## NATIONAL SERVICE DOG TRAINING CENTRE INC. TABLE OF CONTENTS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Page
Independent Auditor's Report	1 - 2
Financial Statements	
Statement of Financial Position	3
Statement of Changes in Net Assets	4
Statement of Operations	5
Statement of Cash Flows	6
Notes to Financial Statements	7 - 10



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Directors of National Service Dog Training Centre Inc.

## Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of National Service Dog Training Centre Inc. (the organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023, 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, 2023, 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 (ASNPO).

## Basis for Qualified Opinion

In common with many not-for-profit organizations, the organization derives a portion of its revenue from the community in the form of cash which are not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, verification of these revenues was limited to the accounting for the amounts recorded in the records of the organization. Therefore, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to events revenue, excess of revenues over expenditure, and cash flows from operations for the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, current assets and net assets as at December 31, 2021. Our opinion on the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 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 that 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 ASNPO, 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.

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Directors of National Service Dog Training Centre Inc. (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 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 these 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 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 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 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.

Cambridge, Ontario June 5, 2024 Racolta Jensen LLP Chartered Professional Accountants Licensed Public Accountants

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## NATIONAL SERVICE DOG TRAINING CENTRE INC. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2023

			2023		2022
	ASSETS				
CURRENT					
Cash (Note 3)		\$	100,091	\$	699,970
Bequests receivable			-		41,500
Accounts receivable			13,461		Ĺ
Short-term investments (Note 4)			257,795		¥
Prepaid expenses			11,197		11,039
Government remittances recoverable	ble		31,432		27,097
			413,976		779,606
CAPITAL ASSETS (Note 5)			488,236		457,889
		\$	902,212	\$	1,237,495
	LIABILITIES				
CURRENT			56.056	Φ.	60.406
Accounts, payable and accrued Deferred revenue (Note 6)		\$	56,076	\$	60,496
Deferred revenue (Note 6)		S <del></del>	10,000	_	141,000
			66,076		201,496
<b>DEFERRED REVENUE</b> (Note 6)		-	132,500		132,500
			198,576		333,996
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Not	re 7)				
	ORGANIZATION'S NET ASSETS				
NET ASSETS		-	703,636		903,499
		\$	902,212	\$	1,237,495

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## NATIONAL SERVICE DOG TRAINING CENTRE INC. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

		2023	2022
NET ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$	903,499 \$	785,729
DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	4	(199,863)	117,770
NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR	\$	703,636 \$	903,499

## NATIONAL SERVICE DOG TRAINING CENTRE INC. STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

		2023		2022
REVENUE				
General donations (Note 6)	\$	370,145	\$	632,407
Contributions from other registered charities	*	546,607	¥	587,600
Events		116,526		45,588
Gifts-in-kind (Note 2)		50,512		41,145
Fees	-	31,739		16,042
	_	1,115,529		1,322,782
EXPENDITURES				
Wages and benefts		845,491		755,352
Animal care		137,799		120,313
Supplies, gifts-in-kind		43,396		41,145
Occupancy and operating costs		156,037		119,364
Client services		25,785		33,144
General		37,077		63,023
Consulting fees		24,946		22,867
Marketing and fundraising material		26,967		32,470
Amortization of tangible assets	_	17,894		17,334
	_	1,315,392		1,205,012
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	\$	(199,863)	\$	117,770

## NATIONAL SERVICE DOG TRAINING CENTRE INC. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	2023	2022
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures Item not affecting cash:	\$ (199,863)	\$ 117,770
Amortization	17,894	17,334
	(181,969)	135,104
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Bequests receivable	41,500	(41,500)
Accounts receivable	(13,461)	) -
Short-term investments	(257,795)	
Prepaid expenses	(158)	
Governmanent remittances recoverable	(4,335)	(11,712)
Accounts, payable and accrued	(4,418)	
Deferred income	(131,000)	) 40,000
	(369,667)	(7,778)
Cash flow from (used by) operating activities	(551,636)	127,326
INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Purchase of capital assets	(48,243)	(16,214)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	(599,879)	111,112
CASH - BEGINNING OF YEAR	699,970	588,858
CASH - END OF YEAR	\$100,091	\$ 699,970

## 1. PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

National Service Dog Training Centre Inc. (the "organization") is a not-for-profit organization of Ontario. As a registered charity the organization is exempt from the payment of income tax under Subsection 149(1) of the Income Tax Act.

The organization is incorporated without share capital under the laws of Canada as a not-for-profit organization to operate a facility providing training of service dogs for individuals with disabilities.

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Short-term investments

Short-term investments consist of financial instruments maturing to cash within one year and any gifts-in-kind of financial securities. They are recorded at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost and fair value respectively.

## Capital assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost. Amortization is provided at the following annual rates:

4%	declining-balance method
	declining-balance method
20%	declining balance method
15%	declining balance method
N/A	non-depreciable
5 years	straight-line method
20%	declining balance method
20%	declining balance method
20%	declining balance method
20%	declining balance method
	30% 20% 15% N/A 5 years 20% 20% 20%

Amortization is calculated at one-half of the normal rate in the year of acquisition.

## Impairment of long-lived assets

The organization tests for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability is assessed by comparing the carrying amount to the projected future net cash flows the long-lived assets are expected to generate through their direct use and eventual disposition. When a test for impairment indicates that the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable, an impairment loss is recognized to the extent the carrying value exceeds its fair value.

## Measurement of financial instruments

The organization initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value. Financial assets measured at amortized cost include bank and temporary investments. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable.

#### Revenue recognition

The organization's activities are supported through donations, grants and fundraising activities.

National Service Dog Training Centre Inc. follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions.

The organization recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and collection is reasonably assured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

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## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

General donations are recognized in the period in which they are received, if the revenue is receivable and the amount is known, a receivable is recorded and revenue is accrued. Restricted donations are recognized as deferred revenue in the period in which the donation is received and then are recognized as revenue as the expenses are incurred.

Gifts-in-kind are recognized at their estimated fair value when the goods are received. As there is often no readily available fair market for these goods, management uses its expertise and knowledge to estimate the fair value. The offsetting expense is always equal to the fair value. Gifts-in-kind received as donations in the form of temporary investments are presented with general donations. Gifts-in-kind used in the course of programming are presented as Gifts-in-Kind.

Event revenue is recognized when the event revenue is earned, the amount collectible is known, and any performance of services have been completed.

#### Income taxes

The organization is a registered charity under the *Income Tax Act* and is exempt from income tax.

## Measurement uncertainty

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 amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Such estimates are periodically reviewed and any adjustments necessary are reported in earnings in the period in which they become known. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Items material to the financial statements that require the use of estimates include the useful lives of property and equipment and the fair value of revenues and expenses recognized as gifts-in-kind.

#### 3. BANK INDEBTEDNESS

The organization has an available operating loan facility from the TD Commercial Banking in the amount of \$140,000. Interest is charged on outstanding balances at TD Bank prime plus 3%. The balance is due on demand and is secured by a general security agreement, limited first charge on 1286 Cedar Creek Road, Cambridge, Ontario in the amount of \$390,000 and assignment of fire insurance in the amount of \$390,000. As at December 31, 2023, there was no balance outstanding. The carrying value of security is \$460,631.

The operating loan facility requires that a covenant be maintained. As at December 31, 2023 the organization was in compliance with the lending covenants.

## 4. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

Pursuant to the organization's investment policy and approved by the board of directors, short-term investments will maintain safety of principal and liquidity, and consist of Guaranteed Investments Certificates (GICs) maintained in an investment account administered by the executive director, overseen by the Board Treasurer and reported to the board quarterly. Investments held at year-end totalled \$257,780 (2022 - NIL); including cash of \$280, with interest accruing monthly based on the investment statements, interest rates on the GICs vary from 3% to 4.8% annually.

In addition, this account is used for donations of financial instruments which are deposited into this account, to be sold and transferred by the executive director immediately to a non-investment bank account in alignment with capital management policy.

## 5. CAPITAL ASSETS

	-	Cost	cumulated nortization	2023 Net book value	2022 Net book value
Building, 1286 Cedar Creek Road	\$	476,427	\$ 214,040	\$ 262,387	\$ 224,072
Computer Equipment		17,502	13,966	3,536	5,052
Fencing		12,028	6,811	5,217	6,521
Kennel equipment		11,458	6,837	4,621	5,776
Land, 1286 Cedar Creek Road		200,000	57%	200,000	200,000
Leasehold improvements		7,144	2,143	5,001	6,430
Maintenance equipment		3,090	2,711	379	542
Office Equipment		12,753	12,215	538	672
Office Furniture		4,235	1,186	3,049	3,812
Vehicle		33,211	29,703	3,508	5,012
Software	-	7,450	7,450		<u> </u>
	\$	785,298	\$ 297,062	\$ 488,236	\$ 457,889

## 6. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue represents designated contributions for which the organization has not yet spent the money on the specific expenditure. This revenue is deferred and recognized as revenue in the year in which related expenses are incurred. Examples include funds for service dogs trained but not placed throughout the year with amounts restricted to specific programs such as Post Tramautic Stress Disorder, Autism Spectrum Disorder, Canine Assisted Intervention and Skilled Companion Dogs.

	3	2023	 2022
Deferred income Add: funds received in advance Less: funds recognized in revenue during the year.	\$	273,500 (131,000)	\$ 233,500 111,000 (71,000)
Deferred revenue, ending	\$	142,500	\$ 273,500

Contributions in the amount of \$132,500 are not expected to be spent until beyond January 1, 2025 and are therefore presented as long-term.

Residual revenues from an estate totalling \$100,000 were delayed in 2023 and anticipated to be received in the next fiscal year.

## 7. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The organization entered into a lease of a unit in a building. The term of the lease commenced on May 1, 2023 and is to be terminated on April 30, 2027. The base rent shall be payable in monthly installments, as per below:

\$42,510
\$43,200
\$44,330
\$45,240

#### 8. DONATED GOODS AND SERVICES

The work of the organization is dependent on volunteer services of the Board of Directors, various committees and other volunteers. The nature of other volunteer services provided is not verifiable and therefore is not recognized in these financial statements.

### 9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### (a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that other parties may default on their financial obligations.

The organization is exposed to credit risk on its bank balance.

Credit risk associated with bank is minimized substantially by ensuring that these assets are invested in a major financial institution.

The extent of the organization's exposure to credit risk increased in 2023.

## (b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the company will not be able to meet a demand for cash or fund its obligations as they come due. Liquidity risk also includes the risk of the company not being able to liquidate assets in a timely manner at a reasonable price.

The company meets its liquidity requirements by monitoring cash flows from operations, anticipating investing and financing activities and holding assets that can be readily converted into cash. The company has a credit facility in place should it be required to meet temporary fluctuations in cash requirements (see Note 2).

The extent of the company's exposure to liquidity risk increased in 2023.

Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the organization is not exposed to significant other price risks arising from these financial instruments.