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REAL ESTATE COMPENSATION FUND CORPORATION  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
DECEMBER 31, 2017

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

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To the Directors of:  
Real Estate Compensation Fund Corporation

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Real Estate Compensation Fund Corporation which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017, and the statements of revenue and expenditures, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes comprising 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 Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, 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 our 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, we 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 in our audit 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 Real Estate Compensation Fund Corporation as at December 31, 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

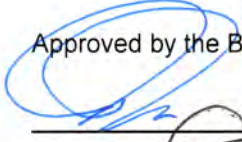
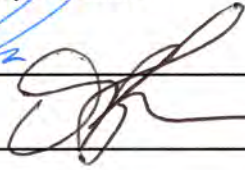
*Manning Elliott LLP*

Chartered Professional Accountants  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
March 6, 2018

**REAL ESTATE COMPENSATION FUND CORPORATION**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2017**

	2017	2016
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 334,671	\$ 152,958
Accrued interest receivable	132,639	125,645
Prepaid expenses	4,000	-
	471,310	278,603
INVESTMENTS (Note 3)	16,999,996	16,005,318
	<b>\$ 17,471,306</b>	<b>\$ 16,283,921</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 4)	\$ 33,172	\$ 45,835
RESERVE FOR CLAIMS LIABILITIES (Note 5)	986,400	1,646,900
	1,019,572	1,692,735
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		
INTERNALLY RESTRICTED (Note 6)	500,000	500,000
UNRESTRICTED	15,951,734	14,091,186
	16,451,734	14,591,186
	<b>\$ 17,471,306</b>	<b>\$ 16,283,921</b>

Approved by the Board:

  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Director  
  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Director



**REAL ESTATE COMPENSATION FUND CORPORATION**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017**

	Internally Restricted	Unrestricted	2017	2016
BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$ 500,000	\$ 14,091,186	\$ 14,591,186	\$ 12,885,514
Excess of revenue over expenditures for the year	-	1,860,548	1,860,548	1,705,672
<b>BALANCE, END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>	<b>\$ 15,951,734</b>	<b>\$ 16,451,734</b>	<b>\$ 14,591,186</b>



**REAL ESTATE COMPENSATION FUND CORPORATION**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017**

	2017	2016
REVENUE		
Assessments	\$ 1,004,046	\$ 1,629,972
DIRECT EXPENDITURES		
Payment of claims	65,000	173,702
(Recovery) provision of outstanding claims (Note 5)	(660,500)	276,900
	(595,500)	450,602
NET ASSESSMENT REVENUE	1,599,546	1,179,370
OPERATING EXPENDITURES		
Administrative and professional expenses (Schedule I)	195,762	194,003
Collection fees and hearing costs (Note 4)	41,681	110,648
	237,443	304,651
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER OPERATING EXPENDITURES	1,362,103	874,719
OTHER INCOME (EXPENDITURES)		
Interest and other investment income, net of expenses	332,222	306,442
Loss on disposal of investments	(28,007)	(3,635)
Write-up of investments to fair value	194,230	528,146
	498,445	830,953
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR	\$ 1,860,548	\$ 1,705,672





**REAL ESTATE COMPENSATION FUND CORPORATION**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017**

	2017	2016
CASH FROM (USED IN):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of revenue over expenditures for the year	\$ 1,860,548	\$ 1,705,672
Items not involving cash:		
(Recovery) provision of outstanding claims	(660,500)	276,900
Loss on disposal of investments	28,007	3,635
(Write-up) of investments to fair value	(194,230)	(528,146)
	1,033,825	1,458,061
Change in non-cash working capital items:		
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	(6,994)	49,071
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	(4,000)	4,000
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(12,663)	17,223
	1,010,168	1,528,355
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investments, net	(828,455)	(1,536,011)
INCREASE (DECREASE)		
IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS DURING THE YEAR	181,713	(7,656)
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	152,958	160,614
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	\$ 334,671	\$ 152,958



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**REAL ESTATE COMPENSATION FUND CORPORATION**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017**

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**NATURE OF OPERATIONS**

The Real Estate Compensation Fund Corporation ("the Corporation") was introduced as part of the new Real Estate Services Act to replace the trust account bonding requirements under the former Real Estate Act. The Corporation commenced operations on December 31, 2004 and is funded by assessments of real estate licensees.

The Corporation provides protection for members of the public who have entrusted real estate licensees (or unlicensed individuals related to the brokerage) with money that was either misappropriated or wrongfully converted; intentionally not paid over or accounted for; or obtained by the fraud of a licensee or individual.

Pursuant to Section 149(1)(l) of the Income Tax Act (Canada), the Corporation qualifies as a not-for-profit organization, and as such, is exempt from tax.

**1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations ("ASNPO") under Part III of the CPA Canada Handbook - Accounting. Financial statements prepared in accordance with ASNPO are also in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").

These financial statements have, in management's opinion, been prepared within reasonable limits of materiality using the significant accounting policies noted below:

a) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include balances held with banks and brokerage institutions and highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into cash with maturities of three months or less when purchased.

b) **Financial instruments**

**Measurement**

The Corporation's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, investments and accounts payable.

The Corporation initially measures all of its financial assets and liabilities at fair value, except for certain non-arm's length transactions. The Corporation subsequently measures all of its financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost, except for investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair value, and investments in debt instruments that are quoted in an active market, which the Corporation has elected to measure at fair value. Changes in fair value of financial instruments carried at fair value are recognized in the statement of revenue and expenditures.

**Impairment**

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. The amount of any write-down that is determined is recognized in the statement of revenue and expenditures. A previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed to the extent of any improvement, provided it is no greater than the amount that would have been reported at the date of the reversal had the impairment not been recognized previously. The amount of the reversal is recognized in the statement of revenue and expenditures in the period in which it is determined.





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**REAL ESTATE COMPENSATION FUND CORPORATION**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017**

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1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

b) Financial instruments (continued)

Transaction costs

The Corporation recognizes its transaction costs in the statement of revenue and expenditures in the period incurred. However, financial instruments that will not be subsequently measured at fair value are adjusted by the transaction costs that are directly attributable to their origination, issuance or assumption.

c) Revenue recognition

The Corporation follows the deferral method of recognizing contributions. The Corporation collects assessment fees for a two-year period in advance. These fees are recognized as income in the period received as the Corporation has no continuing obligations with respect to these fees.

d) Reserve for claims liabilities

The actuarial evaluation of the reserve for claims liabilities is an estimate of the present value of future claims based on an analysis of the historic patterns in which claims are reported, interim payments are made, reserves are set and adjusted, final settlements are reached, and claims are finally closed. Implicit in this methodology is the assumption that the emergence of loss costs and claim settlement patterns in the future will be similar to those in the past. Other key assumptions used in the actuarial evaluation include inflation based on the current Consumer Price Index and investment income from assets based on current long-term bond rates.

e) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses as at the end of or during the reporting period. Management believes that the estimates used are reasonable and prudent, however, actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to the valuation of investments, the amounts recorded as accrued liabilities and the reserve for claims liabilities.

2. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISKS

The Corporation's financial instruments are described in Note 1(b). In management's opinion, the Corporation is not exposed to significant currency, credit, liquidity, interest rate or other market risks except as explained below. In addition, the Corporation is not exposed to any material concentrations of risk and there has been no change in the risk exposures described below from the prior year.

Interest rate risk, currency exchange rate risk and credit risk:

The Corporation's investments include guaranteed investment certificates ("GICs"), high-quality government and corporate debt instruments ("Bonds") and equity securities. Accordingly, through certain of these investments, the Corporation is exposed to interest rate risk, currency exchange rate risk and credit risk. The Corporation's investment policy mitigates these risks by maintaining a minimum balance of its investments in GICs and Bonds. As at December 31, 2017, the minimum balance to be held in GICs and Bonds is \$4 million.





**REAL ESTATE COMPENSATION FUND CORPORATION**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017**

3. INVESTMENTS

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
GICs and bonds	\$ 12,706,326	\$ 11,939,694
Equity securities	4,293,670	4,065,624
	<b>\$ 16,999,996</b>	<b>\$ 16,005,318</b>

4. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

The Real Estate Council of British Columbia (the "Council") appoints three out of the five members of the Corporation's Board of Directors. The Council is responsible for collecting assessment fees on behalf of the Corporation and provides advice on the payment of assessment claims. The Council also charges the Corporation an administrative fee which is based on the number of licences issued during the year.

As at December 31, 2017, \$4,399 (2016 - \$11,197) owing to the Council is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. A total of \$41,681 (2016 - \$110,648) was paid or accrued to the Council during the year for collection fees, hearing costs and other legal expenses.

Related party transactions are measured at their exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

On June 29, 2016 the British Columbia government announced it would end self-regulation of the real estate industry. On September 20, 2016, the Board of the Council was dismissed and the British Columbia government appointed a new Board. On December 16, 2016, the Corporation was notified by the Comptroller General of BC ("OCG") that the Corporation was considered a government controlled entity by virtue of the British Columbia government appointing the Board of the Council, which in turn controlled the Corporation's Board by virtue of appointing the majority of its members. Due to this change, the Corporation may change its year end from December 31 to March 31.

5. RESERVE FOR CLAIMS LIABILITIES

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 1,646,900	\$ 1,370,000
(Recovery) provision of outstanding claims	(660,500)	276,900
Balance at end of year	<b>\$ 986,400</b>	<b>\$ 1,646,900</b>

The reserve represents an actuarial evaluation of the anticipated future claims, as at the statement of financial position date.



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**REAL ESTATE COMPENSATION FUND CORPORATION**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017**

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6. INTERNALLY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
Compensation Fund	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000

Pursuant to Section 135 of the Real Estate Services Act, the Real Estate Council of British Columbia contributed \$500,000 as initial funding for the Corporation in 2004. These funds are restricted as part of the Compensation Fund.

7. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The comparative figures for 2016 have been reclassified to ensure comparability with those of the current year. Such reclassification does not have any effect on the net assets or excess of revenue over expenditures previously reported.



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REAL ESTATE COMPENSATION FUND CORPORATION  
SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROFESSIONAL EXPENSES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

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SCHEDULE I

	2017	2016
ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROFESSIONAL EXPENSES:		
Administration fee	\$ 84,000	\$ 84,000
Board members' per diems	21,500	26,500
Bank charges	18,451	29,061
Insurance	4,000	4,000
Meeting costs	6,580	3,945
Office and miscellaneous	6,651	5,071
Professional fees	42,797	32,491
Travel and accommodations	11,783	8,935
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	\$ 195,762	\$ 194,003

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