Financial Statements of

### **BIG BROTHERS BIG SISTERS OF CANADA/LES GRANDS FRÈRES GRANDES SOEURS DU CANADA**

And Independent Auditors' Report thereon

Year ended December 31, 2019



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### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

To the Members of Big Brothers Big Sisters of Canada/ Les Grands Frères Grandes Soeurs du Canada

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Big Brothers Big Sisters of Canada/Les Grands Frères Grandes Soeurs du Canada (the Entity), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019
- the statement of operations for the year then ended
- the statement of changes in net assets for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2019, and its result of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

### **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 *"Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements"* section of our auditors' 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 opinion.



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# 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 the 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.



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- 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.
- 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.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Vaughan, Canada

April 23, 2020

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents Restricted cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments - self-insured	\$ 10,244	\$ 4,136
retention (note 2) Restricted cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments -	288,479	288,479
group deductible fund (note 3)	327,250	118,326
Short-term investments (note 4)	1,209,504	35,510
Accounts receivable (notes 5 and 11)	511,192	1,297,050
Prepaid expenses	24,518	3,950
	2,371,187	1,747,451
Investments (note 4)	809,760	434,472
Capital assets (note 6)	40,568	35,313
	\$ 3,221,515	\$ 2,217,236
Liabilities and Net assets		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 7)	\$ 353,884	\$ 844,206
Deferred contributions (note 8)	1,398,109	284,286
Self-insured retention (note 2)	288,479	288,479
Group deductible fund (note 3)	327,250	118,326
	2,367,722	1,535,297
Net assets:		
Unrestricted	311,441	320,371
Internally restricted (note 9)	542,352	361,568
	853,793	681,939
Operating lease commitments (note 12)		
Contingencies (note 14)		
Subsequent event (note 15)		
	\$ 3,221,515	\$ 2,217,236

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:

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\_\_\_\_\_ Chair

AJ

Treasurer

Statement of Operations

Year ended December 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Revenue:		
Government funding	\$ 2,886,122	\$ 2,187,008
Corporate donations (note 1(e))	2,060,868	1,401,923
Agency fees	985,617	1,007,909
General donations and other	660,125	156,943
Interest and investment income	47,366	18,670
	6,640,098	4,772,453
Expenses:		
Agency services and development (notes 1(e) and 10)	3,371,960	1,995,795
Distributions to agencies	2,420,345	2,031,740
Office operations (notes 1(e) and 10)	526,904	547,922
Fundraising (note 10)	158,037	156,729
Board operations	40,072	35,612
Amortization of capital assets	13,135	8,543
Unrealized loss (gain) on investments	(62,209)	40,130
	6,468,244	4,816,471
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	\$ 171,854	\$ (44,018)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Year ended December 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

			2019	2018
	Unrestricted	Internally restricted	Total	Total
		(note 9)		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 320,371	\$ 361,568	\$ 681,939	\$ 725,957
Transfer to internally restricted	(180,784)	180,784	-	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	171,854	-	171,854	(44,018)
Balance, end of year	\$ 311,441	\$ 542,352	\$ 853,793	\$ 681,939

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

		2019	2018
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities:			
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	\$	171,854	\$ (44,018)
Items not involving cash:			
Gain on disposal of capital assets		-	(1,035)
Amortization of capital assets		13,135	8,543
Unrealized loss (gain) on investments		(62,209)	40,130
		122,780	3,620
Change in non-cash operating working capital:			
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and short-term			
investments - self-insured retention		-	29,882
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and short-term			
investments - group deductible fund		(208,924)	(118,326)
Accounts receivable		785,858	(1,118,888)
Prepaid expenses		(20,568)	3,557
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(490,322)	708,005
Deferred contributions		1,113,823	37,674
Self-insured retention		-	(29,882)
Group deductible fund		208,924	 118,326
		1,511,571	(366,032)
Investing activities:			
Purchase of capital assets		(18,390)	(35,136)
Proceeds on disposal of capital assets		(10,000)	1,035
Purchase of short-term investments	(	(1,530,592)	(650,000)
Purchase of long-term investments		(438,161)	(349,499)
Maturity of short-term investments		481,680	1,179,629
	(	(1,505,463)	146,029
			,
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		6,108	(220,003)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		4,136	224,139
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	10,244	\$ 4,136
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:	<i>.</i>		
Unrestricted	\$	10,244	\$ 4,136
Restricted		249,861	242,245

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2019

Big Brothers Big Sisters of Canada/Les Grands Frères Grandes Soeurs du Canada (the "Organization") is a national organization providing services to its member agencies in support of local mentoring programs for children and youth across Canada. The Organization was incorporated under the Canada Corporations Act by letters patent on December 15, 1964 as a corporation without share capital and was legally continued under the Canada Not-for-Profit Corporations Act on August 27, 2014.

The Organization is registered under the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the "Act") effective January 1, 1967 and as such is exempt from Canadian income taxes and is able to issue donation receipts for income tax purposes under registration number 118808740 RR0001.

### 1. Significant accounting policies:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations by management in Part III of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada Handbook.

(a) Revenue recognition:

The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions, which include agency fees, corporate donations, government funding and general and other donations.

Agency fees are recognized as revenue when received or receivable. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue on receipt or when receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured. Contributions for specific projects are recorded as deferred contributions when received and recognized as revenue when the related expense is incurred. Contributions for the purchase of capital assets are deferred and recorded as revenue over the estimated useful life of the acquired asset. Donations of investments which, due to external restrictions, cannot be used to fund current expenses are recorded as deferred contributions on receipt and recognized as revenue when the external restriction is fulfilled.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2019

### 1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(b) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and short-term deposits which are highly liquid with original maturities of less than three months at the date of acquisition. These financial assets are convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(c) Short-term investments:

The short-term investments consist of term deposits with original maturities shorter than one year at the date of acquisition.

(d) Investment:

In 1998, the Organization received as a donation 8,764 units of the Northern Star Hedge Fund, a closed-end investment trust consisting of 71,216 units. When the units were received, they were recorded at their fair value of \$1,000 per unit. The units were redeemed in 2019, at which time the hedge fund was terminated and the Organization received its pro rata share of the net assets of the hedge fund.

The Organization wrote down the investment in the hedge fund to nil in previous years to reflect the uncertainty of the ultimate outcome of the hedge fund's performance. Any distributions realized on this investment have been recorded as revenue on receipt.

The hedge fund was terminated by a vote at a unitholders' meeting held in January 2019. The Organization received a distribution of \$490,463 subsequent to the termination, which is recorded in general donations and other revenue.

(e) Donations in-kind:

Contributed goods and services are recognized when fair value can be reasonably estimated, and when the goods and services are used in the normal course of the operations, and would otherwise have been purchased.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2019

### 1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

### (f) Capital assets:

Capital assets purchased by the Organization are recorded at cost. Capital assets donated to the Organization are recorded at fair value at the date of contribution. Amortization of capital assets is provided for using the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer equipment

5 years

(g) Allocation of expenses:

The Organization engages in general administration, fundraising, and agency support and development. The costs of agency support and fundraising include the costs of personnel that are directly related to providing agency support services and fundraising, respectively. The Organization allocates certain of its personnel expenses by identifying the appropriate basis of allocating each component expense, and applies that basis consistently each year. Corporate governance and general management expenses are not allocated.

The salary and benefits costs of the National Office staff are allocated to each of agency support and fundraising based on the average time spent related to each function.

(h) Financial instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Organization becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are derecognized when the rights and obligations to receive or repay cash flows from the assets and liabilities have expired or have been transferred and the Organization has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2019

### 1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on initial recognition and subsequently at amortized cost except for investments, which are recorded at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of operations.

Financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis at the end of the fiscal year if there are indicators of impairment. If there is an indicator of impairment, the Organization determines whether there is a significant adverse change in the expected amount or timing of future cash flows from the financial asset. If there is a significant adverse change in the expected cash flows, the carrying value of the financial asset is reduced to the highest of: (i) the present value of the expected cash flows; (ii) the amount that could be realized from selling the financial asset; or (iii) the amount the Organization expects to realize by exercising its right to any collateral. If events and circumstances reverse in a future period, an impairment loss will be reversed to the extent of the improvement, not exceeding the initial carrying value. Impairments are recognized through the use of an allowance account, with a corresponding charge in the statement of operations.

(i) Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements 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 year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2019

### 2. Restricted cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments - self-insured retention:

The Organization's previous insurance policy includes a self-insured retention portion, which is a type of deductible. As at December 31, 2019, the Organization has received \$288,479 (2018 - \$288,479) related to claims from fiscal years 2014 and 2015 from member agencies in order to reserve for this balance. Based on 2014 and 2015 claims outstanding as at December 31, 2019, it is estimated that an amount up to \$363,155 (2018 - \$363,155) may be payable to the insurance company in respect of the self-insured retention. Actual results and liabilities may vary based on the settlement of each case.

The amount of restricted cash, cash equivalents and restricted short-term investments for the self-insured retention is as follows:

	2019	2018
Cash and cash equivalents Short-term investments	\$ 106,329 182,150	\$ 123,919 164,560
	\$ 288,479	\$ 288,479

### 3. Restricted cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments - group deductible fund:

The Organization established a group deductible fund to reduce the impact of current and future insurance claims from 2016 and onwards resulting in a benefit to the entire Big Brothers Big Sisters network. As at December 31, 2019, the Organization has received \$327,250 (2018 - \$118,326) from member agencies, which includes the National Offices' contribution of \$6,245 (2018 - \$6,250). These funds are held in trust on behalf of the network.

The amount of restricted cash and cash equivalents for the group deductible fund is as follows:

	2019	2018
Cash and cash equivalents Short-term investments	\$ 143,532 183,718	\$ 118,326 _
	\$ 327,250	\$ 118,326

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2019

### 4. Short and long-term investments:

Investments consist of the following:

		2019		2018
Short-term investments: Guaranteed investment certificates ("GICs") due within one year, bearing interest at from 1.60% to 2.14% (2018 - 1.7%)	\$	1,209,504	\$	35,510
Long-term investments:				
GICs due in a period exceeding one year,				
bearing interest from 2.24% to 2.98%	¢	007 000	¢	405 000
(2018 - 2.0%) Common shares	\$	267,869 274.617	\$	125,082 173.699
Foreign securities		233,846		135.691
Mutual funds		33,428		135,091
		55,420		_
	\$	809,760	\$	434,472

#### 5. Accounts receivable:

	2019	2018
Accounts receivable Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 516,562 (5,370)	\$ 1,302,420 (5,370)
	\$ 511,192	\$ 1,297,050

Included in accounts receivable is nil (2018 - \$750,000) due from the Ontario Ministry of Education as at year end.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2019

#### 6. Capital assets:

			2019	2018
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value	Net book value
Computer equipment	\$ 237,631	\$ 197,063	\$ 40,568	\$ 35,313

### 7. Government remittances:

Government remittances consist of amounts (such as payroll withholding taxes) required to be paid to government authorities and are recognized when the amounts come due. As at December 31, 2019, government remittances to the federal and provincial governments included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities amounted to \$6,935 (2018 - \$4,594). These amounts are not in arrears.

### 8. Deferred contributions:

Deferred contributions represent externally restricted unspent resources received in the current and prior years that relate to a subsequent period. Changes in the deferred contributions balance are as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of year Amounts recognized as revenue in the year Amounts received in the year	\$ 284,286 4,911,280 (3,797,457)	\$ 246,612 (2,571,552) 2,609,226
Balance, end of year	\$ 1,398,109	\$ 284,286

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2019

#### 9. Internally restricted:

Restrictions of the General Fund have been established by the Board of Directors. These funds have been earmarked to respond to economic downturns, or other unforeseen circumstance that would require immediate funding. Internally restricted funds are not available for other purposes without approval of the Board of Directors.

#### 10. Allocation of expenses:

Salary and benefit expenses reported in the statement of operations total \$1,365,473 (2018 - \$1,348,592). An allocation of \$1,025,838 (2018 - \$1,011,444) has been made to agency services, \$135,854 (2018 - \$134,859) to fundraising, with \$203,781 (2018 - \$202,289) included in office operations.

### 11. Related party transactions and balance:

The Big Brothers Big Sisters of Canada Foundation (the "Foundation") is a trust under the laws of the Province of Ontario as a not-for-profit organization and is a registered charity under the Act. The Foundation has been created to support the advancement and enhancement of the mentoring of children and youth in Canada. The Organization and the Foundation have certain common board of directors' members.

As at year end, the Organization has the following related party balances with the Foundation:

	2019	2018
Included in accounts receivable: Due from the Foundation	\$ 1,765	\$ 1,474

All related party transactions and balances are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. Amounts due from the Foundation are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no set repayment terms.

In 2019, there were no payments for products or services to board members or companies in which a board member is an owner, partner or senior manager.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2019

#### 12. Operating lease commitments:

The Organization terminated the operating lease for its premises as of November 30, 2018. Rent for the current premises is recorded as an in-kind donation. The Organization has operating lease commitments for certain office equipment. The minimum rental payments for the next four years are as follows:

2020	\$ 3,772
2021	3,772
2022	3,772
2023	3,450
	\$ 14,766

#### 13. Financial risk management:

Management has established policies and procedures to manage risks relating to financial instruments, with the objective of minimizing any adverse effects on financial performance. A brief description of management's assessment of these risks is as follows:

(a) General objectives, policies and processes:

Management is responsible for the determination of the Organization's risk management objectives and policies and for designing operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of these objectives and policies. In general, the Organization measures and monitors risk through the preparation and review of monthly reports by management.

(b) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Organization.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2019

### 13. Financial risk management (continued):

Financial instruments potentially exposed to credit risk include cash and cash equivalents, the short-term investments and accounts receivable. Management considers its exposure to credit risk over cash and cash equivalents to be remote as the Organization holds its cash and cash equivalents deposits with two major Canadian banks. Credit risk relating to the term deposits in short-term investments is also considered remote as they are fixed income securities issued by a major Canadian financial institution. Accounts receivable are not concentrated significantly, therefore, their carrying amount represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

(c) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments.

Interest rate risk arises when the Organization invests in interest bearing financial instruments. The Organization is exposed to the risk that the value of such financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in the prevailing levels of market interest rates. There is minimal sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations on any cash and cash equivalents or the short-term investments invested at short-term market interest rates.

(d) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk the Organization may not be able to settle or meet its obligations as they come due.

The Organization has taken steps to ensure it will have sufficient working capital available to meet its obligations.

It is management's opinion that the Organization is not exposed to foreign currency or other market risks.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2019

#### 14. Contingencies:

The Organization may, from time to time, be subject to claims and legal proceedings brought against it in the normal course of business. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties. Management believes that adequate provisions have been made in the accounts where required and the ultimate resolution of such contingencies will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Organization. Any amounts in settlement of claims in excess of the recorded provisions will be charged to the statement of operations in the year of the claim.

#### 15. Subsequent event:

Subsequent to December 31, 2019, the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization and has had a significant financial, market and social distancing impact. At this time, this event presents uncertainty over future cash flows, may cause significant changes to the assets or liabilities and may have a significant impact on future operations. An estimate of the financial effect is not practicable at this time.