Financial Statements of

STUDENT TRANSPORTATION OF EASTERN ONTARIO

And Independent Auditor' Report thereon

Year ended August 31, 2019



KPMG LLP 150 Elgin Street, Suite 1800 Ottawa ON K2P 2P8 Canada Telephone 613-212-5764 Fax 613-212-2896

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Management Committee of Student Transportation of Eastern Ontario

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Student Transportation of Eastern Ontario (the "Entity"), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at August, 31, 2019
- the statement of operations and accumulated surplus for the year then ended
- the statement of change in net debt for the year then ended
- · the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at August, 31, 2019, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

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 "Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our auditors' report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other 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 Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 the 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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.
- 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.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Ottawa, Canada

KPMG LLP

October 15, 2019

Statement of Financial Position

August 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

·	2019		2018
		(Rec	ast – note 8)
Financial assets:			
Cash	\$ 3,655,053	\$	2,737,569
Amounts receivable	85,573		1,827,413
Due from related parties (note 3)	_		12,939,191
	3,740,626		17,504,173
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 8)	153,938		17,516,469
Deferred capital contributions (note 4)	181,416		271,475
Due to related parties (note 3)	3,601,016		_
	3,936,370		17,787,944
Net debt	 (195,744)		(283,771)
Non-financial assets:			
Tangible capital assets (note 4)	181,416		271,475
Prepaid expenses	14,328		12,296
•	195,744	,	283,771
Economic dependence (note 2)			
Accumulated surplus	\$ 	\$	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:

Director

Director

Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

Year ended August 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	Budget	Actual	Actual
	2019	2019	2018
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		(1	Recast – note 8)
Revenue:			·
Recoveries (note 8)	\$ 41,971,829	\$ 46,979,632	\$ 51,103,429
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	90,282	90,059	100,077
Other	27,500	60,714	45,564
Total revenues	42,089,611	47,130,405	51,249,070
Expenses:			
Transportation services (note 8)	39,069,318	44,227,902	48,506,970
Safety and training	354,500	454,450	335,285
Public transit	48,000	23,204	30,231
Salaries and benefits	1,611,577	1,550,245	1,596,567
Professional fees	342,777	278,136	132,833
Professional development	50,000	10,577	9,960
Communication	137,000	87,935	106,744
Insurance	12,000	12,635	12,762
Supplies and services	374,157	395,262	417,641
Amortization of tangible capital assets	90,282	90,059	100,077
Total expenses	42,089,611	47,130,405	51,249,070
Annual surplus	-		
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	_	-	_
Accumulated surplus, end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Change in Net Debt

Year ended August 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	 2019			
Annual surplus	\$ _	\$	-	
Purchase of tangible capital assets Amortization of tangible capital assets	_ 90,059		(22,252) 100,077	
This shadon of tanglors suprise about	90,059		77,825	
Other non-financial asset activity: Acquisition of prepaid expenses	(2,032)		(1,193)	
Change in net debt	88,027		76,632	
Net debt, beginning of year	(283,771)		(360,403)	
Net debt, end of year	\$ (195,744)	\$	(283,771)	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended August 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

		2019		2018
			(Rec	ast – note 8)
Cash provided by (used in):				
Operating activities:				
Annual surplus	\$		\$	_
Items not involving cash:				
Amortization of tangible capital assets		90,059		100,077
Amortization of deferred capital contributions		(90,059)		(100,077)
Change in non-cash operating working capital:				
Accounts receivable		1,741,840		(1,791,614)
Due from related party		12,939,191	((12,653,240)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(17,362,531)		16,169,322
Due to related party		3,601,016		(1,475,491)
Prepaid expenses		(2,032)		(1,193)
Employee Future Benefit		· · · · ·		(15,167)
		917,484		232,617
Investing activities:				
Purchase of tangible capital assets		-		(22,252)
Financing activities:				
Increase in deferred capital contributions		_		22,252
Increase in cash		917,484		232,617
Cash beginning of year		2,737,569		2,504,952
		0.055.050	Φ.	0.707.500
Cash, end of year	\$	3,655,053	\$	2,737,569
Cash consists of:				
Cash on deposit:	\$	3 655 053	\$	2,737,569
Outstanding cheques	·	-		· · ·
	\$	3,655,053	\$	2,737,569
	•			

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended August 31, 2019

Student Transportation of Eastern Ontario ("STEO") was created to provide transportation services for students of the Upper Canada District School Board ("UCDSB") and the Catholic District School Board of Eastern Ontario ("CDSBEO").

Student Transportation of Eastern Ontario was incorporated on October 25, 2011 and commenced operations on February 1, 2012 under the Corporations Act of Ontario as a non-profit corporation without share capital and is exempt from income taxes.

1. Significant accounting policies:

The financial statements are prepared by management in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

(a) Basis of accounting:

Revenues and expenditures are reported on an accrual basis of accounting. The accrual basis of accounting recognizes revenues as they are earned and measurable; expenses are the cost of goods and services acquired in the period whether or not payment has been made or invoices received.

(b) Tangible capital assets:

Tangible capital assets are recorded at historical cost less accumulated amortization. Historical cost includes amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset, as well as interest related to financing during construction.

Tangible capital assets, except land, are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Asset	Estimated useful life
Computer software	5 years
Computer hardware	5 years
Furniture and equipment	10 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the term of the lease

(c) Government transfers:

Government transfers, which include legislative grants, are recognized in the financial statements in the period in which events giving rise to the transfer occur, providing the transfers are authorized, any eligibility criteria have been met and reasonable estimates of the amount can be made.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2019

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(c) Government transfers (continued):

Government transfers for capital that meet the definition of a liability are referred to as deferred capital contributions (DCC). Amounts are recognized into revenue as the liability is extinguished over the useful life of the asset.

(d) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on initial recognition. Derivative instruments and equity instruments that are quoted in an active market are reported at fair value. All other financial instruments are subsequently recorded at cost or amortized cost unless management has elected to carry the instruments at fair value. Management has not elected to record its financial instruments at fair value.

Unrealized changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses until they are realized, when they are transferred to the statement of operations.

Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition of financial instruments measured subsequently at fair value are expensed as incurred. All other financial instruments are adjusted by transaction costs incurred on acquisition and financing costs, which are amortized using the straight-line method.

All financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis. When a decline is determined to be other than temporary, the amount of the loss is reported in the statement of operations and any unrealized gain is adjusted through the statement of remeasurement gains and losses.

When the asset is sold, the unrealized gains and losses previously recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses are reversed and recognized in the statement of operations.

The Standards require an organization to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy, which includes three levels of information that may be used to measure fair value:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 Observable or corroborated inputs, other than level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets or market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities; and
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets and liabilities.

A statement of remeasurement gains and losses was not included as there were no items to disclose.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2019

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(e) Budget figures:

Budget figures have been provided for comparison purposes and have been approved by the Board of the Student Transportation of Eastern Ontario. Budget figures were approved on March 29, 2018. The figures have been reported for the purposes of these statements to comply with public sector accounting standards. Budget figures are excluded from the Statement of Net Debt as these amounts are not included in management's budgeted figures.

(f) Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian public sector accounting standards 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 expenditures during the year. Actual results could differ from these estimates. These estimates are reviewed annually and as adjustments become necessary, they are recognized in the financial statements in the period in which they become known.

2. Economic dependence:

The Student Transportation of Eastern Ontario operations consist exclusively of supplying services to the Catholic District School Board of Eastern Ontario and the Upper Canada District School Board. Student Transportation of Eastern Ontario is economically dependent on these boards for its revenues.

3. Related party transactions:

(a) Recoveries:

The UCDSB and CDSBEO provide the revenues required to fund STEO's expenses on the basis of approximately 66% from UCDSB and approximately 34% from CDSBEO.

(b) Due from/to related parties:

Related party amounts consist of \$3,403,225 due to UCDSB (2018 - \$7,246,502 due from UCDSB) and \$197,791 due to CDSBEO (2018 - \$5,692,689 due from CDSBEO).

Amounts due from/to related parties are non-interest bearing and are expected to be repaid within the next fiscal year.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2019

4. Tangible capital assets and deferred capital contributions:

	 Cost	 cumulated mortization	2019 Net book value	2018 Net book value
Computer software	\$ 318,309	\$ 224,721	\$ 93,588	\$ 157,249
Computer hardware	28,380	15,086	13,294	20,165
Furniture	72,112	52,634	19,478	26,684
Equipment	107,274	52,218	55,056	67,377
·	\$ 526,075	\$ 344,659	\$ 181,416	\$ 271,475

Cost and accumulated amortization as at August 31, 2018 amounted to \$526,075 and \$254,600, respectively.

During 2019, \$Nil of fully-amortized computer hardware (2018 - \$45,071) was removed from cost and accumulated amortization balances.

STEO received contributions from the member school boards for the capital assets above in the amount of \$Nil (2018 - \$22,252) which are recorded as deferred capital contributions on the statement of financial position. The deferred capital contributions are being recognized as revenue on the statement of operations on the same basis as the corresponding tangible capital assets presented above.

5. Employee future benefits:

Effective July 2018, STEO no longer provides retirement gratuities to certain groups of eligible employees. There are no benefit costs or liabilities related to this plan included in STEO's financial statements.

6. Lease commitments:

The Student Transportation of Eastern Ontario leases office premises with terms to November 30, 2021. The minimum annual rent payment under this agreement is as follows:

Fiscal year ending August 31:

2020 2021 2022	\$	29,153 29,153 7,288
	. \$	65,594

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2019

7. Financial risks and concentration of credit risk:

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss. STEO is exposed to this risk relating to its cash and accounts receivable. STEO holds its cash accounts with federally regulated chartered banks who are insured by the Canadian Deposit Insurance Corporation.

STEO's receivables are with school board authorities and governments. STEO believes that these receivables do not have significant credit risk in excess of allowances for doubtful accounts that have been established. STEO's has not created an allowance for any amounts included in accounts receivable as at August 31, 2019.

(b) Interest rate, market and liquidity risk:

STEO believes it is not subject to significant interest rate, market or liquidity risk arising from its financial instruments.

8. Recast of comparative figures:

During the year ended August 31, 2018, an arbitration proceeding occurred between STEO and a group of school bus operators/service providers. A final and binding arbitration decision was imposed in August 2018, which resulted in estimated liabilities of \$7,466,961 and \$9,227,514 for fiscal 2017 and 2018, respectively. These amounts had been accrued on the statement of financial position and the statement of operations for the financial statements issued for the year ended August 31, 2018. The estimated liability utilized the arbitrator's decision and advance payments made in the amount of \$1,388,000 as well as past credits. It was noted this amount may be further adjusted upon final settlement.

During the year ended August 31, 2019 a final settlement was reached for an amount lower than what was initially estimated in the August 31, 2018 financial statements. The comparative financial statements have been recast to reflect the actual payout resulting from the arbitration.

The 2018 comparative figures for accounts payable and accrued liabilities, transportation services, due from related parties and recoveries have been recast for the correction of this immaterial error, as follows:

	As reported	Correction	Recasted
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Due from related parties	\$ 19,752,069 15,174,791	\$ (2,235,600) \$ (2,235,600)	17,516,469 12,939,191
Recoveries Transportation services	 53,339,029 50,742,570	 (2,235,600) (2,235,600)	51,103,429 48,506,970