Northern Youth Programs Incorporated Financial Statements For the year ended December 31, 2019

Northern Youth Programs Incorporated Financial Statements For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Contents
Independent Auditor's Report	2
Financial Statements	
Statement of Financial Position	4
Statement of Changes in Net Assets	5
Statement of Operations	6
Statement of Cash Flows	7
Notes to Financial Statements	8



Tel: 807-223-5321 Fax: 807-223-2978 www.bdo.ca BDO Canada LLP 37 King Street Dryden ON P8N 1B4

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Northern Youth Programs Incorporated

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Northern Youth Programs Incorporated (the Organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, 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 our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at December 31, 2019, and 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

In common with many not-for-profit organizations, the Organization derives revenue from donations, 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, we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to donation revenue, excess of revenues over expenses, and cash flows from operations for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, current assets as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and net assets as at January 1 and December 31 for both the 2019 and 2018 years. Our audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, was modified accordingly because of the possible effects of this limitation in scope.

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 report. We are independent of the Organization 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 qualified audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance 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.

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.



Independent Auditor's Report continued

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 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 these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgement 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 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 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 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.

We 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.

BDO Canada LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Dryden, Ontario March 18, 2020

Northern Youth Programs Incorporated Statement of Financial Position

December 31	2019	2018
Assets		
Current Cash and bank (Note 2) Accounts receivable (Note 3) Inventories Prepaid expenses	\$ 1,185,767 133,137 46,999 53,680	\$ 697,691 153,587 72,291 52,567
	1,419,583	976,136
Property, plant and equipment (Note 4)	1,858,592	1,309,111
	\$ 3,278,175	\$ 2,285,247
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Current Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 5) Deferred revenue (Note 6)	\$ 82,046 332,411	\$ 89,843 114,018
	414,457	203,861
Deferred capital contributions (Note 7)	1,430,834	882,266
	1,845,291	1,086,127
Net Assets Unrestricted net assets Net assets invested in property, plant and equipment	1,005,126 427,758	772,275 426,845
	1,432,884	1,199,120
	\$ 3,278,175	\$ 2,285,247
On behalf of the Board:		
Director		
Director		

Northern Youth Programs Incorporated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended December 3	1				2019	2018
	In	vestment in Property, Plant and Equipment	l	Jnrestricted Net Assets	Total	Total
Balance, beginning of year	\$	426,845	\$	772,275	\$ 1,199,120	\$ 1,128,373
Excess of revenue over expenses		-		233,764	233,764	70,747
Amortization		(89,220)		89,220	-	-
Investment in property, plant and equipment		640,401		(640,401)	-	-
Disposals of property, plant and equipment		(1,700)		1,700	-	-
Increase in deferred capital contributions		(608,715)		608,715	-	-
Amortization of deferred capital contributions		60,147		(60,147)	-	-
Balance, end of year	\$	427,758	\$	1,005,126	\$ 1,432,884	\$ 1,199,120

Northern Youth Programs Incorporated Statement of Operations

For the year ended December 31	2019		2018
Revenue	¢ 1 050 057	ф	1 [17]]/
Donations - cash	\$ 1,958,857	\$	1,517,326
 - staff support Contributed materials and services 	271,830 298,297		288,972 322,213
Educational books and literature	53,127		55,392
Tuckshop	33,851		30,391
Tuition	157,179		153,362
Interest income	3,961		1,045
Teaching contract	21,800		101,600
Rent and board	10,800		3,200
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	900		-
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	60,147		44,354
	2,870,749		2,517,855
	2,070,747		2,317,033
Operating expenses			
Amortization	89,220		69,139
Automobile, truck and aircraft	448,662		396,982
Bank charges	6,089		6,832
Building repairs	117,531		115,897
Contributions	110,737		70,110
Equipment rental	1,252		977
Freight	991 109,413		504
Groceries Insurance	73,312		83,349 80,414
Literature and information services	60,217		46,040
Printing, stationery and office supplies	199,576		238,175
Professional fees	14,198		29,839
Property tax and insurance	14,170		622
Purchases (Note 8)	3,107		17,339
Rent	309,304		331,976
Staff development	50,750		31,209
Supplies	65,133		58,610
Utilities	84,351		87,173
Wages and benefits	893,142		781,921
	2,636,985		2,447,108
Excess of revenue over expenses for the year	\$ 233,764	\$	70,747

Northern Youth Programs Incorporated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31		2019	2018
Cash provided by (used in)			
Operating activities Excess of revenue over expenses for the year Items not involving cash	\$	233,764 \$	70,747
Amortization of property, plant and equipment Amortization of deferred capital contributions Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		89,220 (60,147) (900)	69,139 (44,354) -
		261,937	95,532
Changes in non-cash working capital balances Accounts receivable Inventories Prepaid expenses Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred revenue		20,450 25,292 (1,112) (7,797) 218,393	(44,154) (626) 367 45,900 (8,910)
		255,226	(7,423)
		517,163	88,109
Investing activities Purchase of property, plant and equipment Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment Deferred capital contributions proceeds	_	(422,933) 2,600 391,246 (29,087)	(51,486) - 47,322 (4,164)
Increase in cash during the year		488,076	83,945
Cash and bank, beginning of year		697,691	613,746
Cash and bank, end of year	\$	1,185,767 \$	697,691

December 31, 2019

1. Significant Accounting Policies

Nature and Purpose of Organization

The Organization is a not-for-profit organization, incorporated without share capital under the laws of Ontario. It is engaged in the operation of programs to provide counselling, family teaching and fellowship for Aboriginal people and churches in North America.

It is registered with the Canada Revenue Agency as a registered charity and, as such, is exempt from income tax and may issue income tax receipts to donors.

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations. Northern Youth Programs Foundation and Northern Youth Programs of Minnesota Inc. are separate entities whose financial information is reported separately from the Organization.

Revenue Recognition

The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue when 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.

All other revenue is recorded on an accrual basis as earned.

Restricted contributions for the purchase of property, plant and equipment that will be amortized are deferred and recognized as revenue on the same basis as the amortization expense related to the acquired capital assets.

Contributed Goods and Services

Contributed goods and services which are used in the normal course of the Organization's operations and would otherwise have been purchased, are recorded at their fair value at the date of contribution, if fair value can be reasonably estimated.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is generally determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventories are written down to net realizable value when the cost is not estimated to be recoverable. When circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in retail selling price, the amount of the write-down previously recorded is reversed.

December 31, 2019

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Property, Plant and Equipment

Purchased property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Contributed property, plant and equipment are recorded at fair value at the date of contribution and are amortized, unless fair value is not determinable in which case contributed property, plant and equipment are recorded at nominal value at the date of contribution. Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Betterments that extend the useful life of the property, plant and equipment are capitalized.

Construction in progress is not amortized until the property, plant and equipment is substantially complete and ready for use.

Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis with the half year rule applied in the year of acquisition based on the estimated useful life of the asset. Amortization on aircraft is calculated on a straight line basis less an estimated salvage value with the half year rule applied in the year of acquisition based on the estimated useful life of the asset. Estimated useful lives are as follows:

Aircraft 15 years
Automotive equipment 10 years
Boats 15 years
Furniture and equipment 10 years

When property, plant and equipment 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 property, plant and equipment is recognized in revenue in the statement of operations, provided that all restrictions have been complied with.

When property, plant and equipment is disposed of, the difference between the net proceeds on disposition and the net carrying amount is recognized in the statement of operations. Any unamortized deferred contribution amount related to the property, plant and equipment disposed of is recognized in revenue in the statement of operations, provided that all restrictions have been complied with.

December 31, 2019

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Foreign Currency Translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated at the rates of exchange in effect at the dates of the transaction. At the year end date, foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at that date. The resulting foreign exchange gains and losses are included in income in the current period.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value when acquired or issued. All 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 statement of financial position date and charged to the financial instrument for those measured at amortized cost.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance 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 at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the Actual results could differ from reporting period. management's best estimates as additional information becomes available in the future. Significant estimates in these financial statements include the estimated useful lives of plant and equipment, market value of contributed equipment and accruals.

Dec	cember 31, 2019					
2.	Cash and Bank					
	Bank accounts:			_	2019	2018
	Vehicles Remodels Hangar Aircraft overhauls Miscellaneous projects Operating capital			\$	34,476 58,475 212,656 176,883 75,176 628,101	\$ 20,511 45,193 16,380 106,581 86,672 422,354
				\$	1,185,767	\$ 697,691
3.	Accounts Receivable					
				_	2019	2018
	Trade and member receivable Government remittances rec			\$	72,044 61,093	\$ 121,545 32,042
				\$	133,137	\$ 153,587
4.	Property, Plant and Equipm	ent	20)19		2018
		Cost	Accumula Amortizat		Cost	cumulated nortization
	Aircraft Automotive equipment Boats Furniture and equipment Construction-in-progress	\$ 1,437,226 161,266 3,100 60,901 407,298			1,320,352 75,609 3,100 17,506 14,822	\$ 106,035 11,500 850 3,893
		\$ 2,069,791	\$ 211,	199 \$	1,431,389	\$ 122,278

During the year property, plant and equipment was acquired at an aggregate value of \$640,401, of which \$422,933 was purchased and \$217,468 was donated from other organizations.

\$ 1,858,592

Net book value

\$ 1,309,111

December 31, 2019

5. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

	 2019	2018
Trade accounts payable Accrued liabilities Vacation payable	\$ 28,510 9,500 44,036	\$ 65,476 9,500 14,867
	\$ 82,046	\$ 89,843

6. Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue relates to donations received for specific purposes that are restricted by persons/organizations not related to the Organization. Changes in the deferred revenue balance are as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of year Less amounts recognized during the year Amounts received during the year	\$ 114,018 (460,985) 679,378	\$ 122,928 (32,294) 23,384
Balance, end of year	\$ 332,411	\$ 114,018

December 31, 2019

7. Deferred Capital Contributions

Deferred capital contributions related to capital assets represent the unamortized portion of contributed capital assets and restricted contributions used to purchase property, plant and equipment.

		2019	2018
Aircraft Vehicles	\$	901,514 81,556	\$ 836,569 30,875
Equipment		40,466	-
Construction-in-progress		407,298	14,822
	\$ 1,	430,834	\$ 882,266

The changes in the deferred capital contributions balance for the period are as follows:

	2019	2018
Beginning balance Add: restricted contributions related to contributed	\$ 882,266	\$ 879,298
equipment Add: restricted contributions related to capital asset	217,469	4,663
purchases Less: amounts amortized to revenue	 391,246 (60,147)	42,659 (44,354)
Ending balance	\$ 1,430,834	\$ 882,266

8. Purchases

	 2019	2018
Inventory, beginning of year Purchases Inventory donated to other organizations	\$ 72,291 \$ 13,229 (35,414)	71,665 17,965
	50,106	89,630
Inventory, end of year	 (46,999)	(72,291)
	\$ 3,107 \$	17,339

December 31, 2019

9. Commitments

The Organization has entered into an operating lease for some equipment. The equipment is leased at \$6,880 quarterly under a lease expiring in 2023.

The minimum annual lease payments for the next five years are due as follows:

2020	\$ 27,520
2021	27,520
2022	27,520
2023	11,463

10. Northern Youth Programs Foundation and Northern Youth Programs of Minnesota Inc.

Northern Youth Programs Foundation (NYPF) is an independent corporation incorporated without share capital which has its own independent Board of Directors and is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act. Northern Youth Programs of Minnesota Inc. (NYPMN) is an independent charitable organization in the United States which has its own independent Board of Directors. Both NYPF and NYPMN receive and maintain funds for charitable purposes, which it donates to the Organization for the use of operations, renovations, maintenance and equipment of the Organization.

At December 31, 2019, the Organization has a receivable from NYPF of \$nil (2018 - \$nil) and from NYPMN of \$68,377 (2018 - \$30,771). Total funds received and recognized as revenue for 2019 from NYPF amount to \$9,890 (2018 - \$1,524) and from NYPMN amount to \$1,428,161 (2018 - \$1,315,147).

11. Contingent Liability

The Organization has an irrevocable letter of credit of \$6,000 with the Royal Bank of Canada, listing the Ministry of Environment & Energy as the beneficiary. The irrevocable letter of credit was issued in 1997 and is automatically renewed annually. The Organization burns used oil in waste oil furnaces as a heating source. Upon the discontinuation of the waste oil furnaces, the letter of credit is to cover the cost to pump out the furnaces and clean up.

The Organization has been named as defendent in certain legal actions resulting from allegations of employee misconduct when the Organization operated a residential school. At this time, the value of this claim is not determinable

December 31, 2019

12. Financial Instrument Risk

The overall objective of the Organization is to set policies that seek to reduce risk from its financial instruments as far as possible without unduly affecting the Organization's flexibility. This note presents information about the Organization's exposure to these risks. The significant financial risks to which the Organization is exposed are currency, credit and liquidity risks. It is management's opinion that the Organization is not exposed to significant market risk or interest rate risk.

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Consequently, some assets are exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations. As at year end:

		Operating	Internally Restricted		Total	
Cash and bank - \$USD Cash and bank - \$CAD	\$	496,084 384,529	\$ 23,668 281,486	\$	519,752 666,015	
	\$	880,613	\$ 305,154	\$	1,185,767	
Receivable NYPMN - \$USD	\$	60,332	\$ 8,045	\$	68,377	

The balances shown in US dollars have been converted into Canadian dollars. The Organization considers this risk to be acceptable and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange rate risks. There have not been any changes in the risk from the prior year.

December 31, 2019

12. Financial Instrument Risk (continued)

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 accounts receivable from companies that operate in the same industry. The Organization provides credit to its clients in the normal course of its operations.

The Organization mitigates credit risk on its receivables through diversification of its customer base and limiting its exposure to any one customer.

The Organization is also exposed to credit risk arising from having bank account balances over the amounts insured by the Canadian Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization encounters 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. Liquidity risk arises from accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Management believes they are not exposed to significant liquidity risk.