# **RETHINK BREAST CANCER CANADA**

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# Year Ended March 31, 2018

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Rethink Breast Cancer Canada

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Rethink Breast Cancer Canada, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2018 and the statements of revenues and expenditures, changes in net assets and cash flow for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion.

#### Basis for Qualified Opinion

In common with many charitable organizations, the Organization derives revenue from donations and fundraising the completeness of which is not susceptible of satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, our verification of these revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the Organization and we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to contributions, excess of revenues over expenses, current assets and net assets.

#### Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the effect of adjustments, if any, which we might have determined to be necessary had we been able to satisfy ourselves concerning the completeness of the contributions referred to in the preceding paragraph, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Rethink Breast Cancer Canada as at March 31, 2018 and the results of its operations and its cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations,

Oakville, Ontario June 20, 2018 Jonathan Sears C.A

Jonathan Sears CA Professional Corporation Authorized to practice public accounting by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario

# RETHINK BREAST CANCER CANADA Statement of Financial Position March 31, 2018

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2018		2017
ASSETS				
CURRENT				
Cash	\$	312,856	\$	451,498
Short-term investments (Note 3)	•	24,880	•	19,378
Accounts receivable		213,874		72,389
Harmonized sales tax recoverable		32,909		26,510
Prepaid expenses	_	11,561		27,931
		596,080		597,706
CAPITAL ASSETS (Note 4)		86,106		112,254
	\$	682,186	\$	709,960
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT			_	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Wages payable	\$	53,207	\$	28,595
Deferred contributions (Note 5)		10,627		16,189
Deferred contributions (Note 3)		259,461	·	206,772
		323,295		251,556
DEFERRED CAPITAL (Note 6)		40,776		67,959
		364,071		319,515
NET ASSETS  General fund		318,115		390,445
		,		



# RETHINK BREAST CANCER CANADA Statement of Revenues and Expenditures Year Ended March 31, 2018

	2018	2017
REVENUES		
Corporate sponsorships Annual campaigns and events Other donations Community events	\$ 1,355,653 579,422 119,327 53,584	\$ 1,282,938 798,865 89,363 25,022
	2,107,986	2,196,188
EXPENSES		
Breast cancer programs Annual campaigns and events Administrative	1,315,814 584,814 213,199	1,308,704 644,414 220,980
Consulting fees	37,298	220,980
Research grants Community events	11,550 11,221	3,300 16,083
	2,173,896	2,193,481
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES FROM OPERATIONS	(65,910)	2,707
OTHER INCOME Unrealized gains on short-term investments	965	2 202
Interest income	909	3,392 1,865
Dividend income Other income	576	603
Loss on disposal of assets	(8,870)	150 
	(6,420)	6,010
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES	\$ (72,330)	\$ 8,717

# RETHINK BREAST CANCER CANADA Statement of Changes in Net Assets Year Ended March 31, 2018

	 2018	 2017
NET ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR Deficiency of revenues over expenses	\$ 390,445 (72,330)	\$ 381,728 8,717
NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR	\$ 318,115	\$ 390,445

# RETHINK BREAST CANCER CANADA Statement of Cash Flow Year Ended March 31, 2018

		2018	_	2017
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses Items not affecting cash:	\$	(72,330)	\$	8,717
Loss on disposal of assets Amortization	***********	8,870 <u>47,</u> 670		49,766
		(15,790)		58,483
Changes in non-cash working capital: Accounts receivable		(141,485)		(31,218)
Harmonized sales tax		(6,399)		15,955
Prepaid expenses		16,370		17,495
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Wages payable		24,610 (5,562)		(8,306) 1,526
Deferred contributions		52,689		(66,568)
Deferred capital		(27,183)		(27,184)
		(86,960)		(98,300)
Cash flow used by operating activities		(102,750)		(39,817)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of capital assets		(30,390)		(3,141)
Short-term investments	_	(5,502)		(9,276)
Cash flow used by investing activities		(35,892)		(12,417)
DECREASE IN CASH FLOW		(138,642)		(52,234)
Cash - beginning of year		451,498		503,732
CASH - END OF YEAR	\$_	312,856	\$	451,498

#### NATURE OF ORGANIZATION

Rethink Breast Cancer Canada (the "organization") is a national organization raising funds to fight breast cancer through the advancement of education and research. The organization was incorporated without share capital under the Canadian Corporations Act on March 15, 2001, is a registered Canadian charity, and is exempt from income taxes.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Basis of presentation

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations (ASNFPO).

## Revenue recognition

Rethink Breast Cancer Canada 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.

Restricted investment income is recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted investment income is recognized as revenue when earned.

## Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of unrestricted cash and investments with an initial maturity of three months or less at the time of acquisition.

#### Short-term investments

Investments for which there are quoted prices in an active market are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses are reported as part of net income. Investments for which there is not an active market are carried at amortized cost except when it is established that their value is impaired. Impairment losses, or reversal of previously recognized impairment losses, are reported as part of net income.

#### Capital assets

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

Computer equipment	45%	declining balance method
Furniture and fixtures	20%	declining balance method
Leasehold improvements	term of lease	straight-line method
Website	4 vears	straight-line method

The organization regularly reviews its capital assets to eliminate obsolete items. Government grants are treated as a reduction of capital assets cost.

Capital assets acquired or under development during the year and not placed into use are not amortized until they are placed into use.

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## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

# Deferred capital

Capital contributions received for the purpose of acquiring capital assets are deferred and amortized on the same basis, and over the same periods, as the related capital assets.

## Contributed services

The organization receives contributed services (contributions-in-kind) from various organizations and individual volunteers. These items are recorded in the financial statements only when the fair market value can be reasonably estimated.

## Donated goods

Donated goods are recorded at their fair market value at the time of the donation. During the year \$5,062 in equity securities were donated (2017 - \$5,378).

## Allocation of expenses

When allocation an expense among various operating functions, the organization follows the following approach:

For an expense that contributes directly to the output of one function it is applied directly to that function.

For all other expenses, the organization uses the percentage of employee time by function and allocates based the relevant percentage.

#### Measurement uncertainty

Certain amounts in the financial statements are subject to measurement uncertainty and are based on the organization's best information and judgment. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Examples of significant estimates include:

- · providing for amortization of capital assets;
- · the estimated useful lives of assets:
- · the collectibility of accounts receivable;
- the recoverability of tangible assets;
- · the valuation of contributed goods and services

#### Financial instruments policy

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value when acquired or issued. In subsequent periods, financial assets with actively traded markets are reported at fair value, with any unrealized gains and losses reported in income. All other financial instruments are reported at amortized cost, and tested for impairment at each reporting date. Transaction costs on the acquisition, sale, or issue of financial instruments are expensed when incurred.

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# 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

# Impairment of Long Lived Assets

The organization tests for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability is assessed by comparing the carrying amount to the projected future net cash flows the long-lived assets are expected to generate through their direct use and eventual disposition. When a test for impairment indicates that the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable, an impairment loss is recognized to the extent the carrying value exceeds its fair value.

## Leases

Leases are classified as either capital or operating leases. At the time the organization enters into a capital lease, an asset is recorded with its related long-term obligation to reflect the acquisition and financing. Rental payments under operating leases are expensed as incurred.

## **Pledges**

Pledges which are legally enforceable (less an allowance for amounts considered uncollectible) are recorded as receivable in the year made. Pledges to support current operations are recorded as general fund receipts. Pledges made for the acquisition of property or to support future operations are recorded as deferred amounts in their respective fund.

#### 2. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

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

3.	SHORT-TERM INVES	STMENTS

	_	2018	2017
Equity investment	\$	24,880	\$ 19,378

#### 4. CAPITAL ASSETS

		Cost	 umulated ortization	 2018 et book value
Computer equipment Furniture and fixtures Website	\$	115,089 52,130 237,053	\$ 94,235 45,409 178,522	\$ 20,854 6,721 58,531
	\$	404,272	\$ 318,166	\$ 86,106

Website development costs were capitalized in the prior year as the new website platform had not been launched at year end. Amortization was not taken on the website costs in the prior year. The website was launched in the current year and the development costs were expensed. Amortization was \$47,760 for the year. (2017 - \$49,766)

		Cost	 umulated ortization	N	2017 let book value
Computer equipment Furniture and fixtures Leasehold improvements Website	\$	94,749 52,130 53,852 227,002	\$ 85,493 43,729 44,982 141,275	\$	9,256 8,401 8,870 85,727
	\$	427,733	\$ 315,479	\$	112,254

## 5. DEFERRED CONTRIBUTIONS

Deferred contributions represents unspent resources received for which expenses have not yet been incurred. The ending balance represents funds that have been donated and granted to the Organization and set aside for future uses. The deferred contributions balance is as follows:

	2018			2017		
Balance at the beginning of the year Contributions received Amounts recognized as revenue	\$	206,772 239,287 (186,598)	\$	273,340 150,522 (217,090)		
Balance at the end of the year	\$_	259,461	\$	206,772		

# RETHINK BREAST CANCER CANADA Notes to Financial Statements

## Year Ended March 31, 2018

#### 6. DEFERRED CAPITAL

Represented contributions received for the development of a new website in prior year. The website was operational in the current year, therefore the account was amortized.

	_	2018	2017
Deferred Capital Amortization recognized as revenue	\$ zed as revenue		\$ 108,735 (40,776)
	\$	40,776	\$ 67,959

#### 7. CONTRIBUTED SERVICES

Contributed services were received and recorded in revenues and expenses as follows:

		2018	 2017
Revenues Corporate partners	<u>\$</u>	514,335	\$ 604,530
Expenses Breast cancer programs	\$	514,335	\$ 604,530

## 8. EXPENSE ALLOCATION

Salaries and benefits of \$813,415 (2017 - \$852,233), occupancy expenses of \$78,217 (2017 - \$81,072) and amortization expenses of \$47,670 (2017 - \$49,766) have been allocated as follows:

	_	2018	 2017
Breast cancer programs Annual campaigns and events Administration Community events	\$	487,767 268,197 171,825 11,221	\$ 498,731 302,560 165,648 16,132
	\$	939,010	\$ 983,071

## 9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The organization is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments and has a comprehensive risk management framework to monitor, evaluate and manage these risks. The following analysis provides information about the organization's risk exposure and concentration as of March 31, 2018.

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## FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

# Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The organization is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its receipt of funds from its donors and other related sources, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

#### 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 comprises three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The organization is mainly exposed to interest rate risk and other price risk.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument might be adversely affected by a change in the interest rates. In seeking to minimize the risks from interest rate fluctuations, the organization manages exposure through its normal operating and financing activities. The organization is exposed to interest rate risk primarily through its cash held in a high interest savings account.

## Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or it's issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The organization is exposed to other price risk through its investment in quoted shares.