Hafford, Saskatchewan

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**December 31, 2019** 

## 16 to 43 WASTE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION Hafford, Saskatchewan

## December 31, 2019

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## Lois Skinner CPA

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#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

To the Directors of: 16 to 43 Waste Management Corporation

#### **Qualified Opinion**

I have audited the financial statements of 16 to 43 Waste Management Corporation, (the Entity), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019 and the statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting polices and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section of my report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of 16 to 43 Waste Management Corporation as at December 31, 2019, the results of its operations, change in its net financial assets 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

The Entity is a member non-profit organization and this initial member contribution has been classified into the Net Assets. Accordingly, until which time the Entity is able to substantiate the components of this member contribution, future classification of Net Assets have not been determined. Therefore, I was not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to net assets, member fees, or member payables for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018. My audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 was modified accordingly because of the possible effects of this limitation in scope and valuation.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified audit opinion.

#### Other Matter

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 were audited by another auditor who expressed a audit opinion of those financial statements on September 17, 2019. As described in Note 7 to these financial statements, the comparative amounts and presentation have been restated and amended.

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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 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 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 Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My 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 my 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 reasonable 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, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 then 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 I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My 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 Entity 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.

I 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 I identify during my audit.

Wilkie, Saskatchewan May 14, 2020

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT

# 16 to 43 WASTE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION Statement of Financial Position December 31, 2019

CURRENT	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Accounts receivable Payroll remittance receivable Prepaid expense Inventory - supplies on hand	\$ 36,375 1,979 6,862 19,100 64,316	\$ 39,291 5,444 19,100 63,835
CAPITAL Property, Plant & Equipment (Note 4)	2,924,601	3,012,138
OTHER Patronage equity	7,158	4,699
	\$ 2,996,075	\$ <u>3,080,672</u>
CURRENT		
Bank indebtedness * Deposits received Accounts payable and accrued liabilities GST payable Employee deductions payable Current portion of long-term debt	116,188 7,116 21,021 10,330 	68,726 3,179 37,121 2,416 16,443 
Long-Term Debt (Note 5)	1,460,032	1,506,801
NET ASSETS		
Total Net Assets	1,248,143	_1,258,987
	\$_2,996,075	\$_3,080,672

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Doorsolginea by.	
Ron Lowaldul	Director
AEB6A57F9BF446F. DocuSigned by:	
AL Soruson	Director
79F5AC6833B1443 See accompanying	notes to financial statements

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	16 to 43 WASTE MANAGEMENT COI		ATION		
_	Statement of Operations				
	for the year ended December 3.1	, 201	9		
j	REVENUE		<u>2019</u>		<u> 2018</u>
	REVENUE				
	Service fees				
	Sales	\$	430,125	\$	321,749
- 1			6,950		1,423
	Equipment & building rentals		8,700		
	Land rental		18,091		10,931
	Interest earned		2,458		2,206
	Other		1,870		8,731
1	Contributions				46
1	Total Revenues	72	468,194		345,086
١.	EVECTION				
ľ	EXPENSES				
1	O-l- !				
1	Salaries and wages	\$	86,026	\$	81,877
	Contracted services		90,396		75,378
ı	Bookkeeping contract		14,400		•
	Professional fees		7,369		15,727
l	Interest on long term debt		95,710		83,816
l	Other interest & bank charges		8,805		19,879
	Insurance		17,250		20,845
	Amortization		87,538		94,257
ľ	Utilities		28,277		17,074
	Fuel & oil		15,271		12,596
l	Repairs & maintenance		8,792		3,793
ı	Office & communications		4,277		2,055
	Supplies		4,239		2,046
	Business fees, licenses & memberships		900		382
	Monitoring & testing		7,225		
	Staff development		980		100
	Bad debts & unrecoverable		337		
	Travel		467		89
	Property taxes		779		767
	Wages & employee benefits				
	Total Expenses		479.038		130,681
1	(Deficit) Excess revenues over expenses		(10,844)	1.79	(85,595)
	•				,

# 16 to 43 WASTE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended December 31, 2019

Net Access to 1 to 1 to 1	2019	2018
Net Assets, beginning of the year	\$ 1,258,987	\$ 1,344,582
Deficit of revenue over expenses	(10,844)	(85,595)
Net assets, end of year	\$ <u>1,248,143</u>	\$ <u>1,258,987</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

# 16 to 43 WASTE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION Statement of Cash Flow

	OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>2019</u>	2018
	Cash provided by (used in) operations  Net income (loss) for the year  Amortization	\$. (10,844) 87,538	\$ <u>(85,595)</u> <u>94,257</u>
	Net change in non-cash working capital Accounts receivable(increase) decrease Inventory(increase) decrease Prepaid(increase) decrease	<u>76,694</u> 2,916 (3,397)	8,662 (23,384) (100) (5,444)
	Accounts payable & deposit increase(decrease) Taxes & remittances increase(decrease) Current portion of	(12,163) (8,529)	14,638 23,370
	long-term debt increase(decrease)	<u>(53,754</u> )	
	CASH FLOWS FROM(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>(74,927)</u> <u>1,767</u>	9,080 17,742
1	INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES  Capital asset acquisitions  Change in patronage equity  CASH FLOWS FROM(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(2,459) (2,459)	(3,976) (2,206) (6,182)
	FINANCING ACTIVITIES  Proceeds from long term financing  Long-term debt repayments  CASH FLOWS FROM(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(46,770) (46,770)	250,000 (97,635) 152,365
1	NCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS	(47,462)	163,925
1	CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	(68,726)	_(232,651)
1	CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	\$_(116,188)	\$(68,726)
	Cash consists of: Bank deposits and cash on hand Demand bank line Total Cash Bee accompanying notes to financial statements	\$ (16,188) (100,000) \$_(116,188)	\$ (68,726) \$ (68,726)

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

## **PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION**

16 to 43 Waste Management Corporation (the "Entity") is a membership not-for-profit organization incorporated provincially under the Non-profit Corporations Act of Saskatchewan. As a non-profit, the Entity is exempt from the payment of income tax under Section 149(1) of the Income Tax Act.

The Entity operates to provide waste management services to member municipalities and local area residents. Currently five communities are members which include: Town of Radisson; Town of Blaine Lake; Town of Hafford; R.M. of Douglas; and Village of Maymont.

## 1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Entity's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations (ASNPO). Significant aspects of the accounting policies adopted by the entity are as follows:

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## Bank indebtedness & Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash is defined as cash on hand, cash on deposit, and short-term deposits with maturity dates of less than 90 days, net of cheques issued and outstanding at the reporting date.

The Entity has an authorized overdraft limit of \$250,000 which bears interest at 6.95% per annum. At December 31, 2019 the overdraft position was \$16,838 (2018, \$68,726).

#### Inventories

Inventory of supplies and items for resale is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value with the cost being determined on a first-in, first-out basis.

## Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, or deemed cost less accumulated amortization and is amortized over its estimated life on a straight-line basis the year of the acquisition at the following rates:

Buildings 40 years
Land Improvements 25 years
Equipment 20 years
Motor Vehicles 10 years
Furniture & Fixtures 2 years

The Entity regularly reviews its property, plant and equipment to eliminate obsolete items. Government grants are treated as a reduction of property, plant and equipment cost.

Property, plant and equipment acquired during the year but not placed into use are not amortized until they are placed into use.

#### Capitalized costs

Capitalized costs include development costs, mortgage interest, realty taxes, interest on general borrowing, and administrative and general expenses incurred in the connection with the acquisition, development and construction of properties.

Notes to Financial Statements

<u>December 31, 2019</u>

## 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### Revenue recognition

The Entity 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 reasonable estimated and collection is reasonable assured.

The Entity recognizes revenues when they are earned, specifically when all the following conditions are met:

- services are provided or products are delivered to customers
- there is clear evidence that an arrangement exists
- · amounts are fixed or can be determined
- the ability to collect is reasonable assured.

Interest revenue is recognized in the period it is earned.

### Measurement of financial instruments

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value when acquired or issued. In subsequent periods, all financial assets and financial liabilities at measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost on a straight-line basis include cash, accounts receivable and inventories held for resale. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost on a straight-line basis include operating line, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

#### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles 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. These estimates are reviewed periodically, and adjustments are reported in earning in the period in which they become known.

## 3. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS - OVERALL RISK

Since December 31, 2019, the spread of COVID-19 has severely impacted many local economies around the globe. In many countries, 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 closures of non-essential services have triggered significant disruptions to businesses worldwide, resulting in an economic slowdown. Governments and central banks have responded with monetary and fiscal interventions to stabilise economic conditions.

The Entity has determined that these events are non-adjusting subsequent events. Accordingly, the financial position and results of operations as of and for the year ended December 31,2019 have not been adjusted to reflect their impact. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the effectiveness of government and central bank responses, remains unclear at this time. It is not possible to reliably estimate the duration and severity of these consequences, as well as their impact, if any, on the financial position and results of the organization for future periods.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

## 4. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Land Land improvements Buildings Equipment Motor vehicles Furniture & fixtures	Cost 432,275 138,660 1,959,161 528,158 130,578 631 \$3,189,463	Accum Depr NIL 15,556 146,282 68,594 33,799 631 \$	2019 NBV 432,275 123,104 1,812,879 459,564 96,779 NIL \$2,924,601	2018 NBV 432,275 128,651 1,861,858 484,735 104,462 157 \$3,012,138
5. LONG-TERM DEBT				
			<u>2019</u>	· <u>2018</u>
Innovation Credit Union mortgage bearing interest at 5% 1,157,864 1,202,204 compounded monthly, repayable in blended monthly payments of \$10,361. The loan matures on Feb 25, 2023 and is secured by municipal member guarantees.				
Innovation Credit Union loan bearing interest at 7% repayable in monthly blended payments of \$2,903. The loan matures on Aug 25, 2023.			229,903	242,169
Finning CAT leasing bearing interest at 4.45% per annum, repayable in monthly payments of \$5,007. The financing contract matures on Mar 20, 2024 and is secured by equipment.			205,511	249,427
			\$ <u>1,593,278</u>	\$ <u>1,693,800</u>
Less current portion			\$133,245	\$ 186,999
Long term portion			\$ <u>1,460,033</u>	\$ <u>1,506,801</u>

The principle repayment due on long-term debt in each of the next five years is as follows:

2020	\$	133,245
2021		140,207
2022		147,543
2023		1,163,311
2024		8,972
	\$_	1,593,278

## 16 to 43 WASTE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

#### 6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Entity is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments and has a comprehensive risk management framework to monitor, evaluate and manage these risks.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the organization will be unable to fulfil its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. The Entity manages its liquidly risk by monitoring its operating requirements, preparing annual budgets and a line of credit is available.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates. The Entity manages this risk by managing the terms on instruments from the financial instruments they deal with.

Credit risk is the risk from the possibility that parties may default on their financial obligations, or if there is a concentration of transactions carried our with the same party, or if there is a concentration of financial obligations that have similar economic characteristics that could be similarly affected by changes in economic conditions, such that Wapiti could incur a financial loss. The Entity manages this risk by reviewing parties to which receivables are held and payables are from more than one supplier.

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk is comprised of currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Currency risk refers to the risk that the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flows associated with the instruments will fluctuate relative to the Canadian dollar due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

## 7. COMPARATIVE FIGURES & PRIOR PERIOD RESTATEMENTS

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 were audited by another auditor who expressed an audited opinion on those financial statements on September 17, 2019.

During the course of the current year audit, certain amounts were determined to require adjustments based on additional information obtained. The prior comparative statements have been adjusted as follows:

Accounts receivables were overstated by \$11,340, prepaid expenses understated \$392, payroll deductions payable understated \$14,495, payable and accrued liabilities understated by \$16,707 resulting in revenues overstated by \$10,800; and expenses understated by \$31,350. Previously reported deficit for 2018 was \$(43,44)4 and has been corrected to a deficit of \$(85,595).