

ArtHouse for Children and Youth
(a corporation without share capital)
Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2015

ArtHouse for Children and Youth
(a corporation without share capital)
Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2015

Contents

Independent Auditor's Report	2
Financial Statements	
Statement of Financial Position	3
Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets (Deficit)	4
Statement of Cash Flows	5
Notes to Financial Statements	6 - 8



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of
ArtHouse for Children and Youth (a corporation without share capital)

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of ArtHouse for Children and Youth (the "Organization"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2015, and the statements of operations and changes in net asset (deficit) 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 qualified audit opinion.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

In common with many not-for-profit organizations, ArtHouse for Children and Youth derives revenue from donations and events, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, our 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 and event revenue, excess of revenue over expenditures and cash flows from operations for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, current assets as at June 30, 2015 and 2014, and net assets as at July 1 and June 30 for both the 2015 and 2014 years. Our audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2014 was modified accordingly because of the possible effects of this limitation in scope.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ArtHouse for Children and Youth as at June 30, 2015, 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.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants
Burlington, Ontario
November 19, 2015

**Arthouse for Children and Youth
(a corporation without share capital)
Statement of Financial Position**

June 30	2015	2014
Assets		
Current		
Cash	\$ 24,456	\$ 26,894
Accounts receivable	21,658	6,389
Prepaid expenses	-	250
	\$ 46,114	\$ 33,533
Liabilities and Net Assets (Deficit)		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 2)	\$ 24,369	\$ 22,558
Deferred revenue (Note 3)	18,690	10,450
Demand loan (Note 4)	-	20,000
	43,059	53,008
Net Assets (Deficit)	3,055	(19,475)
	\$ 46,114	\$ 33,533

On behalf of the Board:

_____ Director

_____ Director

**ArtHouse for Children and Youth
(a corporation without share capital)
Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets (Deficit)**

For the year ended June 30	2015	2014
Revenue		
Grant revenue	\$ 38,000	\$ 34,500
Donations	123,047	95,638
Event revenue:		
Festival series	55,280	49,757
Other projects	21,479	-
	<u>237,806</u>	<u>179,895</u>
Expenditures		
Advertising, promotion and fundraising	14,096	8,531
Administration and general	27,048	12,378
Event expenses:		
Festival series	40,617	70,653
Other projects	22,096	-
Insurance	3,450	3,384
Premises	5,237	-
Professional fees	4,071	6,049
Program costs	107,937	72,848
Recovery of HST	(9,276)	(6,337)
	<u>215,276</u>	<u>167,506</u>
Excess of revenue over expenditures	22,530	12,389
Deficit, beginning of year	(19,475)	(31,864)
Net assets (deficit), end of year	\$ 3,055	\$ (19,475)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**ArtHouse for Children and Youth
(a corporation without share capital)
Statement of Cash Flows**

For the year ended June 30	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities		
Excess of revenue over expenditures for the year	\$ 22,530	\$ 12,389
Adjustments to reconcile excess of revenue over expenditures to net cash provided by operating activities		
Changes in non-cash working capital balances		
Accounts receivable	(15,269)	(2,947)
Prepaid expenses	250	(250)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,811	(124)
Deferred revenue	8,240	(2,628)
	<u>17,562</u>	6,440
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from (repayment of) demand loan	<u>(20,000)</u>	20,000
Increase (decrease) in cash during the year	(2,438)	26,440
Cash, beginning of year	<u>26,894</u>	454
Cash, end of year	\$ 24,456	\$ 26,894

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

ArtHouse for Children and Youth (a corporation without share capital) Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2015

1. Significant Accounting Policies

Purpose of Organization

ArtHouse for Children and Youth (the "Organization") is a charitable organization which offers cost-free programs to young children helping them to develop their hidden talents, experience the thrill of creative and artistic expression and share experiences in team building and social cohesion.

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Organization have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Revenue Recognition

The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions, which includes donations. Externally 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.

Event and other revenue is recorded when the service has been completed and collection is reasonably assured.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue relates to the portion of externally restricted funds received in the current or previous years which have not been utilized by year end.

Contributed Materials and Services

Contributed materials 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. Because of the difficulty in determining their fair value, contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

Disclosure of Allocated Expenses

The Organization engages in events, programs, fundraising and the supporting administrative functions. The cost of each program includes the artistic directors fees, supplies and other expenses that are directly related to providing the program. The artistic director provides services to more than one department and their expenses are allocated between departments. All allocations are based on an estimate of time in each function.

Use of 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 disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amount 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.

**Arthouse for Children and Youth
(a corporation without share capital)
Notes to Financial Statements**

June 30, 2015

1. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value when acquired or issued. In subsequent periods, 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 charged to the financial instrument for those measured at amortized cost.

Income Taxes

The Organization is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act that is exempt from Federal and Provincial income taxes.

2. Related Party Balances and Transactions

The following table summarizes the Organization's related-party transactions for the year:

	2015	2014
Transactions		
Artistic Director fees paid to Impact Advisory Inc.		
- an organization owned by a member of management	\$ 45,195	\$ 25,705
Website design fees paid to Branding for Good		
- an organization owned by a board member	3,162	4,418

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is \$14,120 (2014 - \$15,897) due to related parties.

3. Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue represents the amount of externally restricted funds received from donations which have not been earned by year end.

	2015	2014
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 10,450	\$ 13,078
Amounts received during the year	52,950	10,450
Amounts recognized in revenue in the current year	(44,710)	(13,078)
	\$ 18,690	\$ 10,450

**Arthouse for Children and Youth
(a corporation without share capital)
Notes to Financial Statements**

June 30, 2015

4. Demand Loan

	2015	2014
Demand loan, interest at 6%, unsecured.	\$ -	\$ 20,000

During the year, the Organization repaid its \$20,000 demand loan.

5. Allocated Expenses

In 2015, there were \$45,195 (2014 - \$25,705) in artistic director fees allocated to the following functional areas:

	2015	2014
Administration	\$ 21,922	\$ 10,025
Fundraising	9,035	4,113
Events	4,520	6,169
Programs	9,718	5,398
	\$ 45,195	\$ 25,705

6. 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 subject to credit risk through accounts receivable. The Organization maintains provisions for potential credit losses, and any such losses to date have been within management's expectations.

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.