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THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE KOREA TOWN BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA

Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

**KOREA TOWN
BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA**

DECEMBER 31, 2020

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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 Korea Town Business Improvement Area

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Korea Town Business Improvement Area (BIA), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, 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, 2020 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 Auditing Standards (CAS). 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 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.

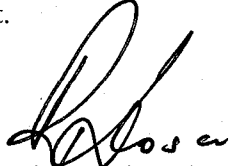
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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 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 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 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 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.

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.

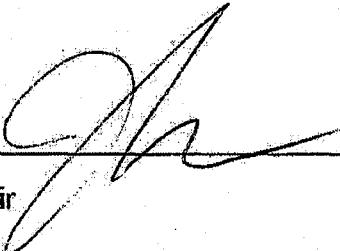
Toronto, Ontario
April 12, 2021


Chartered Professional Accountant
Licensed Public Accountant

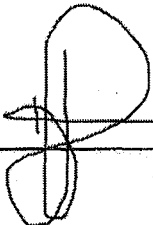
**THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE
KOREA TOWN BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	2020 \$	2019 \$
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Cash	218,260	177,014
Short-term investments (Note 3)	11,762	11,762
Accounts receivable		
City of Toronto – special charges (Note 4)	6,443	26,281
Other	5,958	18,497
	<u>242,423</u>	<u>233,554</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		
City of Toronto	-	-
Other	3,661	1,550
	<u>3,661</u>	<u>1,550</u>
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	238,752	232,004
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Tangible Capital Assets (Note 5)	-	9,605
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	<u>238,762</u>	<u>241,609</u>

Approved on behalf of the Board of Management:



Chair



Treasurer

**THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE
KOREA TOWN BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	2020 \$ Budget (Note 9)	2020 \$ Actual	2019 \$ Actual
REVENUE			
City of Toronto – special charges	77,164	77,064	77,164
Interest and other	25,000	350	116
	<u>102,164</u>	<u>77,414</u>	<u>77,280</u>
EXPENSES			
Administration	28,592	16,407	11,418
Promotion and advertising	23,500	11,980	19,558
Maintenance	48,000	41,567	28,089
Capital (Note 8)	45,000	-	-
Amortization (Note 5)	-	9,605	15,957
Provision for uncollected special charges (Note 4)	7,015	702	(36)
	<u>152,107</u>	<u>80,261</u>	<u>74,986</u>
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	(49,943)	(2,847)	2,294
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>241,609</u>	<u>241,609</u>	<u>239,315</u>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, END OF YEAR	<u>191,666</u>	<u>238,762</u>	<u>241,609</u>

**THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE
KOREA TOWN BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Surplus (deficit) for the year	(2,847)	2,294
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	-	-
Amortization of tangible capital assets	9,605	15,957
	6,758	18,251
Balance - Beginning of year	232,004	213,753
Balance - End of year	<u>238,762</u>	<u>232,004</u>

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE
 KOREA TOWN VILLAGE BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA
 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus (Deficit) for the year	(2,847)	2,294
Non-cash changes to operations		
Add: Non-cash item Amortization of capital assets	9,605	15,957
Increase (decrease) resulting from changes in		
Accounts receivable - City of Toronto	19,838	(3,503)
Accounts receivable – other	12,539	(6,043)
Accounts payable - City of Toronto	-	(62,603)
Accounts payable – other	2,111	(7,380)
Cash Provided By Operations	41,246	(61,278)
Investing Activities		
Purchase of tangible capital assets	-	-
(Increase) decrease in short-term investments	-	(116)
Cash, Beginning Of Year	177,014	238,408
Cash, End Of Year	218,260	177,014

**THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE
KOREA TOWN BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

1. ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATIONS

The Korea Town 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:

Street & Christmas Lights	5 years
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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.

**THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE
KOREA TOWN BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONT'D
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

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. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

Short-term investments consist of cashable guaranteed investment certificates with the Korean (Toronto) Credit Union Ltd. These investments bear interest at the rate of 0.1% per annum and will be maturing in 2021.

4. 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:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Total special charges outstanding	10,443	30,281
Less: allowance for uncollected special charges	(4,000)	(4,000)
Special charges receivable	<u>6,443</u>	<u>26,281</u>

The provision for (recovery of) uncollected levies reported on the Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Operating Surplus comprises:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Special charges written-off (recovered)	702	964
Change in provision for assessment appeals	-	(1,000)
	<u>702</u>	<u>(36)</u>

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE
 KOREA TOWN BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONT'D
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

	2020	
	Lighting	Total
Cost		
Beginning	79,785	79,785
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Ending	79,785	79,785
Accumulated Amortization		
Beginning	70,180	70,180
Amortization	9,605	9,605
Disposals	-	-
Ending	79,785	79,785
Net Book Value	-	-
	2019	
	Lighting	Total
Cost		
Beginning	79,785	79,785
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Ending	79,785	79,785
Accumulated Amortization		
Beginning	54,223	54,223
Amortization	15,957	15,957
Disposals	-	-
Ending	70,180	70,180
Net Book Value	9,605	9,605

**THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE
KOREA TOWN BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONT'D
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

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 carrying value of the BIA's financial instruments approximate their values. The BIA is subject to an interest rate risk with respect to its investments, however, as these instruments are short-term investments the risk is minimal.

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.