



RAPPORT DE L'AUDITEUR INDÉPENDANT

À l'agent principal du Parti Populaire du Canada, pour transmission au Directeur général des élections conformément au paragraphe 435(1) de la *Loi électorale du Canada*.

Rapport sur l'audit du rapport financier annuel d'un parti enregistré

Opinion avec réserve

Nous avons audité le rapport financier annuel d'un parti enregistré (formulaire EC 20239) ci-joint du Parti populaire du Canada au 31 décembre 2019.

À notre avis, à l'exception des incidences éventuelles du problème décrit dans la section « Fondement de l'opinion avec réserve » de notre rapport, le rapport financier annuel du Parti Populaire du Canada pour l'exercice de quinze mois terminé le 31 décembre 2019 a été préparé, dans tous ses aspects significatifs, conformément aux dispositions en matière d'information financière de l'article 432 de la Loi électorale du Canada et selon le formulaire prescrit par Élections Canada.

Fondement de l'opinion avec réserve

En raison de la nature particulière des opérations financières des partis enregistrés, il n'est pas possible de vérifier de façon satisfaisante, dans le cadre d'un audit, si les contributions, les prêts et les autres recettes ont tous été comptabilisés. Par conséquent, notre audit de ces montants s'est limité aux montants comptabilisés dans les écritures comptables du parti enregistré, et nous n'avons pas pu déterminer si certains ajustements auraient dû être apportés aux montants des contributions, des prêts et aux autres recettes.

Nous avons effectué notre audit conformément aux normes d'audit généralement reconnues du Canada. Les responsabilités qui nous incombent en vertu de ces normes sont plus amplement décrites dans la section « Responsabilités de l'auditeur du rapport financier annuel d'un parti enregistré » du présent rapport. Nous sommes indépendants de l'entité conformément aux règles de déontologie qui s'appliquent à notre audit du rapport financier annuel au Canada et nous nous sommes acquittés des autres responsabilités déontologiques qui nous incombent selon ces règles. Nous estimons que les éléments probants que nous avons obtenus sont suffisants et appropriés pour fonder notre opinion d'audit avec réserve.

Observations - Référentiel comptable et restriction quant à l'utilisation

Nous attirons l'attention des lecteurs sur la note 1 afférente au rapport financier annuel d'un parti enregistré, qui décrit le référentiel comptable. Le rapport financier annuel d'un parti enregistré a été préparé pour permettre à l'agent principal de se conformer aux exigences de la *Loi électorale du Canada*. En conséquence, il est possible que le rapport financier annuel d'un parti enregistré ne puisse se prêter à un usage autre. Notre rapport est destiné uniquement à l'agent principal et au directeur général des élections et ne devrait pas être utilisé par d'autres parties que l'agent principal ou le directeur général des élections. Notre opinion n'est pas modifiée à l'égard de ce point.

Responsabilité de l'agent principal à l'égard du rapport financier annuel d'un parti enregistré

L'agent principal est responsable de la préparation du rapport financier annuel d'un parti enregistré conformément aux dispositions en matière d'information financière de l'article 432 de la *Loi électorale du Canada* et selon le formulaire prescrit par Élections Canada, ainsi que du contrôle interne qu'il considère comme nécessaire pour permettre la préparation du rapport financier annuel d'un parti enregistré exempt d'anomalies significatives, que celles-ci résultent de fraudes ou d'erreurs.

Il incombe aux responsables de la gouvernance de surveiller le processus d'information financière du parti enregistré.

Responsabilité de l'auditeur à l'égard du rapport financier annuel d'un parti enregistré

Nos objectifs sont d'obtenir l'assurance raisonnable que le rapport financier annuel d'un parti enregistré pris dans son ensemble est exempt d'anomalies significatives, que celles-ci résultent de fraudes ou d'erreurs, et de délivrer un rapport de l'auditeur contenant notre opinion. L'assurance raisonnable correspond à un niveau élevé d'assurance, qui ne garantit toutefois pas qu'un audit réalisé conformément aux normes d'audit généralement reconnues du Canada permettra toujours de détecter toute anomalie significative qui pourrait exister. Les anomalies peuvent résulter de fraudes ou d'erreurs et elles sont considérées comme significatives lorsqu'il est raisonnable de s'attendre à ce que, individuellement ou collectivement, elles puissent influer sur les décisions économiques que les utilisateurs du rapport financier annuel prennent en se fondant sur celui-ci. Dans le cadre d'un audit réalisé conformément aux normes d'audit généralement reconnues du Canada, nous exerçons notre jugement professionnel et faisons preuve d'esprit critique tout au long de cet audit. En outre :

- Nous identifions et évaluons les risques que le rapport financier annuel comporte des anomalies significatives, que celles-ci résultent de fraudes ou d'erreurs, concevons et mettons en œuvre des procédures d'audit en réponse à ces risques, et réunissons des éléments probants suffisants et appropriés pour fonder notre opinion. Le risque de non-détection d'une anomalie significative résultant d'une fraude est plus élevé que celui d'une anomalie significative résultant d'une erreur, car la fraude peut impliquer la collusion, la falsification, les omissions volontaires, les fausses déclarations ou le contournement du contrôle interne;
- Nous acquérons une compréhension des éléments du contrôle interne pertinents pour l'audit afin de concevoir des procédures d'audit appropriées aux circonstances, et non dans le but d'exprimer une opinion sur l'efficacité du contrôle interne du parti enregistré;
- Nous apprécions le caractère approprié des méthodes comptables retenues et le caractère raisonnable des estimations comptables faites par l'agent principal, de même que des informations y afférentes fournies par ce dernier;
- Nous évaluons la présentation d'ensemble, la structure et le contenu du rapport financier annuel d'un parti enregistré, y compris les informations fournies dans les notes, et apprécions si le rapport financier annuel d'un parti enregistré représente les opérations et événements sous-jacents, conformément aux dispositions en matière d'information financière de l'article 432 de la Loi électorale du Canada et selon le formulaire prescrit par Élections Canada.

Nous communiquons aux responsables de la gouvernance notamment l'étendue et le calendrier prévus des travaux d'audit et nos constatations importantes, y compris toute déficience importante du contrôle interne que nous aurions relevée au cours de notre audit.

Rapport relatif à d'autres obligations légales et réglementaires

À notre avis, le rapport financier annuel d'un parti enregistré présente les renseignements contenus dans les écritures comptables sur lesquelles il est fondé, comme l'exige le paragraphe 435(1) de la *Loi* électorale du Canada.

Saint-Georges, le 15 juillet 2020

Blanchette Vachon s.e.m.c.n.l.

¹ Comptable professionnel agréé auditeur, CA, permis de comptabilité publique n°A114407

1. RÉFÉRENTIEL D'INFORMATION FINANCIÈRE APPLIQUÉ POUR LA PRÉPARATION DU RAPPORT FINANCIER ANNUEL D'UN PARTI ENREGISTRÉ

Le rapport financier annuel d'un parti enregistré a été préparé conformément aux dispositions en matière d'information financière de l'article 432 de la *Loi électorale du Canad*a et selon le formulaire prescrit par Élections Canada.

Le rapport financier annuel d'un parti enregistré a été préparé pour permettre à l'agent principal de se conformer aux exigences de la *Loi électorale du Canad*a. Il est destiné uniquement à l'usage de l'agent principal et du Directeur général des élections. En conséquence, le lecteur doit garder à l'esprit qu'il est possible que ce rapport ne puisse se prêter à un usage autre. La *Loi électorale du Canad*a exige que le public puisse avoir accès à l'état de l'actif et du passif d'un parti enregistré.

PEOPLE'S PARTY OF CANADA

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year of fifteen months ended December 31, 2019



Société de comptables professionnels agréés

Membre indépendant BKR International

PEOPLE'S PARTY OF CANADA

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Membre indépendant
BKR
INTERNATIONAL

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Directors of PEOPLE'S PARTY OF CANADA Gatineau, Québec

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of People's Party of Canada, which comprise the financial position as at December 31, 2019, and the statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year of fifteen months then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except of the possible effect of the matter described in the *Basis for the 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 the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year of fifteen months then ended in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for not-for-profit organization.

Basis for the Qualified Opinion

In common whit many not-for-profit organizations, the Entity derives revenue from donations and contributions, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, our verification of theses revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the Entity and we are not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to donations and contributions revenues, the excess of revenues over expenses and cash flows from operations for the year ended December 31, 2019, current assets as at December 31, 2019 and net assets as at 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 *Auditors' 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 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 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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 management and 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.

Blanchette Vachon s. e.m.c. n.l. 1

Saint-Georges, Canada

July 22, 2020

¹ Chartered professional accountant auditor, CA, public accountancy permit No. A114407

PEOPLE'S PARTY OF CANADA

Operations

For the year of fifteen months ended December 31, 2019

| REVENUE | |
|--|------------|
| Donations and contributions | 1,981,757 |
| Membership | 29,487 |
| Official agent Maxime Bernier, independent candidate | 331,265 |
| Transfers received from an Electoral District Association | 10,281 |
| | |
| | 2,352,790 |
| EXPENSES | * , |
| Salaries and benefits | 525,415 |
| Advertising - Radio and television | 288,167 |
| Advertising - Social media | 69,889 |
| Advertising - Other | 62,665 |
| Supporters rally | 156,269 |
| National convention | 63,258 |
| Rent | 30,861 |
| Lawyer fees | 153,946 |
| Professional fees | 69,970 |
| Office supply | 37,160 |
| Database | 45,952 |
| Telecommunications | 5,329 |
| Travel | 159,943 |
| Transfers - Association PPC Beauce for the Chief national campaign | 84,270 |
| Transfers - Association PPC Beauce for the Chief local campaign | 92,000 |
| Transfers - Other Electoral District Associations for by-elections | |
| and events | 81,579 |
| Interest and bank charges | 50,958 |
| Amortization of capital assets | 411 |
| | 1,978,042 |
| EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES | \$374,748_ |

Changes in net assets

For the year of fifteen months ended December 31, 2019

| NET ASSETS | Invested in capital assets | Unrestricted | Total |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| BEGINNING OF YEAR | - | - | _ |
| Excess of revenue over expenses | (411) | 375,159 | 374,748 |
| Investment in capital assets | 7,200 | (7,200) | |
| END OF YEAR | \$6,789_ | \$367,959 | \$374,748 |

Cash flows

For the year of fifteen months ended December 31, 2019

| CACH ELONG EDOM. (note 9) | |
|--|-----------|
| CASH FLOWS FROM: (note 8) | |
| OPERATING ACTIVITIES | |
| Excess of revenue over expenses | 374,748 |
| Non-cash item: | 411 |
| Amortization | 411 |
| | 375,159 |
| Net change in non-cash working capital items | 113,793 |
| | 488,952 |
| INVESTING ACTIVITIES | |
| Net changes in term deposits | (20,000) |
| Acquisition of capital assets | (7,200) |
| | (27,200) |
| INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | 461,752 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year | |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR | \$461,752 |

Financial position

As at December 31, 2019

| ASSETS | |
|---|-----------|
| Current assets | |
| Cash | 211,752 |
| Term deposits, 1.45 à 1.7% | 270,000 |
| Accounts receivable | 104,805 |
| Prepaid expenses | 14,970_ |
| | 601,527 |
| Long-lived assets | |
| Capital assets - note 3 | 6,789 |
| | \$608,316 |
| LIABILITIES | |
| | |
| Current liabilities | 86,249 |
| Accounts payable - note 4 | 47,339 |
| Current portion of deferred membership revenue - note 7 | |
| | 133,588 |
| Long-term liabilities | |
| Deferred membership revenue - note 7 | 99,980 |
| | 233,568 |
| NET ASSETS | |
| Investment in capital assets | 6,789 |
| Unrestricted | 367,959 |
| | 374,748 |
| | \$608,316 |

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

On behalf of the Board, director, director

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year of fifteen months ended December 31, 2019

1. LEGAL FORM AND ENTITY OBJECTIVES

The People's Party of Canada had been incorporated under the Canada not-for-profit Corporations Act on october 2018 and had been registered under the Canada Election Act on January 2019. The four values of the People's Party of Canada are: the liberty, the individual responsibility, the equity and the respect. The People's Party of Canada is a not-for-profit organization and is exempt of income taxes.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Entity prepares its financial statements in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for not-for-profit organizations, which include the following significant accounting policies:

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 amounts of assets and liabilities, the related revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the financial position statement date.

Significant estimates include the assets' useful lives used to calculate depreciation and their net recoverable value, the valuation of accrued liabilities included in accounts payable. Actual results could differ from those estimates. However, management considers that the estimates used in the preparation of these financial statements present fairly the Entity's situation.

Revenue recognition

The Entity follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the period in which the related expenses are incured. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable, if the amount can be resonably estimated and collection is resonably assured.

Memberships are recognized in the years to which they relate.

Other revenue is recognized when received or receivable, if the amount can be resonably estimated and collection is resonably assured.

Financial instruments

Financial instrument measurement

The Entity initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

Subsequently, the Entity measures financial instruments at cost or amortized cost.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost using the straight-line method include cash, term deposits and accounts receivable.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost using the straight-line method include accounts payable other than amounts to be returned to the State.

86,249

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year of fifteen months ended December 31, 2019

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment

Financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost are tested for impairment when there are indications of impairment. The amount of the write-down, if any, is recognized in income. The previously recognized impairment loss must be reversed to the extent of the improvement, directly or through 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 previously recognized. The amount of the reversal, if any, is recognized in income.

Transaction costs

The Entity recognizes its transaction costs in income in the period they are incurred. However, financial instruments that will not be subsequently measured at fair value are increased by the transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition, creation, issuance or assumption. These costs are amortized over the expected life of the related financial instrument.

Capital assets

Capital assets are accounted for at cost and depreciated, based on their respective useful life, using the declining balance method at the following rates:

| Furniture | 10 % |
|--------------------|------|
| Computer equipment | 20 % |

Impairment of long-lived assets

Capital assets are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recorded when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows resulting from its use and eventual disposition. The impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value.

3. CAPITAL ASSETS

| | Cost | amortiza | | Net boo | ok value | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------|---------|----------------|--|
| Furniture Computer equipment | 1,997 5,203 | | 4 407 | | 1,993 4,796 | |
| | \$ 7,200 | \$ | 411 | \$ | 6,789 | |
| 4. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE | | | | | | |
| Provider and accrued liabilities | | | | | 21,938 | |
| Salaries | | | | | 26,835 | |
| Amounts to be returned to the state | | | | | 10,248 | |
| Others | | | | | 27,228 | |
| | | | | | | |

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year of fifteen months ended December 31, 2019

5. CONTINGENCY

The People's Party of Canada has taken legal action which sould result in damages of \$ 31 298 in 2020. This gain is presented in the notes to the financial statement only and has not been recorded in the revenue during the year.

6. COMMITEMENTS

The entity has signed a rent agreement for one year in 2019. The total future minimum payments under this agreement amounts to \$ 31 822.

7. DEFERRED MEMBRERSHIP REVENUE

Deferred membership revenue represent memberships rights relate to following years.

| Minus: Amount recognized as revenue for the year Plus: Amounts received during the year | (29,487) 176,806 |
|---|---------------------|
| Current portion of deferred membership revenue | 147,319 47,339 |
| End of year | \$99,980 |

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year of fifteen months ended December 31, 2019

8. CASH FLOWS

Net change in non-cash working capital items

| Accounts receivable | (104,805) |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Prepaid expenses | (14,970) |
| Accounts payable | 86.249 |
| Deferred membership revenue | 147,319 |
| | |

\$___113,793

Cash and cash equivalents

The Entity's policy is to present in cash and cash equivalents bank balances, including bank overdrafts when the bank balances fluctuate frequently from being positive to overdrawn and temporary investments when the maturing date does not exceed three months following the acquisition date or redeemable at any time. Furthermore, term deposits assigned as security are not included in cash and cash equivalents.

| Cash Term deposits | | 211,752 250,000 |
|--------------------|--|--------------------|
| | | \$461,752 |

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

During March 2020, World Health Organization declared a global pendemic due to the new coronavirus (COVID-19). This situation is constantly evolving and the measures put in place have numerous economic impacts at the global, national, provincial and local levels.

The overall impact of these events on the Entity and its activities is too uncertain to be estimated at this time. The impacts will be recorded when they are known and can be assessed.

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risk

The Entity, through its financial instruments, is exposed to various risks. The following analysis describes the Entity's risk exposure as at the financial position date.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk than an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Entity is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its accounts payable other than the amounts to be returned to the state.