

# **Financial Statements**

**The Kanata Central Business Improvement Area**

**December 31, 2020**

# Independent auditor's report

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

## Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **The Kanata Central Business Improvement Area** [the "BIA"], which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, 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, 2020, 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 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.

Ottawa, Canada  
July 27, 2021

*Ernst + Young LLP*

Chartered Professional Accountants  
Licensed Public Accountants



# THE KANATA CENTRAL BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at December 31, 2020, with comparative information for 2019

Table 1 - Statement of Financial Position - Financial Assets

<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Cash on deposit with the Corporation of the City of Ottawa	<b>\$58,458</b>	\$120,520
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>58,458</b>	120,520

Table 2 - Statement of Financial Position - Liabilities

<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities <i>[note 2]</i>	<b>12,121</b>	18,471
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>12,121</b>	18,471
<b>Net financial assets</b>	<b>46,337</b>	102,049

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

<b>Non-financial assets</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Prepaid expenses	<b>1,216</b>	6,567
Tangible capital assets <i>[note 4]</i>	<b>17,191</b>	—
<b>Total non-financial assets</b>	<b>18,407</b>	6,567
<b>Accumulated surplus</b>	<b>\$64,744</b>	\$108,616

*See accompanying notes*

# THE KANATA CENTRAL BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

For the year ended December 31, 2020, with comparative information from December 31, 2019

Table 4 – Statement of Operations – Revenue

<b>Revenue</b>	<b>Budget 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>
Tax revenue <i>[note 3]</i>	\$180,000	<b>\$161,990</b>	\$171,295
Payments in lieu of taxation	—	<b>2,731</b>	—
Sundry	7,500	<b>16,826</b>	15,000
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>187,500</b>	<b>181,547</b>	<b>186,295</b>

Table 5 – Statement of Operations – Expenses

<b>Expenses</b>	<b>Budget 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>
Advertising	109,016	<b>120,414</b>	53,586
Salaries	58,874	<b>58,181</b>	43,994
Professional and consulting fees	122	<b>25,739</b>	26,165
Office	13,488	<b>12,224</b>	9,270
Insurance	4,000	<b>2,093</b>	3,238
Audit fees	—	<b>2,184</b>	2,158
Rent	2,000	<b>2,466</b>	1,817
Depreciation	—	<b>1,228</b>	—
Maintenance	—	<b>890</b>	—
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>187,500</b>	<b>225,419</b>	<b>140,228</b>
<b>Annual surplus (deficit)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(43,872)</b>	<b>46,067</b>
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	108,616	<b>108,616</b>	62,549
<b>Accumulated surplus, end of year</b>	<b>\$108,616</b>	<b>\$64,744</b>	<b>\$108,616</b>

See accompanying notes

# THE KANATA CENTRAL BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS

For the year ended December 31, 2020, with comparative information from December 31, 2019

Table 6 – Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets

	<b>Budget 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2019</b>
<b>Annual surplus (deficit)</b>	—	<b>\$(43,872)</b>	\$46,067
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	—	<b>(18,419)</b>	—
Depreciation	—	<b>1,228</b>	—
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	—	<b>5,351</b>	(5,180)
<b>Increase (decrease) in net financial assets</b>	—	<b>(55,712)</b>	40,887
Net financial assets, beginning of year	102,049	<b>102,049</b>	61,162
<b>Net financial assets, end of year</b>	<b>\$102,049</b>	<b>\$46,337</b>	\$102,049

*See accompanying notes*

# THE KANATA CENTRAL BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended December 31, 2020, with comparative information from December 31, 2019

Table 7 – Statement of Cash Flows – Operating Activities

<b>Operating activities</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Annual surplus (deficit)	<b>\$(43,872)</b>	\$46,067
Add non-cash items:		
Depreciation	<b>1,228</b>	—
Changes in non-cash working capital balances related to operations		
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	<b>5,351</b>	(5,180)
Decrease in accounts receivable	<b>—</b>	407
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<b>(6,350)</b>	2,776
<b>Cash provided by (used in) by operating activities</b>	<b>(43,643)</b>	44,070

Table 8 – Statement of Cash Flows – Capital Activities

<b>Capital activities</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	<b>(18,419)</b>	—
<b>Cash used in capital activities</b>	<b>(18,419)</b>	—

Table 9 – Statement of Cash Flows – Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents

<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year	<b>(62,062)</b>	44,070
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<b>120,520</b>	76,450
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of year</b>	<b>\$58,458</b>	\$120,520

Table 10 – Statement of Cash Flows – Cash Breakdown

<b>Cash and cash equivalents consist of</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Cash on deposit with the Corporation of the City of Ottawa	<b>\$58,458</b>	\$120,520

See accompanying notes

# THE KANATA CENTRAL BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2020

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### **Basis of presentation**

The financial statements of The Kanata Central Business Improvement Area [the “BIA”] are the responsibility of management 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. The BIA commenced operations on March 8, 2017.

#### **Accrual accounting**

Revenues 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 five 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 on deposit with the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the BIA is not exposed to significant interest, 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 taxes 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 exchange amounts, which is the amount agreed to by both parties. During the year, the BIA incurred expenses of \$1,057, which it paid to related parties in return for goods and services.

In addition, the BIA is related to all entities under control of the City of Ottawa. As at December 31, 2020, nil [2019 – nil] 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

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	\$	\$
General tax levy	<b>178,392</b>	178,372
Supplementary assessments	<b>5,662</b>	4,698
Remissions	<b>(22,064)</b>	(11,775)
	<b>161,990</b>	171,295

#### 4. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

Tangible capital assets comprise the following:

Table 12 - Tangible Capital Assets Breakdown

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	\$	\$
Equipment	<b>18,419</b>	—
Accumulated depreciation	<b>(1,228)</b>	—
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>17,191</b>	—