Fairmont Vacation Villas at Mountainside

Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Leaseholders of Fairmont Vacation Villas at Mountainside

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Fairmont Vacation Villas at Mountainside (the Entity), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, and the statements of operations, change 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 the Entity as at December 31, 2019, 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

Management has not provided for an allowance on current accounts receivable from leaseholders that have been assessed in the current year and not yet collected at the report date. Because these amounts remain unpaid at the report date, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the valuation of the accounts receivable from leaseholders. Consequently we were unable to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to bad debt expense and excess of revenue over expense for the year ended December 31, 2019 and to accounts receivable and net assets as of December 31, 2019.

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 Entity 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 audit opinion.

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 Entity'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 Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity 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.

Chartered Professional Accountants

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Cranbrook, BC March 9, 2020

Fairmont Vacation Villas at Mountainside Statement of Financial Position

December 31	2019	2018
Assets		
Current Cash (Note 2) Accounts receivable (Note 3) Inventory Prepaid expenses Replacement reserve investments (Note 4)	\$ 74,679 1,039,517 111,711 25,914 365,574	\$ 217,131 694,550 113,297 25,069 431,687
Capital assets (Note 5)	1,617,395 90,386	1,481,734 84,353
Explain desires (11000 b)	\$ 1,707,781	\$ 1,566,087
Liabilities and Net Deficit		
Liabilities Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 6) Deposits Prepaid leaseholders' fees Replacement reserve (Note 7)	\$ 295,134 27,408 593,190 786,839	\$ 327,296 36,449 615,099 628,114
	1,702,571	1,606,958
Net surplus (deficit)	 \$ 5,210 1,707,781	\$ (40,871) 1.566,087

Fairmont Vacation Villas at Mountainside Statement of Operations and Changes in Fund Balances

For the year ended December 31		2019		2018	
Davienius					
Revenues Operating and management foor	\$	3,725,601	\$	3,504,221	
Operating and management fees Replacement reserve contributions (Note 7)	Ψ	500,429	Ψ	660,459	
Interest		87,870		71,031	
Rental commissions		86,558		89,428	
Recreation centre		•		4,958	
		5,614			
Other Loss on sale of assets		139,346		154,409	
LOSS OIT Sale OF ASSETS	_	(494)			
		4,544,924		4,484,506	
Expenses					
Salaries and wages		1,823,053		1,693,092	
Replacement reserve expenses (Note 7)		500,429		660,459	
Electricity		377,511		374,855	
Provision for doubtful accounts		217,899		154,966	
Waste disposal and water		162,438		180,325	
Supplies and cleaning services		148,110		131,582	
Repairs and maintenance		117,275		178,142	
Insurance		100,802		73,976	
Propane and fireplace wood		89,289		76,433	
Bank charges and interest		83,369		79,316	
Property taxes		60,609		60,013	
Audit and legal		50,717		21,020	
Office and data processing support		46,799		66,255	
Automotive		43,358		45,309	
Cable television		29,456		27,063	
Trustee fees		27,939		27,533	
Miscellaneous		19,579		23,721	
Amortization		19,414		19,022	
Postage		8,145		6,290	
Telephone	_	6,320		4,776	
		3,932,511		3,904,148	
Management fees		566,332		545,199	
		4,498,843		4,449,347	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses (Note 8)		46,081		35,159	
Net deficit, beginning of year		(40,871)		(76,030)	
Net surplus (deficit), end of year	\$	5,210	\$	(40,871)	

Fairmont Vacation Villas at Mountainside Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31		2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities Cash receipts from leaseholders Interest received Cash paid to employees and suppliers	\$	4,147,520 105,386 (4,470,264)	\$ 4,227,615 83,948 (4,471,079)
		(217,358)	(159,516)
Cash flows from investing activities Proceeds from sale (purchases) of long-term investments (Note Purchase of property, plant and equipment Proceeds from disposal of capital assets	4) 	100,000 (25,394) 300 74,906	195,480 (16,606) - 178,874
Net increase (decrease) in cash		(142,452)	19,358
Cash, beginning of year		217,131	197,773
Cash, end of year	\$	74,679	\$ 217,131

December 31, 2019

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature Organization

Fairmont Vacation Villas at Mountainside is a not-for-profit entity, with the excess of revenue (expenses) for the year being credited to (recoverable from) leaseholders for inclusion in the next year's revenue (expenses). The Organization's principal business is the management of the leased villas.

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared using Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations (ASNPO).

Fund Accounting

The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions.

The General Fund accounts for the Organization's management and administrative activities. This fund reports unrestricted resources in addition to capital assets.

The Replacement Reserve reports only restricted resources that have been designated for specific purposes or programs.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value when acquired or issued. In subsequent periods, equities traded in an active market and derivatives are reported at fair value, with any unrealized gains and losses reported in operations. All bonds have been designated to be in the fair value category, with gains and losses reported in the replacement reserve. All other financial assets are tested for impairment when changes in circumstances indicate the asset could be impaired. Transaction costs on the acquisition, sale or issue of financial instruments are expensed for those items remeasured at fair value at each statement of financial position date.

Capital Assets

Purchased capital assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided under the straight-line basis at the following rates:

Office equipment	20%
Maintenance equipment	20%
Recreation equipment	20%
Automotive equipment	20%
Maintenance building	5%

Inventory

Inventory of retail centre and supplies inventory for housekeeping and maintenance are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

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1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Revenue Recognition

Fees are invoiced to the leaseholders yearly and are recognized as revenue on a calendar-year basis. Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis, and other revenue is recognized as rental commissions are earned, goods are sold, or services are provided.

Replacement reserve revenue is recognized as the related expenses are incurred.

Income Taxes

Fairmont Vacation Villas at Mountainside is a not-for-profit organization under the Income Tax Act and therefore is not subject to either federal or provincial income taxes.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles for not-for-profit organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates as additional information becomes available in the future.

2. Cash

The Organization maintains its cash balances in several financial institutions in British Columbia. The Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation (CDIC) insures each of these accounts up to \$100,000. The aggregate funds held in each institution may exceed the CDIC insured limit from time to time and specific funds held by each institution may not be covered by CDIC insurance. Management does not anticipate any material effect on the financial position of the Organization as a result of these concentrations.

3. Accounts Receivable

	_	2019	2018	
Due from leaseholders GST receivable Other receivables	\$	979,363 36,506 23,647	\$ 655,640 30,589 8,321	
	\$	1,039,516	\$ 694,550	

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4. Replacement Reserve Investments

The organization's is invested in a mutual fund with RBC Investments. During the year the organization deposited \$300,000 and withdrew \$200,000 from the investment

During the year a fair value adjustment of \$25,252 (2018 - (\$7,958)) was recorded. This non-cash transaction resulted in a increase to the replacement reserve investments and the replacement reserve.

5. Capital Assets

		2019		2018
	Cost	 cumulated nortization	Cost	 ccumulated mortization
Office equipment Maintenance equipment Recreation equipment Automotive equipment Maintenance building	\$ 131,699 147,026 38,372 120,554 12,545	\$ 116,776 105,177 30,434 94,878 12,545	\$ 130,850 129,914 30,973 120,554 12,545	\$ 113,140 96,964 29,375 88,459 12,545
	\$ 450,196	\$ 359,810	\$ 424,836	\$ 340,483
Net book value		\$ 90,386		\$ 84,353

6. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is \$8,649 (2018 - \$8,303) in government remittances payable.

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7. Replacement Revenue

	 2019	2018
Revenues Annual fees transferred Income earned Unrealized gain (loss)	\$ 616,386 17,516 25,252	\$ 675,546 12,917 (7,958)
	 659,154	680,505
Expenses		
Appliances/BBQ's/electronics	24,903	10,271
Beds/linens/window coverings	22,286	13,646
Renovations/flooring/furniture	134,807	326,105
Roofing and decking	110,398	89,335
Painting	36,634	94,310
Recreation centre	47,439	5,506
Labour	 123,962	121,286
	 500,429	660,459
Excess of revenues over expenses	158,725	20,046
Replacement reserve, beginning of year	 628,114	608,068
Replacement reserve, end of year	\$ 786,839	\$ 628,114

The replacement reserve is funded through the funds received from leaseholders and income earned on investments.

8. Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenses

The excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses for the year is credited to (recoverable from) leaseholders for inclusion in the next year's revenues (expenses).

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9. Related Party Transactions

The Organization is related to Fairmont Financial Services Ltd., the manager of the villas, and to Fairmont Hot Springs Resort Ltd., the developer and lessor of the villas.

a) At the end of the year, amounts due from and to related parties included in accounts receivable and accounts payable are as follows:

	 2019	2018
Due (to)/from related parties Fairmont Hot Springs Resort Ltd.	\$ (2,686) \$	(13,779)

Management has concluded that it is not practical to determine the fair value of related party loans as there is no comparable market data.

b) The following table summarized the Organization's transactions with related parties:

	2019		2018	
Amounts paid to related parties Fairmont Financial Services Ltd management fees	\$ 566,332	\$	545,199	
Amounts received from related parties Fairmont Hot Springs Resort Ltd leaseholder fees	\$ 123,578	\$	80,899	

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount (the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties).

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10. Financial Instruments

Credit Risk

The Organization is exposed to normal credit risk resulting from the possibility that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument defaults on their financial obligations; if there is a concentration of transactions carried out with the same counterparty; or of financial obligations which have similar economic characteristics such that they could be similarly affected by changes in economic conditions. The Organization's financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk relate primarily to accounts receivable.

11. Measurement Uncertainty and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with ASNPO 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 revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The measurement uncertainties and assumptions which may be material are the adequacy of the provision of doubtful accounts and the classification of leaseholders' fees receivable as a current asset, which is dependent upon the timing of collection of those receivables.