

Financial Statements

The Heart of Orleans Business Improvement

December 31, 2022

Independent auditor's report

To the Board Members, Members of Council, Inhabitants and Ratepayers of
The Heart of Orleans Business Improvement Area

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **The Heart of Orleans Business Improvement Area** [the "BIA"], which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the statement of operations, 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 BIA as at December 31, 2022, and its financial performance 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 BIA 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 BIA'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 BIA or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the BIA'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 BIA'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 BIA'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 BIA 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.

Ernst & Young LLP

Ottawa, Canada
October 18, 2023

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants



THE HEART OF ORLEANS BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

Table 1 - Statement of Financial Position - Financial Assets

Financial assets	2022	2021
Cash	-	\$1,000
Cash on deposit with the Corporation of the City of Ottawa	196,011	172,000
Accounts receivable	1,125	-
Total financial assets	197,136	173,000

Table 2 - Statement of Financial Position - Liabilities

Liabilities	2022	2021
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities <i>[note 2]</i>	11,400	23,870
Deferred revenue	350	-
Total liabilities	11,750	23,870
Net financial assets	185,386	149,130

Table 3 - Statement of Financial Position - Non-Financial Assets and Accumulated Surplus

Non-financial assets	2022	2021
Tangible capital assets <i>[note 4]</i>	24,942	8,253
Prepaid expenses	3,440	1,530
Total non-financial assets	28,382	9,783
Accumulated surplus	\$213,768	\$158,913

See accompanying notes

THE HEART OF ORLEANS BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

For the year ended December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

Table 4 - Statement of Operations - Revenue

Revenue	Budget 2022 [note 5]	Actual 2022	Actual 2021
Tax revenue [notes 3 and 6]	\$234,303	\$247,029	\$229,463
Sundry [note 2]	72,500	64,670	27,744
Total revenue	306,803	311,699	257,207

Table 5 - Statement of Operations - Expenses

Expenses	Budget 2022 [note 5]	Actual 2022	Actual 2021
Salaries	119,600	118,944	113,414
Advertising and promotion	54,400	28,553	17,043
Office	39,400	39,553	16,444
Maintenance	68,000	47,164	30,633
Professional and consulting fees	19,700	11,792	2,697
Insurance	5,400	2,163	2,430
Rent	6,500	3,787	3,187
Furniture and equipment	1,000	305	151
Audit fees	3,500	2,583	2,207
Depreciation	-	2,000	190
Total expenses	317,500	256,844	188,396
Annual surplus (deficit)	(10,697)	54,855	68,811
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	158,913	158,913	90,102
Accumulated surplus, end of year	\$148,216	\$213,768	\$158,913

See accompanying notes

THE HEART OF ORLEANS BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS

For the year ended December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

Table 6 - Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets

	Budget 2022 [note 5]	Actual 2022	Actual 2021
Annual surplus (deficit)	(\$10,697)	\$54,855	\$68,811
Increase in prepaid expenses	-	(1,910)	(225)
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	-	(18,689)	(8,443)
Depreciation of tangible capital assets	-	2,000	190
Increase (decrease) in net financial assets	(10,697)	36,256	60,333
Net financial assets, beginning of year	149,130	149,130	88,797
Net financial assets, end of year	\$138,433	\$185,386	\$149,130

See accompanying notes

THE HEART OF ORLEANS BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

Table 7 - Statement of Cash Flows - Operating Activities

Operating activities	2022	2021
Annual surplus	\$54,855	\$68,811
Add item not affecting cash		
Depreciation	2,000	190
Changes in non-cash working capital balances related to operations		
Increase in accounts receivable	(1,125)	-
Increase in prepaid expenses	(1,910)	(225)
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(12,470)	8,164
Increase in deferred revenue	350	-
Cash provided by operating activities	41,700	76,940

Table 8 - Statement of Cash Flows - Capital Activities

Capital activities	2022	2021
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(18,689)	(8,443)
Cash used in capital activities	(18,689)	(8,443)

Table 8 - Statement of Cash Flows - Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents

Change in cash and cash equivalents	2022	2021
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year	23,011	68,497
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	173,000	104,503
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$196,011	\$173,000

Table 10 - Statement of Cash Flows - Cash Breakdown

Cash and cash equivalents consist of	2022	2021
Cash	-	\$1,000
Cash on deposit with the Corporation of the City of Ottawa	196,011	172,000
	\$196,011	\$173,000

See accompanying notes

THE HEART OF ORLEANS BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2022

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The financial statements of The Heart of Orleans Business Improvement Area [the “BIA”] are the responsibility of management and are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted for the public sector as prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Board of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada. Since a precise determination of many assets and liabilities is dependent upon future events, the preparation of periodic financial statements necessarily involves the use of estimates and approximations. These estimates and approximations have been made using careful judgment.

Accrual accounting

Revenue and expenses are reported on the accrual basis of accounting.

The accrual basis of accounting recognizes revenue as it becomes earned and measurable; expenses are recognized as they are incurred and measurable as a result of receipt of goods or services.

Government transfers are recognized in revenue in the fiscal years during which events giving rise to the transfer occur, provided the transfers are authorized, eligibility criteria and stipulations have been met and reasonable estimates of the amounts can be made.

Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are initially recorded at cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Capital expenditures that do not generate future economic benefits to the BIA are charged to operations in the year of acquisition.

The equipment, less residual value, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 10 years. When a new tangible asset is acquired, depreciation is recorded from when the asset is put into use.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments

The financial instruments of the BIA consist of cash, cash on deposit with the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the BIA is not exposed to significant interest rate, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

Tax revenue

Annually, the City of Ottawa bills and collects tax levies as well as payments in lieu of taxation on behalf of the BIA. Tax revenue consists of non-exchange transactions. It is recognized in the period to which the assessment relates and when reasonable estimates of amounts can be made. Annual revenue also includes adjustments related to reassessments or appeals related to prior years.

2. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The BIA purchases certain services from companies controlled by the Board of Directors' members and company executives in the normal course of business at exchange amounts, which are the amounts agreed to by both parties. During the year, the BIA recognized \$100 in revenues from related parties, which was received in return for provided goods and services.

In addition, the BIA is related to all entities under control of the City of Ottawa. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the BIA recognized grant revenue from the City of Ottawa of \$8,970 [2021 – \$3,868] within sundry revenue on the statement of operations. As at December 31, 2022, \$242 [2021 – \$117] is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities that is due to related parties.

3. TAX REVENUE

Tax revenue comprises the following:

Table 11 - Tax Revenue Breakdown

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
General tax levy	249,305	241,741
Vacancy rebate	269	1,762
Remissions	(2,855)	(14,040)
Supplementary assessment	310	-
	247,029	229,463

4. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

Tangible capital assets comprise the following:

Table 9 - Tangible Capital Assets Breakdown

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Equipment	27,132	8,443
Accumulated depreciation	(2,190)	(190)
Net book value	24,942	8,253

5. BUDGET AMOUNTS

Budget data presented in these financial statements is based upon the 2022 budget approved by the Board of Directors. The Board-approved budget is prepared on a basis that differs from budget amounts reported on the statements of operations and changes in net financial assets, which are prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. The total approved revenue budget of \$306,803 reconciles to the budget figures reported in these financial statements after deducting the budgeted contribution from reserves of \$10,697, which is not included in revenue for purposes of the financial statement presentation.

6. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The BIA elected to increase its general tax levy by 7.0% to \$266,754 [2022 – \$249,303] for the 2023 fiscal year.