FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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#### MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations and ensuring that all information in the annual report is consistent with the statements. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods, and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the preparation of financial statements.

The Board is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and for approving the financial information included in the annual report. The Board fulfils these responsibilities by reviewing the financial information prepared by management and discussing relevant matters with management and external auditors. The Board is also responsible for recommending the appointment of the Kootenay-Columbia Discovery Centre Society's external auditors. Apex Accounting, Chartered Professional Accountants are appointed by the board to audit the financial statements and report directly to them; their report follows. The external auditors have full and free access to, and meet periodically and separately with, management to discuss their audit findings.

May 16, 2023

Philip Hony

Chair





#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

#### To the Members Kootenay-Columbia Discovery Centre Society

#### **Qualified Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kootenay-Columbia Discovery Centre Society, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the statements of revenue and expenditure, changes in net assets, 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 Kootenay-Columbia Discovery Centre Society as at December 31, 2022, 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 Kootenay-Columbia Discovery Centre Society derives revenue from private donations and various fundraising events, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, verification of these revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the Kootenay-Columbia Discovery Centre Society. Therefore, we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to contributions, excess of receipts over disbursements, current assets 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 Kootenay-Columbia Discovery Centre Society 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 the 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 Kootenay-Columbia Discovery Centre Society'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 Kootenay-Columbia Discovery Centre Society or cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Kootenay-Columbia Discovery Centre Society'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 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 of the effectiveness of the Kootenay-Columbia Discovery Centre Society'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 Kootenay-Columbia Discovery Centre Society'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 the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Kootenay-Columbia Discovery Centre Society 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.

#### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Societies Act (British Columbia), we report that, in our opinion, the accounting policies applied in preparing and presenting financial statements in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding period.

**Chartered Professional Accountants** 

Creston, BC May 16, 2023

# KOOTENAY-COLUMBIA DISCOVERY CENTRE SOCIETY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

		2022	2021
ASSETS			
Current Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2) Accounts receivable Inventory Prepaid expenses	\$	106,875 - 3,233 3,327	\$ 179,289 1,589 2,754
		113,435	183,632
Tangible capital assets (Note 3)	en de constitución de la constit	69,200	78,353
	\$	182,635	\$ 261,985
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS			
Current Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Government remittances payable Deferred revenue (Note 4)	\$	6,164 4,928 6,972	\$ 7,671 3,580 57,180
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	18,064	68,431
Long-term debt (Note 5) Deferred contributions (Note 6)	-	40,000 55,502	40,000 61,996
		113,566	170,427
NET ASSETS Invested in tangible capital assets Unrestricted net assets	* International Control	13,699 55,370	16,358 75,200
	***************************************	69,069	91,558
	\$	182,635	\$ 261,985

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

On behalf of the Board: Director

### KOOTENAY-COLUMBIA DISCOVERY CENTRE SOCIETY STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	2022	2021
REVENUES Grant revenue (Note 7) Public programs Donations Gift shop Other income Forgivable portion of CEBA loan	\$ 110,232 \$ 18,698 14,671 1,285 352	15,270 2,307 1,576 586 10,000
EXPENDITURES  Accounting, legal, and consultation Administration Amortization Bank charges and interest Gift shop Insurance Management costs Marketing and promotional Programs Seasonal staff costs Trail and outdoor maintenance Transitional building costs	7,704 7,980 10,466 1,195 1,612 4,365 78,781 5,540 2,295 35,487 26 12,276	7,260 5,931 11,280 992 1,267 5,504 73,796 7,266 2,321 39,337 53 14,238
DEFICIENCY OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ (22,489)	

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

### KOOTENAY-COLUMBIA DISCOVERY CENTRE SOCIETY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

				2022	2021
	ivested in Tangible tal Assets				
		Un	restricted	Total	 Total
NET ASSETS, beginning of year	\$ 16,358	\$	75,200	\$ 91,558	\$ 115,243
Deficiency of revenue over expenditure for the year	(2,659)		(19,830)	(22,489)	(23,685)
Purchase of equipment	1,313		(1,313)	-	-
Equipment purchased utilizing grant funding	 (1,313)		1,313		
NET ASSETS, end of year	\$ 13,699	\$	55,370	\$ 69,069	\$ 91,558

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

# KOOTENAY-COLUMBIA DISCOVERY CENTRE SOCIETY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

		2022		2021
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES  Deficiency of revenues over expenditures Amortization Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable Decrease (increase) in inventories Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses Increase (decrease) in accounts payable Increase (decrease) in government remittances payable Decrease in deferred revenue Increase (decrease) in deferred contributions	\$	(22,489) 10,466 1,589 (479) (3,327) (1,508) 1,348 (50,208) (6,493)	\$	(23,685) 11,280 (859) 9 201 122 (329) (2,834) 5,229
		(71,101)		(10,866)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Advance of CEBA loan	<b>Commission</b>	-		10,000
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES  Additions to tangible capital assets	Nanomayonini	(1,313)	SECTION SECTIO	(16,293)
DECREASE IN CASH FOR THE YEAR		(72,414)		(17,159)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year		179,289		196,448
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year (Note 2)	\$	106,875	\$	179,289

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

**DECEMBER 31, 2022** 

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### a) PURPOSE

The Kootenay-Columbia Discovery Centre Society (KCDCS) was established in 2015 in response to the impending 2017 closure of the Creston Valley Wildlife Management Area Interpretive Centre. The purpose of the KCDCS is to advance knowledge of, and foster appreciation for, the Columbia Basin including its history, Ktunaxa cultural ecology and wetland ecology, and to advance the science of practice of conserving the biological diversity of the Columbia Basin. The KCDCS will maintain and oversee the management of an ecotourism and educational facility to achieve its purpose. They were incorporated under the Society's Act on October 20, 2015 and received registered charity status on February 5, 2019. Their operations fall under this act, they are not taxable under the Federal Income Tax Act.

#### b) BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations (ASNFPO).

#### c) FUND ACCOUNTING

The KCDCS follows the restricted fund method of accounting.

The Operating Fund accounts for the organization's contributions, other revenue and expenditures related to the operations, administration and capital funding of the organization.

The Capital Fund reports the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures, relating to the organization's tangible capital assets.

#### d) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank balances, managed fund with Creston Valley Community Foundation and GICs that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### e) INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out basis.

**DECEMBER 31, 2022** 

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### f) TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

Tangible capital assets are recorded at historical cost. Amortization, based on the estimated useful life of the asset, is provided annually on a declining basis and is applied over a consistent basis as follows:

Building	10%
Canoes	15%
Computer equipment	55%
Equipment	20%

#### g) IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The Society assesses long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized on a long-lived asset to be held and used when its carrying value exceeds the total undiscounted cash flows expected from its use and disposal. The amount of the loss is determined by deducting the assets fair value from its carrying amount.

#### h) DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue includes funds received for specific uses for which the related expenditures have not been incurred.

#### i) DEFERRED CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions received or receivable for the purpose of acquiring or developing a depreciable capital asset for use in providing services shall be recognized as deferred capital contribution. These amounts are recognized as revenue at the same rate as the related capital asset is amortized.

#### j) REVENUE RECOGNITION

Grant funding is recognized in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Program, donation and other funding is recognized when received.

#### k) MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations. In preparing these financial statements, management has made estimates and assumptions that affect the amount reported. In particular, management has made estimates regarding the collectibility of accounts receivable, valuation of inventory and the useful lives of equipment and therefore their appropriate amortization rates. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**DECEMBER 31, 2022** 

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### I) USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-For-Profit Organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the periods covered. The main estimates relate to accrued liabilities, deferred revenue, deferred contributions, inventory and the useful life of tangible capital assets.

#### m) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### Measurement of financial instruments

The KCDCS initially measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value. The society subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial instruments at amortized costs.

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

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable, government remittance payables, deferred revenue, deferred contributions and long term debt.

#### **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 net income. 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 net income.

#### 2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2022	2021
Cash Creston Valley Community Foundation managed fund GIC	\$ 41,875 60,000 5,000	\$ 74,289 - 105,000
	\$ 106,875	\$ 179,289

**DECEMBER 31, 2022** 

#### 3. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

	Cost	 ımulated ortization	Net 2022	Net 2021
Building Canoes Computer equipment Equipment	\$ 72,634 16,684 3,177 24,499	\$ 27,362 8,628 3,177 8,627	\$ 45,272 8,056 - 15,872	\$ 50,303 9,477 210 18,363
	\$ 116,994	\$ 47,794	\$ 69,200	\$ 78,353

4.	DEFERRED REVENUE	 2022	2021
	RDCK Community Initiatives Program Columbia Basin Trust	\$ 6,972 -	\$ 7,180 50,000
		\$ 6,972	\$ 57,180

#### 5. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt consists of an interest free, unsecured forgivable loan from the Government of Canada as part of the COVID-19 Economic Response Plan, \$20,000 forgivable if paid on or before December 31, 2023, with no monthly repayment terms. The Society expects the loan to be repaid on or before December 31, 2023.

**DECEMBER 31, 2022** 

#### 6. DEFERRED CONTRIBUTIONS

The KCDCS was awarded a Columbia Basin Trust Special Initiatives Grant to purchase Nikon binoculars. This deferred contribution will be recorded as income at the amortization rate of the assets.

		2022		2021
Opening balance Contributions received Columbia Basin Trust	\$	61,996	\$	56,766
Special Initiatives grant Tech grant FortisBC		1,313		7,038 5,000
Tech Grant	Created water control or	-		2,000
		1,313		14,038
Amortized to income	<b>FORESTONION</b>	63,309 7,807	***	70,804 8,808
	\$	55,502	\$	61,996

7.	GRANT REVENUE		2022		2021
		Enterphysical Control	2022	-	2021
	Grant revenue was received from the following sources: Columbia Basin Trust				
	Community Initiatives Grant	\$	12,436	\$	8,869
	Special Initiatives Grant		54,766		55,295
	Tech Grant		930		1,232
	Creston-Kootenay Foundation		8,000		-
	Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority		33,780		40,474
	FortisBC		320		400
	Service Canada	***************************************			9,551
		\$	110,232	\$	115,821

**DECEMBER 31, 2022** 

#### 8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The KCDCS is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following analysis provides a measure of the KCDCS's risk exposure and concentrations at the statement of financial position date, December 31, 2022.

#### Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument 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 Society is mainly exposed to interest rate risk.

#### Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The KCDCS's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and receivables. Management manages cash default risk by dealing with only large financial institutions with good credit ratings.

#### Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The KCDCS is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its accounts payable, deferred revenues and Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA) loan.

#### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The KCDCS is exposed to interest rate risk on its fixed interest rate financial instruments. Fixed rate instruments subject the KCDCS to a fair value risk.

#### 9. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

The KCDCS is dependent upon an unconditional grant from the Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority as its main source of operational funds according to the following schedule:

2022: the lesser of \$40,000 or 25% of KCDCS' operational budget; and 2023: the lesser of \$35,000 or 20% of KCDCS' operational budget