

Audited Financial Statements

Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2022

and Independent Auditors' Report

Kirby L. Drurycpa,ca** cpa, leff Gorman, Ryan Lupien, cpa,ca** cpa, spencer Beaulieu,

> *operating as a joint venture **professional corporation

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Directors of Riversdale Business Improvement District:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Riversdale Business Improvement District, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the statement of operations, statement of changes in net 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 Riversdale Business Improvement District as at December 31, 2022, 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.

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 Riversdale Business Improvement District 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 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing Riversdale Business Improvement District'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 Riversdale Business Improvement District or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing Riversdale Business Improvement District'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 Riversdale Business Improvement District'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 Riversdale Business Improvement District'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 Riversdale Business Improvement District 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.

Chartered Professional Accountants Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

April 12, 2023

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

	<u>2022</u>	<u> 2021</u>
<u>ASSFTS</u>		
CURRENT ASSETS:	\$ 315,717	\$ 344,835
Cash	18,560	25,810
Accounts receivable GST receivable	2 ,046	5,513
Prepaid expenses	1,525	1,525
r repaid expenses	337,848	377,683
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Note 3)	1,441	1,801
THE ENTITIES EQUITIENT (NOTE 3)		
	\$ 339,289	\$ 379,484
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 5 65	\$ 1,164
Deferred revenue		75,000
	5 65	76,164
NET ASSETS:		
General fund	338,724	303,320
	\$ 339,289	\$ 379,484
Approved by the Board:		
Director		
		Date
Director		Date

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

DEV/ENULE.	2022	2021
REVENUE:	¢ 100 200	¢ 100 200
Business tax levy Grant - parking	\$ 198,280	\$ 198,280
Grant - parking Grant - other	75,000	41,600
Event revenue	16,460	29,309
Interest income	2 ,391 1 ,816	- 1 ,757
Project reimbursements	1,010	44,817
	293,947	315,763
EXPENDITURES:		
Advertising and promotion	3 ,228	8 ,806
Amortization	3 60	4 50
Bank charges and interest	2 85	9 18
Board meetings and education	3 ,073	2 ,938
Events expense	2 1,325	3 ,000
Insurance	2,363	2,232
Memberships and dues	7 70	1,753
Office expenses	7 ,347	12,558
Professional fees	8,363	8 ,097
Project expense	4,904	77,583
Rent	5,400	5 ,400
Repairs and maintenance	1 ,485	4 ,409
Telephone	3 ,352	2 ,914
Travel and conventions	1 1,754	1 ,771
Wages and salaries	184,534	174,815
	258,543	307,644
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ 35,404	\$ 8,119

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR

THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	General fund	Internally restricted net assets	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Net assets, beginning of the year	\$ 303,320	\$ -	\$ 303,320	\$ 295,201
Excess of revenue over expenditures	3 5,404 \$	- \$	35,404 \$	8 ,119 \$
Net assets, end of the year	338,724	_	338,724	303,320

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM (TO) OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Excess of revenue over expenditures Amortization Change in assets and liabilities: Accounts receivable	\$ 35,404 3 60 7 ,250 3 ,467	\$ 8,119 4 50 (6,895) (3,585)
GST receivable Temporary Wage Subsidy receivable Prepaid expenses Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred revenue	- (599) (75,000)	2 ,515 (744) (997) 33,400
CHANGE IN CASH DURING THE YEAR	(29,118)	32,263
CASH AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	344,835 \$	312,572 \$
CASH AT END OF THE YEAR	315,717	344,835

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2022

1.NATURE OF OPERATIONS:

Riversdale Business Improvement District is an unincorporated entity set up to revitalize the business district in the Riversdale area of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The District's mission statement is as to provide a mutually-beneficial business environment for participating members in the Riversdale Business Improvement District by promoting area development and celebrating our uniqueness and cultural diversity.

2.SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for notfor-profit organizations and include the following significant accounting policies: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes chequing and savings accounts with Canadian financial institutions.

Cash, subject to restrictions that prevent its use for current purposes, is included in the Restricted Fund.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. The District provides for amortization using the declining balance method at rates designed to amortize the cost of property and equipment over their estimated useful lives. The annual amortization rates are as follows:

Office equipment20%
Office furniture and fixtures20%
Computer equipment45%
Maintenance equipment20%
Revenue Recognition

The District follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions, which include grants and surtaxes. Contributions are recognized in the accounts when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is assured. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when initially recorded in the accounts. Externally restricted contributions are deferred when initially recorded in the accounts and recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenditures are recognized.

Event revenue and interest revenues are recognized as revenue when earned.

Income Taxes

No provision for income taxes has been made in these financial statements as the entity is a not-for-profit organization. To the extent the District maintains its not-for-profit status, no income taxes will be payable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2022

2.SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued:

Financial Instruments

Measurement of Financial Instruments

The District initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

The District subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, except for investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of operations.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and accounts receivable.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Impairment

Financial assets measured at cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. The amount of the write-down is recognized in the statement of operations. The previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed to the extent of the improvement, directly or by adjusting the

allowance account, 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 operations.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian ASNFPO requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant financial statement items that require the use of estimates include estimation uncertainty of

useful lives of property and equipment. These estimates are reviewed periodically, and adjustments are made, as appropriate, in the statement of operations in the year they become known.

3.PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:

Accumulated Net Book Value

Cost Amortization 2022 2021
Office equipment\$ 14,624\$ 14,624\$ -\$
908, 1 441, 1 374, 6 315, 7 815, 7 61xtures 7. 604, 3 604, 6 60xtures equipment 3.
Maintenance equipment 1 2,306 12,306 -
<u>\$ 38,349\$ 36,908\$ 1,441\$ 1,801</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2022

4.ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE:

The District's principal sources of revenue consist of grants and an allocation of property taxes from the City of Saskatoon. The city levies a surtax on property taxes based upon the District's budget for the following year. The District is dependent upon the city for the collection and transfer of this revenue.

5.FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

The District, as part of its operations, carries financial instruments. It is management's opinion that the District is not exposed to significant interest, currency, credit, liquidity or other price risks arising from these financial instruments except as follows:

Credit Risk

The District is exposed to credit risk in connection with its accounts receivable because of the risk that one party to the financial instrument may cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. At year end, accounts receivable is substantially all due from the City of Saskatoon.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the District will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The District enters into transactions to purchase goods and services on credit for which repayment is required at various maturity dates.

The District manages the liquidity risk resulting from its accounts payable by constantly monitoring forecasted and actual cash flow and financial liability maturities, and by holding assets that can be readily converted into cash.