Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2019



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Childcan The Childhood Cancer Research Association Inc.

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Childcan The Childhood Cancer Research Association Inc. ("the Organization"), which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2019, and the Statements of Operations and 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, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at December 31, 2019 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 Qualified Opinion

In common with many charitable organizations, the Organization derives revenue from donations and fundraising activities, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, verification of these revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the Organization. Therefore, we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to revenue, excess of revenue over expenses, and cash flows from operations for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, current assets and net assets for the years then ended. Our audit opinion on the financial statements was modified accordingly because of the possible effects of this limitation in scope.

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 qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 8 of the financial statements, which describes the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Organization's operations. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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.

Integrating: Assurance Advisory Tax Wealth Management Human Resources



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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 responsible 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 Organization'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
 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 achieve 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.

London, Ontario April 28, 2020 Chartered Professional Accountants Licensed Public Accountants

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Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2019

	2019	2018
ASSETS		
CURRENT Cash Accounts receivable Inventory Government remittances recoverable Prepaid expenses	\$ 378,756 500 3,280 26,356 11,677	\$ 396,404 34,623 3,280 25,367 7,268
CAPITAL ASSETS (Note 3)	420,569	466,942
	237,087	246,250
	\$ 657,656	\$ 713,192
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred revenue Long-term debt due within one year (Note 4)	\$ 28,292 14,773 -	\$ 32,672 5,204 170,071
	43,065	207,947
NET ASSETS	614,591	505,245
	\$ 657,656	\$ 713,192

APPROVED BY THE DIRECTORS:

Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets Year ended December 31, 2019

Teal effect December 31, 2019		2019	%		2018	%
REVENUE						
Fundraising - third party	\$	338,471	41.7	\$	267,219	37.7
Fundraising - internal events	Ψ	255,887	31.6	Ψ	216,011	30.5
Donations		214,243	26.4		209,368	29.5
Investment		2,434	0.3		1,625	0.2
Property tax rebate		· -	0.0		14,448	2.0
		811,035	100.0		708,671	100.0
EXPENSES						
Wages		251,774	31.0		169,763	24.0
Family support		232,951	28.7		238,800	33.7
Fundraising		63,812	7.9		63,837	9.0
Research (Note 7)		50,000	6.2		45,000	6.3
Office supplies		20,846	2.6		18,422	2.6
Professional fees		17,364	2.1		18,603	2.6
Scholarships		15,000	1.8		11,000	1.6
Amortization		9,412	1.2		9,596	1.4
Bank charges and merchant fees		7,916	1.0		6,508	0.9
Repairs and maintenance		6,563	8.0		1,662	0.2
Telecommunications		5,859	0.7		8,747	1.2
Insurance		4,933	0.6		3,668	0.5
Administration		4,879	0.6		23,893	3.4
Occupancy costs		3,521	0.4		5,836	8.0
Utilities		3,006	0.4		3,060	0.4
Interest on long-term debt		1,879	0.2		7,093	1.0
Memberships		1,117	0.1		1,253	0.2
Travel	_	857	0.1		3,697	0.5
		701,689	86.5		640,438	90.4
NET REVENUE		109,346	13.5		68,233	9.6
NET ASSETS, Beginning of year		505,245			437,012	
NET ASSETS, End of year	\$	614,591		\$	505,245	

Statement of Cash Flows Year ended December 31, 2019

	2019	2018	
Cash provided by (used in):			
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net revenue	\$ 109,346	\$ 68,233	
Add (deduct) non-cash items: Amortization	9,412	9,596	
Change in non-cash working capital items related to operations (Note 5)	 33,914	(26,553)	
	152,672	51,276	
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of capital assets Office equipment	(249)	(3,391)	
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Principal payments on long-term debt	 (170,071)	(5,924)	
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	(17,648)	41,961	
Cash, Beginning of year	396,404	354,443	
CASH, END OF YEAR	\$ 378,756	\$ 396,404	

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2019

1. PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

Childcan, The Childhood Cancer Research Association Inc. ("the Organization") was incorporated as a non-profit organization without share capital under the Ontario Corporations Act by Letter Patent dated September 10, 1990 and is exempt from income taxes under Section 149(1)(f) of the Income Tax Act. The Organization raises funds to search for cures for childhood cancers as well as to provide responsive and compassionate support services to families facing the journey through childhood cancer - from diagnosis, treatment, recovery, or bereavement.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations. The significant accounting policies are summarized below.

Revenue Recognition

The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions related to expenses of future periods are deferred and recognized as revenue in the period in which the related expenses are incurred. All other contributions are reported as revenue of the current period.

Revenue from fundraising activities is recorded when received.

Contributed Services

Volunteers contribute many hours each year to assist the Organization in carrying out its activities. Due to the difficulty of determining fair value, contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded at acquisition cost. Amortization is provided on the declining balance method over the estimated useful lives of the assets at the following annual rates, with one-half the rate in the year of acquisition:

Office equipment 30 % Furniture and equipment 20 % Building 4 %

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial Instruments

Measurement of Financial Instruments:

The Organization initially measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value, except for certain non-arm's length transactions.

The Organization subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, except investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in net revenue.

Impairment:

Financial assets measured at cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. The amount of the write-down and any subsequent reversal are recognized in net revenue.

Transaction Costs:

The Organization recognizes its transactions costs in net revenue in the period incurred. However, financial instrument that will not be subsequently measured at fair value are adjusted by the transaction costs that are directly attributable to their origination, issuance or assumption.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash as disclosed on the Statement of Financial Position consists of cash on hand and balances with the bank.

Inventory

Inventory consists of merchandise and is stated at the lower of cost, based on weighted average cost, and net realizable value.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenue and expenditures during the reported period. Specific management estimates are made with respect to the useful lives of capital assets and accrued liabilities. These estimates are reviewed periodically, and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in excess of revenue over expenditures in the period in which they become known.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2019

3. CAPITAL ASSETS

		Accumulated Amortization			Net			
	 Cost				2019		2018	
Office equipment Furniture and equipment Building Land	\$ 28,644 15,947 247,295 43,640	\$	25,147 15,698 57,594	\$	3,497 249 189,701 43,640	\$	4,693 312 197,605 43,640	
	\$ 335,526	\$	98,439	\$	237,087	\$	246,250	

4. LONG-TERM DEBT

	2019	2018
Royal Bank of Canada 3.94% mortgage, payable in blended monthly instalments of \$1,085, due April 30, 2019.	\$ -	\$ 170,071
Less amounts due within one year included in current liabilities	-	170,071
	\$ -	\$ _

The mortgage was fully paid in the current year.

5. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The change in non-cash working capital balances related to operations referred to in the cash flows statement is determined as follows:

	2019	2018
(INCREASE) DECREASE IN CURRENT ASSETS: Accounts receivable Government remittances recoverable Prepaid expenses	\$ 34,123 (989) (4,409)	\$ (29,881) 12,729 2,754
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CURRENT LIABILITIES: Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred revenue	(4,380) 9,569	(1,982) (10,173)
	\$ 33,914	\$ (26,553)

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2019

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK MANAGEMENT

Transactions in financial instruments may result in financial risks being assumed by the Organization. The risks identified by the Organization are as follows:

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations as they become due. The Organization considers it has sufficient current assets and ongoing support of donors to meet future financial obligations.

Other Risks

It is management's belief that the Organization is not exposed to significant credit, interest rate, currency or market risk.

The nature and extent of the Organization's exposure to the above risks did not change during the year with the exception that the Organization is no longer exposed to interest rate risk as the mortgage was paid off in the year.

7. COMMITMENT

The Organization has committed to providing an additional \$45,000 of funding for a research assistant in a clinical trial to take place in 2020.

8. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic known as COVID-19. This pandemic could impact demand for products and services in the near future as well as impact donations and fundraising events. The impact to the Organization is not determinable at the date of these financial statements; however, it may be material and could include changes to operations and the financial position of the Organization.