Financial Statements

The Glebe Business Improvement Area

December 31, 2016



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board Members, Members of Council, Inhabitants and Ratepayers of **The Glebe Business Improvement Area**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **The Glebe Business Improvement Area**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at

December 31, 2016 and the statements of operations, changes in net financial assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with 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.

Auditors' responsibility

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

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



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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **The Glebe Business Improvement Area** as at December 31, 2016 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Ottawa, Canada July 10, 2017

Crost + young LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants Licensed Public Accountants



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at December 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

Table 1 - Statement of Financial Position - Financial Assets

Financial assets	2016	2015
Cash	\$500	\$500
Cash on deposit with the Corporation of the City of		
Ottawa	495,589	438,928
Accounts receivable	810	-
Total financial assets	496,899	439,428
Table 2 - Statement of Financial Position - Liabilities		
Liabilities	2016	2015
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities [note 2]	76,944	76,163
Deferred revenue	2,500	2,500
Total liabilities	79,444	78,663
Net financial assets	417,455	360,765
Table 3 - Statement of Financial Position - Non-Financia	al Assets	
Non-financial assets	2016	2015
Prepaid expenses	2,004	9,447
Tangible capital assets [note 4]	32,275	0
Total non- financial assets	34,279	9,447
Accumulated surplus	\$451,734	\$370,212

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

For the year ended December 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

Table 4 - Statement of Operations - Revenue

	Budget	Actual	Actual
Revenue	2016	2016	2015
Tax revenue [note 3]	\$640,000	\$736,608	\$695,355
Sundry	30,000	36,862	22,933
Payments in lieu of taxation	20,000	18,129	20,740
Total revenue	690,000	791,599	739,028

Table 5 - Statement of Operations - Expenses

Exponsos	Budget 2016	Actual 2016	Actual 2015
Expenses			
Advertising and promotion	260,000	300,965	199,048
Salaries	210,000	168,474	120,736
Maintenance	97,500	76,418	34,705
Professional and consulting fees	30,500	72,489	7,165
Office	59,500	53,944	47,613
Rent	25,000	29,733	18,334
Insurance	6,000	4,918	4,828
Depreciation	-	1,699	-
Audit fees	1,500	1,437	1,892
Total expenses	690,000	710,077	434,321
Annual surplus	-	81,522	304,707
Accumulated surplus, beginning of			
year	370,212	370,212	65,505
Accumulated surplus, end of year	\$370,212	\$451,734	\$370,212

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS

For the year ended December 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

Table 6 - Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets

	Budget 2016	Actual 2016	Actual 2015
Annual surplus	\$-	\$81,522	\$304,707
Acquisition of tangible capital assets		(33,974)	
Decrease (increase) in prepaid			
expenses	-	7,443	(8,278)
Depreciation of tangible capital assets		1,699	-
Increase in net financial assets	-	56,690	296,429
Net financial assets, beginning of year	360,765	360,765	64,336
Net financial assets, end of year	\$360,765	\$417,455	\$360,765

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended December 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

Table 7 - Statement of Cash Flows – Operating Activities

Operating activities	2016	2015
Annual surplus	\$81,522	\$304,707
Add item not affecting cash		
Depreciation	1,699	-
Changes in non-cash working capital balances related		
to operations		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(810)	2,407
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	7,443	(8,278)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	781	5,536
Increase in deferred revenue	-	2,500
Cash provided by operating activities	90,635	306,872

Table 8 - Statement of Cash Flows – Investing Activities

Investing activities	2016	2015
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(33,974)	-
Cash used in investing activities	(33,974)	-

Table 9 - Statement of Cash Flows - Change in cash and cash equivalents

Change in cash and cash equivalents	2016	2015
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the		
year	56,661	306,872
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	439,428	132,556
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$496,089	\$439,428

Table 10 - Statement of Cash Flows - Cash breakdown

Cash consists of	2016	2015
Cash	\$500	\$500
Cash on deposit with the Corporation of the City of		
Ottawa	495,589	438,928
	\$496,089	\$439,428

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2016

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of presentation

The financial statements of The Glebe Business Improvement Area [the "BIA"] are the representation of management prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted for the public sector as prescribed by the Canadian Public Sector Accounting Board of 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

Capital assets are initially recorded at cost and amortized 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 amortized over ten years on a straight-line basis. In the year of acquisition, half of the normal amortization is recorded for all tangible capital assets.

Financial instruments

The financial instruments of the BIA consist of cash and cash equivalents, 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 tax on behalf of the BIA. Tax revenue consists of non-exchange transactions. It is recognized in the period to which the assessment relates and 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 commercial rates. In addition, the BIA is related to all entities under control of the City of Ottawa. As at December 31, 2016, \$115 [2015 – nil] is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

3. Tax revenue

Tax revenue is comprised of the following:

Table 11 - Tax revenue breakdown

	2016 \$	2015 \$
General tax levy	675,258	419,299
Supplementary assessments	78,222	284,045
Remissions	(12,218)	(4,390)
Vacancy rebates	(4,654)	(3,599)
	736,608	695,355

4. Tangible Capital Assets

Tangible capital assets are comprised of the following:

Table 12 - Capital assets breakdown

Tangible capital assets	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Equipment	33,974	-
Accumulated amortization	(1,699)	-
Net book value	32,275	-

