YOUTH ASSISTING YOUTH FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2020



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Directors of Youth Assisting Youth

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Youth Assisting Youth, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2020, and the statements of changes in net assets, operations and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Youth Assisting Youth as at March 31, 2020 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Youth Assisting Youth derives a material amount of revenue from donations and fundraising activities. I was not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the completeness of the reported amounts for donation and fundraising revenue, revenue in excess of expenditure and changes to net assets because there is no direct relationship between assets or services given up in exchange for amounts received or receivable. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments to these amounts were necessary.

In common with many not-for-profit organizations, the organization derives revenue from fundraising activities the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, verification of these revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the organization. Therefore, I was not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to fundraising revenue, excess of revenues over expenses, and cash flows from operations for the years ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, current assets as at March 31, 2020 and 2019, and net assets as at April 1 and March 31 for both the 2020 and 2019 years. My audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 was modified accordingly because of the possible effects of this limitation in scope.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the organization in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Canada, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified 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 organization'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 organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

AUTHORIZED TO PRACTICE PUBLIC ACCOUNTING BY CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS OF ONTARIO

Independent Auditor's Report, continued

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My 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 my 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, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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
 organization'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 organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the organization 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.

I 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 I identify during my audit.

Markham, Ontario October 29, 2020

Haul Stanton

Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2020

		2020		2019
Assets				
Current				
Cash	\$	253,149	\$	198,099
Funding receivable		26,785		84,113
Prepaid expenses		9,787		9,787
HST receivable		44,560		11,408
Total current		334,281		303,407
Investments (note 3)		3,924		7,518
Property, plant and equipment (note 4)	·	10,968		10,630
Total assets	\$	349,173	\$	321,555
Liabilities		,		
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	· \$	122,454	\$	135,392
Deferred revenue (note 5)	Ψ	33,218	Ψ	62,209
Deserred revenue (note 3)		33,210		02,207
Total liabilities		155,672		197,601
Commitment (note 6)				
Net assets				
Net assets		193,501		123,954
Total liabilities and net assets	\$	349,173	\$	321,555

Approved on behalf of the Board

Director

Director

See accompanying notes

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended March 31, 2020

	 2020	 2019
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 123,954	\$ 12,700
Excess of revenue over expenditures	 69,547	 111,254
Balance, end of year	\$ 193,501	\$ 123,954

Statement of Operations

For the year ended March 31, 2020

		2020	%		2019	%
Revenue						
Government-Federal	\$	950,106	59.0	\$ 4	93,517	35.1
Government-Provincial		70,327	4.4		76,969	5.5
Government-Municipal		139,739	8.7	1:	24,606	8.9
Foundations		108,017	6.7	3	18,500	22.7
United Way of Greater Toronto		193,622	12.0	1	93,622	13.8
Donations in-kind		16,647	1.0		15,950	1.1
Corporations		57,319	3.6		72,738	5.2
Fundraising		19,921	1.2		58,835	4.2
Service clubs		-			500	
Miscellaneous		8,166	0.5		7,751	0.6
Individual donations		45,218	2.8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	41,262	2.9
Total revenue		1,609,082	100.0	1,4	04,250	100.0
Expenditures						
Publicity and promotion		2,233	0.1		5,576	0.4
Amortization		3,866	0.2		4,918	0.4
Computer		13,005	0.8		10,063	0.7
Consulting fees		101,332	6.3		65,808	4.7
Fundraising		8,100	0.5		31,169	2.2
Operating and administration		45,501	2.8		42,470	3.0
Donations in-kind		16,647	1.0		15,950	1.1
Program		86,344	5.4		65,620	4.7
Occupancy	•	133,956	8.3		28,683	9.2
Salaries, wages and benefits		1,103,702	68.6		03,739	64.4
Travel		21,255	1.3		20,039	1.4
Total expenditures		1,535,941	95,5	1,2	94,035	92.2
Excess of revenue over expenditures before undernoted item		73,141	4.5	1	10,215	7.8
Other expense (income)						
Loss (gain) on marketable securities		3,594	0.2		(1,039)	(0.1)
Excess of revenue over expenditures	\$	69,547	4.3	\$ 1	11,254	7.9

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31, 2020

		2020	 2019
Operating activities			
Excess of revenue over expenditures	\$	69,547	\$ 111,254
Adjustments for			
Amortization		3,866	4,918
Loss (gain) on marketable securities		3,594	 (1,039)
		77,007	115,133
Change in non-cash working capital items			
Funding receivable		57,328	(76,206)
Prepaid expenses		-	5,059
HST receivable		(33,152)	17,252
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(12,938)	20,693
Deferred revenue		(28,991)	 15,119
		59,254	97,050
Investing activity			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(4,204)	 (1,169)
Increase in cash		55,050	95,881
Cash, beginning of year		198,099	 102,218
Cash, end of year	\$_	253,149	\$ 198,099

1. Organization

Youth Assisting Youth is incorporated under The Corporations Act of the Province of Ontario as a corporation without Share Capital. The organization is a voluntary community organization committed to promoting the healthy growth and development of young people, strengthening families and responding to and supporting changing community needs.

The organization is classified as a registered charity under the Income Tax Act and as such is not subject to income tax provided certain disbursement requirements are met.

2. Significant accounting policies

The organization applies the Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

(a) Fund accounting deferred

The organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions which includes grants and donations.

Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expense is incurred or the related capital assets are amortized. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Revenue from individual donations and fund raising projects are recognized in the period in which they are received.

(b) Investments

Investments are recorded at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses as a result of fair value adjustments at year end are included in investment income for the year.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost and are being amortized over their estimated useful lives. The annual amortization rates are as follows:

Office equipment	20%
Computer equipment	30%
Computer software	55%

(d) Management estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity 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 and disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2020

2. Significant accounting policies, continued

(e) Financial instruments

(i) Measurement of financial instruments

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

The organization subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at cost or amortized cost, except for investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in excess of revenue over expenditures in the period incurred.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost on a straight line basis include cash, accounts receivable and prepaid expense.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost on a straight-line basis include accounts payable and deferred revenue.

Financial assets measured at fair value include investments.

(ii) Impairment

For financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost, the organization determines whether there are indications of possible impairment. When there is an indication of impairment, and the organization determines that a significant adverse change has occurred during the period in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows, a write-down is recognized in excess of revenue over expenditures. A previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed to the extent of the improvement. The carrying amount of the financial asset may not be greater than the amount that would have been reported at the date of the reversal had the impairment not been recognized previously. The amount of the reversal is recognized in excess of revenue over expenditures.

(iii) Transaction costs

Transaction costs related to financial instruments that will be subsequently measured at fair value are recognized in net income in the period incurred. Transaction costs related to financial instruments subsequently measured at amortized cost are included in the original cost of the asset or liability and recognized in net income over the life of the instrument using the straight-line method.

(iv) Financial instrument risks

Unless otherwise noted it is management's opinion that the organization is not exposed to significant interest, currency, market, liquidity or credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2020

Investments						
				2020		 ·
		Market		Cost	 Market	
Long term investments	\$	3,924	\$	F4	\$ 7,518	\$
Property, plant and equipment						
N	A11-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1			Cost	cumulated ortization	
Office equipment Computer equipment Computer software			\$	5,821 25,227 48,397	\$ 3,139 17,628 47,710	\$
			\$	79,445	\$ 68,477	\$
			,	Cost	cumulated ortization	
Office equipment Computer equipment Computer software			\$	5,821 21,024 48,397	\$ 2,468 15,273 46,871	\$ • • • •
			\$	75,242	\$ 64,612	\$
Deferred revenue				·		
					2020	
Balance, at beginning of year Additions Revenue Recognized Amortization					\$ 62,209 590,197 (618,007) (1,181)	\$ 40 (3!
					\$ 33,218	\$

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2020

6. Commitment

The organization's commitment for future minimum annual operating lease obligations in relation to the premises, is as follows:

2021	\$ 55,676
2022	56,560
2023	56,560
2024	28,280
	\$ 197.076

7. Financial instruments

Financial instruments consist of recorded amounts of funding receivable and investments which will result in future cash receipts, as well as accounts payable and accrued liabilities which will result in future cash outlays.

The organization is exposed to the following risks in respect of certain of the financial instruments held:

(a) Fair value

The organization's financial instruments include cash, funding receivable, investments and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The carrying value of these instruments approximates their fair value due to their short-term maturities. There has been no change to this risk exposure from 2018.

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. There has been no change to this risk exposure from 2018.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will fail to perform its obligations when they come due. The organization is exposed to credit risk on Funding receivable. The organization does not have significant Funding receivable exposure to any individuals, and the funding receivable balance is due from government agencies and reputable Canadian financial institutions. There has been no change to this risk exposure from 2018.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the organization will be unable to fulfill its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. The organization's objective is to have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they come due. The organization monitors its cash balances and cash flows generated from operations to meet its requirements. As of March 31, 2019, the most significant financial liabilities are Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and Deferred revenue. There has been no change to this risk exposure from 2018.

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2020

8. Comparative amounts

The financial statements have been reclassified, where applicable, to conform to the presentation used in the current year. The changes do not affect prior year earnings.

9. Subsequent events

During March 2020 and subsequent to year end, there was a global outbreak of COVID-19 (novel ecoronavirus), which has had a significant impact on organizations through the restrictions put in place by the Canadian, provincial and municipal governments regarding travel, business operations and isolation/quarantine orders. At this time, it is unknown the extent of the impact the COVID-19 outbreak may have on the Organization as this will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and that cannot be predicted with confidence. These uncertainties arise from the inability to predict the ultimate geographic spread of the disease, and the duration of the outbreak, including the duration of travel restrictions, business closures or disruptions, and quarantine / isolation measures that are currently, or may be put, in place by Canada and other countries to fight the virus.