AU7.2 Appendix BQ

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE UPPER VILLAGE BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA

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Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

UPPER VILLAGE BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA

DECEMBER 31, 2018

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto and the Board of Management for Upper Village Business Improvement Area

Opinion

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I have audited the financial statements of Upper Village Business Improvement Area (BIA), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018, and the statement of operations and accumulated surplus, 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 and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the BIA as at December 31, 2018 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for local governments as prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB).

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the BIA in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Canada, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my 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 local governments as prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB), 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 Board or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Board's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My 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 my 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, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 Board'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 Board's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Board 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.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Chartered Professional Accountant Licensed Public Accountant

Toronto, Ontario August 22, 2019

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE UPPER VILLAGE BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As AT DECEMBER 31, 2018

	2018 \$	2017 \$
FINANCIAL ASSETS Cash	61,276	44,718
Prepaid and deposits Accounts receivable	4,873	4,873
City of Toronto – special charges (Note 3) Other	6,796 13,506	12,849 7,222
	86,451	69,662
LIABILITIES Accounts payable and accrued liabilities City of Toronto		
Other	5,745	1,598
Deferred Grants (Note 5)	7,603	12,919
	13,348	14,517
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	73,103	55,145
Non-Financial Assets		
Tangible Capital Assets (Note 4)	15,079	36,017
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	88,182	91,162

Approved on behalf of the Board of Management:

Chair

Treasurer

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE UPPER VILLAGE BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND ACCUMULATED SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

Revenue	2018 \$ Budget (Note 9)	2018 \$ Actual	2017 \$ Actual
REVENUE			
City of Toronto – special charges Grants and sponsorships	62,741 -	62,741 5,316	98,572 11,194
	62,741	68,057	109,766
Expenses			
Administration	4,838	4,265	8,123
Promotion and advertising	250	-	1,425
Maintenance	64,700	46,836	56,690
Capital (Note 8)	-	-	-
Amortization	-	20,938	20,935
Provision for (recovery of) uncollected special		(4.000)	
charges (Note 3)	5,704	(1,002)	558
	75,492	71,037	87,731
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	(12,751)	(2,980)	22,035
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	91,162	91,162	69,127
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, END OF YEAR	78,411	88,182	91,162

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE UPPER VILLAGE BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

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	2018 \$	2017 \$
Surplus (deficit) for the year	(2,980)	22,035
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	-	(1,215)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	<u> 20,938 </u> 17,958	<u>20,935</u> 41,755
Balance - Beginning of year	55,143	13,389
Balance - End of year	73,101	55,144

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE UPPER VILLAGE BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Cash flows from operating activities Surplus (deficit) for the year	(2,980)	22,035
Suplus (dencit) for the year	(2,900)	22,000
Non-cash changes to operations Add: Non-cash item Amortization of capital assets Increase (decrease) resulting from changes in	20,938	20,935
Accounts receivable - City of Toronto	6,053	(12,850)
Accounts receivable – other	(6,284)	(900)
Accounts payable - City of Toronto	-	(7,505)
Accounts payable – other	4,147	(5,191)
Prepaid and deposits		(4,873)
Cash Provided by (Used In) Operations	21,874	(31,319)
Investing Activities		
Purchase of tangible capital assets	-	(1,215)
Deferred Grants	(5,316)	(5,316)
Cash, Beginning Of Year	44,718	39,598
Cash, End Of Year	61,276	44,718

1. ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATIONS

The Upper Village Business Improvement Area (BIA) is established as a Business Improvement Area under the management and control of a Board of Management appointed by Council of the City of Toronto.

The Board is entrusted with the improvements, beautification and maintenance of municipally owned lands, buildings and structures in the area, together with the promotion of the area as a business or shopping area. Funding is provided by property owners of the BIA who are levied a special charge based on an annual operating budget prepared by the Board and approved by Council under Section 220(17) of the Municipal Act, as amended.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements are the representation of management and have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for local governments as prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB), the most significant of which are as follows:

Revenue recognition:

The BIA receives special charges from its members which are levied and collected by the City of Toronto. It also receives cash donations and sponsorships from corporate and private donors and grants from local, provincial and federal governments for events and festivals. Revenue is being recorded upon the signing of contracts and when collection can be reasonably ascertained.

Short-term Investments:

Short-term investments are highly liquid financial instruments with original maturities greater than three months but less than one year and are classified as "short-term" investments. BIA classifies short-term investments as current assets and reports them at their fair market value.

Capital assets:

Purchased capital assets are recorded at cost. Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Lights	5 years	Benches	5 years
Planters	5 years	Hanging Baskets	5 years
Flags & Banners	5 years		

Contributed services:

Services provided without charge by the City of Toronto and others are not recorded in these financial statements.

Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recorded at the approximated fair value.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Use of estimates:

The preparation of these financial statements in accordance with PSAB requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates include determining the useful lives of tangible capital assets for amortization, the allowance for uncollectible levies and accounts receivable and contingent liabilities. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates, as additional information becomes available in the future.

3. CITY OF TORONTO - SPECIAL CHARGES

Special charges levied by the City are collected and remitted to the Board by the City. The total special charges outstanding consist of amounts collected by the City not yet remitted to the Board and amounts uncollected by the City.

The Board records special charges receivable net of an allowance for uncollected amounts. The special charges receivable from the City of Toronto are comprised of:

	2018	2017	
	\$	\$	
Total special charges outstanding Less: allowance for uncollected special	9,296	16,549	
charges	(2,500)	(3,700)	
Special charges receivable	6,796	12,849	-

The provision for (recovery of) uncollected levies reported on the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus comprises:

	2018	2017	
	\$	\$	
Special charges written-off (recovered) Change in Provision for losses on assessment	198	358	
appeals	(1,200)	200	
	(1,002)	558	

4. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

	:	2018				
	Lights	Banners	Benches	Hanging baskets	Planters	Total
Cost	56,030	15,911	10,900	11,050	38,029	131,920
Beginning						
Additions						
Disposals						
Ending	56,030	15,911	10,900	11,050	38,029	131,920
Accumulated Amortization						
Beginning	50,270	11,499	7,630	7,735	18,769	95,903
Amortization	5,760	3,182	2,180	2,210	7,606	20,938
Disposals						
Ending	56,030	14,681	9,810	9,945	26,375	116,841
Net Book Value	-	1,230	1,090	1,105	11,654	15,079
	:	2017				
	Lights	Banners	Benches	Hanging baskets	Planters	Total
Cost	56,030	15,911	10,900	11,050	38,029	131,920
Beginning						
Additions						
Disposals						
Ending	56,030	15,911	10,900	11,050	38,029	131,920
Accumulated Amortization						
Beginning	44,510	8,317	5,450	5,525	11,166	74,968
Amortization	5,760	3,182	2,180	2,210	7,603	20,935
Disposals						
Ending	50,270	11,499	7,630	7,735	18,769	95,903
Net Book Value	5,760	4,412	3,270	3,315	19,260	36,017

5. DEFERRED GRANTS

Grants received from the City of Toronto for multiple constructions over years are being deferred and amortized on the same basis of the capital projects.

6. INSURANCE

The Board is required to deposit with the Treasurer, City of Toronto, insurance policies indemnifying the City against public liability and property damage in respect of the activities of the Board. Insurance coverage providing \$5,000,000 for each occurrence or accident has been obtained by the Board through the City of Toronto.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The financial instruments recognized in the statement of financial position consist of cash, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

8. CAPITAL EXPENSES

In order to finance major capital expenses the BIA annually budgets certain amounts and accumulates them as operating surplus. Once adequate funds have accumulated, the BIA undertakes cost-shared capital improvement projects with the City. For this reason the actual expenses in a given year could significantly differ from the amount budgeted for the year. Any excess actual capital expenses are financed out of the accumulated surplus.

9. BUDGET

Budget Figures are provided for comparative purposes only and have not been subject to audit procedures.

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THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE UPPER VILLAGE BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA

Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

UPPER VILLAGE BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA

DECEMBER 31, 2019

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RAFIQ DOSANI, B.Comm., CPA, CA

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT

90 Risebrough Avenue Toronto, Ontario M2M 2E3 Telephone: (416) 221 - 4095 Fax: (416) 221 - 4160

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto and the Board of Management for Upper Village Business Improvement Area

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Upper Village Business Improvement Area (BIA), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, and the statement of operations and accumulated surplus, 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 and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the BIA as at December 31, 2019 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for local governments as prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB).

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the BIA in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Canada, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my 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 local governments as prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB), 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 Board or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Board's financial reporting process.

RAFIQ DOSANI, B. Comm., CPA, CA. CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT 90 Risebrough Avenue Toronto, Ontario M2M 2E3 Telephone: (416) 221 - 4095 Fax: (416) 221 - 4160

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My 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 my 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, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 Board'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 Board's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Board 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.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Doni

Toronto, Ontario April 11, 2020 Chartered Professional Accountant Licensed Public Accountant

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE UPPER VILLAGE BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

	2019 \$	2018 \$
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Cash	15,183	61,276
Prepaid and deposits Accounts receivable	4,873	4,873
City of Toronto – special charges (Note 3)	10,191	6,796
Other	29,423	13,506
	59,670	86,451
LIABILITIES Accounts payable and accrued liabilities City of Toronto		
Other	4,045	5,745
Deferred Grants (Note 5)		7,603
	4,045	13,348
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	55,625	73,103
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Tangible Capital Assets (Note 4)	4,048	15,079
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	59,673	88,182

Approved on behalf of the Board of Management:

Chair

Trèasurer

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE UPPER VILLAGE BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND ACCUMULATED SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

REVENUE	2019 \$ Budget (Note 9)	2019 \$ Actual	2018 \$ Actual
City of Toronto – special charges	102,549	103,223	62,741
Grants, sponsorships and other	35,000	59,822	5,316
	137,549	163,045	68,057
EXPENSES			
Administration	19,327	16,198	4,265
Promotion and advertising	51,250	76,931	
Maintenance	64,700	87,843	46,836
Capital (Note 8)	50,000	•	
Amortization	-	11,031	20,938
Provision for (recovery of) uncollected special			
charges (Note 3)	9,323	(449)	(1,002)
	194,600	191,554	71,037
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	(57,051)	(28,509)	(2,980)
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	88,182	88,182	91,162
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, END OF YEAR			
	31,131	59,673	88,182

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE UPPER VILLAGE BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

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	2019 <u>\$</u>	2018 \$
Surplus (deficit) for the year	(28,509)	(2,980)
Acquisition of tangible capital assets		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	<u> </u>	20,938
Balance - Beginning of year	73,101	55,143
Balance - End of year	55,625	73,101

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THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE

UPPER VILLAGE BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus (deficit) for the year	(28,509)	(2,980)
Non-cash changes to operations		
Add: Non-cash item Amortization of capital assets Increase (decrease) resulting from changes in	11,031	20,938
Accounts receivable - City of Toronto	(3,395)	6,053
Accounts receivable – other Accounts payable - City of Toronto	(15,917)	(6,284)
Accounts payable – other Prepaid and deposits	(1,700) _	4,147 _
Cash Provided by (Used In) Operations	(38,490)	21,874
Investing Activities		
Purchase of tangible capital assets		-
Deferred Grants	(7,603)	(5,316)
Cash, Beginning Of Year	61,276	44,718
Cash, End Of Year	15,183	61,276

1. ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATIONS

The Upper Village Business Improvement Area (BIA) is established as a Business Improvement Area under the management and control of a Board of Management appointed by Council of the City of Toronto.

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Short-term Investments:

Short-term investments are highly liquid financial instruments with original maturities greater than three months but less than one year and are classified as "short-term" investments. BIA classifies short-term investments as current assets and reports them at their fair market value.

Capital assets:

Purchased capital assets are recorded at cost. Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Lights	5 years	Benches	5 years
Planters	5 years	Hanging Baskets	5 years
Flags & Banners	5 years		-

Contributed services:

Services provided without charge by the City of Toronto and others are not recorded in these financial statements.

Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recorded at the approximated fair value.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Use of estimates:

The preparation of these financial statements in accordance with PSAB requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates include determining the useful lives of tangible capital assets for amortization, the allowance for uncollectible levies and accounts receivable and contingent liabilities. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates, as additional information becomes available in the future.

3. CITY OF TORONTO - SPECIAL CHARGES

Special charges levied by the City are collected and remitted to the Board by the City. The total special charges outstanding consist of amounts collected by the City not yet remitted to the Board and amounts uncollected by the City.

The Board records special charges receivable net of an allowance for uncollected amounts. The special charges receivable from the City of Toronto are comprised of:

	2019	2018	
	\$	\$	
Total special charges outstanding Less: allowance for uncollected special	11,491	9,296	•
charges	(1,300)	(2,500)	
Special charges receivable	10,191	6,796	_

The provision for (recovery of) uncollected levies reported on the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus comprises:

	2019	2018	
	\$	\$	
Special charges written-off Change in Provision for losses on assessment	751	198	
appeals	(1,200)	(1,200)	
	(449)	(1,002)	

4. TANGIBLE CAP	PITAL ASSETS					
	. 2	2019				
	Lights	Banners	Benches	Hanging baskets	Planters	Total
Cost				······································	-	
Beginning	56,030	15,911	10,900	11,050	38,029	131,920
Additions		•		• •		
Disposals						
Ending	56,030	15,911	10,900	11,050	38,029	131,920
Accumulated Amortization						
Beginning	56,030	14.681	9,810	9,945	26,375	116,841
Amortization		1,230	1,090	1,105	7,606	11,031
Disposals						
Ending	56,030	15,911	10,900	11,050	33,981	127,872
Net Book Value	-	-		-	4,048	4,048
	4	2018				Total
	Lights	Banners	Benches	Hanging baskets	Planters	TOLAT
Cost	56,030	15,911	10,900	11,050	38,029	131,920
Beginning						
Additions						
Disposals					. · · · · ·	
Ending	56,030	15,911	10,900	11,050	38,029	131,920
Accumulated Amortization	и - С.					
	50,270	11,499	7,630	7,735	18,769	95,903
Beginning	30.270					
Beginning Amortization	5,760	3,182	2,180	2,210	7,606	20,938

14,681

1,230

56,030

Ending

Net Book Value

116,841

15,079

11

26,375

11,654

9,945

1,105

9,810

1,090

5. DEFERRED GRANTS

Grants received from the City of Toronto for multiple constructions over years are being deferred and amortized on the same basis of the capital projects.

6. INSURANCE

The Board is required to deposit with the Treasurer, City of Toronto, insurance policies indemnifying the City against public liability and property damage in respect of the activities of the Board. Insurance coverage providing \$5,000,000 for each occurrence or accident has been obtained by the Board through the City of Toronto.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The financial instruments recognized in the statement of financial position consist of cash, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

8. CAPITAL EXPENSES

In order to finance major capital expenses the BIA annually budgets certain amounts and accumulates them as operating surplus. Once adequate funds have accumulated, the BIA undertakes cost-shared capital improvement projects with the City. For this reason the actual expenses in a given year could significantly differ from the amount budgeted for the year. Any excess actual capital expenses are financed out of the accumulated surplus.

9. BUDGET

Budget Figures are provided for comparative purposes only and have not been subject to audit procedures.

10. COMMITMENTS

The Board, in co-operation with the City, has implemented cost-shared capital improvement projects on publicly owned property for several years. The projects are long-term in nature and are usually completed subsequent to the year of Council's approval. The Board is committed to capital improvement projects of which the Board's share of \$96,682 (2018 - \$nil) was outstanding as at December 31, 2019.