Financial Statements of

# THE TORONTO HUMANE SOCIETY

Year ended December 31, 2018



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# **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

To the Members of The Toronto Humane Society

# **Qualified Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of The Toronto Humane Society (the Entity), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018
- 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, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion" section of our auditors' report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2018, and its results of 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 Toronto Humane Society derives revenue from fundraising, promotion and public education activities and legacies and bequests, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, verification of these revenues were limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the Entity.

Therefore, we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to:

 the current assets reported in the balance sheets as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017



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- the fundraising, promotion, public education, legacies and bequests revenues and excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses reported in the statements of operations and changes in net assets for the years ended December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017
- the net assets balances, at the beginning and end of the year, reported in the statements of changes in net assets for the years ended December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017
- the excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses reported in the statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017

Our opinion on the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 was qualified 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 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 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 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.



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# 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.
- 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.



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- 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

May 10, 2019

Vaughan, Canada

KPMG LLP

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2018, with comparative information for 2017

		2018		2017
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	935,035	\$	1,768,053
Accounts receivable		774,689		1,011,420
Prepaid expenses		36,502		46,832
		1,746,226		2,826,305
Investments and marketable securities (note 3)		7,549,830		7,242,607
Capital assets (note 4)		5,229,784		5,187,643
	\$	14,525,840	\$	15,256,555
Liabilities, Deferred Contributions a	na Net A	Assets		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	957,963	\$	658,698
Deferred contributions		35,000		48,000
Current portion of long-term debt (note 6)				65,939
		992,963		772,637
Deferred capital contributions (note 5)		735,796		777,108
Net assets:				
Invested in capital assets (note 7)		4,493,988		4,410,535
Restricted for endowment purposes (note 8)		370,000		370,000
Unrestricted		7,933,093		8,926,275
		12,797,081		13,706,810
Commitments (note 10)				
	\$	14,525,840	\$	15,256,555
Commitments (note 10)  See accompanying notes to financial statements.  On behalf of the Board:	\$	12,7	797,081	797,081
f of the Board:	//			
Proceed project Director	5			Director

**Statement of Operations** 

Year ended December 31, 2018, with comparative information for 2017

	2018	2017
Revenue:		
Fundraising, promotion and public education (note 9)	\$ 5,485,265	\$ 5,633,826
Legacies and bequests (note 9)	3,898,142	6,951,450
Adoption of animal donations and related fees (note 9)	959,398	1,082,075
Spay/Neuter Clinic income	839,595	937,816
Realized investment income (note 3)	375,376	295,046
Amortization of deferred capital contributions (note 5)	168,370	155,664
	11,726,146	15,055,877
Expenses:		
Animal care and shelter services	8,459,122	7,994,830
General and administration	1,129,792	1,098,467
Spay/Neuter Clinic expense	1,096,338	1,035,873
Fundraising, promotion and public education	942,618	970,943
Unrealized loss on investments	350,719	36,125
Subsidized veterinary care	301,000	225,558
Education programs	294,773	261,138
Investment expense	61,513	46,751
	12,635,875	11,669,685
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	\$ (909,729)	\$ 3,386,192

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# THE TORONTO HUMANE SOCIETY Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Year ended December 31, 2018, with comparative information for 2017

							2018		2017
	Invested in	Restricted for	ed for						
	capital	endowment	ment						
	assets	purp	purposes	_	Unrestricted		Total		Total
	(note 7)	ou)	(note 8)						
Net assets, beginning of end of year	\$ 4,410,535	\$ 370,000	000	€9-	8,926,275	₩	\$ 13,706,810	↔	10,320,618
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	(362,266)		ï		(547,463)		(909,729)		3,386,192
Investment in capital assets	445,719		i		(445,719)		×		à
Net assets, end of year	\$ 4,493,988	\$ 370,000	000	₩	7,933,093	₩	\$ 12,797,081	₩	\$ 13,706,810

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2018, with comparative information for 2017

	2018	2017
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses Items not involving cash:	\$ (909,729)	\$ 3,386,192
Amortization of capital assets	530,636	519,797
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	(168,370)	(155,664)
Donated investments	(757,736)	(2,825,033)
Net realized gain on disposal of investments	(69,324)	(86,460)
Unrealized loss on investments	350,719	 36,125
	(1,023,804)	874,957
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:		
Accounts receivable	236,731	(218,603)
Prepaid expenses	10,330	(1,379)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	299,265	138,350
Deferred contributions realized	(48,000)	(435,333)
Receipt of deferred contributions	35,000	48,000
	(490,478)	405,992
Financing activities:		
Receipt of deferred contributions	127,058	₩.
Repayment of long-term debt	(65,939)	(46,795)
	61,119	(46,975)
Investing activities:		
Purchase of capital assets	(572,777)	(679,409)
Purchase of investments	(6,139,066)	(4,990,199)
Proceeds from disposal of investments	6,308,184	5,166,982
-	(403,659)	(502,626)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(833,018)	(143,429)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,768,053	1,911,482
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 935,035	\$ 1,768,053

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2018

The Toronto Humane Society (the "Society") is incorporated under the laws of Ontario as a not-forprofit organization without share capital. The mission of the Society is to promote the humane care and protection of all animals and to prevent cruelty and suffering.

The Society is registered as a charitable organization and, as such, is exempt from income taxes provided certain requirements under the Income Tax Act are met.

## 1. Significant accounting policies:

The financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-For-Profit Organizations in Part III of the Chartered Professional Accountants Handbook.

## (a) Revenue recognition:

The Society follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions.

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.

Pledges are recognized as revenue when they are made if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Adoption and revenue from services performed is recorded when earned. Investment income which is recorded on an accrual basis, includes interest income, distributions from mutual funds, unrealized gains and losses on investments and realized gains and losses on the sales of investments.

Externally restricted contributions other than endowment contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are recognized. Contributions restricted for the purchase of capital assets are deferred and amortized into revenue on a straight-line basis, at a rate corresponding with the amortization rate for the related capital assets.

Endowment contributions are recognized as direct increases in endowment net assets.

Donations of capital assets, materials and services are recorded at fair values when fair values can reasonably be estimated.

#### (b) Contributed services:

Volunteers contribute a significant amount of their time to the Society each year. Because of the difficulty in determining the fair value, contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2018

## 1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

## (c) Cash and cash equivalents:

The Society considers deposits in banks, certificates of deposit and short-term investments with original maturities of 90 days or less as cash and cash equivalents.

#### (d) Capital assets:

Purchased capital assets are recorded at cost. Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair value at the date of contribution. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to expense. Betterments which extend the estimated life of an asset are capitalized. When a capital asset no longer contributes to the Society's ability to provide services, its carrying amount is written down to its residual value.

Capital assets are amortized on a straight-line basis using the following annual rates:

2.5%
10%
10%
33.5%
20%
4%
10%
33.3%
3.7%

#### (e) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on initial recognition. Equity instruments that are quoted in an active market are subsequently measured at fair value. All other financial instruments are subsequently recorded at cost or amortized cost, unless management has elected to carry the instruments at fair value. The Society has elected to carry any such financial instruments at fair value.

Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition of financial instruments measured subsequently at fair value are expensed as incurred. All other financial instruments are adjusted by transaction costs incurred on acquisition and financing costs, which are amortized using the straight-line method.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2018

## 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 Society determines 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 the present value of the expected cash flows, the amount that could be realized from selling the financial asset or the amount the Society 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.

#### (f) Allocation of fundraising/general administration expenses:

The Society classifies expenses on the statement of operations by function. The Society does not allocate expenses between functions on the statement of operations.

# (g) 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. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the rate of amortization of capital assets and deferred capital contributions. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### 2. Bank facility:

The Society has a revolving demand credit facility of \$1,100,000 that bears interest at prime plus 1% per annum and is secured by a general security agreement over all personal property of the Society. At December 31, 2018, the Society had drawn nil (2017 - nil) against the facility.

#### 3. Investments and marketable securities:

	2018	2017
Cash and cash equivalents Fixed income securities Equity securities and pooled funds	\$ 1,272,935 3,937,446 2,339,449	\$ 1,882,238 2,781,078 2,579,291
	\$ 7,549,830	\$ 7,242,607

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2018

# 3. Investments and marketable securities (continued):

The 2018 and 2017 fixed income securities include pooled fixed income mutual funds.

Realized investment income consists of:

	\$ 375,376	\$ 295,046
Realized gain on investments	69,324	86,460
Pooled funds distributions	50,806	37,988
Dividends	95,208	70,334
Interest	\$ 160,038	\$ 100,264
,	2018	 2017

# 4. Capital assets:

				2018	2017
			Accumulated	Net book	Net book
		Cost	amortization	value	value
Land	\$	822,912	\$ -	\$ 822,912	\$ 822,912
Building	·	5,026,772	4,668,620	358,152	483,821
Machinery and equipment		361,359	265,252	96,107	87,463
Furniture and fixtures		3,706,008	2,994,468	711,540	736,138
Vehicles		124,000	124,000		6,636
Computer		1,087,672	1,073,640	14,032	<b>(</b> É
Building improvements		2,968,368	1,069,777	1,898,591	1,634,677
Paving		30,038	30,038	746	24
Software		181,428	181,428	50 <b>-</b> 2	-
Cat Sky House		2,363,732	1,035,282	1,328,450	1,415,996
	\$	16,672,289	\$ 11,442,505	\$ 5,229,784	\$ 5,187,643

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2018

# 5. Deferred capital contributions:

The balance of unamortized deferred capital contributions consists of the following:

	2018	2017
Unamortized capital contributions used to purchase assets	\$ 735,796	\$ 777,108

Deferred capital contributions represent the unamortized amount of donations received for the purchase of capital assets. The amortization of deferred capital contributions is recorded as revenue in the statement of operations on the same basis as the amortization expense related to capital assets.

	2018	2017
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 777,108	\$ 932,772
Additional contributions received	127,058	, <del>,</del>
Less amortization of deferred capital contributions	(168,370)	(155,664)
Balance, end of year	\$ 735,796	\$ 777,108

# 6. Long-term debt:

	2018	2017
Equipment loan, bearing interest at 10.39% with monthly blended payments of \$5,650 and maturing in October 2018	\$	\$ 65,939
Less current portion	ŝ	65,939
	\$ ¥	\$

During the year, interest expense on the above-noted debt amounted to \$12,120 (2017 - \$21,008).

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2018

#### 7. Net assets invested in capital assets:

(a) Net assets invested in capital assets is calculated as follows:

	2018	2017
Capital assets	\$ 5,229,784	\$ 5,187,643
Amounts financed by deferred capital contributions (note 5)	(735,796)	(777,108)
	\$ 4,493,988	\$ 4,410,535

(b) Change in net assets invested in capital assets is calculated as follows:

	2018	2017
Excess of revenues over expenses: Amortization of deferred capital contributions Amortization of capital assets	\$ 168,370 (530,636)	\$ 155,664 (519,797)
	\$ (362,266)	\$ (364,133)
Net change in net assets invested in capital assets: Purchase of capital assets Amounts funded by deferred capital contributions	\$ 572,777 (127,058)	\$ 679,409 -
	\$ 445,719	\$ 679,409

# 8. Net assets restricted for endowment purposes:

Within the net assets restricted for endowment purposes, a balance of \$10,000 is subject to externally imposed restrictions stipulating that the income on the endowment be awarded to a person, group or organization that has contributed to the relief of suffering of animals or as a reward for apprehension of persons charged with cruelty to animals. The remaining balance of \$360,000 is required to be held for a period of at least ten years with the income being used for the purposes of the Society expiring in 2023.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2018

#### 9. Donations in kind:

During the 2018 fiscal year, the Society received \$96,776 (2017 - \$183,444) of donated goods and \$757,736 (2017 - \$2,825,033) of donated investments and marketable securities. As noted in note 1(a and b), the Society is unable to quantify other donated goods and services.

#### 10. Commitments:

The Society has long-term commitments under various office equipment leases as follows:

2019	\$ 26,891
2020	24,235
2021	19,463
2022	1,523
	\$ 72,112

#### 11. Financial risks and concentration of credit risk:

The following disclosures provide information that assists users of financial statements in assessing the extent of risk related to financial instruments.

#### (a) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the value of fixed income securities held by the Society. The Society has formal policies and procedures that establish target asset mix and monitors the current interest rate to ensure rates do not vary from the market rate.

#### (b) Market risk:

Market risk arises as a result of trading in equity securities, pooled funds and fixed income securities. Fluctuations in the market expose the Society to a risk of loss. The Society mitigates this risk through controls to monitor and limit concentration levels.

#### (c) Currency risk:

Currency risk arises from gains and losses due to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates on the Society's foreign securities. The Society mitigates this risk through controls to monitor and limit concentration levels.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2018

# 11. Financial risks and concentration of credit risk (continued):

## (d) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Society may not be able to meet or settle its obligations as they become due. The Society has taken steps to ensure that it will have sufficient working capital to meet its obligations.

## (e) Credit risk:

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss. The Society is exposed to credit risk with respect to the accounts receivable. The Society assesses, on a contributions basis, accounts receivable and provides for any amounts that are not collectible in the allowance for doubtful accounts.

There has been no changes to risks from prior year.