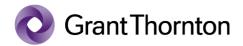


Financial Statements

Veterans Emergency Transition Services Canada March 31, 2021

Contents

	Page
Independent auditor's report	1-2
Statements of financial position	3
Statements of operations and changes in net assets	4
Statements of cash flows	5
Notes to the financial statements	6-9



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Veterans Emergency Transition Services Canada Grant Thornton LLP

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Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Veterans Emergency Transition Services Canada (the "Entity"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at March 31, 2021, and March 31, 2020, and the statements of operations, changes in unrestricted net assets and cash flows for the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, 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 Veterans Emergency Transition Services Canada as at March 31, 2021, and March 31, 2020, and its results of operations, changes in unrestricted net assets, and its cash flows for the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

In common with many not-for-profit organizations, the Entity derives certain contributions from donations and fundraising activities, 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 Entity. Therefore, we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to donation or fundraising revenues, excess of revenues over expenses, and cash flows from operations for the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, current assets as at March 31, 2021, and March 31, 2020, and unrestricted net assets as at March 31, 2021, and March 31, 2020.

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits 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 opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statement

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 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.



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 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 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.

Grant Thornton LLP

Halifax, Canada February 22, 2022

Chartered Professional Accountants

March 31		2021		2020
Assets				
Current				
Cash	\$	1,282,643	\$	137,147
Receivables (note 3)		42,869		196,913
		1,325,512		334,060
Capital assets (note 4)		426		918
	\$	1,325,938	\$	334,978
Liabilities				
Current				
Payables and accruals (note 5)	\$	33,889	\$	48,190
Deferred grant revenue (note 6)		282,347		-
		316,236		48,190
Net assets				
Unrestricted net assets		1,009,702		286,788
	¢	4 225 020	¢	224 070
	\$	1,325,938	\$	334,978

Veterans Emergency Transition Services Canada

Commitments (note 8)

On behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by: R-006E3E0BFBE54D0

Director

DocuSigned by: Hal Q Treasurer 3F56FEFDC8D439

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Year ended March 31	2021	2020
Revenue		
Donations	\$ 305,749	\$ 319,123
Grants	1,093,652	664,587
Fundraising and other income	581	3,222
	1,399,982	986,932
	1,000,002	
Direct costs (note 7)	446,485	621,748
Administrative and general costs		
Advertising and promotion	5,356	22,319
Amortization	1,858	3,588
Business fees and licenses	637	687
Donations	-	6,500
Insurance	7,764	6,893
Interest and bank charges	3,556	5,026
Office	11,000	20,701
Professional fees	26,172	31,091
Rent	77,457	85,818
Repairs and maintenance	918	3,916
Salaries, wages and benefits	60,955	78,130
Telephone	18,378	13,874
Training and workshops	6,766	9,317
Travel and accommodations	1,522	37,658
Uniforms	280	1,384
Utilities	7,964	8,939
	230,583	335,841
Excess of revenue over expenses	<u>\$722,914</u>	\$ 29,343
Net assets, beginning of year	\$ 286,788	\$ 257,445
Excess of revenue over expenses	722,914	29,343
Net assets, end of year	\$ 1,009,702	\$ 286,788

Veterans Emergency Transition Services Canada Statements of operations and changes in net assets

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Veterans Emergency Transition Services Canada Statements of cash flows

Year ended March 31	2021	2020		
Increase (decrease) in cash				
Operating				
Excess of revenue over expenses Item not affecting cash	\$ 722,914	\$ 29,343		
Amortization	1,858	3,588		
	724,772	32,931		
Change in non-cash operating working capital items				
Receivables	154,044	(17,932)		
Payables and accruals	(14,301)	(6,241)		
Deferred grant revenue	282,347			
	1,146,862	8,758		
Investing				
Purchase of capital assets	<u>(1,366</u>)	(2,124)		
Increase in cash	1,145,496	6,634		
Cash				
Beginning of year	137,147	130,513		
End of year	\$ 1,282,643	\$ 137,147		

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

March 31, 2021

1. Nature of operations

Veterans Emergency Transition Services Canada ("VETS" or the "Entity") was established as a registered charity effective April 10, 2012. VETS provides aid and comfort to transient and homeless Canadian veterans by providing the essentials in emergencies and aiding those most at risk. As a registered charity, VETS is exempt from income taxes under Section 149(1) of the *Canadian Income Tax Act*.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of Presentation

The Entity has prepared these financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles using Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations ("ASNPO") in Part III of the CPA Canada Handbook.

Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and balances held with banks. Bank borrowings are considered to be financing activities.

Capital assets

Capital assets are initially recognized at fair value and then are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Amortization is provided on a diminishing balance basis at the following rates:

Computer equipment 55%

When a capital asset no longer contributes to the Entity's ability to provide services, its carrying amount is written down to its residual value.

Revenue recognition

The Entity follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Grants and donations that are restricted are recognized as revenue as the related expenses are incurred. Grants related to capital expenditures are recognized over the life of the asset.

Unrestricted grants and donations are recognized upon receipt of funds. Pledges are not recognized until the funds have been realized and the cash received.

Fundraising revenues are recognized at the point where the amount of consideration is known, collection is reasonably assured, and the Entity has fulfilled any relevant performance requirements.

Federal government assistance received to cover current period expenses are recognized net of related expenditures in the period in which the conditions to satisfy recognition are met.

Financial instruments

The Entity considers any contract creating a financial asset, liability or equity instrument as a financial instrument, except in limited circumstances. The Entity accounts for the following as financial instruments:

- cash
- receivables
- payables
- deferred grant revenue

March 31, 2021

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

A financial asset or liability is recognized when the Entity becomes party to contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Entity initially measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value, except for certain nonarm's length transactions.

The Entity subsequently measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost. The Entity removes financial liabilities, or a portion of, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial assets measured at cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. Previously recognized impairment losses are reversed to the extent of the improvement provided the asset is not carried at an amount, at the date of the reversal, greater than the amount that would have been the carrying amount had no impairment loss been recognized previously. The amounts of any write-downs or reversals are recognized in net income.

The Entity is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following analysis provides a measure of the Entity's risk exposure and concentrations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Entity if a debtor fails to make payments when due. The Entity is exposed to this risk relating to its receivables. Management closely evaluates the collectability of its receivables which are assessed on a regular basis. In the opinion of management, the credit risk to the Entity is low and not material. There was no significant change in exposure from the prior year.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Entity will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Entity is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its payables and accruals. In the opinion of management, the liquidity risk to the Entity is low and not material. There was no significant change in exposure from the prior year.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or expected future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk, and other price risk. In the opinion of management, the interest rate risk to the Entity is low and not material. There was no significant change in exposure form the prior year.

Use of estimates

Management reviews the carrying amounts of items in the financial statements at each balance sheet date to assess the need for revision or any possibility of impairment. Many items in the preparation of these financial statements require management's best estimate. Management determines these estimates based on assumptions that reflect the most probable set of economic conditions and planned courses of action. These estimates are reviewed periodically and adjustments are made to net income as appropriate in the year they become known. Items subject to significant management estimates include the allowance for doubtful accounts.

March 31, 2021

3. Receivables				0000
			<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Receivables HST/GST receivable			\$ 27,321 <u>15,548</u>	\$ 147,525 <u>49,388</u>
Total			\$ 42,869	\$ 196,913
4. Capital assets			<u>2021</u>	2020
			2021	2020
	<u>Cost</u>	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book <u>Value</u>	Net Book <u>Value</u>
Computer equipment	\$ 12,988	\$ 12,562	<u>\$ 426</u>	\$ 918
5. Payables and accruals				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Payables and accruals			\$ 28,099	\$ 42,497
Employee deductions payable			<u>5,790</u>	5,693
Total			\$ 33,889	\$ 48,190
6. Deferred grant revenue			<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Veterans Affairs Canada			• • • • •	•
Veteran and Family Well-Being	g Fund		\$ 282,347	\$

March 31, 2021

7. Direct costs	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Accommodations	\$ 193,883	\$ 213,656
Clothing and personal items	314	852
Food and gift cards	33,734	43,962
Furniture and household items	8,293	1,831
Guitars and guitar supplies	17,398	36,565
Home repairs	5,606	758
Insurance	-	400
Medical expenses	655	1,481
Moving expenses	6,737	3,826
Program staff	135,802	235,377
Property taxes	3,614	3,660
Travel	1,912	3,543
Utilities	32,435	65,109
Vehicle	1,888	4,928
Veterans and other expenses	 4,214	 <u>5,800</u>
	\$ 446,485	\$ 621,748

8. Commitments

The Entity has entered into lease agreements for facilities in Ottawa, Ontario and Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. Leases expire in August 2021 and January 2022 respectively. Minimum annual lease payments required under these agreements over the next year are as follows:

2022 \$ 70,458

9. Impact of COVID-19

Since December of 2019, the spread of COVID-19 has severely impacted many local economies around the globe. In many countries, including Canada, businesses are being forced to cease or limit operations for long or indefinite periods of time. Measures taken to contain the spread of the virus, including travel bans, quarantines, social distancing, and closure of non-essential services have triggered significant disruptions to businesses worldwide, resulting in an economic slowdown.

The entity has follows provincial health recommendations and has continued operations throughout the pandemic. From March 15, 2020 to March 31, 2021 the entity has applied for the Canadian Emergency Wage Subsidy (CEWS) and received a total of \$108,750 in assistance to maintain staffing levels, as well as the Canadian Emergency Rent Subsidy (CERS) and received a total of \$8,656 to assist with commercial rent expenditures.

The duration and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic remains unclear at this time. It is not possible to reliably estimate the duration and severity of these consequences, as well as their impact on the financial position and results of the entity for future periods.