities of the Council. In particular, they are responsible for ensuring that Management fulfills its responsibilities for financial

reporting and internal controls. They exercise this responsibility through the Audit and Finance Committee, which is composed of members who are not employees of the Council. The Audit and Finance Committee meets with Management, the internal auditors and the Auditor General of Canada on a regular basis. The Committee reports its findings to the Board for consideration when approving the financial statements.

The independent auditor, the Auditor General of Canada, is responsible for auditing the financial statements of the Council, and for issuing the report thereon.

June 12, 2019



Simon Brault, O.C., O.Q., FCPA, FCGA
Director and Chief Executive Officer



Carole Boileau, CPA, CA
Chief Financial Officer



Office of the
Auditor General
of Canada

Bureau du
vérificateur général
du Canada

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Canada Council for the Arts and the Minister of Canadian Heritage

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Canada Council for the Arts (the Entity), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019, and the statement of operations, statement of remeasurement gains and losses, statement of changes in net financial assets, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at 31 March 2019, and the results of its operations, its remeasurement gains and losses, changes in its net financial assets, and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's

report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Compliance with Specified Authorities

Opinion

In conjunction with the audit of the financial statements, we have audited transactions of the Canada Council for the Arts coming to our notice for compliance with specified authorities. The specified authorities against which compliance was audited are the applicable provisions of Part X of the *Financial Administration Act* and regulations, the *Canada Council for the Arts Act* and the by-laws of the Canada Council for the Arts.

In our opinion, the transactions of the Canada Council for the Arts that came to our notice during the audit of the financial statements have complied, in all material respects, with the specified authorities referred to above. Further, as required by the *Financial Administration Act*, we report that, in our opinion, the accounting principles in Canadian public sector accounting standards have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance with Specified Authorities

Management is responsible for the Canada Council for the Arts' compliance with the specified authorities named above, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the Canada Council for the Arts to comply with the specified authorities.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance with Specified Authorities

Our audit responsibilities include planning and performing procedures to provide an audit opinion and reporting on whether the transactions coming to our notice during the audit of the financial statements are in compliance with the specified authorities referred to above.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Duvnjak', written in a cursive style.

Dusan Duvnjak, CPA, CMA
Principal
for the Interim Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada
12 June 2019

Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31 (in thousands of dollars)	2019	2018
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	\$ 31,235	\$ 39,245
Accounts receivable	3,146	3,080
Portfolio investments (Note 4)	411,066	389,420
Total financial assets	445,447	431,745
LIABILITIES		
Grants, author payments and prizes payable	68,081	69,547
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,072	3,782
Deferred revenues	7,043	7,728
Employee future benefits (Note 6)	3,867	3,482
Deferred revenues - Externally restricted contributions (Note 7)	55,736	51,665
Total liabilities	139,799	136,204
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	\$ 305,648	\$ 295,541
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Tangible capital assets (Note 8)	9,793	9,021
Art Bank assets (Note 9)	19,455	19,421
Musical instruments (Note 10)	1	1
Prepaid expenses	224	270
Total non-financial assets	29,473	28,713
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS (Note 11)	\$ 335,121	\$ 324,254
Accumulated surplus is comprised of:		
Accumulated surplus from operations	304,390	303,689
Accumulated remeasurement gains	30,731	20,565
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	\$ 335,121	\$ 324,254

Contractual obligations and commitments (Note 16)

The accompanying notes and schedules form an integral part of the financial statements

APPROVED BY THE BOARD



Chair



Vice-Chair

Statement of Operations

For the year ended March 31 (in thousands of dollars)	Budget 2019	Actual 2019	Actual 2018
Revenues			
Net realized investment income (Note 12)	\$ 11,253	\$ 13,522	\$ 51,871
Other revenues	1,478	2,436	1,616
Total revenues	12,731	15,958	53,487
Expenses			
Transfer Programs			
Grants, author payments and prizes (Schedule I)	253,056	261,843	218,892
Transfer program delivery (Schedule II)	24,327	21,296	19,764
Arts community services (Schedule III)	5,281	3,005	2,475
	282,664	286,144	241,131
Net Art Bank results (Note 13)	229	32	253
Canadian Commission for UNESCO (Note 14)	2,406	2,581	2,638
General administration (Schedule II)	19,786	19,491	18,720
Total expenses	305,085	308,248	262,742
Deficit from operations before Parliamentary appropriations	(292,354)	(292,290)	(209,255)
Parliamentary appropriations	292,372	292,991	258,514
SURPLUS FROM OPERATIONS	18	701	49,259
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS FROM OPERATIONS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	303,689	303,689	254,430
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS FROM OPERATIONS, END OF YEAR	\$ 303,707	\$ 304,390	\$ 303,689

Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses

For the year ended March 31 (in thousands of dollars)	2019	2018
ACCUMULATED REMEASUREMENT GAINS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$ 20,565	\$ 48,419
Unrealized gains (losses) attributable to:		
Portfolio investments	10,036	(2,157)
Amounts reclassified to the Statement of Operations:		
Portfolio investments	130	(25,697)
NET REMEASUREMENT GAINS (LOSSES) FOR THE YEAR	10,166	(27,854)
ACCUMULATED REMEASUREMENT GAINS, END OF YEAR	\$ 30,731	\$ 20,565

The accompanying notes and schedules form an integral part of the financial statements

Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets

For the year ended March 31 (in thousands of dollars)	Budget 2019	Actual 2019	Actual 2018
ANNUAL SURPLUS FROM OPERATIONS	\$ 18	\$ 701	\$ 49,259
Acquisition of tangible capital assets (Note 8)	(5,211)	(2,479)	(2,542)
Amortization of tangible capital assets (Note 8)	2,426	1,707	1,653
Acquisition of Art Bank assets (Note 9)	-	(41)	(38)
Disposals/donations of Art Bank assets (Note 9)	-	7	32
	(2,785)	(806)	(895)
Acquisition of prepaid expenses	-	(261)	(308)
Use of prepaid expenses	-	307	200
	-	46	(108)
Net remeasurement gains (losses)	-	10,166	(27,854)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	(2,767)	10,107	20,402
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	295,541	295,541	275,139
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS, END OF YEAR	\$ 292,774	\$ 305,648	\$ 295,541

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31 (in thousands of dollars)	2019	2018
Operating Transactions		
Surplus from operations	\$ 701	\$ 49,259
Losses (gains) from disposal of portfolio investments (Note 12)	1,369	(33,227)
Amortization of tangible capital assets (Note 8)	1,707	1,653
Disposals/donations of Art Bank assets (Note 9)	7	32
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	46	(108)
Increase in employee future benefits	385	250
Income transferred to Deferred revenues - Externally restricted contributions from investment income (Note 7)	809	13,273
Net change in other non-cash items (Note 15)	(1,477)	10,718
Cash provided by operating activities	3,547	41,850
Capital Transactions		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets (Note 8)	(2,172)	(2,951)
Acquisition of Art Bank assets (Note 9)	(41)	(38)
Cash used by capital activities	(2,213)	(2,989)
Investing Transactions		
Acquisition of portfolio investments	(96,140)	(110,539)
Disposal of portfolio investments	91,853	86,310
Cash used by investing activities	(4,287)	(24,229)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(2,953)	14,632
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	39,361	24,729
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	36,408	39,361
Represented by:		
Cash	31,235	25,435
Cash equivalents (Note 3)	-	13,810
	31,235	39,245
Cash held for investment purposes included in the portfolio investments	5,173	116
	\$ 36,408	\$ 39,361

The accompanying notes and schedules form an integral part of the financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

1. AUTHORITY, MANDATE AND ACTIVITIES

The Council, established by the *Canada Council Act* in 1957 and subsequently amended in 2001 by Bill C-40 to the *Canada Council for the Arts Act*, is not an agent of Her Majesty and is deemed to be a registered charity for the purposes of the *Income Tax Act*. In accordance with section 85(1.1) of the *Financial Administration Act*, the Council is exempt from Divisions I to IV of Part X of this Act, except for subsection 105(2) and sections 113.1 and 119 of Division II, sections 131 to 148 of Division III and section 154.01 of Division IV. The Council is a Crown corporation whose objectives are to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts.

The Council achieves its objectives primarily through grant programs to professional Canadian artists and arts organizations. The Council incurs administration and services expenses in the delivery of programs. Transfer Program delivery expenses represent the direct costs of program delivery. Arts community services expenses represent costs incurred for non-grant activities in fulfillment of the Council's mandate. General administration costs represent the costs related to corporate management, communications, human resources, information management, finance, accommodation and amortization.

The Canadian Commission for UNESCO (CCUNESCO) was established by the Council pursuant to a 1957 Order in Council. The CCUNESCO acts as a forum for governments and civil society to mobilize the participation of Canadians in UNESCO's mandated areas of education, natural and social sciences, and culture, communication and information. The Secretariat for the CCUNESCO is provided by the Council and led by a Secretary General who reports directly to the Director and Chief Executive Officer.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The Council considers itself to be an "other government organization." These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards (PSAS) as promulgated by the Chartered Professional Accountants (CPA) of Canada.

The Council's significant accounting policies are as follows:

Financial instruments

All financial instruments are initially measured at fair value. The following table identifies the Council's financial assets and liabilities and identifies how they are subsequently measured on the Statement of Financial Position:

Financial asset or liability	Subsequent measurement
Cash equivalents	Fair value
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost
Portfolio investments	Fair value
Bank indebtedness	Fair value
Grants, author payments and prizes payable	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost

Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents represent short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash equivalents on the Council's Statement of Financial Position consist of units in a short-term pooled fund. Distributed income is recorded on an accrual basis and is recognized in the Statement of Operations under net realized investment income during the year in which it is earned.

Portfolio investments

Unrealized changes in the fair value of portfolio investments are recognized in the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses, except for the restricted portion which is recognized as a liability under Deferred revenues - Externally restricted contributions. Once realized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses is recorded in net realized investment income on an average cost basis for the year. The realized gains and losses on externally restricted contributions are recognized in accordance with the externally restricted contributions accounting policy. Purchases and dispositions of portfolio investments are recorded on the trade date. Management fees charged are expensed in the year they are incurred.

The cash held for investment purposes is included in portfolio investments in the Statement of Financial Position and also shown as a separate item in the Statement of Cash Flows.

A decline in the fair value considered to be other than temporary will be recognized as an impairment loss and will be removed from the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses and reported in net realized investment income in the Statement of Operations.

Tangible capital assets

Office and computer equipment, computer software and leasehold improvements are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method, over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Office equipment	10 years
Computer equipment	4 years
Computer software	7 years
Leasehold improvements	remaining term of the lease

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are determined in the capital asset policy, which is reviewed on a regular basis with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Work in progress represents the costs incurred to date on a capital project that is incomplete and not in use, or for system implementations, when the system is not in production at the end of an accounting period. Work in progress projects are not amortized until in use or in production.

Art Bank assets

The Art Bank assets are carried at the cost of purchase or independently appraised value of donation plus cost of framing, mounting and shipping when acquired. Those costs, less any estimated residual value, are amortized using a straight line method over the estimated useful lives of these assets which is 50 years.

Musical instruments

Musical instruments, which have cultural and historical value, are recorded at nominal value in the Statement of Financial Position as a reasonable estimate of the future benefits associated with such assets cannot be made.

Employee future benefits

i) PENSION BENEFITS

Substantially all of the employees of the Council are covered by the public service pension plan (the "Plan"), a contributory defined benefit plan established through legislation and sponsored by the Government of Canada. Contributions are required by both the employees and the Council to cover current service cost. Pursuant to legislation currently in place, the Council has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions with respect to any past service or funding deficiencies of the Plan. Consequently, contributions are recognized as an expense in the year when employees have rendered service and represent the total pension obligation of the Council.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

March 31, 2019

ii) SEVERANCE BENEFITS

In 2012, under labour contracts and conditions of employment, the decision was made to terminate the severance benefits. The severance benefit obligation for eligible employees who will retire or resign, that accrued up to June 30, 2012 and remains unpaid, is adjusted at year end to reflect actuarial gains and losses and salary adjustments.

iii) RETIREES' BENEFITS

The Council provides extended health care and dental benefits to its current and retired employees. Retirees pay 50% of the extended health care premium and 100% of the dental premium. The Council accrues its obligations as the employees render the services necessary to earn these benefits. The cost of these benefits earned by employees has been estimated using the accrued benefit method (Unit Credit).

Actuarial gains (losses) on the accrued benefit obligation arise from differences between actual and expected experience and from changes in the actuarial assumptions used to determine the accrued benefit obligation. Actuarial gains (losses) are amortized over the average remaining service period of active employees.

Deferred revenues - Externally restricted contributions

Externally restricted income is recognized as revenue in the Statement of Operations in the year in which the resources are used for the purpose or purposes specified. An externally restricted inflow, excluding original principal, received before this criterion has been met is reported as a liability until the resources are used for the purpose or purposes specified.

Endowment principal - Externally restricted contributions

Externally restricted contributions consist of endowments and restricted donations received by the Council that are required to be maintained intact. They are reported under Accumulated Surplus from Operations.

Reserve for excess investment income

This reserve represents the sum of excess investment income since the establishment of the Council in 1957 and is presented as a separate internal reserve within the accumulated surplus from operations. In years when net investment income exceeds the amount of net budgeted investment income, an amount may be transferred from the accumulated surplus from operations to the reserve for excess investment income. In years when net investment income is less than the amount of net budgeted investment income, an amount may be transferred to the accumulated surplus from operations from the reserve for excess investment income. These transfers are approved by the Board.

Revenue recognition

i) PARLIAMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS

Parliamentary appropriations are considered government transfers and are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are approved by Parliament. Parliamentary appropriations received for specific projects are deferred when the stipulations and circumstances create an obligation that meets the definition of a liability. They are subsequently recognized on the Statement of Operations when the obligation no longer exists.

ii) RESTRICTED AND UNRESTRICTED CONTRIBUTIONS

The Council receives contributions that are externally restricted for specific purposes by the donors.

Externally restricted contributions that are to be held in perpetuity are recognized as revenue in the year in which they are received. The externally restricted contributions that are not held in perpetuity, externally restricted investment income, and realized and unrealized gains and losses on externally restricted investments are recorded as a liability until the resources are used for their specified purpose, at which time the contributions are recognized as revenue.

Unrestricted contributions are recognized as other revenue in the year received or in the year the funds are committed to the Council if the amount can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

In-kind contributions consist mostly of donations to the Art Bank assets and are recorded at their appraised value as a non-financial asset and as revenue under net Art Bank results when they are received.

iii) ART BANK RENTAL REVENUES

Rental revenues generated from Art Bank assets are recognized in the year in which services are provided. They are included in net Art Bank results on the Statement of Operations.

iv) OTHER REVENUES

Other revenues consist mainly of the cancellation in the current year of grants approved in previous years and contributions for partnership agreements.

v) FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Canadian dollars at the exchange rate in effect at the date of the Statement of Financial Position. Revenue and expense items are translated at exchange rates prevailing throughout the year. Unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses, except for the restricted portion which is recognized as a liability under Deferred revenues - Externally restricted contributions. Once realized, the cumulative gain or loss is recognized in net realized investment income.

Grants, author payments and prizes

Grants, author payments and prizes are considered to be a government transfer. They are recorded as an expense in the year for which they are budgeted and approved by the Board, authority to pay has been obtained through the *Appropriation Act*, and results communicated to the applicants.

Operating leases

The Council enters into operating leases for its office accommodation which are recorded on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease inducements are recorded as a reduction to the office accommodation expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
March 31, 2019

Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian PSAS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the financial statement date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Employee future benefits liabilities, the estimated useful lives of tangible capital assets, the residual and appraised value of the Art Bank assets, and the fair value of financial instruments are the most significant items where estimates are used. Actual results could differ from those estimated.

Inter-entity transactions

Inter-entity transactions are transactions between commonly controlled entities. Inter-entity transactions, other than restructuring transactions, are recorded on a gross basis and are measured at the carrying amount, except for the following:

- i) Inter-entity transactions are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties, when undertaken on similar terms and conditions to those adopted if the entities were dealing at arm's length, or where costs provided are recovered.
- ii) Goods or services received without charge between commonly controlled entities are not recorded.

4. PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

	2019					2018		
	Cost	Unrealized losses	Unrealized gains	Fair value		Cost	Fair value	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>								
Canada Council Endowment and Special Funds								
Pooled funds								
Canadian Equity	7,881	-	146	8,027	2	7,544	7,420	2
Global Equity	132,268	220	6,173	138,221	41	143,170	144,623	45
Fixed income	84,105	21	718	84,802	25	70,269	69,632	22
Alternatives	20,630	-	10,306	30,936	9	20,630	30,271	9
Money market	-	-	-	-	0	1,325	1,325	0
Canadian Equity	32,181	-	3,138	35,319	11	32,142	34,765	11
Real estate	9,941	-	2,707	12,648	4	10,129	12,343	4
Infrastructure	14,485	185	10,976	25,276	7	13,462	20,980	7
Cash	3,870	-	-	3,870	1	-	-	0
	305,361	426	34,164	339,099	100	298,671	321,359	100
Killam Fund								
Pooled funds								
Canadian Equity	8,037	-	576	8,613	12	7,840	8,422	12
Global Equity	26,214	44	1,219	27,389	38	29,179	29,450	44
Fixed income	17,149	6	139	17,282	24	13,690	13,560	20
Alternatives	5,298	-	2,639	7,937	11	5,298	7,767	11
Real estate	2,648	-	738	3,386	5	2,697	3,298	5
Infrastructure	3,691	47	3,084	6,728	9	3,434	5,564	8
Cash	632	-	-	632	1	-	-	-
	63,669	97	8,395	71,967	100	62,138	68,061	100
Total investments	369,030	523	42,559	411,066		360,809	389,420	

Other related party transactions

Related party transactions, other than inter-entity transactions, are recorded at the exchange amount.

Budgeted figures

Budgeted figures, as approved by the Board, have been provided for comparison purposes.

3. CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Council invests its cash in excess of daily requirements in a short-term pooled fund. All instruments held in the pooled funds are rated R1 (low) or A (low) or better as rated by a recognized bond rating agency. These funds are comprised of securities issued by different levels of government, chartered banks and corporate issuers. Except for instruments guaranteed by governments, no more than 10% of the short-term portfolio is invested with any one issuer. The Council's cash equivalents invested in a pooled fund was \$0 at March 31, 2019 (2018 - \$13,810,000).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

March 31, 2019

Unrealized gains/losses on investments are primarily due to the timing of the market prices, foreign exchange movements, or the early years in the business cycle for some investments. Annually, the Council assesses each of its investment instruments against specific criteria to determine whether there is objective evidence that the adjusted cost may not be recovered and is therefore impaired. The Council does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired as at March 31, 2019.

The Council manages two separate portfolios, the Canada Council Endowment and Special Funds as well as the Killam Fund. The Killam's will requested that their donation be invested separately. Apart from the Killam Fund, all other externally restricted contributions are consolidated into the Canada Council Endowment and Special Funds and represent 8% (2018 - 8%) of that Fund with a total fair value of \$27,162,000 (2018 - \$25,741,000). The total fair value of the externally restricted investment including the Killam Fund is \$99,129,000 (2018 - \$93,802,000).

All transactions for the externally restricted contributions are initially paid by or received in the Council's general bank account thus creating temporary interfund balances. The interfund balance of externally restricted contributions owed to Council at March 31, 2019 by the Special Funds is \$3,847,000 (2018 - \$3,268,000) and owed by the Killam Fund is \$1,337,000 (2018 - \$2,211,000).

The long-term objectives of the Canada Council Endowment and Special Funds as well as the Killam Fund are to generate long-term real returns to supplement the costs of administering the various programs, while maintaining the purchasing power of the endowed capital.

The Council invests in units of equity, fixed income and alternative pooled funds, in a segregated Canadian equity fund and in limited partnership units of four real estate funds and four infrastructure funds. The permitted and prohibited investments, the asset mix as well as some maximum holding quantity restrictions are governed by a Board approved investment policy to mitigate risk. All of the investments are managed by professional investment managers.

5. FINANCIAL RISKS AND FAIR VALUE

At March 31, the measurement categories of the Council's financial instruments, as well as their carrying amounts and fair values are as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)

		2019	2018
	Measurement categories	Carrying amount and fair value (\$)	Carrying amount and fair value (\$)
Financial assets and liabilities			
Cash and cash equivalents	Fair value	31,235	39,245
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost	3,146	3,080
Portfolio Investments ¹	Fair value	411,066	389,420
Grants, author payments and prizes payable	Amortized cost	68,081	69,547
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	5,072	3,782

¹ The detailed fair value for the investments is listed in Note 4.

a) Establishing fair value

The carrying value of accounts receivable, grants, author payments and prizes payable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates their fair values due to their short-term maturity.

The fair values of the investments are determined as follows:

- Equity, Fixed Income and Money Market pooled fund investments are valued at the unit values supplied by the pooled fund managers, which represent the Council's proportionate share of the underlying net assets at fair values, determined using closing market prices.
- The Segregated Canadian equity fund is valued using closing market prices at the financial statement date.

The Council manages its portfolio to the following benchmarks as per the *Statement of Investment Policies and Goals* approved by the Board. The benchmarks allow asset class allocations to vary between a minimum and a maximum.

Asset Classes	Market Value	Minimum	Benchmark	Maximum
Canadian equities	13%	5%	12.5%	20%
Global equities	40%	35%	40%	45%
Fixed income	25%	15%	25%	35%
Alternatives	9%	5%	10%	15%
Real estate	4%	0%	5%	10%
Infrastructure	8%	0%	7.5%	10%
Money market/Cash	1%	0%	0%	10%

The amounts in the money market or cash asset classes are for future investments or to fund capital calls on commitments already approved and signed.

Investments in the equity pooled funds are comprised of units of six pooled funds, two Canadian funds and four funds that are invested in the global equity markets. The Council also has a Canadian equity segregated fund for the Endowment and Special Funds. The Canadian equities are measured against the returns of the Standard and Poor's Toronto Stock Exchange (S&P/TSX) Index. The global equities are measured against the returns of the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) All Country World Index. Investments in the fixed income pooled funds are comprised of a mix of bonds, mortgages, emerging debt and other fixed income instruments. The fixed income funds are measured against the returns of the FTSE TMX Universe Bond Index. Investments in the alternative pooled funds are comprised of units of one hedge fund with diversified positions across global asset classes. This investment is measured against the returns of the 91-day US T-bill plus 4%. The assets included in the real estate funds are commercial real estate properties in Canada, the United States and globally. These investments are measured against the returns of the Investment Property Databank. The infrastructure funds include four portfolios of diversified infrastructure investments. These investments are measured against the Consumer Price Index (CPI) plus 4.5%.

- The Alternatives is a pooled fund investment which is valued at the unit values supplied by the pooled fund manager. The fund manager manages multiple funds with different strategies within the fund and determines the unit's fair value using the closing market prices for some strategies when available or using a valuation model with non-observable data for other strategies.
- Real estate investment values are supplied by the fund managers using independently audited appraisals which are based on a valuation model with non-observable data. The independently audited appraisals are obtained annually as at December 31. The Council uses the unaudited appraisals received from the fund managers as at March 31.
- Infrastructure investment values are supplied by the fund managers using internally determined appraisals. The appraisals are based on a valuation model with non-observable data and are audited annually as at December 31. The Council uses the unaudited appraisals received from the fund managers as at March 31.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
March 31, 2019

b) Fair value hierarchy

The financial instruments are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs whenever such inputs exist. A financial instrument is classified to the lowest level of the hierarchy for which a significant input has been considered in measuring fair value.

The following table presents the financial instruments recorded at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position, classified using the fair value hierarchy described above:

Financial assets at fair value as at March 31

(in thousands of dollars)	2019				2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	31,235	-	-	31,235	25,435	13,810	-	39,245
	31,235	-	-	31,235	25,435	13,810	-	39,245
Portfolio Investments								
Canada Council Endowment and Special Funds								
Pooled Funds								
Canadian Equity	-	8,027	-	8,027	-	7,420	-	7,420
Global Equity	-	138,221	-	138,221	-	144,623	-	144,623
Fixed Income	-	84,802	-	84,802	-	69,632	-	69,632
Alternatives	-	-	30,936	30,936	-	-	30,271	30,271
Money Market	-	-	-	-	-	1,325	-	1,325
Canadian Equity	35,319	-	-	35,319	34,765	-	-	34,765
Real Estate	-	-	12,648	12,648	-	-	12,343	12,343
Infrastructure	-	-	25,276	25,276	-	-	20,980	20,980
Cash	3,870	-	-	3,870	-	-	-	-
Killam Fund								
Pooled Funds								
Canadian Equity	-	8,613	-	8,613	-	8,422	-	8,422
Global Equity	-	27,389	-	27,389	-	29,450	-	29,450
Fixed Income	-	17,282	-	17,282	-	13,560	-	13,560
Alternatives	-	-	7,937	7,937	-	-	7,767	7,767
Real Estate	-	-	3,386	3,386	-	-	3,298	3,298
Infrastructure	-	-	6,728	6,728	-	-	5,564	5,564
Cash	632	-	-	632	-	-	-	-
	39,821	284,334	86,911	411,066	34,765	274,432	80,223	389,420
Total	71,056	284,334	86,911	442,301	60,200	288,242	80,223	428,665

During the year, there were no significant transfers of amounts between Level 1 and 2.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

March 31, 2019

The following table reconciles the changes in fair value of financial instruments classified as Level 3 during the year:

(in thousands of dollars)	2019				2018			
	Alternatives fund	Real estate funds	Infrastructure funds	Total	Alternatives fund	Real estate funds	Infrastructure funds	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Council Endowment and Special Funds								
Opening balance	30,271	12,343	20,980	63,594	28,821	13,497	19,194	61,512
Total gains (losses)								
recognized in re-measurement statement	612	454	3,012	4,078	1,335	(226)	1,573	2,682
recognized in externally restricted contributions	53	39	262	354	115	(20)	138	233
Purchases	-	177	1,512	1,689	-	1,373	279	1,652
Sales	-	(365)	(490)	(855)	-	(2,281)	(204)	(2,485)
Closing balance	30,936	12,648	25,276	68,860	30,271	12,343	20,980	63,594
Killam Fund								
Opening balance	7,767	3,298	5,564	16,629	7,394	3,585	5,077	16,056
Total gains (losses)								
recognized in externally restricted contributions	170	137	907	1,214	373	(56)	471	788
Purchases	-	44	379	423	-	343	70	413
Sales	-	(93)	(122)	(215)	-	(574)	(54)	(628)
Closing balance	7,937	3,386	6,728	18,051	7,767	3,298	5,564	16,629

c) Risk management

The Council is exposed to a variety of financial risks as a result of its activities. These risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (price risk, interest rate risk and currency risk).

In order to manage risk, the Council invests in a diversified portfolio that is managed by professional investment managers. The Council's investments are guided by a *Statement of Investment Policies and Goals* which is approved by the Board and reviewed on an annual basis. The Council is assisted in the oversight and management of its portfolio by an Investment Committee that includes independent experts with experience in both the investment field and the asset classes being invested in. In addition, the Council uses the services of an independent investment consultant to assist the Investment Committee in its work. As the investment markets continue to evolve, the Investment Committee recommends adjustments to the asset mix to reduce the overall risk of the portfolio to an acceptable level.

i. CREDIT RISK

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Council.

At the Statement of Financial Position date, financial assets exposed to credit risk include cash equivalents, portfolio investments and accounts receivable. The carrying amounts of these financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Through its investments in units of equity, fixed income and alternatives pooled funds, in a segregated Canadian equity fund and in limited partnership units of four real estate funds and four infrastructure funds, the Council is indirectly exposed to the credit risk of the underlying investments of those funds. These risks are managed at the investment manager level. Their objectives are to invest in high quality financial instruments with creditworthy counterparties, by limiting the amount that can be invested in any one counterparty and by using other limits set out in the Council's investment policy.

The Council mitigates credit risk through monitoring of the outstanding balances. As at March 31, 2019, there were no significant amounts past due and no impairment losses have been recognized.

ii. LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Council will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Council receives most of its revenue by way of parliamentary appropriation from the Government of Canada. That revenue is temporarily invested either in a preferred rate account in a financial institution or in the short-term pooled fund until it is required.

Liquidity sources in the event of an immediate need to fulfill the timely payment guarantee include overdraft facilities and cash and short-term investments in marketable securities.

The objectives of the Council with respect to the management of liquidity is to ensure that the capital value of its short-term pooled funds is preserved, that the investments are sufficiently liquid and that investment income is distributed in cash when possible.

The liquidity available from either the preferred rate account in a financial institution, the short-term funds or portfolio investments ensures that the Council is able to meet its obligations and commitments. The majority of the investment portfolio can be redeemed within three days. As well, the permitted and prohibited investments are governed by Board-approved short-term and long-term investment policies which ensure that the liquidity risk is minimized.

The Council has an investment policy that enables it to withdraw annual amounts from its investment portfolio valued up to 3.5% for the Endowment and Special Funds as well as for the Killam Fund (2018 - 3.5%) of the previous three-year average market value using balances at September 30.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

March 31, 2019

The following table presents a maturity analysis based on historical data for the Council's financial liabilities as at March 31:

(in thousands of dollars)	Less than six months	Between six months to one year	Between one to two years	Over two years	2019 Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial Liabilities					
Grants, author payments and prizes payable	21,143	17,316	21,573	8,049	68,081
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,394	291	387	-	5,072
	25,537	17,607	21,960	8,049	73,153

iii. MARKET RISKS

The Council's activities are primarily exposed to price risk, interest rate risk and currency risk.

The investment managers' directives are to manage the Council's market risks on a daily basis in accordance with the Council's policies. The Council's overall market positions are monitored on a quarterly basis by the Board and the Investment Committee.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Council is exposed to market price risk arising from its investments in units of equity and alternative pooled funds, in a segregated Canadian fund and in limited partnership units of four real estate funds and four infrastructure funds.

Price sensitivity

The following details the Council's portfolio sensitivity to a 5.9% increase or decrease in the market prices, with 5.9% being the sensitivity rate used when reporting price risk internally to key management personnel and representing management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in market prices.

The sensitivity rate is determined using the 4 year historical standard deviation for the total fund as determined by the investment advisor.

At March 31, 2019, if market prices had a 5.9% (2018 - 5.8%) increase or decrease with all other variables held constant, the increase or decrease in remeasurement gains and losses and deferred revenues - externally restricted contributions for the year would have been a total of \$23,916,000 (2018 - \$22,265,000) due to the increase or decrease in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value.

A separate sensitivity analysis for level 3 financial instruments is not possible given the underlying assumptions used are not available to Council.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The interest rate exposure of the Council arises from its interest bearing assets. The Council's cash includes amounts on deposit with a financial institution that earns interest at market and preferred rates. The objective of the Council is to manage its exposure to the interest rate risk of its cash by maximizing the interest income earned on excess funds while maintaining the minimum liquidity necessary to conduct operations on a day-to-day basis. Fluctuations in market rates of interest on cash do not have a significant impact on the Council's results of operations.

The Council's investments in a short-term pooled fund, fixed income pooled funds and alternatives pooled fund are indirectly affected by movements in their fair value as a result of fluctuations in market interest rates. The impact of the fluctuation cannot be assessed since Council holds units of pooled funds and not the underlying assets.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Council is exposed to limited foreign exchange risk on revenues and expenses denominated in a foreign currency. The majority of these transactions are denominated in US dollars and Euros.

At the Statement of Financial Position date, the non-Canadian dollar denominated portion of its investment portfolio represents \$38,247,000 (2018 - \$33,569,000). Given the small size of the foreign currency exposure compared with the total assets of the Council, currency risk is not considered significant.

6. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS

a) Pension benefits

Substantially all of the employees of the Council are covered by the public service pension plan (the "Plan"), a contributory defined benefit plan established through legislation and sponsored by the Government of Canada. Contributions are required by both the employees and the Council. The President of the Treasury Board of Canada sets the required employer contribution rates based on a multiple of the employees' required contribution. The required employer contribution rate is dependent on the employee's employment start date. For employment start dates before January 1, 2013, the Corporation's contribution rate effective at year-end was 1.01 times (2018 - 1.01) the employee's contribution; and for employment start dates after December 31, 2012, the Corporation's contribution rate effective at year-end was 1.00 times (2018 - 1.00) the employee's contribution.

The Government of Canada holds a statutory obligation for the payment of benefits relating to the Plan. Pension benefits generally accrue up to a maximum period of 35 years at an annual rate of 2% of pensionable service times the average of the best five consecutive years of earnings. The benefits are indexed to inflation.

(in thousands of dollars)	2019	2018
Employer's contributions	\$ 2,238	\$ 2,073
Employees' contributions	2,194	1,981

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
March 31, 2019

b) Severance benefits

The Council provided severance benefits to its employees based on years of service and final salary. These benefits were not pre-funded and thus had no assets, resulting in a plan deficit equal to the accrued benefit obligation. These benefits no longer accrue as per the collective agreement. The employees were given the option to either cash out their severance benefits or to wait until their departure. The obligation was adjusted at year-end to reflect employees' actual salary level. The total obligation will be paid from future appropriations or other sources of revenue. Information about the plan benefits, measured as at March 31, is as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)	2019	2018
Accrued benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$ 319	\$ 416
Current service cost	9	6
Benefits paid during the year	(72)	(103)
Accrued benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 256	\$ 319

c) Retirees benefits

The Council has defined post-retirement benefit plans covering certain employee groups. These plans provide extended health and dental benefits to retired employees. Retirees pay 50% of the extended health care premium and 100% of the dental premium. In 2017-18, the Council obtained a full actuarial value as at March 31, 2018. In 2018-19, the Council reviewed the actuarial assumptions adopted in the previous year and validated that no changes were required for the current year.

(in thousands of dollars)	2019	2018
Accrued benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$ 5,081	\$ 5,039
Current service cost	242	127
Interest cost	110	115
Benefits paid	(102)	(99)
Actuarial loss (gain)	210	(101)
	5,541	5,081
Unamortized net actuarial losses	(1,930)	(1,918)
Accrued benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 3,611	\$ 3,163

The net actuarial loss arising from the experience and the changes in assumptions is amortized over the expected average remaining service period of the employee group which is fourteen years.

The significant actuarial assumptions adopted in estimating the accrued benefit obligations and net benefit costs are as follows:

	2019	2018
Discount rate for calculation of net benefit costs	2.2%	2.3%
Discount rate for calculation of accrued benefit obligation	1.9%	2.2%
Initial Health care cost trend rate increase - Prescription drugs	6.0%	6.3%
Ultimate health care cost trend rate	4.0%	4.0%
Year ultimate rate reached	2028	2028

7. DEFERRED REVENUES - EXTERNALLY RESTRICTED CONTRIBUTIONS

The deferred revenues from externally restricted contributions consist of accumulated income, both realized and unrealized, which has been deferred until the resources have been used for the purpose or purposes specified by the endowment. The restricted endowment principal of \$37,569,000 is required to be maintained intact and is reported under accumulated surplus from operations (see Note 11).

(in thousands of dollars)	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 51,665	\$ 46,768
Transferred from investment income (Note 12)		
Net Investment income	3,363	15,324
Use of funds	(2,554)	(2,051)
	809	13,273
Unrealized gains (losses) on portfolio investments	3,076	(493)
Reclassified to statement of operations - portfolio investments	186	(7,883)
Balance at end of year	\$ 55,736	\$ 51,665

The unrealized gains and losses on portfolio investments are related to the change in fair value of those assets from the previous year.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
March 31, 2019

8. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

(in thousands of dollars)	Computer Software	Computer Equipment	Office Equipment	Leasehold improvements	Work in Progress	Total
Cost						
Opening balance at April 1, 2018	\$ 3,167	\$ 3,975	\$ 1,340	\$ 7,694	\$ 456	\$ 16,632
Acquisitions	703	1,011	126	64	575	2,479
Transfer from Work in Progress	431	-	-	-	(431)	-
Disposals	(336)	(35)	(1)	(36)	-	(408)
Closing balance at March 31, 2019	\$ 3,965	\$ 4,951	\$ 1,465	\$ 7,722	\$ 600	\$ 18,703
Accumulated Amortization						
Opening balance at April 1, 2018	\$ 1,074	\$ 2,962	\$ 1,008	\$ 2,567	\$ -	\$ 7,611
Amortization expense	605	716	47	339	-	1,707
Disposals	(336)	(35)	(1)	(36)	-	(408)
Closing balance at March 31, 2019	\$ 1,343	\$ 3,643	\$ 1,054	\$ 2,870	\$ -	\$ 8,910
Net carrying amount at March 31, 2018	\$ 2,093	\$ 1,013	\$ 332	\$ 5,127	\$ 456	\$ 9,021
Net carrying amount at March 31, 2019	\$ 2,622	\$ 1,308	\$ 411	\$ 4,852	\$ 600	\$ 9,793

9. ART BANK ASSETS

(in thousands of dollars)	2019	2018
Opening balance	\$ 19,421	\$ 19,415
Acquisitions	41	38
Disposals/donations	(7)	(32)
Closing Balance	\$ 19,455	\$ 19,421

The Council's Art Bank has the largest collection of contemporary Canadian art in Canada. It includes over 17,160 paintings, sculptures, drawings, photographs and prints by over 3,160 artists. The Art Bank rents its assets to interested parties and as at March 31, 2019 has over 3,900 (2018 - 3,600) works on rental to federal government departments and agencies, associations, hospitals, schools, municipalities and private corporations.

The Council uses an independent appraiser to determine the fair value of the Art Bank assets. A full independent valuation of the Art Bank assets was completed in 2001, with a significant update of the appraisals occurring in 2010. An individual piece of art may be separately independently appraised when management identifies significant events such as special recognition, type of artworks or artist passing which are known to trigger a change in valuation. The total appraised value of the Art Bank assets is estimated at \$72 million as at March 31, 2019 (2018 - \$71 million).

The residual values of these assets are estimated to be greater than the cost of purchases or independent appraisals when donated plus associated cost of framing, mounting and shipping; therefore no amortization is recognized.

The Council insures the Art Bank assets based on its assessment of risk.

10. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The Council created the Musical Instrument Bank in 1985, and it currently owns a fine cello bow and nine prestigious musical instruments. In addition, the Council manages fifteen instruments on loan, nine from anonymous donors and six from six other donors.

Agreements are signed with the individuals to whom the instruments are loaned. Those agreements include clauses that stipulate how the musical instruments are to be handled in order to safeguard them. The appraised value of the Council's Musical Instruments Bank as at March 31, 2019 is \$62,488,000 converted from a value of US\$46,633,000 using the March 31, 2019 US exchange rate of 1.34 (2018 - \$53,826,000, converted from a value of US\$41,750,000 using the March 31, 2018 US exchange rate of 1.29).

The Council insures the musical instruments at their appraised value, in US dollars.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
March 31, 2019

11. ACCUMULATED SURPLUS

(in thousands of dollars)	2019	2018
Accumulated surplus from operations		
Endowment - original contribution	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Endowment principal - Externally restricted contributions	37,569	37,569
Reserve for excess investment income		
Balance at beginning of the year	186,445	141,445
Appropriated from the accumulated surplus during the year	4,000	45,000
Balance at end of the year	190,445	186,445
Surplus		
Balance at beginning of the year	29,675	25,416
Appropriated to the reserve for excess investment income during the year	(4,000)	(45,000)
Surplus for the year	701	49,259
Balance at end of the year	26,376	29,675
Total accumulated surplus from operations	304,390	303,689
Accumulated remeasurement gains		
Balance at beginning of the year	20,565	48,419
Change in fair value	10,166	(27,854)
Balance at end of the year	30,731	20,565
Balance of accumulated surplus at end of year	\$ 335,121	\$ 324,254

Included in accumulated surplus is the original contribution by the Government of Canada of \$50 million, which constituted a government transfer ("Endowment Fund") when the Council was established in 1957.

12. NET REALIZED INVESTMENT INCOME

(in thousands of dollars)	2019	2018
(Losses) gains from disposal of portfolio investments	\$ (1,369)	\$ 33,227
Income transferred to deferred revenues -		
Externally restricted contributions (Note 7)	(809)	(13,273)
Net gains on foreign exchange	41	34
Interest, dividend and other distributed income	16,670	32,983
Investment portfolio management costs	(1,011)	(1,100)
	\$ 13,522	\$ 51,871

13. NET ART BANK RESULTS

(in thousands of dollars)	2019	2018
Rental revenue	\$ 1,542	\$ 1,378
Other income	240	249
Administration expense	(1,802)	(1,869)
Amortization of other capital assets	(12)	(11)
	\$ (32)	\$ (253)

14. CANADIAN COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

(in thousands of dollars)	2019	2018
Program expenses	\$ 1,204	\$ 1,318
Program - contributions received	(103)	(12)
Administration expense	1,480	1,332
	\$ 2,581	\$ 2,638

Program expenses represent mainly the costs associated with the Commission's activities at national and international meetings related to education, science and culture. When applicable, these costs are offset by contributions received from other organizations partnering with the Commission on these activities. Administration expenses represent the direct costs of delivering the Commission's programs.

15. NET CHANGES IN OTHER NON CASH ITEMS

(in thousands of dollars)	2019	2018
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	\$ (66)	\$ 344
(Decrease) increase in grants, author payments and prizes payable	(1,466)	10,193
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	740	(112)
(Decrease) increase in deferred revenues	(685)	293
Net change	\$ (1,477)	\$ 10,718

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

March 31, 2019

16. CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

a) Grants, author payments and prizes

Grants, author payments and prizes extending into future years are subject to the provision of funds by Parliament. Future year commitments for those payments approved prior to March 31, 2019 amounted to \$110,646,000 (2018 – \$185,771,000). The future payments of grant commitments as of March 31, 2019 are as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)	
2020	\$ 86,099
2021	24,272
2022	275

b) Rent

The Council is party to long-term operating leases with respect to rental accommodation. Future year payments related to operating leases as of March 31, 2019 amounted to \$66,039,000 (2018 – \$69,096,000). The future payments of operating leases as of March 31, 2019 are as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)	
2020	\$ 4,236
2021	4,315
2022	4,392
2023	4,473
2024	4,548
2025-2034	44,075

c) Investment commitments

The Council has committed funds with real estate and infrastructure investment managers through limited partnership funds. Because it takes time for those funds to be fully invested, the balance of committed capital not yet drawn at March 31, 2019 is \$4,429,000 (2018 – \$7,833,000). A portion of the outstanding balance of committed capital is currently invested in a preferred rate account in a financial institution.

d) Other commitments

The Council entered into various contracts during the year creating commitments of payments in future years. Future year payments related to these commitments as of March 31, 2019 amounted to \$3,405,000 (2018 – \$2,258,000). Future annual payments as of March 31, 2019, are as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)	Less than 1 year	Less than 3 years	Total
Tangible capital assets	\$ 1,814	\$ 175	\$ 1,989
Arts community services	520	175	695
General administration	370	48	418
Program Delivery	123	30	153
Net Art Bank results	150	-	150

17. CONTRACTUAL RIGHTS

Contractual rights are rights to economic resources arising from contracts or agreements that will result in revenues and assets in the future. The Council's contractual rights arise because of agreements or contracts signed with other government entities to support various activities that the Council will be administering. The following table summarizes the contractual rights of the Council for future assets:

(in thousands of dollars)	Less than 1 year	Less than 3 years	Total
Arts and Culture Program - 2020 Frankfurt Book Fair - partner with Global Affairs Canada	\$ 4,000	\$ 1,800	\$ 5,800
Festival Internacional Cervantino - partner Global Affairs Canada	200	-	200
UNESCO World Heritage Fund - partner with Parks Canada	100	-	100
Other activities - partner with various Federal Departments of Government of Canada	245	-	245
Art bank rental revenue	15	538	553

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Council is related in terms of common ownership to all Government of Canada departments, agencies and Crown corporations. Other related parties of the Council are key management personnel, close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled, significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power is held by key management personnel or their close family members. The Council enters into transactions with related parties in the normal course of business on normal trade terms applicable to all individuals and enterprises, and these transactions are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

During the year, the Council incurred expenses totaling \$3,387,000 (2018 – \$2,448,000) and recorded rental revenues for the Art Bank assets, contributions and other revenues totaling \$1,100,000 (2018 – \$1,021,000) with related parties.

During the year, the Council received audit services without charge from the Office of the Auditor General. The estimated cost for these services is \$276,000 (2018: \$1,274,000 - included a Special Examination).

As at March 31, the Council recorded the following amounts on the Statement of Financial Position for transactions with related parties:

(in thousands of dollars)	2019	2018
Accounts receivable	\$ 311	\$ 501
Grants, author payments and prizes payable	508	44
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	389	62
Deferred revenues	1,403	1,545

19. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain 2018 figures have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted in 2019.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
March 31, 2019

Schedule I - Grants, Author Payments and Prizes by Section

(in thousands of dollars)

	2019	2018
Arts Granting Programs		
Engage and Sustain	\$ 68,745	\$ 64,485
Explore and Create	68,020	57,802
Supporting Artistic Practice	31,517	33,439
Arts Across Canada	22,461	18,721
Arts Abroad	16,026	13,586
Creating, Knowing and Sharing: The Arts and Cultures of First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples	13,184	9,983
Digital Strategy Fund	24,100	6,151
Strategic Investments	2,505	2,197
Prizes	981	1,041
Public Lending Right	12,288	9,775
Killam Program		
Killam Research Fellowships	840	840
Killam Prizes	500	500
Other Prizes and Awards		
Vida Peene Award	171	43
Molson Prizes	100	100
John G. Diefenbaker Award	95	-
Other prizes and awards < \$75,000	310	229
	\$ 261,843	\$ 218,892

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
March 31, 2019

Schedule II - Other Expenses

(in thousands of dollars)

	2019			2018
	Transfer Program Delivery	General Administration	Total	Total
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 16,205	\$ 10,731	\$ 26,936	\$ 23,944
Office accommodation	28	3,714	3,742	3,599
Peers and advisory committees	2,945	-	2,945	3,077
Professional and special services	384	1,927	2,311	3,517
Amortization	605	1,091	1,696	1,642
Information management	79	846	925	792
Staff travel	541	148	689	497
Prizes presentation	458	-	458	380
Printing, publications and duplicating	4	348	352	310
Office expenses and equipment	-	251	251	215
Communications	1	246	247	276
Meeting expenses including members' honoraria	46	157	203	207
Miscellaneous	-	32	32	28
	\$ 21,296	\$ 19,491	\$ 40,787	\$ 38,484

Schedule III - Arts Community Services

(in thousands of dollars)

	2019	2018
Partnership and networking	\$ 1,584	\$ 1,578
Research and consultation	893	748
Event costs	528	149
	\$ 3,005	\$ 2,475

Bringing the arts to life

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