# PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY RADIO CORPORATION FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AUGUST 31, 2023



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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Prince Edward County Radio Corporation

## Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Prince Edward County Radio Corporation (the Corporation), which comprise the statement of financial position as at August 31, 2023, and the statements of net assets, operations 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 the Corporation as at August 31, 2023, and its results of operations 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 Corporation derives revenue from donations, the completeness of which is not susceptible of satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, our verification of these revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the Corporation and we were not able to determine whether, as at and for the years ended August 31, 2023 and August 31, 2022, any adjustments might be necessary to donations revenue, excess of revenues over expenditures and net assets.

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 Corporation 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 qualified 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 these financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Corporation'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 Corporation, or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONT'D)

#### 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 Corporation'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 Corporation'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 Corporation 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.

BELLEVILLE, Canada December 19, 2023

Chartered Professional Accountants Licensed Public Accountants

William e lengone LL

## PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY RADIO CORPORATION STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT AUGUST 31, 2023

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
CURDENT		
CURRENT Cash	_	
Short-term investments - Note 3	255,911	229,514
Accounts receivable	140,669	150,000
Inventory	106,614	92,554
Due from The Community Foundation	2,281	1,437
Prepaid expenses and deposits	1,412	502
	9,823	5,023
	516,710	479,030
TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS - at cost		
less accumulated amortization - Note 4	149,512	165,869
	147,512	103,809
INTANGIBLE ASSETS - at cost		
less accumulated amortization - Note 5	1,934	3,197
	668,156	648,096
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	45,729	38,623
Government remittances payable	67,401	39,567
Deferred revenue - Note 6	58,369	21,761
	171,499	99,951
LONG-TERM		
Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA) loan payable - Note 7	39,434	37,250
<b>DEFERRED CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS</b> - Note 8	#0 (A#	
DEFERRED CATTIAL CONTRIBUTIONS - Note 8	59,637	64,027
	270,570	201,228
NET ASSETS		
NET ASSETS	397,586	116 060
	397,300	446,868
COMMITMENTS - Note 9		
APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD		
Soltable Director		
Contract of the second		
Director		
	668,156	648,096

# PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY RADIO CORPORATION STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2023

	Operating Reserve Fund	Capital Reserve Fund	Unrestricted	2023	2022
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
NET ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	100,000	50,000	296,868	446,868	367,560
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES (EXPENDITURES OVER REVENUE)			(49,282)	(49,282)	79,308
PURCHASE OF TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS		(13,816)	13,816	, ,	<b>,</b>
ALLOCATION OF INVESTMENT INCOME	2,990	1,495	(4,485)		
	2,990	(12,321)	(39,951)	(49,282)	79,308
NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR	102,990	37,679	256,917	397,586	446,868



# PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY RADIO CORPORATION STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2023

	2023 \$	2022 \$
REVENUE	4	Ψ
Advertising Donations Grants	312,027 80,495 50,208	352,945 68,603 64,345
Fundraising and membership revenue	17,355	12,530
	460,085	498,423
COST OF SALES		
Advertising and commission Donation expenses Grants expenses Fundraising expenses	98,083 13,289 6,087 11,595	98,403 1,999 3,798
	129,054	104,200
GROSS PROFIT	331,031	394,223
OTHER INCOME		
Government assistance - Discount on zero-interest loan - Note 7 Interest Amortization of deferred capital contributions Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets	107 6,093 8,081 (12,042)	2,105 415 6,859
	2,239	9,379
	333,270	403,602
EXPENDITURES		
Operating expenses - Schedule 1 Overhead expenses - Schedule 2 Wages and salaries Production labour expenses	56,991 78,383 236,730 10,448	54,568 74,981 181,995 12,750
	382,552	324,294
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES (EXPENDITURES OVER REVENUE) FOR VEAR		
(EXPENDITURES OVER REVENUE) FOR YEAR	(49,282)	79,308

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements



## PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY RADIO CORPORATION STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2023

	2023 \$	2022 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of revenue over expenditures (expenditures over revenue) for year  Adjustment for items which do not affect cash -	(49,282)	79,308
Amortization of deferred capital contributions Amortization of intangible assets Amortization of tangible capital assets Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets Re-invested investment income	(8,081) 1,263 27,178 12,042	(6,859) 1,263 26,142
Discount on zero-interest loan Accrued interest on CEBA loan	(4,485) (107) 2,291	(2,105) 2,163
Net change in non-cash working conital halances related	(19,181)	99,912
Net change in non-cash working capital balances related to operations - Note 10	50,934	47,944
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	31,753	147,856
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital spending utilized - Note 8 Purchase of tangible capital assets Purchase of short-term investments Withdrawal of funds from short-term investments	3,691 (22,863) 13,816	30,000 (32,605) (150,000)
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(5,356)	(152,605)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS FOR YEAR	26,397	(4,749)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	229,514	234,263
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	255,911	229,514
REPRESENTED BY:		
Cash	255,911	229,514

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements



## 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Prince Edward County Radio Corporation is a not-for-profit organization dedicated to the development and operation of a radio broadcasting station in Prince Edward County. The Corporation is incorporated under the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act without share capital and is exempt from taxation under Section 149 of the Income Tax Act.

The application to the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) for a license to operate an over-the-air broadcasting station in Prince Edward County was approved on January 21, 2014.

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Outlined below are those accounting policies adopted by the Corporation that are considered to be particularly significant:

#### (a) Basis of Accounting

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

#### (b) Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations 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 date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include valuation of accounts receivable, and the estimated useful life of tangible capital assets and intangible assets. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### (c) Short-Term Investments

Short-term investments are classified as fair value through profit and loss and are initially recorded at their acquisition cost on the date of trade. Short-term investments are subsequently adjusted to fair value as at the date of the balance sheet and the corresponding change in unrealized gains and losses are recorded in income.

### (d) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of net realizable value. When the cost of inventories exceed the net realizable value, the cost of inventories will be written down to net realizable value. Any such write-down will be included in cost of goods sold for the year of write-down. If circumstances or events lead to a subsequent increase in the net realizable value of the inventory that was written down, the amount of the write-down will be reversed and recorded in cost of goods sold in the year of the reversal.



## 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

## (e) Tangible Capital Assets and Amortization

Tangible capital assets are stated at acquisition cost. Gains or losses on the disposal of individual assets are recognized in statement of operations in the year of disposal. Amortization of tangible capital assets, which is based on estimated useful life, is calculated on the following bases and at the rates set out below:

Asset	Basis	Rate
Computer equipment Leasehold improvements Radio transmission equipment Studio equipment	Straight-line Straight-line Straight-line Straight-line	Over 5 years Over 15 years Over 15 years Over 10 years

#### (f) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are stated at acquisition cost. Gains or losses on the disposal of individual assets are recognized in the statement of operations in the year of disposal. Amortization of definite lived intangible assets, which is based on estimated useful life, is calculated on the following bases and at the rates set out below:

Asset	Basis	Rate
Engineering and licensing costs Incorporation costs	Straight-line Straight-line	Over 10 years Over 10 years

#### (g) Leases

Leases are classified as capital or operating leases. A lease that transfers substantially all of the benefits and risks incident to the ownership of property is classified as a capital lease. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases wherein rental payments are expensed as incurred. At the inception of a capital lease, an asset and an obligation are recorded at an amount equal to the lesser of the present value of the minimum lease payments and the property's fair value at the beginning of such lease.

#### (h) Deferral Method

The Corporation uses the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the period in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable, if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.



## 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

#### (i) Revenue Recognition

Advertising revenue is recognized once the advertisement is broadcast. Advertising funds received for broadcasts in a subsequent period are deferred. Provision is made for expected discounts and collection losses based on the Corporation's past experience.

Donation and fundraising and grant revenue is recorded as revenue in the period to which it relates. Grants earned but not received at year end are accrued. When a portion of a grant relates to a future period, it is deferred and recognized in that subsequent period.

Amortization of deferred capital contributions revenue is recognized in the period to which it relates, on a basis similar to the amortization of the related tangible capital asset.

Membership revenue is recorded as revenue in the period to which it relates. Membership revenue received in advance of the fiscal year to which it relates is recorded as deferred revenue.

Merchandise revenue is recognized at the time goods are shipped to customers. Provision is made for expected returns and collection losses based on the Corporation's past experience.

#### (j) Financial Instruments

#### (i) Measurement of Financial Instruments

The Corporation initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The Corporation subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, with the exception of short-term investments, which are measured in accordance with Note 2(c) to these financial statements.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash, accounts receivable, due from The Community Foundation and grants and subsidies receivable.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, government remittances payable and loan payable.

## (ii) Impairment

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of possible impairment. When a significant adverse change has occurred during the period in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows from the financial asset or group of assets, a write-down is recorded in net income. When events occurring after the impairment confirm that a reversal is necessary, the reversal is recognized in net income up to the impairment amount previously recognized.



### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

#### (k) Contributed Services and Materials

Directors, committee members and owners volunteer their time to assist in the Corporation's activities. While these services benefit the Corporation considerably, a reasonable estimate of their amount and fair value cannot be made, and accordingly, these contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements. During the 2023 fiscal year end a total of 100 (2022 - 108) volunteers contributed 21,999 (2022 - 21,266) hours of volunteer work.

Contributions of materials are recorded only when such materials have a fair value that can be reasonably estimated and when those materials would have otherwise been purchased in the support of normal operating activities of the Corporation.

## 3. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

The cost and market values of short-term investments are as follows:

	202	23	202	22
	Cost Amount \$	Market Value \$	Cost Amount \$	Market Value \$
Cash	76,887	76,887	<b></b>	
Guaranteed Investment Certificate Money Market Fund	63,782	63,782	75,000 75,000	75,000 75,000
	140,669	140,669	150,000	150,000

During the year, short-term investments were purchased for \$Nil (2022 - \$150,000). During the year, the Corporation withdrew funds of \$13,816 (2022 - \$Nil) to pay for an expense from the Capital Reserve Fund.



### 4. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

	20	)23	20	)22
	Cost \$	Accumulated amortization \$	Cost \$	Accumulated amortization \$
Computer equipment	9,826	5,352	5,159	3,854
Leasehold improvements	84,894	37,775	83,460	32,163
Radio transmission equipment	154,185	90,420	159,566	87,570
Studio equipment	103,996	69,842	100,869	59,598
	352,901	203,389	349,054	183,185
Cost less accumulated amortization	\$ 14	9,512	\$ 1	65,869

During the year, tangible capital assets were acquired at an aggregate cost of \$22,863 (2022 - \$32,605). During the year, tangible capital assets were disposed of for proceeds of \$Nil and a realized loss of \$12,042.

#### 5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2	023	20	2022	
	Cost \$	Accumulated amortization \$	Cost \$	Accumulated amortization \$	
Engineering and licensing costs Incorporation costs	11,700 926	10,317 375	11,700 926	9,054 375	
	12,626	10,692	12,626	9,429	
Cost less accumulated amortization	\$	1,934	\$	3,197	



## 6. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue is comprised of certain advertising, memberships and other sources of revenue collected which relate to future years' operations.

Grants and other funding received with restrictions imposed by third parties are recognized as revenue when those funds are spent in accordance with the stated restrictions.

Deferred revenue consists of the following:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Advertising	14,662	16,733
Memberships	30	730
Ministry of Employment and Social Development		
- New Horizons for Seniors	21,374	
Community Radio Fund of Canada	ŕ	
- Music Library		391
- Local Journalism Initiative	18,803	3,907
Municipal Community Grant	3,500	
	58,369	21,761

#### 7. LONG-TERM DEBT

The loan payable consists of a \$40,000 (2022 - \$40,000) loan under the Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA) program. The loan is unsecured, non-interest bearing with no repayment requirements until January 18, 2024. Up to \$20,000 is forgivable if certain conditions are met, including repayment of \$40,000 on or before January 18, 2024. Amounts owing after January 18, 2024 are converted into a 3-year term loan, repayable in monthly instalments, bearing interest at 5% per annum.

In accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2(j)(i) to these financial statements, the loan was initially recognized at its fair value, estimated by using the present value of all future cash payments using a rate of interest available for similar instruments. The carrying value of the loan represents the fair value at acquisition plus interest accrued at the effective rate.



## 8. DEFERRED CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Deferred capital contributions represent the unamortized amount of grants received and spent for the purchase of tangible capital assets. The amortization of deferred capital contributions is recorded as revenue in the statement of operations. The change in the deferred capital contributions balance are as follows:

	2023 2023 Cumulative Cumulative					1100	
	Capital Spending \$	Cumulative Amortization \$	Cumulative Capital Spending \$	Cumulativ Amortizati			
Ontario Trillium Foundation Minister of Employment and Social Development	20,000	13,203	20,000	11,88			
- New Horizons	9,438	6,135	9,438	5,19			
- The Heights Project	1,508	528	1,508	37			
- New Horizons - Fraud	1,584	79	,				
John M. & Bernice Parrott Foundation							
<ul> <li>Digital control board</li> </ul>	24,590	13,524	24,590	11,06			
- Sound and whisper booth	30,000	3,000	30,000	1,00			
National Campus and Community Radio Association - Accessibility							
Grant	6,819	2,387	6,819	1,70			
Community Radio Fund of Canada							
- Emergency Preparedness Grant	1,200	280	1,200	20			
- Homelessness Project	2,106	143					
Municipal COVID-19 Recovery	Sour town substitute						
Grant	1,150	288	1,150	17			
PEC Adaption Fund Grant	1,079	270	1,079	16			
	99,474	39,837	95,784	31,75			
Cumulative capital spending less							
cumulative amortization	\$ 5	59,637	\$ 6	4,027			

During the year, capital spending related to grants received amounted to \$3,691 (2022 - \$30,000).



#### 9. LEASE COMMITMENTS

The Corporation has entered into agreements to lease certain premises. These operating leases expire at various dates between August, 2024 and August, 2028. The annual minimum rental payments required under these leases are as follows:

	\$	
2024	35,626	
2025	21,589	
2026	21,589	
2027	21,589	
2028	21,589	
	121,982	

## 10. NET CHANGE IN NON-CASH WORKING CAPITAL BALANCES RELATED TO OPERATIONS

Cash provided from (used in), as determined in the change year-over-year, in non-cash working capital is compiled as follows:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
(INCREASE) DECREASE IN CURRENT ASSETS		
Accounts receivable	(14,060)	(18,438)
Inventory	(844)	(1,437)
Due from The Community Foundation	(910)	53,848
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(4,800)	422
Grants and subsidies receivable		6,703
	(20,614)	41,098
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7 100	7.260
Government remittances payable	7,106 27,834	7,260 2,124
Deferred revenue	36,608	(2,538)
	71,548	6,846
NET CHANGE IN NON-CASH WORKING CAPITAL		
BALANCES RELATED TO OPERATIONS	50,934	47,944



## 11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Directors and key management personnel are related parties of the Corporation due to their authority for planning, directing and controlling activities of the Corporation.

During the year, the Corporation received revenue from certain board directors and key management personnel as follows:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Advertising	1,420	2,419
Donations	4,795	4,135
Memberships	70	110
	6,285	6,664

As at August 31, 2023, there were accounts receivable of \$565 (2022 - \$2,129) included in accounts receivable and \$1,626 in deferred revenue on the statement of financial position.

These transactions are 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.

#### 12. NON-MONETARY TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the Corporation entered into non-monetary transactions with various organizations whereby it provides broadcast advertising in exchange for print advertising, rent, and various office expenditures. These transactions were recorded at fair value resulting in an amount of \$14,549 (2022 - \$22,238).

#### 13. FINANCIAL RISKS AND CONCENTRATION OF RISK

The Corporation has a comprehensive risk management framework to monitor, evaluate and manage the principal risks assumed with financial instruments. These risks are as follows:

#### (a) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the potential for financial loss caused by fluctuations in fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments because of changes in market interest rates.

The Corporation is exposed to interest rate risk as the Corporation has a loan payable, as disclosed in Note 7 to these financial statements. As prevailing interest rates fluctuate, the fair value of the loan fluctuates as well. Risk is mitigated as the Corporation has intention and ability to earry this instrument to maturity. There have been no significant changes from the previous period in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.



## 13. FINANCIAL RISKS AND CONCENTRATION OF RISK (Cont'd)

#### (b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet all cash outflow obligations as they come due. The Corporation manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its operating cash flow requirements to ensure financial resources are available.

#### (c) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Corporation if a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation. The Corporation is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by clients in connection with its accounts and other receivables. The Corporation manages its credit risk by performing regular evaluations of its receivables, aggressively pursuing delinquent accounts and maintaining provisions for estimated uncollectible accounts.

There have been no significant changes from the previous period in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

