Owl Child Care Services of Ontario Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

## Owl Child Care Services of Ontario Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

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### **Independent Auditor's Report**

# To the Board of Directors of Owl Child Care Services of Ontario

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Owl Child Care Services of Ontario, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2016, and the statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Owl Child Care Services of Ontario as at December 31, 2016, 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.

#### **Other Matters**

The financial statements of Owl Child Care Services of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 2015 were reported on by another accountant, who issued an unqualified report dated March 8, 2016.

BDO Canada LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Waterloo, Ontario March 7, 2017

## **Owl Child Care Services of Ontario Statement of Financial Position**

December 31		2016	2015
Assets			
Current Cash (Note 2) Short-term investments (Note 3) Accounts receivable (Note 4) Prepaid expenses	\$	773,651 753,211 79,122 22,817	\$ 448,104 740,225 77,803 26,748
		1,628,801	1,292,880
Tangible capital assets (Note 5)		42,798	64,488
	\$	1,671,599	\$ 1,357,368
Current Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 6) Customer deposits Deferred capital contributions (Note 7)	\$	577,773 264,444 3,850 846,067	\$ 371,156 256,151 24,551 651,858
Net Assets Invested in tangible capital assets Internally restricted for renovation/capital (Note 8) Internally restricted for risk management (Note 8) Unrestricted	_	38,948 200,000 500,000 86,584	39,937 100,000 500,000 65,573
	\$	825,532 1,671,599	\$ 705,510 1,357,368

On behalf of the Board:

Corrie Ballantyne

Corrie Ballantyne

President

Joanne Tam, CPA/CA Treasurer

Joan Ta

# Owl Child Care Services of Ontario Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended December 31	lı	nvested in tangible capital assets	ı	Internally Restricted for Renovation/ Capital	M	Internally Restricted for Risk anagement	Uı	nrestricted	2016 Total	2015 Total
Balance, beginning of the year	\$	39,937	\$	100,000	\$	500,000	\$	65,573	\$ 705,510	\$ 737,086
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses		(18,845)		ii <del>a</del>				138,867	120,022	(31,576)
Invested in tangible capital assets		17,856		1		) <u>-</u> ;		(17,856)	-	
Transfers (Note 8)	-			100,000				(100,000)	39)	±
Balance, end of the year	\$	38,948	\$	200,000	\$	500,000	\$	86,584	\$ 825,532	\$ 705,510

# Owl Child Care Services of Ontario Statement of Operations

For the year ended December 31		2016	2015
Revenue			
Child care services	\$	5,682,096	5,352,254
Provincial Child Care Wage Enhancement Grant	•	376,181	181,174
Grants (Note 9)		872,567	816,996
Purchase of service wage reimbursement		23,759	38,542
Interest income		14,945	15,223
Fundraising		6,954	6,479
Reimbursement of repair expenses		44,000	F#8
Amortization of deferred capital contributions (Note 7)		20,701	20,860
	88	7,041,203	6,431,528
Expenses			
Advertising and promotion		53,745	29,647
Amortization of tangible capital assets		39,546	57,612
Bad debts		138	417
Computer services		29,332	38,029
Equipment leasing		9,975	9,200
Fees and dues		23,456	22,723
Food		239,675	219,462
Insurance		28,616	26,653
Interest and bank charges		2,433	2,576
Office and miscellaneous		31,311	22,812
Professional fees		26,306	23,644
Program supplies		165,126	93,384
Program transportation and admission		62,923	71,992
Provincial child care wage enhancement		376,181	181,174
Renovations		=	41,586
Rental		460,374	451,965
Repairs and maintenance		131,992	87,222
Security system (recovery)		(1,243)	516
Staff development		67,545	62,994
Telephone		16,068	7,147
Utilities		18,246	17,090
Wages and benefits	-	5,139,611	4,995,331
	0	6,921,356	6,463,176
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses before other			
items		119,847	(31,648)
Other items		475	70
Gain on disposal of tangible capital assets	-	175	72
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses	\$	120,022	(31,576)

# Owl Child Care Services of Ontario Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31		2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities  Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses	\$	120,022 \$	(31,576)
Items not affecting cash:  Amortization of tangible capital assets		39,546	57,612
Gain on disposal of tangible capital assets		(175)	(72)
Amortization of deferred capital contributions		(20,701)	(20,860)
		138,692	5,104
Changes in non-cash working capital:			
Accounts receivable		(1,319)	(23,769)
Prepaid expenses		3,931	(9,929)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		206,617	128,743
Customer deposits		8,293	4,273
		356,214	104,422
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible capital assets		(17,856)	(11,027)
Proceeds on disposal of tangible capital assets		175	`´741´
Purchase of short-term investments		(12,986)	(13,147)
	81	(30,667)	(23,433)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Contribution received for purchase of tangible capital asset	9i <del></del>		1,038
Net increase in cash		325,547	82,027
		·	•
Cash, beginning of the year	-	448,104	366,077
Cash, end of the year	\$	773,651 \$	448,104

#### **December 31, 2016**

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

# Nature and Purpose of Organization

Owl Child Care Services of Ontario ("the organization") provides member families with quality, supervised child care services at various locations in Kitchener, Waterloo and Cambridge, Ontario.

The organization is a not-for-profit organization incorporated under the Ontario Corporations Act, and is a registered charitable organization. Consequently, it is exempt from income tax.

#### **Basis of Accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared using Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations ("ASNPO")

#### **Revenue Recognition**

The organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. 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.

Child care services revenue is recognized as earned on a monthly basis when the amount can be measured and collection is reasonably assured.

Investment income is recognized as earned throughout the year.

Customer deposits are collected when a child is registered and recorded as deferred revenue. They are refunded in the child's last month of care.

#### Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value when acquired or issued. In subsequent periods, equities traded in an active market and derivatives are reported at fair value, with any unrealized gains and losses reported in operations. All other financial instruments are reported at cost or amortized cost less impairment, if applicable. Financial assets are tested for impairment when changes in circumstances indicate the asset could be impaired. Transaction costs on the acquisition, sale or issue of financial instruments are expensed for those items remeasured at fair value at each balance sheet date and charged to the financial instrument for those measured at amortized cost.

#### December 31, 2016

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### **Tangible Capital Assets**

Tangible capital assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Contributed tangible capital assets are recorded at fair value, when fair value can be reasonably estimated, at the date of contribution.

Amortization based on the estimated useful life of the asset is calculated as follows:

Computer equipment Furniture and fixtures Leasehold improvements 3 years straight-line basis 5 years straight-line basis 10 years straight-line basis or life

of lease

When a tangible capital asset no longer has any long-term service potential to the organization, the excess of its net carrying amount over any residual value is recognized as an expense in the statement of operations. Any unamortized deferred contribution amount related to the tangible capital asset is recognized in revenue in the statement of operations, provided that all restrictions have been complied with.

#### **Contributed Services**

Volunteers contribute many hours per year to assist the organization in carrying out its activities. Due to the difficulty of determining their fair value, contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

#### **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with ASNPO requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates as additional information becomes available in the future.

#### Leases

Lease agreements that transfer substantially all the benefits and risks associated with ownership are recorded as the acquisition of a tangible capital assets and the incurrence of an obligation. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases, and the rental costs are expensed as incurred.

#### December 31, 2016

#### 2. Cash

The organization's bank accounts are held at one chartered bank earning nominal interest.

#### 3. Short-term investments

The organization has cashable guaranteed investment certificates earning interest between 0.82% and 2.11%, maturing between January 2017 and December 2018.

#### 4. Accounts Receivable

	(. <del>===/2</del>	2016	 2015
Accounts receivable HST recoverable	\$	30,379 48,743	\$ 36,707 41,096
	\$	79,122	\$ 77,803

#### 5. Tangible Capital Assets

			 2016	 	 2015
		Cost	 cumulated nortization	Cost	 cumulated nortization
Computer equipment Furniture and fixtures Leasehold improvements	\$	37,260 478,791 127,098	\$ 24,849 449,839 125,663	\$ 42,467 485,398 12 <b>7</b> ,098	\$ 33,193 434,701 122,581
	-	643,149	600,351	654,963	590,475
Net book value			\$ 42,798		\$ 64,488

#### 6. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities are government remittances payable of \$19,575 (2015 - \$16,837).

#### December 31, 2016

#### 7. Deferred Capital Contributions

	 2016	2015
Beginning balance Add: restricted contributions related to tangible capital	\$ 24,551 \$	44,373
asset purchases Less: amounts amortized to revenue	 - (20,701)	1,038 (20,860)
Ending balance	\$ 3,850 \$	24,551

#### 8. Internally Restricted Net Assets

The Risk Management Reserve Fund was established to mitigate the risk of a short-term loss of revenue or significant unanticipated expenditures.

The Renovation/Capital Fund was established to meet future technology, capital or renovation needs, including startup costs for a new centre, replacement of a playground, planned major repairs and renovations, or major computer and software upgrades.

These internally restricted amounts are not available for other purposes without approval of the Board of Directors.

During the year the Board of Directors approved a transfer of \$100,000 from the Unrestricted Fund to the Renovation/Capital Fund.

9. Grants
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	0	2016	 2015
Region of Waterloo base operating grant Region of Waterloo pay equity funding Region of Waterloo one-time funding Other grants	\$	714,890 60,152 96,258 1,267	\$ 711,851 60,152 44,993
	\$	872,567	\$ 816,996

#### December 31, 2016

#### 10. Commitments

The organization leases certain equipment and operating premises. The minimum annual lease payment over the next five years are as follows:

2017	\$	52,511
2018 2019		44,544 44,544
2019		39,980
2020		13,144
2021	-	13,177
	\$	194,723

#### December 31, 2016

#### 11. Financial Instrument Risks

#### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The organization is exposed to credit risk resulting from the possibility that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument defaults on their financial obligations; if there is a concentration of transactions carried out with the same counterparty; or of financial obligations which have similar economic characteristics such that they could be similarly affected by changes in economic conditions. The organization's financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk relate primarily to its cash, short-term investments and accounts receivable. The organization has deposited the cash and short-term investments with a reputable financial institution, with whom management believes the risk of loss to be remote. The credit risk on accounts receivable related to child care fees from government funders and HST recoverable. The company is exposed to concentration of credit risk in its accounts receivable as one government funder represents 81% of its trade accounts receivable.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the organization will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. Liquidity risk includes the risk that, as a result of operational liquidity requirements, the organization will not have sufficient funds to settle a transaction on the due date; will be forced to sell financial assets at a value, which is less than what they are worth; or may be unable to settle or recover a financial asset. The organization is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The organization is exposed to interest rate risk on its short-term investments. The organization's primary objective is to ensure the security of principal amounts invested and provide for a high degree of liquidity, while achieving a satisfactory return.

The Organization's exposure to the above risks is unchanged from the prior year.