



The Corporation of the Town of Whitchurch- Stouffville

Audit Findings Report
for the year ended
December 31, 2024

The KPMG LLP logo, featuring the letters 'KPMG' in a stylized, handwritten font, with 'LLP' in a smaller, similar font to the right, and a horizontal line underneath.

Licensed Public Accountants

kpmg.ca/audit

Prepared as of May 28, 2025 for presentation to the Town' s Council on
June 18, 2025



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Digital use information

This Audit Findings Report is also available as a “hyper-linked” PDF document.

If you are reading in electronic form (e.g. In “Adobe Reader” or “Board Books”), clicking on the home symbol on the top right corner will bring you back to this slide.



Click on any item in the table of contents to navigate to that section.

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The purpose of this report is to assist you, as a member of the Town Council, in your review of the results of our audit of the consolidated financial statements. This report is intended solely for the information and use of Management, the Town Council and should not be used for any other purpose or any other party. KPMG shall have no responsibility or liability for loss or damages or claims, if any, to or by any third party as this report has not been prepared for, and is not intended for, and should not be used by, any third party or for any other purpose.



Audit highlights

No matters to report

Matters to report – see link for details

Status

We have completed the audit of the consolidated financial statements (“financial statements”) of the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville (the Town), with the exception of certain remaining outstanding procedures, which are highlighted on the ‘Status’ slide of this report.



Significant changes

No significant changes since our audit plan

Risks and results

- Presumption of the risk of fraud involving improper revenue recognition 
- Management Override of Controls 
- Other significant findings and results 

Uncorrected misstatements

Uncorrected misstatements

- No uncorrected misstatements

Corrected misstatements

Corrected misstatements

- No corrected misstatements

Control deficiencies

Significant deficiencies 

Policies and practices

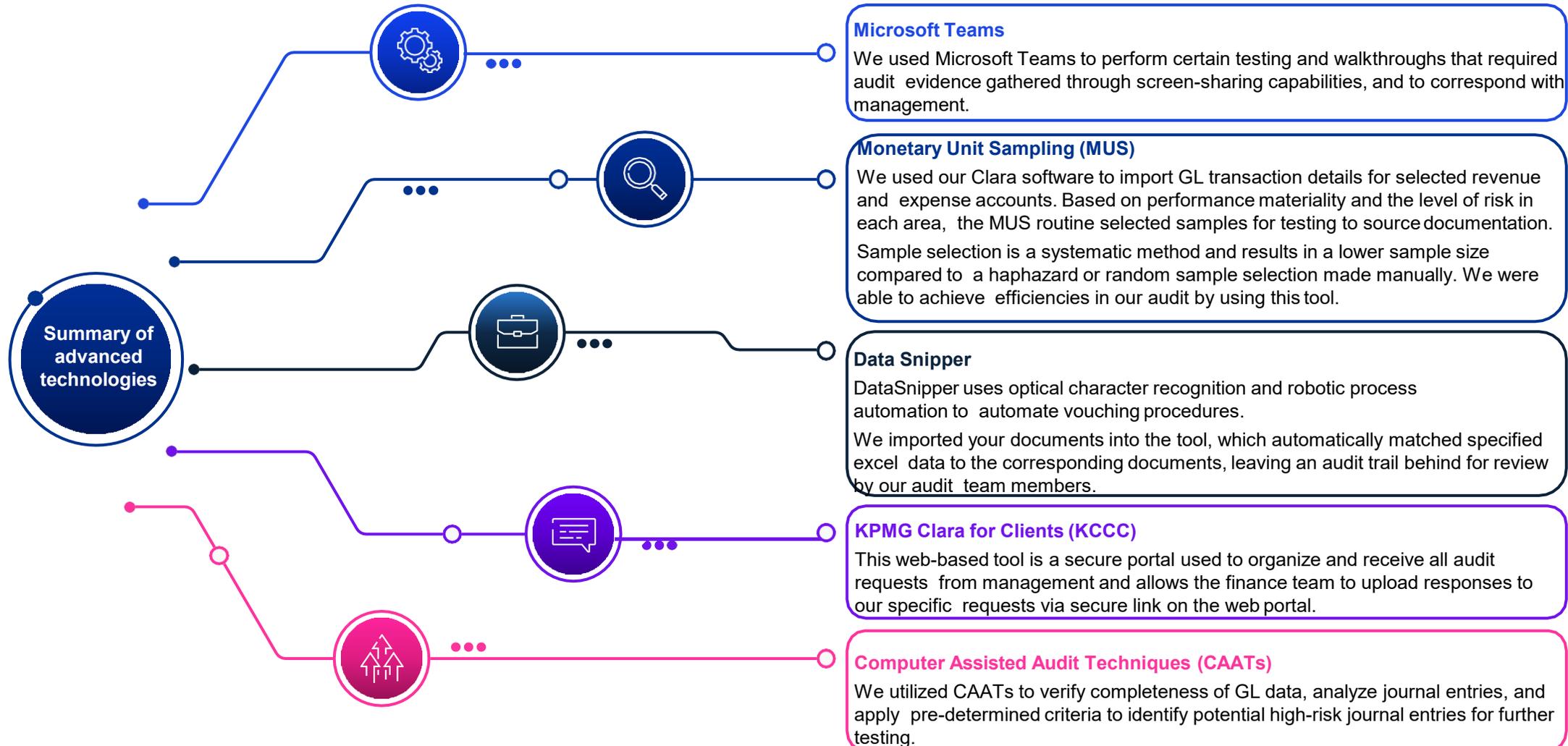
Accounting policies and practices 





Technology highlights

As previously communicated in our audit planning report, we have utilized technology to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the audit.



KPMG's software audit tools are intended to be used as internal enablement tools in conjunction with the performance of audit services. Information resulting from use of software audit tools may not be used as a basis for management's conclusions as to the fairness of presentation of its financial statements or form a part of the internal control.



Status

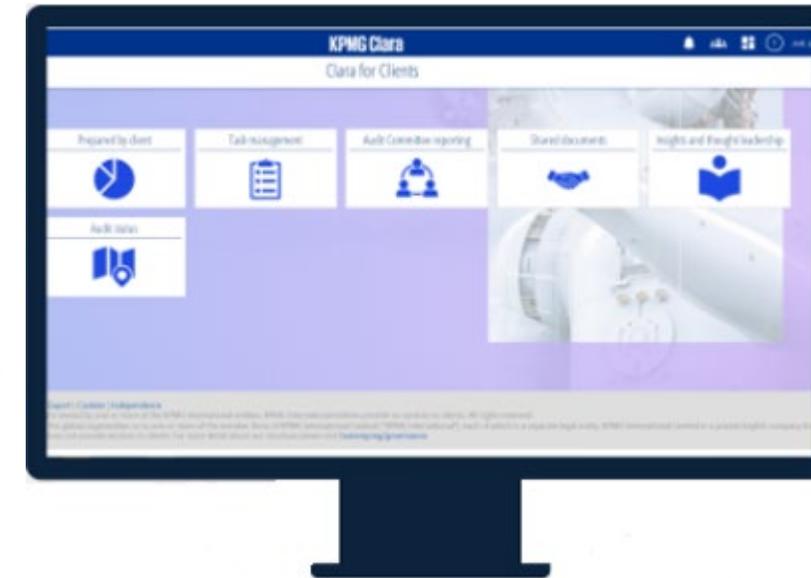
As of the date of preparation of this Audit Findings Report, we have completed the audit of the consolidated financial statements, with the exception of certain remaining procedures, which include amongst others:

- Completing subsequent events procedures up to the date of approval of the financial statements
- Completing our discussions with the Council
- Receipt of the signed management representation letter (dated upon Council approval of the financial statements)
- Obtaining evidence of Council's approval of the financial statements.

We will update the Council, and not solely the Chair, on significant matters, if any, arising from the completion of the audit, including the completion of the above procedures.

Our auditor's report will be dated upon the completion of any remaining procedures.

KPMG Clara for Clients (KCfc)



Real-time collaboration and transparency

We leveraged **KCfc** to facilitate real-time collaboration with management and provide visual insights into the status of the audit!





Significant risks and results

We highlight our significant findings in respect of **significant risk**.



Presumption of the risk of fraud involving improper revenue recognition

RISK OF



FRAUD

Other significant findings

Estimate?

The primary risk of fraudulent revenue recognition resides with the transfer of deferred obligatory reserves to revenue. We have rebutted the fraud risk related to the other streams of revenue due to the fact that they are not complex and do not include estimation.

No

Our response

- Our audit methodology incorporated the required procedures in professional standards to address this risk.
- Our audit approach consisted of evaluating the design and implementation of selected relevant controls. We tested journal entries that meet specific criteria. This criteria was designed during the planning phase of the audit and is based on areas and accounts that are susceptible to manipulation through management override. We also designed search filters that allowed us to identify any unusual journal entries.
- As part of our audit approach to address the inherent risk of error in revenue recognition, we substantively tested revenues (both recognized and amounts held as deferred at year end). We obtained and inspected the continuity for deferred revenue prepared by management. We selected a sample of the increases (cash receipts) and decreases (revenue recognition) for deferred revenue during the current year.
- In testing recognition of revenue, we assessed if development charges and other restricted grants received in prior years were used to fund capital expenditures in the current year and in accordance with the appropriate legislation or restrictions. Based on our procedures, we conclude that the development charges and other restricted grants recorded as revenue in fiscal 2024 were used to fund eligible capital projects.
- We also incorporated an element of unpredictability into the journal entries and revenue testing.

Significant findings

- We did not identify any issues related to fraud risk associated with revenue recognition.



Significant risks and results



Management Override of Controls

RISK OF



FRAUD

Other significant findings

Estimate?

Management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of its ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. Although the level of risk of management override of controls will vary from entity to entity, the risk is nevertheless present in all entities.

No

Our response

- As this risk is not rebuttable, our audit methodology incorporated the required procedures in professional standards to address this risk.
- We performed procedures consistent with professional standards to address this risk. These procedures include the following:
 - testing of journal entries and other adjustments;
 - performing retrospective review of estimates;
 - evaluating the business rationale of significant unusual transactions.
 - We also incorporated an element of unpredictability into our testing of journal entries.

Significant findings

- We did not identify any issues or concerns regarding management override of controls.



Other significant findings and results



Tangible capital assets (TCA)

Other significant findings

Estimate?

Tangible capital assets represent the largest non-financial asset for the Town. There is a risk of material misstatement related to the existence and accuracy of tangible capital assets and accuracy of timing of revenue recognition, particularly related to funds intended for tangible capital assets.

Yes; fair value of contributed assets

Our response and significant findings

- We tested, on a sample basis, the additions to tangible capital assets and found that management has appropriately capitalized additions, including transfers from assets under construction to tangible capital assets. We obtained assurance related to the accuracy and existence of these additions and also assessed if these additions met the criteria for capitalization.
- We tested, on a sample basis, assets under construction to ensure amounts are properly transferred to the correct asset classes and that amortization commenced on a timely basis.
- We tested, on a sample basis, contributed and assumed assets to assess if these assets had been recognized at fair value at the date of contribution. We performed the required procedures for evaluating estimates over the valuation of contributed assets, in order to address the requirements of CAS540, Auditing Accounting Estimates.
- We obtained the Town's amortization policy and assessed reasonableness of estimated useful lives applied in calculating amortization expense.
- We assessed financial statement note disclosures in accordance with Public Sector Accounting Standards (PSAS).

Significant findings

- We did not identify any issues with amounts reported under TCA.



Other significant findings and results



Investments

Other significant findings

Estimate?

Consistent with prior year, the Town's investment in a principal protected note (PPN) encompasses an embedded derivative and has been reported at fair value. The Town recognized \$1,840,680 (2023 – 146,300) as unrealized gain attributable to the revaluation of the PPN, as reflected in the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses. There are no other financial instruments that meet the requirements of mandatory fair value reporting for the Town. The Town has not elected to report any other financial instrument at fair value.

Yes - level 2 investment where certain inputs are not publicly available

Our response and significant findings

- We obtained and examined management's support for fair value reported by the Town for the PPN, including direct confirmation with the investment manager to examine accuracy and existence of fair value.
- We performed additional procedures to gain comfort over the valuation of the PPN by using the market data information from the issuer's website.
- We examined the newly introduced Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses, and assessed the accuracy of the presentation of unrealized gains incurred on the fair value of financial instruments, as well as other items required to be reported on this statement.
- The Town has added additional disclosures related to the financial risks associated with their financial instruments as required by PS 3450 Financial Instruments.
- Based on our audit procedures, we did not identify any significant issues related to the adoption of these new standards related to financial instruments. The measurement, recognition and presentation of financial instruments in the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with the relevant public sector accounting standards.



Other significant findings and results



Revenue and Deferred Revenues

Other significant findings

Estimate?

The Town recognizes revenue from different streams including taxation, user charges, water and sewer billings, funding transfers and government grants, investment income, contributions from developers, contributed assets, and other. Management follows the revenue recognition policies reported in note 1 to the financial statements to recognize revenue in accordance with PSAS, which includes deferring receipts and contributions if performance obligations are not met.

No

Our response and significant findings

- We substantively tested revenues recognized and amounts held as deferred at year end using sampling techniques and direct confirmation of certain revenues with third parties, including other governments and agencies.
- We inspected the calculation of the deferred revenue continuity prepared by management and ensured the cash receipts and revenue recognized agrees to audited results.
- We tested a sample of cash receipts to supporting agreements and bank records.
- We tested a sample of expended funds to supporting records of the underlying expenditures, noting that the expenditures were related to the purpose for which the contributions were recorded, and found no issues in the recognition of funds as revenue.

Significant findings

- PSAS requires that revenue restricted for capital projects are to be recognized as revenue in the period in which the resources are used for the capital project. Restricted inflows received before this criterion has been met should be reported as a liability until the resources are used on the eligible capital projects.
- Based on our audit procedures, revenue recognition related to different categories of deferred revenue was done in accordance with Public Sector Accounting Standards.
- We did not identify any other issues in relation to revenues and deferred revenue.



Other significant findings and results



Employee future benefits liability

Other significant findings

Estimate?

Employee future benefits represent a liability computed by management's actuarial experts. As the employee future benefits liabilities are significant and complex estimates, KPMG actuarial specialists were involved in completing the audit procedures.

Yes; due to assumptions used to calculate the liability

Our response

- We assessed the participant data supplied by management to the Actuary for completeness and accuracy.
- We obtained the actuarial valuation report and reviewed the assumptions against similar entities.
- We evaluated the discount rate in comparison with rates issued by the Canadian Institute of Actuaries ("CIA") and KPMG LLP.
- We assessed the qualifications, competence and objectivity of the actuary as required by the Canadian auditing standards.
- We assessed the disclosures in the financial statements against the requirements of PSAS.

Significant findings

- We reviewed the assumptions used in the actuarial valuation report and found them to be consistent with municipalities of similar size.
- The disclosures included in the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with the requirements of the PSAS.
- We did not identify any other issues with amounts reported under employee future benefits.



Other significant findings and results



Contingencies

Other significant findings

PSAS 3300 Contingent Liabilities requires that the Town recognize a liability when “it is likely that a future event will confirm that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements; and the amount can be reasonably estimated.” At any point in time, the Town is subject to a number of matters which could potentially result in the determination of a contingent liability as defined above, including, but not limited to matters such as legal claims, etc.

At year end, no significant provision has been made in the consolidated statements for any liability that may result.

Estimate?

No; estimation uncertainty exists regarding likelihood and measurement of contingent liability, however, this does not result in a risk of material misstatement.

Our response and significant findings

- We obtained and evaluated the Town’s assessments and claims listing that are used to develop and record these estimated liabilities.
- We tested legal expenses and inspected correspondence with external law firms to identify potential legal matters.
- We obtained a legal confirmation from legal counsel and evaluated the assessments made by counsel on the pending legal matters in terms of determination of likelihood and measurability.
- We inspected Council and committee meeting minutes to determine the completeness of contingencies and we held discussions thereon with senior management, including internal legal representatives.
- We inspected the listing of active litigation and potential claims provided by counsel and inspected assessments of each matter and the process employed to develop and record the related estimated liabilities. Management has recorded an accrual based on the likely amounts of loss after accounting for insurance coverage.
- As these items are resolved, it is possible that the final amounts recorded for these liabilities may change, however the amounts currently recorded represent management’s best estimates of exposure given the information presently available.

Significant findings

- Based on the work performed, we did not note any issues with contingent liabilities reported by the Town.



Control deficiencies

We have not identified any control deficiencies.

Presented below are the details regarding key concepts of controls

Consideration of internal control over financial reporting (ICFR)

In planning and performing our audit, we considered ICFR relevant to the Entity's preparation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on ICFR.



Our understanding of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described above and was not designed to identify all control deficiencies that might be significant deficiencies. The matters being reported are limited to those deficiencies that we have identified during the audit that we have concluded are of sufficient importance to merit being reported to those charged with governance.

Our awareness of control deficiencies varies with each audit and is influenced by the nature, timing, and extent of audit procedures performed, as well as other factors. Had we performed more extensive procedures on internal control over financial reporting, we might have identified more significant deficiencies to be reported or concluded that some of the reported significant deficiencies need not, in fact, have been reported.

A deficiency in internal control over financial reporting



A deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A deficiency in design exists when (a) a control necessary to meet the control objective is missing or (b) an existing control is not properly designed so that, even if the control operates as designed, the control objective would not be met. A deficiency in operation exists when a properly designed control does not operate as designed, or when the person performing the control does not possess the necessary authority or competence to perform the control effectively.

Significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting



A deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that, in our judgment, is important enough to merit the attention of those charged with governance.



Accounting policies and practices



Initial selection

The following new accounting standards came into effect for the year ended December 31, 2024 and were implemented by the Town:

- PS 3160 *Public Private Partnerships*
- PS 3400 *Revenues*
- PSG-8 *Purchased Intangibles*

Impact on adoption of new accounting policies are disclosed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.



Revised

None in 2024.



Significant qualitative aspects

Significant accounting policies, estimates and assumptions are disclosed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements



Appendices



Other required communications



Audit quality



Changes in accounting standards



Newly effective and upcoming changes to auditing standards



Audit and Assurance Insights



Unleashing tomorrow -today with AI)





Appendix A: Other required communications



Engagement terms

A copy of the engagement letter and any subsequent amendments have been provided to the Town Council.



CPAB communication protocol

The reports available through the following links were published by the Canadian Public Accountability Board to inform Audit Committees and other stakeholders about the results of quality inspections conducted over the past year:

- [CPAB Audit Quality Insights Report: 2022 Annual Inspections Results](#)
- [CPAB Audit Quality Insights Report: 2023 Interim Inspections Results](#)
- [CPAB Regulatory Oversight Report: 2023 Annual Inspections Results](#)
- [CPAB Audit Quality Insights Report: 2024 Interim Inspections Results](#)
- [CPAB Regulatory Oversight Report: 2024 Annual Inspections Results](#)



Appendix A: Required inquiries of the Council



Inquiries regarding risk assessment, including fraud risks

- What are the Council's views about fraud risks, including management override of controls, in the Town? And have you taken any actions to respond to any identified fraud risks?
- Is the Council aware of, or has the Council identified, any instances of actual, suspected, or alleged fraud, including misconduct or unethical behavior related to financial reporting or misappropriation of assets?
 - If so, have the instances been appropriately addressed and how have they been addressed?
- How does the Council exercise oversight of the Town's fraud risks and the establishment of controls to address fraud risks?



Inquiries regarding company processes

- Is the Council aware of tips or complaints regarding the Town's financial reporting (including those received through the Council's internal whistleblower program, if such programs exist)? If so, the Council responses to such tips and complaints?



Inquires regarding related parties and significant unusual transactions

- Is the Council aware of any instances where the Town entered into any significant unusual transactions?
- What is the Council's understanding of the Town's relationships and transactions with related parties that are significant to the Town ?
- Is the Council concerned about those relationships or transactions with related parties? If so, the substance of those concerns?



Appendix B: Audit quality - How do we deliver audit quality?

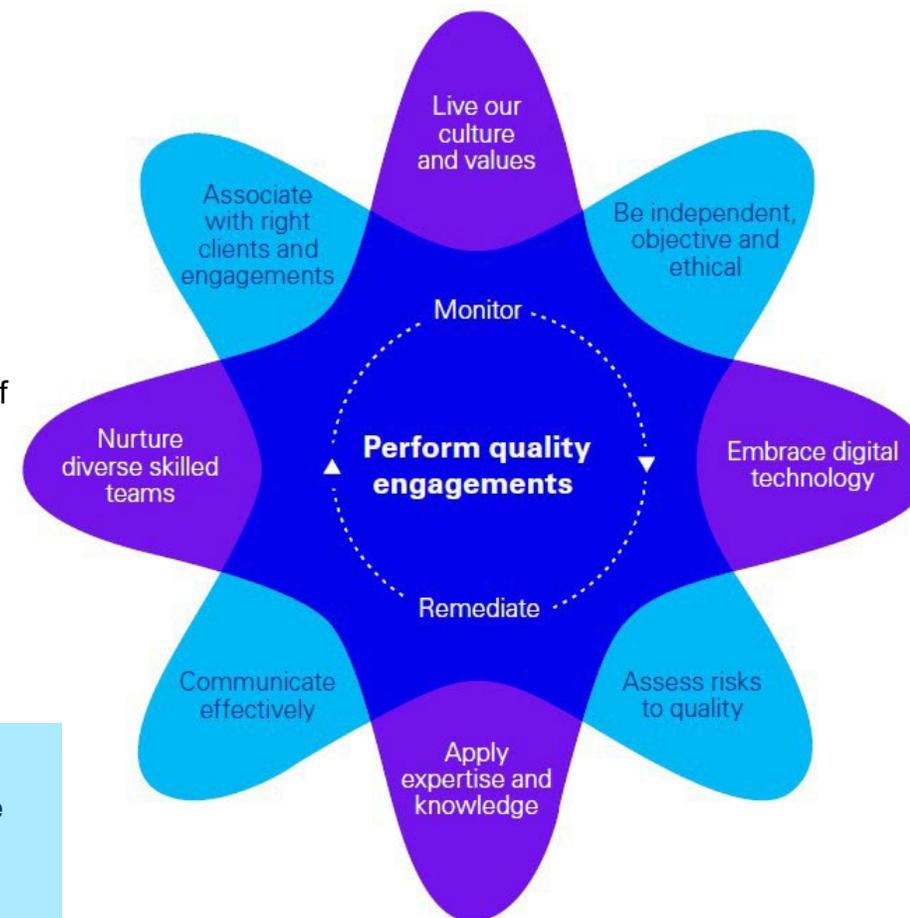
Quality essentially means doing the right thing and remains our highest priority. Our Global Quality Framework outlines how we deliver quality and how every partner and staff member contributes to its delivery.

The drivers outlined in the framework are the ten components of the KPMG System of Quality Management (SoQM). Aligned with ISQM 1/CSQM 1, our SoQM components also meet the requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) and the relevant rules of professional conduct / code of ethics applicable to the practice of public accounting in Canada, which apply to professional services firms that perform audits of financial statements. Our Transparency Report includes our firm's Statement on the Effectiveness of our SoQM.

 [KPMG 2024 Audit Quality and Transparency Report](#)

We define 'audit quality' as being the outcome when:

- audits are **executed consistently**, in line with the requirements and intent of **applicable professional standards** within a strong **system of quality management**; and
- all of our related activities are undertaken in an environment of the utmost level of **objectivity, independence, ethics** and **integrity**.



Doing the right thing. Always.



Appendix C: Changes in accounting standards

Standard	Summary and implications
Financial Statement Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed section PS 1202 <i>Financial statement presentation</i> will replace the current section PS 1201 <i>Financial statement presentation</i>. PS 1202 <i>Financial statement presentation</i> will apply to fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2026 to coincide with the adoption of the revised conceptual framework. Early adoption will be permitted. The proposed section includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of the net debt indicator to its own statement called the statement of net financial assets/liabilities, with the calculation of net debt refined to ensure its original meaning is retained. Separating liabilities into financial liabilities and non-financial liabilities. Restructuring the statement of financial position to present total assets followed by total liabilities. Changes to common terminology used in the financial statements, including re-naming accumulated surplus (deficit) to net assets (liabilities). Removal of the statement of remeasurement gains (losses) with the information instead included on a new statement called the statement of changes in net assets (liabilities). This new statement would present the changes in each component of net assets (liabilities), including a new component called “accumulated other”. A new provision whereby an entity can use an amended budget in certain circumstances. Inclusion of disclosures related to risks and uncertainties that could affect the entity’s financial position. The Public Sector Accounting Board is currently deliberating on feedback received on exposure drafts related to the reporting model.
Concepts Underlying Financial Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The revised conceptual framework is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2026 with earlier adoption permitted. The framework provides the core concepts and objectives underlying Canadian public sector accounting standards. The ten chapter conceptual framework defines and elaborates on the characteristics of public sector entities and their financial reporting objectives. Additional information is provided about financial statement objectives, qualitative characteristics and elements. General recognition and measurement criteria, and presentation concepts are introduced.



Appendix C: Changes in accounting standards (continued)

Standard	Summary and implications
Employee benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Public Sector Accounting Board has initiated a review of sections PS 3250 <i>Retirement benefits</i> and PS 3255 <i>Post-employment benefits, compensated absences and termination benefits</i>.• The intention is to use principles from International Public Sector Accounting Standard 39 <i>Employee benefits</i> as a starting point to develop the Canadian standard.• Given the complexity of issues involved and potential implications of any changes that may arise from the review of the existing guidance, the new standards will be implemented in a multi-release strategy. The first standard will provide foundational guidance. Subsequent standards will provide additional guidance on current and emerging issues.• The proposed section PS 3251 <i>Employee benefits</i> will replace the current sections PS 3250 <i>Retirement benefits</i> and PS 3255 <i>Post-employment benefits, compensated absences and termination benefits</i>. The effective date is not known at this time.• This proposed section would result in public sector entities recognizing the impact of revaluations of the net defined benefit liability (asset) immediately on the statement of financial position. Organizations would also assess the funding status of their post-employment benefit plans to determine the appropriate rate for discounting post-employment benefit obligations.• The Public Sector Accounting Board is in the process of evaluating comments received from stakeholders on the exposure draft.



Appendix D: Newly effective and upcoming changes to auditing standards

For more information on newly effective and upcoming changes to auditing standards – see Current Developments



Effective for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2023

ISA 600/CAS 600

Revised special considerations – Audits of group financial statements

Effective for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2024

ISA 260/CAS 260

Communications with those charged with governance

ISA 700/CAS 700

Forming an opinion and reporting on the financial statements



Appendix E: Audit and assurance insights

Our latest thinking on the issues that matter most to Audit Committees, board of directors and management.

KPMG Audit & Assurance Insights

Curated research and insights for audit committees and boards.

Board Leadership Centre

Leading insights to help board members maximize boardroom opportunities

Current Developments

Series of quarterly publications for Canadian businesses including Spotlight on IFRS, Canadian Assurance & Related Services, Canadian Securities Matters, and US Outlook reports.

Accelerate - The key issues driving the audit committee agenda

Discover the most pressing risks and opportunities that face audit committees, boards and management teams.

Sustainability Reporting

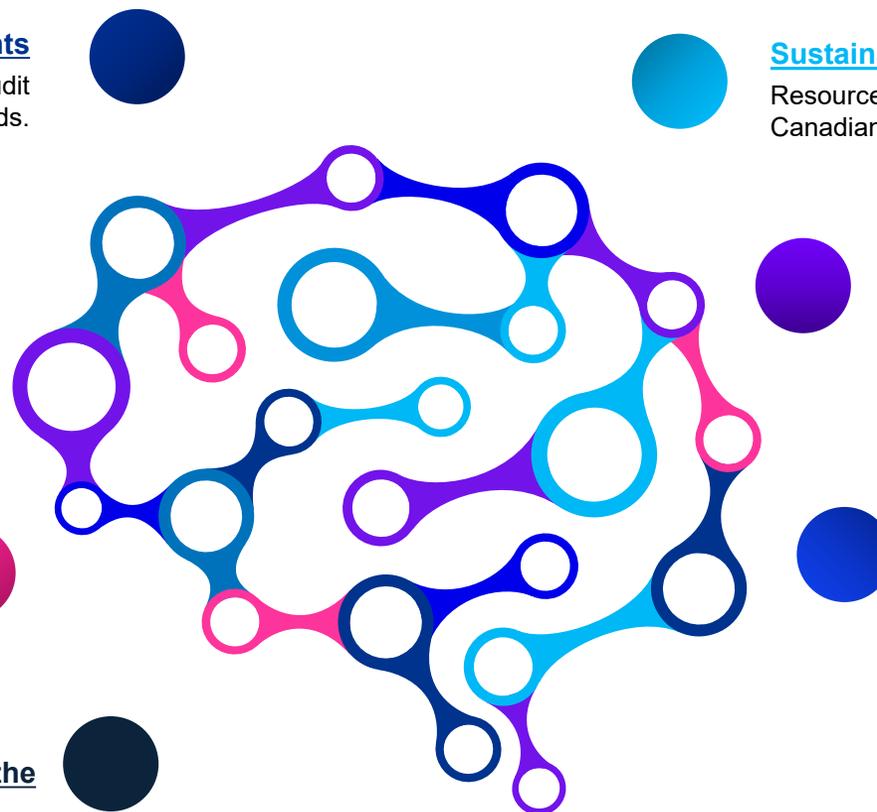
Resource centre on implementing the new Canadian reporting standards

IFRS Breaking News

A monthly Canadian newsletter that provides the latest insights on accounting, financial reporting and sustainability reporting.

Audit Committee Guide – Canadian Edition

A practical guide providing insight into current challenges and leading practices shaping audit committee effectiveness in Canada.





Appendix F: Unleashing tomorrow - today with AI

Turn AI into a cornerstone of sustainable, competitive growth.

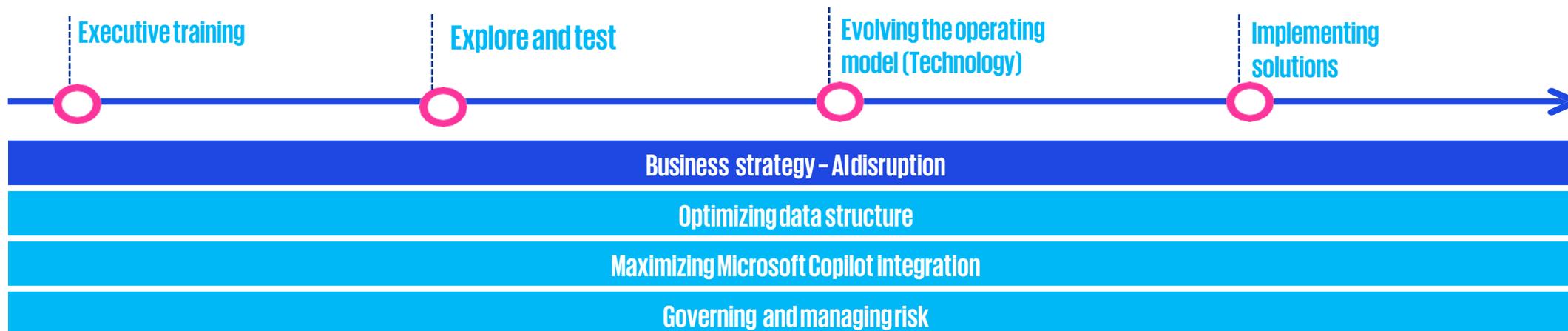
A comprehensive business strategy can seamlessly intertwine technology with your business's goals, transform AI from a concept into a key driver of your objectives, strategy and ROI.

It's not just about tech; it's about people, striving to ensure smooth transitions and unlocking human potential alongside AI innovations.

This holistic approach can extend to governance, supply chain, data analytics, implementation and more, solidifying your operations against future challenges.

Brighter business intelligence, powered by AI

Your company's strategy and business intelligence are at the heart of your business decisions. It should be intimately linked to your artificial intelligence (AI) strategy, efforts, and goals.



Assessing opportunities

Seek to understand how AI can impact or disrupt your business and what the existing opportunities are.



Scaling AI initiatives

Scaling up existing AI projects, aligned to the overall business strategy to help ensure success.



Competitive edge

Staying competitive in a rapidly evolving market where AI is disrupting business operations is key.



Appendix F: Unleashing tomorrow - today with AI (Continued)

4 key phases of a successful AI strategy



Understand

Hyper Diagnostic

Demonstrate the “art of the possible” and the current AI landscape, explore diverse use cases, and assess peer adoption.

AI readiness assessment

Deploy AI readiness assessment to ensure the company is prepared from a tech, data, governance and people perspective.

Perspective on AI strategy

Assess AI's disruptive potential across core and support functions, demonstrate its impact on operations and costs, and establish an initial AI strategy aligned with company priorities.



Design

Risk Assessment

Discuss the potential risks and opportunities associated with the key scenarios.

Opportunity assessment

Pinpoint quick wins, evaluating their potential benefits, and conduct a high-level feasibility assessment.

Present available subsidy and grant options for relevant AI projects.



Initiate

Stakeholder involvement

Provide recommendations for engaging internal stakeholders and collect insights on AI adoption throughout the company's value chain.

Financial implications and opportunity validation Quantify the impact of various AI scenarios, calculating ROI. Identify and engage necessary people, processes, and technologies for execution.

Strategic roadmap

Create a concise strategic plan, encompassing vision, values, competitive advantage, key initiatives, and a roadmap with resource allocation and KPIs.



Operationalize

Transform technology services with generative AI

Assessment of current IT capabilities and the foundations necessary for the implementation of the selected generative AI solutions

Define the IT delivery model for solutions.

Enterprise architecture adapted to AI

Support for the integration of Gen AI into the enterprise architecture and into the organization's roadmap.

Define a Target Operating Model

Orchestrate business capabilities

Orchestration of all business practices and underlying IT capabilities necessary for operationalization.



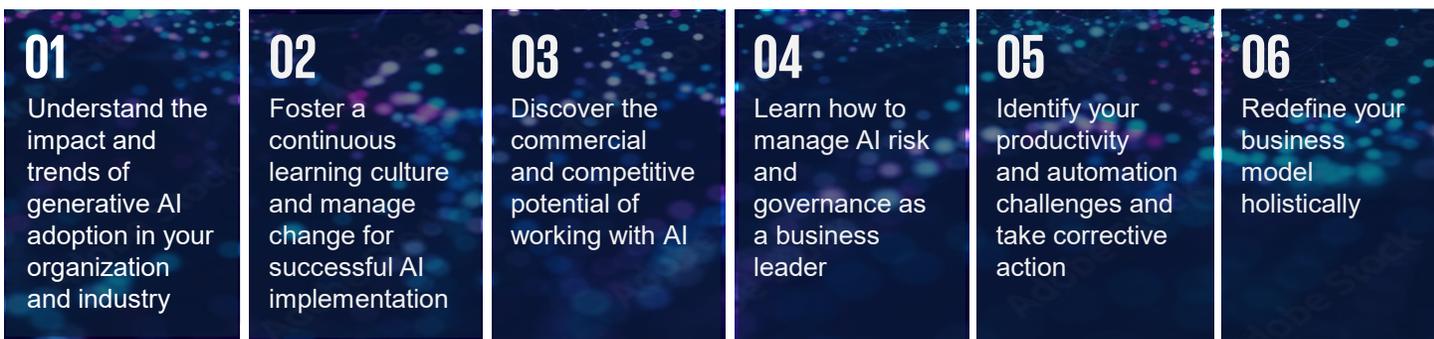
Appendix F: AI Education and Training for executives & boards

Embrace the future with AI, the driving force of the new economy, set to help transform your business model. This transformative power can drive your organization's position in the market. Consider the impending changes and strategize for the years ahead, helping to ensure a seamless and secure integration of this groundbreaking technology.

60%

of organizations plan to adopt generative AI within 6 to 12 months*.

Change starts with you



A first step in the adoption of AI in your business

Implementing generative AI starts with your business priorities, supported by executive and board engagement to drive a transformation aligned with your corporate ambitions.

Executive and board training

- Presentation to various executive committees
- Presentation to the Board of Directors
- Role and responsibilities around AI as a board member and executive
- Workshop on concrete business potential
- AI strategic plan

AI strategy and value

Use case development

Implement AI solutions



Governing and managing risk (Trusted AI)

Workforce transformation and adoption

AI Data & Cloud infrastructure

*KPMG survey of 300 executives on generative AI, March 2023



Appendix F: AI Education and Training for executives and boards (Continued)

A three-part training program Discover real-life uses of generative AI, tailored to your business sector



Updated overview of this fast-paced technology

- Learn what is new in the world of AI
- Explore industry-specific use cases that could benefit your organization
- Manage AI risk and governance adequately



Technology demonstrations

- See the impact of generative AI on the future of your organization through concrete, contextualized demonstrations
- Assess the potential benefits for your organization



Brainstorming workshops

- Identify organizational priorities for AI adoption and how to prepare your teams for change upstream
- Educate and empower key stakeholders to drive AI strategy and the governance framework at the executive level

KPMG, a leader in generative AI

200+

Professionals dedicated to generative AI recognized for their technical skills and innovative strategic vision.

800+

Tailor-made use cases for all business sectors.

50+

Board and executive education and training sessions delivered in the last year. Our team understands the challenges you face as an executive or board member and can help you build confidence and accelerate the value AI can bring to your business.



<https://kpmg.com/ca/en/home.html>

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