

Animikii-Ozoson Inc.

March 31, 2022

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Animikii-Ozoson Inc. Financial Statements March 31, 2022





To the Members of Animikii-Ozoson Inc.:

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the accompanying financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations and ensuring that all information in the annual report is consistent with the financial statements. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods, and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the preparation of financial statements.

The Board of Directors is composed primarily of Directors who are neither management nor employees of the Organization. The Board is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and for approving the financial information included in the annual report. The Board fulfils these responsibilities by reviewing the financial information prepared by management and discussing relevant matters with management and external auditors. The Board is also responsible for recommending the appointment of the Organization's external auditors.

MNP LLP is appointed by the Members to audit the financial statements and report directly to them; their report follows. The external auditors have full and free access to, and meet periodically and separately with, both the Board and management to discuss their audit findings.

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Chief Executive Officer





Independent Auditor's Report



To the Members of Animikii-Ozoson Inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Animikii-Ozoson Inc. (the "Organization"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2022, and the statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at March 31, 2022, 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.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit 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 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 opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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 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.



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.

Winnipeg, Manitoba

September 15, 2022

MNPLLP

Chartered Professional Accountants



Animikii-Ozoson Inc. Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Assets		
Current		
Cash (Note 3)	8,038,730	9,709,753
Accounts receivable (Note 4)	38,266	51,318
Short term investment (Note 5)	35,000	35,000
Prepaid expenses and deposits	22,395	37,906
	8,134,391	9,833,977
Capital assets (Note 6)	251,929	309,499
	8,386,320	10,143,476
Liabilities Current		
	4 420 965	004.000
Accounts payable and accruals (Note 7)	1,120,865	904,009
Deferred contributions (Note 8)	3,772,561	5,457,822
Working capital advances (<i>Note 9</i>) Current portion of long-term debt	1,137,111	1,204,000 134,559
Current portion of long-term dept	-	134,339
	6,030,537	7,700,390
Net Assets		
Investment in capital assets	251,929	309,499
Unrestricted	2,103,854	2,133,587
	2,355,783	2,443,086
	8,386,320	10,143,476

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors

Marlyn Bennett Director

Dispostor



Animikii-Ozoson Inc. Statement of Operations

For the year ended March 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Revenue		
Southern First Nations Network of Care		
Operations Core	893,686	940,535
Operations Protection	3,059,089	3,132,679
Operations Prevention	381,887	245,104
Operations Other	68,938	58,590
	4,403,600	4,376,908
Province of Manitoba		
Province of Manitoba - Maintenance	11,393,158	11,617,195
Province of Manitoba - Agency Allowance	407,949	335,217
Miscellaneous	119,124	203,671
	11,920,231	12,156,083
Childrens' Special Allowance		
CSA Provincial	4,174,498	-
Other		
Investment income	24,247	17,997
Employee Parking		9,725
External Agency Billings	114,763	113,931
Vision Catchers	7,523	8,314
Education and training	42,487	32,297
	189,020	182,264
Total revenue	20,687,349	16,715,255

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Animikii-Ozoson Inc. Statement of Operations

For the year ended March 31, 2022

	2022	202
Total revenue (Continued from previous page)	20,687,349	16,715,255
Core Operations		
Salaries	737,462	614,742
Benefits	108,779	82,608
Operating	845,169	901,576
Audit expense	14,000	14,000
Board of Directors expense	29,771	16,848
Insurance	83,578	99,318
Legal	29,113	50,649
Training	19,578	11,477
Travel	2,466	407
	1,869,916	1,791,625
Protection		
Salaries	2,228,917	2,157,464
Benefits	306,128	283,054
Operating	44,979	24,655
Training	13,855	19,393
Travel	49,416	37,692
Purchased services	127,718	114,733
Contracted resources	30,285	23,914
	2,801,298	2,660,905
Prevention		
Salaries	106,043	67,812
Benefits	12,770	6,537
Operating		60
Training	70	-
Travel	953	778
Purchased services	62,204	20,321
Contracted resources	20,396	5,580
	202,436	101,088
Province of Manitoba		
Agency Allowance	203,974	167,608
Child maintenance	12,217,992	11,040,037
	12,421,966	11,207,645
Childrens' Special Allowance CSA Provincial	2 420 500	
CSA Provincial	3,438,586	
External Agency Maintenance EA maintenance	40,450	59,166
Total expenses	20,774,652	15,820,429



Animikii-Ozoson Inc. Statement of Changes in Net Assets For the year ended March 31, 2022

	Investment in capital assets	Unrestricted	2022	2021
Net assets, beginning of year	309,499	2,133,587	2,443,086	1,548,260
Excess of revenue over expenses	-	(87,303)	(87,303)	894,826
Amortization of capital assets	(65,626)	65,626	-	-
Purchase of capital assets	8,056	(8,056)	-	-
Net assets, end of year	251,929	2,103,854	2,355,783	2,443,086



Animikii-Ozoson Inc. Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating		
Cash received from funders	18,924,005	19,162,251
Cash paid to suppliers	(16,967,394)	(12,634,973)
Cash paid to employees	(3,500,099)	(3,212,216)
Cash paid for interest	(9,167)	(7,291)
Interest received	24,247	17,997
	(1,528,408)	3,325,768
Financing		
Repayment of long-term debt	(134,559)	(201,833)
Investing		
Purchase of capital assets	(8,056)	(13,435)
Increase (decrease) in cash resources	(1,671,023)	3,110,500
	0.700.750	0.500.050
Cash resources, beginning of year	9,709,753	6,599,253
Cash resources, end of year	8,038,730	9,709,753



1. Incorporation and nature of the organization

Animikii-Ozoson Inc. (the "Organization") was incorporated in the Province of Manitoba as a corporation without share capital on February 3, 2005, and began active operations in October 2005.

The Organization operates to provide child and family services under the Southern First Nations Network of Care (the "Southern Authority").

The Organization is registered as a not-for-profit organization under the Income Tax Act (the "Act") and as such is exempt from income taxes. In order to maintain its status as a not-for-profit organization under the Act, the Organization must meet certain requirements within the Act. In the opinion of management, these requirements have been met.

2. Significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations and includes the following significant accounting policies:

Cash

Cash includes balances with bank.

Short term investments

Marketable securities with prices quoted in an active market are measured at fair value while those that are not quoted in an active market are measured at cost less impairment. Changes in fair value are recorded immediately in operations in the year in which they become known.

Capital assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost. Amortization is provided using methods and rates intended to amortize the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives.

	Method	Rate
Computer equipment	declining balance	45 %
Computer software	declining balance	100 %
Equipment	declining balance	20 %
Leasehold improvements	straight-line	term of lease

Long-lived assets

Long-lived assets consists of capital assets with finite useful lives. Long-lived assets held for use are measured and amortized as described in the applicable accounting policies.

The Organization performs impairment testing on long-lived assets held for use whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset, or group of assets, may not be recoverable. Impairment losses are recognized when undiscounted future cash flows from its use and disposal are less than the assets' value. Any impairment is included in operations for the year.



2. Significant accounting policies (Continued from previous page)

Revenue recognition

The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. 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.

Leases

A lease that transfers substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership is classified as a capital lease. At the inception of a capital lease, an asset and a payment obligation are recorded at an amount equal to the lesser of the present value of the minimum lease payments and the property's fair market value. Assets under capital leases are amortized on a declining balance basis, over their estimated useful lives estimated useful lives. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases and rental payments are expensed as incurred.

An arrangement contains a lease where the arrangement conveys a right to use the underlying tangible asset, and whereby its fulfillment is dependent on the use of the specific tangible asset. After the inception of the arrangement, a reassessment of whether the arrangement contains a lease is made only in the event that:

- · there is a change in contractual terms;
- a renewal option is exercised or an extension is agreed upon by the parties to the arrangement;
- there is a change in the determination of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of the specific tangible asset; or
- there is a substantial physical change to the specified tangible asset.

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 amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Accounts receivable are stated after evaluation as to their collectibility and an appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts is provided where considered necessary. Amortization is based on the estimated useful lives of capital assets. Deferred contributions is based on management's analysis of the extent to which eligibility requirements have been met on government funding. These estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary they are reported in operations in the year in which they become known.

Trust funds

The Organization administers trust funds. Trust funds and their related operations are not included in the financial statements as they are not owned or controlled by the Organization.

Financial instruments

The Organization recognizes financial instruments when the Organization becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Arm's length financial instruments

Financial instruments originated/acquired or issued/assumed in an arm's length transaction ("arm's length financial instruments") are initially recorded at their fair value.

At initial recognition, the Organization may irrevocably elect to subsequently measure any arm's length financial instrument at fair value. The Organization has not made such an election during the year.

The Organization subsequently measures investments in equity instruments quoted in an active market and all derivative instruments, except those designated in a qualifying hedging relationship or that are linked to, and must be settled by delivery of, unquoted equity instruments of another entity, at fair value. Fair value is determined by published price quotations. All other financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost.



2022

2021

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued from previous page)

Transaction costs and financing fees directly attributable to the origination, acquisition, issuance or assumption of financial instruments subsequently measured at fair value are immediately recognized in excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses. Conversely, transaction costs and financing fees are added to the carrying amount for those financial instruments subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost.

Financial asset impairment

The Organization assesses impairment of all its financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost. The Organization groups assets for impairment testing when no asset is individually significant. Management considers whether the issuer is having significant financial difficulty; whether there has been a breach in contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; etc. in determining whether objective evidence of impairment exists. When there is an indication of impairment, the Organization determines whether it has resulted in a significant adverse change in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows during the year.

The Organization reduces the carrying amount of any impaired financial assets to the highest of: the present value of cash flows expected to be generated by holding the assets; the amount that could be realized by selling the assets at the statement of financial position date; and the amount expected to be realized by exercising any rights to collateral held against those assets.

Any impairment, which is not considered temporary, is included in current year excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses.

The Organization reverses impairment losses on financial assets when there is a decrease in impairment and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. The amount of the reversal is recognized in excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses in the year the reversal occurs.

3. Cash

	2022	2021
Petty cash	379	312
Operating bank account	477,627	594,912
Maintenance bank account	1,099,233	961,629
Investment bank account	6,461,491	8,152,900
	8,038,730	9,709,753
Accounts receivable		
	2022	2021
Accounts receivable - operations	16,222	39,096
Good and Services Tax receivable	20,554	10,512
Accounts receivable from employees	-	1,080
Accrued interest	1,490	1,696
	38,266	52,384
Allowance for doubtful accounts	<u> </u>	(1,066)
	38,266	51,318



Animikii-Ozoson Inc. Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2022

Short term investment		
	2022	2021
Measured at fair value:		
Guaranteed Investment Certificate	35,000	35,000

The above redeemable GIC, bearing interest at 0.15% (2021 - 0.85%) per annum, maturing June 2022.

6. Capital assets

Cost	Accumulated	Net book
Cost	4. 4.	
	amortization	value
15,297	105,206	10,091
21,031	21,031	
96,594	336,344	60,250
77,211	995,623	181,588
10,133	1,458,204	251,929
		2021
	Accumulated	Net book
Cost	amortization	value
15,297	96,950	18,347
21,031	21,031	-
88,539	322,556	65,983
	952,042	225,169
	Cost 15,297 21,031 88,539 77,211	15,297 96,950 21,031 21,031 88,539 322,556

Amortization in the year is \$65,626 (2021 - \$92,498)

7. Accounts payable and accruals

	2022	2021
Accounts payable - maintenance	679,805	488,972
Accounts payable - payroll and other accrued liabilities	425,825	405,408
Account payables - Manitoba Health and Post Secondary Education Tax Levy	15,235	9,629
	1,120,865	904,009

8. Deferred contributions

Deferred contributions consists of the excess of the Agency Allowance received and spent.

9. Working capital advance

The working capital advance is payable to Southern First Nations Network of Care. The working capital advance is non-interest bearing and has no specified terms of repayment.



10. Commitments

The Organization has entered into various operating lease agreements with estimated minimum annual payments as follows:

2026	
	57,724
2025	346,423
2024	359,210
2023	365,003

11. Economic dependence

The Organization's primary source of funding is from the Province of Manitoba. The secondary source of funding is from the Southern First Nations Network of Care. The Organization's ability to continue viable operations is dependent on this funding.

12. Financial instruments

The Organization, as part of its operations, carries a number of financial instruments. It is management's opinion that the Organization is not exposed to significant interest, currency, credit, liquidity or other price risks arising from these financial instruments except as otherwise disclosed.

13. Pension plan

The Organization is subject to a defined contribution pension plan. Employees contribute 3-5% of their annual salary, which is matched by the Organization. Contributions to the Plan made during the year by the Organization on behalf of its employees amounted to \$120,076 (2021 - \$98,805) included in the statement of operations.

14. Significant event

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic known as COVID-19 (coronavirus), which has had a significant impact on businesses through the restrictions put in place by the Canadian, provincial and municipal governments regarding travel, business operations and isolation/quarantine orders. The outbreak has resulted in incremental costs to the Organization, the total amounts of which are unknown at this time. These uncertainties arise from the inability to predict the ultimate geographic spread of the disease, and the duration of the outbreak, including the duration of travel restrictions, business closures or disruptions, and quarantine/isolation measures that are currently, or may be put, in place by Canada and other countries to fight the virus.

In March 2020, the Province introduced Bill 34. Part 8 of Bill 34, could significantly impact the Organization's financial standing. Bill 34 creates future debt of the Organization to the Province with respect to CSA and other benefits the agency could receive. 18 agencies, including the Organization, are challenging Bill 34.

