Financial Statements of

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

And Independent Auditor's Report thereon

Year ended December 31, 2022



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### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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, 2022
- · 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, 2022, 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 "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our auditor's 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.

## 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 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.



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- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- 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

Vaughan, Canada

KPMG LLP

May 1, 2023

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

		2022		2021
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents (note 11) Restricted cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments - self-insured	\$	660,539	\$	539,214
retention (note 2) Restricted cash, cash equivalents and		238,479		288,479
short-term investments - group deductible		0.40.000		007.070
fund (note 3)		848,962		687,278
Short-term investments (note 4)		2,462,424		2,186,020
Accounts receivable (notes 5 and 13) Prepaid expenses		266,572 16,017		1,143,056 8,123
тории охроносо		4,492,993		4,852,170
Investments (notes 4 and 11)		1,168,056		1,490,220
Capital assets (note 6)		12,281		17,799
	\$	5,673,330	\$	6,360,189
Liabilities and Net assets				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 7)	\$	478,478	\$	1,482,113
Deferred contributions (note 8)	•	2,594,151	•	2,027,058
Self-insured retention (note 2)		238,479		288,479
Group deductible fund (note 3)		848,962		687,278
		4,160,070		4,484,928
Net assets:				
Unrestricted		608,162		954,210
Internally restricted (note 9)		640,821		640,821
Endowment funds (note 11)		264,277		280,230
		1,513,260		1,875,261
Operating lease commitments (note 12) Contingencies (note 14)				
	\$	5,673,330	\$	6,360,189

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:

Chair Burn lang Treasure

Statement of Operations

Year ended December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	2022	2021
Revenue:		
Government funding	\$ 4,058,545	\$ 5,250,876
Corporate donations (note 1(d))	2,792,642	2,504,992
Agency fees	876,929	841,818
General donations and other	166,934	213,191
Interest and investment income	55,864	18,318
	7,950,914	8,829,195
Expenses:		
Agency services and development (notes 1(d) and 10)	4,277,328	4,175,909
Distributions to agencies	3,035,451	3,586,681
Office operations (notes 1(d) and 10)	701,935	533,913
Fundraising (note 10)	253,996	250,024
Board operations	965	_
Unrealized loss on investments	13,973	_
Amortization of capital assets	13,314	13,445
	8,296,962	8,559,972
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	\$ (346,048)	\$ 269,223

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Year ended December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

						2022	2021
	Uı	nrestricted	Internally restricted	Er	ndowment funds	Total	Total
			(note 9)				
Balance, beginning of year	\$	954,210	\$ 640,821	\$	280,230	\$ 1,875,261	\$ 1,325,808
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses		(346,048)	_		_	(346,048)	269,223
Net asset transfer (note 11)		_	_		-	_	280,230
Change in endowment funds		-	-		(15,953)	(15,953)	-
Balance, end of year	\$	608,162	\$ 640,821	\$	264,277	\$ 1,513,260	\$ 1,875,261

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	2022	2021
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses  Amortization of capital assets which does not	\$ (346,048)	\$ 269,223
involve cash	13,314	13,445
	(332,734)	282,668
Change in non-cash operating working capital:  Restricted cash, cash equivalents and	,	
short-term investments - self-insured retention Restricted cash, cash equivalents and	50,000	_
short-term investments - group deductible fund	(161,684)	(178,758)
Accounts receivable	876,484	(220,672)
Prepaid expenses	(7,894)	4,540
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,003,635)	824,050
Deferred contributions	567,093	(139,976)
Self-insured retention	(50,000)	_
Group deductible fund	161,684	178,758
	99,314	750,610
Investing activities:		
Purchase of capital assets	(7,796)	(3,298)
Net change in short-term investments	(276,404)	(380,684)
Net change in long-term investments	322,164	(940,555)
Change in endowment	(15,953)	_
Net asset transfer		280,230
	22,011	(1,044,307)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	121,325	(293,697)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	539,214	832,911
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 660,539	\$ 539,214

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2022

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 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.

Endowment contributions are recognized as direct increases in net assets in the year received. Investment income earned on endowed funds that are restricted, is deferred and recognized in income when the related restrictions have been met. Income earned on endowed funds that are unrestricted, is recognized in income in the year.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

## 1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

Unrealized gains/losses on endowed funds are included in the statement of net assets and losses are monitored for capital erosion, if other than temporary.

### (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) 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.

### (e) 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

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

## 1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

### (f) 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.

### (g) 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.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

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

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.

### (h) 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.

### 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, 2022, the Organization has received \$238,479 (2021 - \$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, 2022, it is estimated that an amount up to \$313,155 (2021 - \$378,171) 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.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

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

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

	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents Short-term investments	\$ – 238,479	\$ 168,730 119,749
	\$ 238,479	\$ 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, 2022, the Organization has received \$848,962 (2021 - \$687,278) from member agencies, which includes the National Offices' contribution of \$6,250 (2021 - \$6,254). These funds are held in trust on behalf of the network.

The amount of restricted cash, cash equivalents and restricted short-term investments for the group deductible fund is as follows:

	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents Short-term investments	\$ 273,659 575,303	\$ 450,000 237,278
	\$ 848,962	\$ 687,278

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

## 4. Short and long-term investments:

Investments consist of the following:

	2022	2021
Short-term investments: Guaranteed investment certificates ("GICs") due within one year, bearing interest from 0.85% to 4.25% (2021 - 0.35% to 2.57%)	\$ 2,462,424	\$ 2,186,020
Long-term investments: GICs due in a period exceeding one year, bearing interest from 1.41% to 4.35% (2021 - 0.85% to 2.24%) Fixed income securities Canadian equities Foreign equities Mutual funds	\$ 670,425 58,425 268,788 170,418	\$ 678,368 62,938 33,736 183,555 531,623
	\$ 1,168,056	\$ 1,490,220

### 5. Accounts receivable:

	2022	2021
Accounts receivable Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 271,942 (5,370)	\$ 1,148,426 (5,370)
	\$ 266,572	\$ 1,143,056

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

## 6. Capital assets:

			2022	2021
		Accumulated	Net book	Net book
	Cost	amortization	value	value
Computer equipment	\$ 250,521	\$ 238,240	\$ 12,281	\$ 17,799

#### 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, 2022, government remittances to the federal and provincial governments included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities amounted to \$5,163 (2021 - \$11,439). 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:

	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year Amounts recognized as revenue in the year Amounts received in the year	\$ 2,027,058 (5,211,365) 5,778,458	\$ 2,167,034 (5,998,405) 5,858,429
Balance, end of year	\$ 2,594,151	\$ 2,027,058

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

## 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 sources. Internally restricted funds are not available for other purposes without approval of the Board of Directors. During the year, the Board of Directors approved a motion to increase the internally restricted fund by nil (2021 - \$98,469).

### 10. Allocation of expenses:

Salary and benefit expenses reported in the statement of operations total \$1,960,224 (2021 - \$1,520,404). An allocation of \$1,473,371 (2021 - \$1,142,234) has been made to agency services, \$292,112 (2021 - \$226,902) to fundraising, with \$194,741 (2021 - \$151,268) included in office operations.

### 11. Related party transactions and balance:

The Big Brothers Big Sisters of Canada Foundation (the "Foundation"), a related party not controlled by the Organization, was a trust under the laws of the Province of Ontario as a not-for-profit organization and it's registered charitable status is in the process of being voluntary revoked under the Act. The Foundation was created to support the advancement and enhancement of the mentoring of children and youth in Canada. The Organization and the Foundation had certain common board of directors' members.

On June 30, 2021, the Trustees resolved that the Foundation be terminated and pursuant to subsection 5.7 of the Trust Indenture, the Trust Property be distributed to the Organization and the Trust Liabilities be assumed by the Organization under terms of Agreement whereby the Organization confirms that it will accept the Trust Property subject to the terms and conditions of the applicable endowment agreements.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

## 11. Related party transactions and balance (continued):

The Trustees held the Fund Balances pending satisfaction of the Final Expenses and obligations and upon satisfying the Final Expenses and Obligations, the remaining balance was transferred to the Organization. As such, in 2021 the Organization received \$281,629 in net Trust Property consisting of \$280,230 in Endowment Funds and \$1,399 in other assets. 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.

## 12. Operating lease commitments:

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 five years and thereafter are as follows:

2023 2024 2025 2026 2027	\$ 2,7° 2,6° 2,6° 2,6° 2,6° 6°
Thereafter	6: \$ 13,7°

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

## 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 are 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.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

## 13. Financial risk management (continued):

### (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.

There have been no changes to the risk exposures from 2021.

### 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. Comparative information:

Certain comparative information has been reclassified to conform with the financial statement presentation adopted in the current year.