SLEEPING CHILDREN AROUND THE WORLD CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

February 29, 2020



To the Directors of Sleeping Children Around The World:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Sleeping Children Around The World and its subsidiaries (the "Organization"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at February 29, 2020, and the consolidated statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Organization as at February 29, 2020, and the results of its consolidated operations and its consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated 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.

Mississauga, Ontario

December 18, 2020

Chartered Professional Accountants

Licensed Public Accountants



Sleeping Children Around The World Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at February 29, 2020

ASSETS	Operating Account	Capital Assets	Bedkit Account	Legacy Account	Pinehurst Club	2020 Total	2019 Total
Current: Cash Prepaid expenses Accrued interest Marketable securities (Schedule 1) Interaccount receivables (payables) (Note 3)	\$ 10,216 - - - (112,320) (102,104)	\$ - - - - -	\$ 946,787 - - - 63,249 1,010,036	\$ 339,183 40,604 831,062 33,621 1,244,470	\$ 332,890 10,000 	\$ 1,629,076 10,000 40,604 831,062 	\$1,041,381 10,000 46,073 513,701 - 1,611,155
Marketable securities (Schedule 1) Property and building (Note 4)	<u>.</u>	<u>245,000</u>	<u>-</u>	2,862,886	<u>-</u>	2,862,886 245,000	3,400,637 253,000
Total Assets	\$ <u>(102,104</u>)	\$ 245,000	\$ <u>1,010,036</u>	\$ <u>4,107,356</u>	\$ 358,340	\$ <u>5,618,628</u>	\$ <u>5,264,792</u>
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable and accruals Deferred revenue (Note 5)	\$ 9,220 -	\$ - 	\$ - 	\$ - 	\$ - 	\$ 9,220 	\$ 14,084 27,900
	9,220					9,220	41,984
NET ASSETS (DEFICIT)							
Reserve fund Operating fund (deficit)	<u>(111,324</u>)	245,000	1,010,036	4,107,356	358,340 	5,720,732 <u>(111,324</u>)	5,211,226 11,582
Total Net Assets (Deficit)	(111,324)	245,000	1,010,036	4,107,356	358,340	5,609,408	5,222,808
Total Liabilities and Net Assets (Deficit)	\$ <u>(102,104</u>)	\$ <u>245,000</u>	\$ <u>1,010,036</u>	\$ <u>4,107,356</u>	\$ <u>358,340</u>	\$ <u>5,618,628</u>	\$ <u>5,264,792</u>
E-SIGNED by Debbie Will-Dryden Director Treasurer E-SIGNED by John Scali							

Sleeping Children Around The World Consolidated Statement of Operations For the year ended February 29, 2020

	Oper 202		g Account 2019		Capita 2020	al Assets 2019	Bedk 2020	cit Account 2019	Lega 2020	cy Account 2019	Pinel 2020	nurst Club 2019
Revenues: Regular donations Large estate donations Sales Investment income	\$ - - 49 		5 - - 653	\$ 	- - - -	\$ - - - -	\$ 2,223,342 376,250 967	\$ 2,296,012 115,000 1,071	\$ - - - 134,152	\$ - - - 145,722	\$ 206,589 - - - -	\$ 219,696 - - -
Expenditures:	49	<u> 4</u>	653				2,600,559	2,412,083	134,152	145,722	206,589	219,696
Postage	20,62	2	19,219		_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_
Administrative services	53,35		53,293		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pinehurst Club breakfast	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	49,048	53,916
Maintenance and janitorial	2,37	' 5	1,903		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	8,36		4,822		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank charges	33,08	19	23,033		-	-	-	-	-	-	2,070	4,048
Office and printing	26,56	2	25,965		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property taxes	8,58		8,366		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	4,22		3,887		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications	3,74		3,226		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional fees	15,19		10,438		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	. -
HST refund	(4,12	20)	(5,012)		-	-			-	-	(5,024)	(3,808)
Distributions (Schedule 2)	-		-		-	-	2,330,726	2,804,682	-	-	-	-
Amortization (Note 4)	-		5,858		8,000	8,000	- (0.007)	- (0.000)	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	1,27	<u>2</u>		_			(2,887)	(2,820)				
Evene (deficiones) of reverses	<u>173,26</u>	<u> 1</u>	154,998		8,000	8,000	2,327,839	2,801,862			46,094	<u>54,156</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$ <u>(172,76</u>	<u>57</u>) S	\$ <u>(154,345</u>)	\$	(8,000)	\$(8,000)	\$ <u>272,720</u>	\$ <u>(389,779</u>)	\$ <u>134,152</u>	\$ <u>145,722</u>	\$ <u>160,495</u>	\$ <u>165,540</u>

Sleeping Children Around The World Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended February 29, 2020

		Reserve Funds				Total		
	Operating Account	Capital Assets	Bedkit Account	Legacy Account	Pinehurst Club	Reserve Funds	2020 Total	2019 Total
Net assets, beginning of year	\$ 11,582	\$ 253,000	\$ 616,177	\$ 4,144,204	\$ 197,845	\$ 5,211,226	\$ 5,222,808	\$ 5,463,670
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(172,767)	(8,000)	272,720	134,152	160,495	559,367	386,600	(240,862)
Legacy Account to other accounts (Note 3)	49,861		121,139	(171,000)		(49,861)		
Net Assets (deficit), end of year	\$ <u>(111,324</u>)	\$ <u>245,000</u>	\$ <u>1,010,036</u>	\$ <u>4,107,356</u>	\$ <u>358,340</u>	\$ <u>5,720,732</u>	\$ <u>5,609,408</u>	\$ <u>5,222,808</u>

Sleeping Children Around The World Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended February 29, 2020

Cash flow was provided from (applied to):	2020	2019
Operating activities: Cash received from donations and other activities Cash paid for bedkits and operating expenses Interest received	\$ 2,764,298 (2,535,033) 139,392	\$ 2,646,915 (2,999,006)
	<u>368,657</u>	(200,912)
Investing activities: Purchases of marketable securities Proceeds from marketable securities	(200,056) 419,093 219,037	(396,655) <u>837,677</u> <u>441,022</u>
Increase in cash	587,694	240,110
Cash, beginning of year	<u>1,041,381</u>	801,271
Cash, end of year	\$ <u>1,629,075</u>	\$ <u>1,041,381</u>

Sleeping Children Around The World Schedule 1: Consolidated Schedule of Investments

As at February 29, 2020

Marketable Securities		2020	2019
		Cost	Cost
GIC Home Trust Company	2.58% due May 9, 2022	\$ 50,000	\$ -
GIC Laurentian bank	2.52% due May 9, 2022	100,056	-
NBI Altamira Cashperformer Account	Money Market Investment Savings Account	38,799	-
GIC Manulife Trust	2.62% due August 1, 2019	-	100,000
Hydro One Inc.	4.4% due June 1, 2020	166,530	166,530
Brookfield Asset Management Inc	5.04% due March 8, 2024	164,336	164,336
Telus Corp.	3.2% due April 5, 2021	152,330	152,330
Thomson Reuters Corp	3.309% due January 15, 2020	-	150,770
Province of Quebec	4.5% due December 1, 2019	-	148,210
Toronto Ont	3.5% due Dec. 6, 2021	112,132	112,132
GIC Laurentian Bank	1.92% due Apr.1, 2019	-	100,000
BNS Corporate Tiered Investment Account	Money Market Investment Savings Account	85,592	- '
Industrial Alliance	2.64% due February 23, 2027	150,612	150,612
GIC Home Bank	2.57% due May 9, 2022	50,000	- '
Wells Fargo Finance Canada	3.46% due Jan.24, 2023	158,343	158,343
Enbridge	4.77% due Sept. 2, 2019	-	165,490
Manulife Bank Investment Savings	Money Market Investment Savings Account	100,740	-
Bank of Montreal	4.609% due September 10, 2025	117,367	117,367
GIC Home Trust Company	2.3% due May 6, 2021	50,000	50,000
Toronto Ont	3.4% due May 21, 2024	104,988	104,988
GIC Home Bank	2.3% due May 6, 2021	50,000	50,000
GIC Montreal Trust	2.2% due May 1, 2020	100,000	100,000
GIC National Trust	2.2% due May 1, 2020	100,000	100,000
BCE Inc.	3.35% due March 22, 2023	157,692	157,692
BCE Inc.	3.6% due September 29, 2027	100,764	100,764
Canadian Western Bank	2.788% due September 13, 2021	101,635	101,635
CI Financial Corp.	2.645% due December 7, 2020	150,765	150,765
Husky Energy Inc.	3.55% due March 12, 2025	154,006	154,006
Interpipe Inc.	3.776% due May 20, 2022	107,650	107,650
Brookfield Asset Management Inc.	4.82% due January 28, 2026	161,565	161,565
GIC Equitable Bank	1.75% due October 5, 2020	100,000	100,000
GIC People's Trust	1.8% due October 4, 2021	100,000	100,000
Loblaws Cos Ltd	4.86% due September 12, 2023	164,166	164,166
Bank of Nova Scotia	2.29% due June 28, 2024	97,661	97,661
Municipal Finance Authority of BC	2.65% due October 2, 2025	100,025	100,025
Bank of Montreal	,		
	3.19% due March 1, 2028	100,372	100,372
Province of Manitoba	2.55% due June 2, 2026	97,332	97,332
Ontario Power Generation	3.15% due October 4, 2027	99,774	99,774
TMX Group Limited	2.997% due December 11, 2024	99,177	99,177
		3,744,409	3,983,692
Amortization of bond premium		(50,461) 3,693,948	(69,354) 3,914,338
Securities maturing within a year		(831,062)	(513,701)
Securities maturing after a year		\$ <u>2,862,886</u>	\$ 3,400,637
Market value of marketable securities		\$ <u>3,812,177</u>	\$ <u>3,968,115</u>

Sleeping Children Around The World Schedule 2: Consolidated Schedule of Bedkit Funding For the year ended February 29, 2020

		2020		2019
Kenya	\$	175,000	\$	140,000
Sri Lanka		-		455,000
Bangladesh		280,000		227,500
India		822,500		997,500
Philippines		210,000		245,000
South Africa		52,500		-
Tanzania		248,226		284,682
Honduras		245,000		210,000
Rwanda		52,500		-
Uganda	_	245,000		245,000
	\$ <u></u>	2,330,726	\$ <u></u>	2,804,682
Total number of bedkits funded	_	66,592	_	80,134

For the year ended February 29, 2020

1. Purpose of the Organization

Sleeping Children Around the World (the "Organization") is a federally-incorporated charity and qualifies as a not-for-profit organization that is exempt from taxation under provisions of the Income Tax Act (Canada).

The Organization's objectives are:

- To provide bedkits, consisting of a mat, pillow, sheet, blanket, mosquito net, clothing and school supplies to children in need in underdeveloped and developing countries around the world
- To maximize the number of bedkits distributed annually based on the current level of donations and
- To safeguard the Organization's ability to continue to fulfill its mandate over the long-term.

To achieve the above objectives, the Organization's policy with respect to managing its capital is as follows:

- Bedkit donations are monitored relative to the planned number of bedkits to be distributed. Any
 temporary surplus cash held in the Bedkit account is at all times invested based on the requirements
 for preservation of capital, income and liquidity.
- The Legacy account generates investment income to pay operating expenses. The account is maintained at a minimum threshold balance approved by the Board of Directors to ensure the Organization's long-term viability. The Board may, at its discretion, make capital withdrawals from the account to purchase bedkits or pay expenses, so long as any such withdrawal does not cause the total market value of the account to fall below the minimum threshold balance, which is currently at \$3,600,000.
- Funds are invested in accordance with prudent and sound investment policies. Given the need for investment income to cover the Organization's expenses, funds held in the Legacy account are at all times invested based on the requirements for preservation of capital, income and liquidity.
- The Pinehurst Club account was established to generate funds to supplement the Legacy account and help ensure that 100% of bedkit donations are used for bedkits.

2. Significant accounting policies

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations (ASNPO), which are part of Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, and include the following significant accounting policies:

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities and operating results for the Organization and Sleeping Children Around the World-USA, Inc. (SCAW USA). SCAW USA has the same Board of Directors as the Organization and is considered to be controlled by the Organization. Transactions between the organizations have been eliminated on consolidation.

SCAW USA was established in 2010 as a Massachusetts corporation organized exclusively for charitable purposes and is exempt from taxation under the Internal Revenue Code in the United States. The purpose of SCAW USA is the same as the Organization as described in note 1. For the year ended February 28, 2020, SCAW USA raised U.S. \$42,755 (2019 - \$31,590) in bedkit donations, it made a bedkit distribution of U.S. \$nil (2019 - \$80,000) and had a balance of \$72,916 USD (2019 - \$26,744 USD) held in cash at year end.

For the year ended February 29, 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued from previous page)

Fund accounting and basis of reporting

The Organization reports using fund accounting and maintains five funds:

Operating account - The Organization utilizes this account to pay operating expenses to fulfil its mandate.

Bedkit account - Established at inception as an account to be used solely for the provision of bedkits under the Organization's mandate. Large estate donations of \$100,000 or more are shown separately from regular donations.

Legacy account - Established at inception to provide funds for the Operating account for use by the Organization in fulfilling its mandate. \$3,000 of earned interest from a \$50,000 donation in prior years is stipulated to be used annually to buy bedkits.

Large bequests, donated to fund bedkits, can not always be utilized for that purpose in the year received. In such cases, the bequest may be temporarily invested in the Legacy account to optimize investment income. The bequest, along with interest earned, will be used to fund bedkits as soon as practical. The amount of any such bequests held in the Legacy account is shown as an Interaccount payable to the Bedkit account.

Except as noted above, interest earned in this account is used for operations. Legacy account funds not required to pay operating expenses may, with the approval of the Board of Directors, be transferred to either the Bedkit account or the Operating account with the condition that, after any such transfer, there would remain in the Legacy account a minimum threshold balance of net assets of at least \$3,600,000.

Capital assets - Exists to finance the purchase of the property, building, computer software and the related amortization.

Pinehurst Club - Established in 2008 by a group of business leaders to raise awareness and funds for the Legacy account.

Revenue recognition

The Organization follows the restricted fund method for contributions, in which restricted contributions are recognized when they are received in the fund corresponding to the purpose for which they were donated.

Investment income earned on marketable securities is recognized as revenue of the appropriate fund in the year when earned.

Bedkit funding distributions

The Organization recognizes bedkits as having been distributed at the time the funding for the bedkits is transferred to the Organization's representatives in recipient countries.

Contributed services

Volunteers contribute their time to assist the Organization in carrying out its community service activities. Contributed services are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements because of the difficulty in determining their fair value.

For the year ended February 29, 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued from previous page)

Financial instruments

The Organization recognizes its financial instruments when the Organization becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. All financial instruments are initially recorded at their fair value.

At initial recognition, the Organization may irrevocable elect to subsequently measure any financial instruments at fair value. The Organization has not elected to carry any financial instruments at fair value during the year.

Transaction costs and financing fees directly attributable to the recognition, acquisition, issuance or assumption of financial instruments subsequently measured at fair value are immediately recognized in current year operations.

The Organization's financial instruments include cash, accrued interest, marketable securities and accounts payable and accruals. Cash is subsequently measured at fair value, while the other financial instruments are subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for marketable securities as disclosed in the consolidated schedule of investments.

Capital assets

Capital assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Capital assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives at the following rates and methods.

	Method	Rate
Building	straight-line	25 Years

Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at currency exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Revenue and expenses are translated at average rates prevailing during the period, except for amortization, which is translated at historical exchange rates. Translation gains and losses for the year are reflected in the consolidated statement of operations.

Use of estimates

The preparation of consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, and the reported revenues and expenditures during the reporting period.

Amortization is based on the estimated useful lives of capital assets.

These estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary they are reported in excess of revenues and expenses in the periods in which they become known.

For the year ended February 29, 2020

3. Interaccount transfers

During the year, the sum of \$49,861 (2019 - \$150,000) was transferred from the Legacy account to the Operating account to assist the Organization in fulfilling its mandate. The sum of \$121,139 (2019 - \$3,000) was transferred from the Legacy account to the Bedkit account to purchase bedkits. The sum of \$nil (2019 - \$200) was transferred from the Bedkit account to the Pinehurst Club.

Interaccount balances are unsecured, interest-free and currently due.

4. Property, building and computer software

	2020)	2019			
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Cost	Accumulated Amortization		
Land Building	\$ 205,000 200,000 \$ 405,000	\$ - 160,000 \$ 160,000	\$ 205,000 200,000 \$ 405,000	\$ - 152,000 \$ <u>152,000</u>		
Net book value		\$ <u>245,000</u>		\$ <u>253,000</u>		
Computer software	\$	\$	\$ 29,290	\$ 29,290		

Total amortization expensed during the year was \$8,000 (2019 - \$13,858).

5. Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue represents the balance at year-end of unearned revenues stemming from payments for events that have not yet occured. Restricted contributions are recognized when they are received in the fund corresponding to the purpose for which they were donated.

6. Financial instruments risk management

The Organization's investment activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The Board seeks to minimize these risks by utilizing professional advisors and by monitoring the investment activities and diversifying the investment portfolio within the constraints of the investment guidelines and objectives. The investment portfolio is comprised of cash and cash equivalents and fixed income securities.

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 exposed to credit risk through its cash, marketable securities and accrued interest.

The Organization's bank accounts are held at two financial institutions, and funds on deposit at one institution are insured and funds on deposit at the other institution are not insured. Credit risk related to deposits is minimized by ensuring that these assets are deposited with credit-worthy parties.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization will not be able to meet a demand for cash or fund its obligations as they come due. The Organization meets its liquidity requirements by preparing and monitoring detailed forecasts of cash flows from operations and anticipating financing activities.

For the year ended February 29, 2020

6. Financial instruments risk management (Continued from previous page)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or 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

Currency risk is the risk that a variation in the exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and foreign currencies will affect the Organization's operating and financial results. SCAW USA holds donations and transfers received in U.S. funds until disbursed and accordingly is exposed to currency risk when reported in Canadian dollars. As at February 28, 2020, SCAW USA held U.S. funds of \$72,917 (2019 - \$26,744).

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Organization's cash includes amounts on deposit with financial institutions that earn interest at market rates. The Organization's investments comprise guaranteed investment certificates and corporate bonds which are subject to interest rate changes on maturity. The Organization manages its exposure to the interest rate risk of its cash by preserving capital, maintaining the liquidity necessary to conduct operations on a day-to-day basis while maximizing the interest income earned. Fluctuations in market rates of interest on cash do not have a significant impact on the Organization's results of operations.

Other price risk

Other price risk refers to the risk that the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flows associated with the instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from currency risk or interest rate risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all similar instruments in the market. The Organization is not exposed to other price risk through any of its financial instruments.

Changes in risk

There have been no changes in the Organization's risk exposures from the prior year.

7. Subsequent event

Subsequent to the year end, there was a global outbreak of 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. At this time, it is unknown the extent of the impact the COVID-19 outbreak may have on the Organization as this will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and that cannot be predicted with confidence. 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. While the extent of the impact is unknown, the Organization has proactively taken steps to maintain operations during the pandemic, ensuring the safety of the children and their caregivers, staff and volunteers in Canada and other countries. Due to the government travel advisories, the distribution components are postponed. Distributions will be resumed once it is permitted by the governing authorities and it is safe for all involved to do so.