FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2020



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Contemporary Art Forum Kitchener and Area (CAFKA):

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Contemporary Art Forum Kitchener and Area (CAFKA) ("the organization"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at November 30, 2020, and the statements of operations and surplus and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Contemporary Art Forum Kitchener and Area (CAFKA) as at November 30, 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

In common with many not-for-profit organizations, the organization derives revenues from various sources, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, our verification of donation and fundraising revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the organization and we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to revenues, excess of revenues over expenses, assets and surplus.

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 organization 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 qualified opinion.

The audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended November 30, 2019 was modified accordingly because of the possible effects of this limitation in scope.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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 the organization'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 organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the organization'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 organization'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 organization'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 organization 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.

CALIBRE LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants Licensed Public Accountants

PoliBRO LAP

Guelph, Ontario April 21, 2021



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

NOVEMBER 30, 2020

		2020	2019
CURRENT	ASSETS		
CURRENT Cash Government remittances recoverable Prepaid expense Deferred production costs (note 2)		\$ 111,018 \$ 1,601 152 19,669	27,947 8,244 110
		132,440	36,301
EQUIPMENT (note 3)		755	1,43 <u>0</u>
		\$ <u> 133,195</u> \$_	37,731
	LIABILITIES		
CURRENT Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred revenues (note 4)		\$ 4,999 \$ <u>71,001</u> 76,000	12,381 11,001 23,382
COMMITMENTS (note 2)			
	SURPLUS		
SURPLUS		 57,195	14,349
		\$ <u>133,195</u> \$	37,731

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Director

Directo

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND SURPLUS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2020

		2020	2019
REVENUES			
Contributed goods and services (note 5)	\$	1,030 \$	11,923
Fundraising and donations (note 6)		21,823	5,475
Grants - Foundations		15,000	20,000
Grants - Government		82,331	59,722
Grants - Ontario Arts Council		11,001	11,610
Other		4,500	1,529
Sponsorships	_	2.000	<u>8,500</u>
	_	137,685	118,759
EXPENSES			
Advertising and promotion		3,909	8,657
Amortization		675	1,437
Bank fees and interest		354	417
Insurance		1,643	1,684
Office		147	1,908
Professional fees		5,181	4,181
Programming (note 7)		33,824	91,930
Rent		5,154	4,664
Telephone		1,003	1,316
Wages and benefits - administration	_	<u> 42,949</u>	35,082
	_	94,839	<u> 151,276</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES (EXPENSES OVER			
REVENUES)		42,846	(32,517)
SURPLUS, beginning	_	14,349	<u>46,866</u>
SURPLUS, ending	\$_	<u>57,195</u> \$	14,349

CONTEMPORARY ART FORUM KITCHENER AND AREA (CAFKA) STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2020

		2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Excess of revenues over expenses (expenses over revenues) Charges to earnings not requiring cash:	\$	42,846 \$	(32,517)
Amortization		675	1,437
CHANGES IN NON-CASH WORKING CAPITAL		43,521	(31,080)
Decrease (increase) in government remittances recoverable		6,643	(835)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expense Increase in deferred production costs		(42) (19,669)	456 -
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(7,382)	6,375
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenues		60,000	(14 <u>.109</u>)
Cash from (used in) operating activities	_	83,071	(39,193)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		83,071	(39,193)
CASH, beginning		27,947	67,140
CASH, ending	\$	<u>111,018</u> \$	<u> 27,947</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOVEMBER 30, 2020

Contemporary Art Forum Kitchener and Area (CAFKA) is a not-for-profit organization incorporated without share capital under the Business Corporations Act of Ontario and its primary business activity is presenting innovative art within a civic space. CAFKA invites the public to encounter and engage with artists of today and the art they create.

CAFKA encourages ground breaking artistic projects, welcomes interactive programming and nurtures new and existing audiences for contemporary art. CAFKA is dedicated to artistic growth and offers opportunities for regional, Canadian and international artists. CAFKA builds community partnerships and connections. Committed to high artistic quality, CAFKA activities culminate in biennial thematic forum of visual and media arts in the public realm.

The organization is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act and is exempt from tax.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations and reflect the following policies:

(a) Cash

Cash includes deposits at a financial institution net of outstanding cheques and deposits.

(b) Equipment

Equipment is recorded at cost. Amortization is provided at the following annual rates:

Computer equipment

- 55% declining-balance basis

Office equipment

- 20% declining-balance basis

Amortization is calculated at one-half of the normal rate in the year of acquisition.

(c) Impairment of long-lived assets

A long-lived asset is tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when the asset no longer has long term service potential to the organization.

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOVEMBER 30, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

(d) Revenue recognition

The organization follows the deferral method in accounting for revenue. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the period in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received.

Contributed goods and services are recorded as revenue if their fair market value is determinable and the goods and services are used in the normal course of operations.

Fundraising and donations are recorded as revenue when received or receivable.

Grant and sponsorship revenues are recorded as revenue in accordance with the terms and conditions of the grant or sponsorship agreement.

Other revenues consist of services provided by the organization and are recorded as revenue if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

The organization derives a benefit from members acting as volunteers and directors. Since these activities are not normally purchased by the organization and due to the difficulty of determining their fair value, the value of these services is not recognized in the financial statements.

(e) Financial instruments

The organization initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value except for certain non-arm's length transactions. The organization 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. Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable.

(f) Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires the organization's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes to the financial statements. There are no material estimates embodied in these financial statements.

2. DEFERRED PRODUCTION COSTS

The organization has engaged artists to produce artwork related to future exhibitions. The total amount the organization has committed to these artists in the form of an exhibition fee and compensable expenses total an approximate amount of \$50,000. An amount of \$19,669 related to these commitments has been paid during the current fiscal year (2019 - \$NIL) and treated as deferred production costs until such time the exhibition occurs.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOVEMBER 30, 2020

3. EQUIPMENT

	Cost	2020 Accumulated Amortization		2019 Net Book Value
Computer equipment Office equipment	\$ 4,522 6,933	\$ 4,023 6,677	\$ 499 <u>256</u>	\$ 1,110 <u>320</u>
	\$ 11,455	\$ <u>10,700</u>	\$ <u>755</u>	\$ <u>1,430</u>

4. ONTARIO ARTS COUNCIL

Included in deferred revenues as at November 30, 2020 is \$11,001 (2019 - \$11,001) received from the Ontario Arts Council. Included in deferred revenues as at November 30, 2020 is \$60,000 received from the Canada Council of the Arts.

Recognized as revenues in Grants - Ontario Arts Council for 2020 is \$11,001 (2019 - \$11,610).

The total funds received from the Ontario Arts Council in 2020 amounted to \$11,001 (2019 - \$11,001).

5. CONTRIBUTED GOODS AND SERVICES

The entire amount of contributed goods and services in the year in the amount of \$1,030 (2019 - \$11,923) relate to programming expenses.

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Included in donations is \$10,000 (2019 - \$NIL) donated by directors and employees of the organization.

These related party transactions were made in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

7. PROGRAMMING

Included in programming expenses are costs pertaining to wages and benefits in the amount of \$27,327 (2019 - \$41,914).

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISKS

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that other parties may default on their financial obligations.

The organization is exposed to credit risk on its cash.

Credit risk associated with cash is minimized substantially by ensuring that the assets are invested with a major financial institution.

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOVEMBER 30, 2020

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISKS - continued

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the organization will not be able to meet a demand for cash or fund its obligations as they come due. Liquidity risk also includes the risk of the organization not being able to liquidate assets in a timely manner at a reasonable price.

The organization meets its liquidity requirements by monitoring cash flows from operations, anticipating investing and financing activities and holding assets that can be readily converted into cash.

(c) Currency risk

Currency risk refers to the risk that the fair value of financial instruments will fluctuate in value relative to the Canadian dollar due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The organization is not exposed to significant currency risk.

(d)Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value of the financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The organization is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

(e) Other price risk

Other price risk refers to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from currency risk or interest rate risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

The organization is not exposed to significant other price risk.

(f) Market risk

Market risk refers to the risk that the fair value of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

The organization is not exposed to significant market risk.

The extent of the organization's exposure to the above risks did not change significantly in 2020.