Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March, 2019





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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of AOO Realty (Lebreton) Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AOO Realty (Lebreton) Corp. (the "company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March, 2019, and the statements of retained earnings, income and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the AOO Realty (Lebreton) Corp. as at 31 March, 2019, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Private Enterprises.

Basis for Opinion

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 AOO Realty (Lebreton) Corp. 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 Private Enterprises, 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 company'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 company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

AUDIT • TAX • ADVISORY



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 company'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 company'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 company 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, Licensed Public Accountants

Baker Tilly OHava LLP

July 17, 2019 Ottawa, Ontario

Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2019 (with 2018 figures for comparison)

<u>ASSETS</u>		<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>
Current: Beneficial interest in land Investment in joint venture (Note 7) Government remittances receivable	\$	3,159,645 116,000 <u>145</u>	\$	3,159,645 91,000 487
	\$	3,275,790	\$	3,251,132
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY				
Current liabilities: Due to Algonquin Treaty Negotiations Funding Trust (Note 4) Due to Algonquins of Ontario Opportunities Trust (Note 4) Income taxes payable	\$	49,522 1,160 11,979	\$	10,477 1,160 37,582
	\$	62,661	\$	49,219
Long term liability: Due to Canada Lands Company CLC Limited (Note 5)	\$	3,158,475	\$	3,158,475
Shareholder's equity: Capital stock: Authorized - unlimited number of common shares				
Issued - 100 common shares Retained earnings	\$	10 <u>54,644</u>	\$	10 43,428
	\$	54,654	\$	43,438
	\$	3,275,790	\$	3,251,132

Approved on behalf of the Board:

Statement of Retained Earnings

For the year ended 31 March 2019 (with 2018 figures for comparison)

	<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$ 43,428	\$	-
Net income for the year	 11,216	_	43,428
Balance at the end of the year	\$ 54,644	\$	43,428

Statement of Income

For the year ended 31 March 2019 (with 2018 figures for comparison)

		<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>
Revenue:	¢	25,000	¢	01.000
Joint venture income	\$	25,000	3	91,000
Expenses:				
Interest and bank charges	\$	683		
Professional fees		1,122	\$	3,750
	\$	1,805	\$	3,750
Income before income taxes	\$	23,195	\$	87,250
Income taxes (Note 6)		11,979		43,822
Net income for the year	\$	11,216	\$	43,428

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March 2019 (with 2018 figures for comparison)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Cash flows from operating activities: Net income for the year	\$ 11,216	\$ 43,428
Net change in non cash working capital balances related to operations:		
increase (decrease) in income taxes payabledecrease (increase) in government remittances receivable	 (25,603) 342	 37,582 (487)
Cash flows from (used for) operating activities	\$ (14,045)	\$ 80,523
Cash flows from financing activities: Increase in investment in joint venture Advances from Algonquin Treaty Negotiations Funding Trust	\$ (25,000) 39,045	\$ (91,000) 10,477
Cash flows from (used for) financing activities	\$ 14,045	\$ (80,523)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ - -
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	\$ 	\$ -

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

1. NATURE OF THE BUSINESS

The company was incorporated on 9 November 2016, under the laws of Ontario and its operations consist of pursuing economic development opportunities.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Private Enterprises which are part of Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and include the following significant accounting policies.

a) Revenue recognition:

Revenue, including investment income, is recorded on the accrual basis of accounting.

b) Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Private Enterprises 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 revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from management's best estimates as additional information becomes available in the future.

c) Income taxes:

The company uses the income taxes payable method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, the company reports as an expense (income) of the period only the cost (benefit) of current income taxes determined in accordance with the rate established by taxation authorities.

d) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on hand and in bank due no greater than three months from the date of acquisition or that are cashable on demand.

e) Financial instruments:

The company's financial instruments consist of investment in joint venture, an amount due to Algonquin Treaty Negotiations Funding Trust, Algonquins of Ontario Opportunities Trust and Canada Lands Company CLC Limited. The carrying amount approximates their fair value, except where fair values are not readily obtainable.

f) Investment in Joint Venture:

The investment in 291 Carling Avenue/369 Lebreton Street South Joint Venture, a joint venture, is accounted for by the equity method by which the original cost of the investment is adjusted for the company's 33.33% share of earnings or losses since purchase.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risks and concentrations:

The company is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments, without being exposed to concentrations of risk. The following analysis provides a measure of the company's risk exposure at the balance sheet date, 31 March 2019.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with the financial liabilities. The enterprise is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its due to Canada Lands Company CLC Limited, Algonquins of Ontario Opportunities Trust and Algonquin Treaty Negotiations Funding Trust.

Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The company is not exposed to any significant credit risk.

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 company is not exposed to market rate risk or other price risk.

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 company is not exposed to interest rate risk.

4. DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

The amounts owing to Algonquins of Ontario Opportunities Trust and Algonquin Treaty Negotiations Funding Trust are interest free and have no specific repayment terms.

5. DUE TO CANADA LANDS COMPANY CLC LIMITED

The amount due to Canada Lands Company CLC Limited is interest free. It is due to be paid if a treaty is reached within the year ending 9 February 2027. If no treaty is reached, the debt is forgiven.

6. INCOME TAXES

Income taxes are accounted for by the taxes payable method. Under the taxes payable method, only current income tax assets and liabilities are recognized. As a result, the company's income tax expense varies from the amount that would otherwise result from the application of the statutory income tax rates as set out below:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Net income before income taxes	\$ <u>23,195</u>	\$ <u>87,250</u>
Expected income tax at the combined tax rate of 50.17% Non-deductible interest	\$ 11,637 342	\$ 43,770 52
Income tax expense for the year	\$ <u>11,979</u>	\$ <u>43,822</u>

7. OTHER

The company entered into a joint venture called 291 Carling Avenue/369 Lebreton Street South Ottawa, Ontario Joint Venture Agreement dated 9 February 2017 for a nominal consideration.