**Financial Statements** 

**December 31, 2024** 

## **Financial Statements**

# For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of St. Thomas Elgin Food Bank:

#### **Qualified Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of **St. Thomas Elgin Food Bank**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024, and the statement of operations, statement of fund balances and statement of 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 effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the organization's financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the organization as at December 31, 2024, 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, 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 and donations, revenues over expenditures, and cash flows for the year ending December 31, 2024 and year ending December 31, 2023, current assets as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 and net assets as at January 1, 2024 and December 31, 2024 for the 2024 year ended, as well as January 1, 2024 and December 31, 2023 for the 2023 year ended.

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 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.

#### 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.

#### 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 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.



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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

#### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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 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 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.

St. Thomas, Ontario

March 25, 2025

Graham Scott Enns LLP

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Licensed Public Accountants

## Statement of Financial Position As at December 31, 2024

<u>ASSETS</u>	2024 	2023		
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS Cash Accounts receivable Deposits	441,310 55,025 12,213	358,216 28,069 12,213		
	508,548	398,498		
INVESTMENTS (NOTE 2)	884,738	797,890		
CAPITAL ASSETS (NOTE 3)	380,531	402,710		
TOTAL ASSETS	1,773,817	1,599,098		
<u>LIABILITIES</u>				
CURRENT LIABILITIES  Accounts payable and accrued liabilities  Deferred revenue (Note 5)  Government remittances payable	27,891 14,921 4,030	44,898 14,921 5,323		
	46,842	65,142		
DEFERRED CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS (NOTE 6)	38,492	49,708		
	85,334	114,850		
FUND BALANCES				
NET ASSETS	1,688,483	1,484,248		
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	1,773,817	1,599,098		

# Statement of Fund Balances For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	2024 	2023 <u>\$</u>
BALANCE, BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	1,484,248	1,401,359
Excess of revenues over expenditures for the year	204,235	82,889
BALANCE, END OF THE YEAR	1,688,483	1,484,248

# Statement of Operations For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	2024 	2023 \$
REVENUES		
Donations (Note 7)	643,779	584,342
Bingo proceeds	42,506	35,472
Investment income	40,693	16,410
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	11,216	11,216
Grants	4,050	
	742,244	647,440
EXPENDITURES		
Amortization	22,179	21,806
Bank charges and interest	894	1,095
Food supplies	194,261	245,201
Insurance	19,177	16,521
Memberships and dues	4,124	4,181
Office supplies	14,288	14,978
Professional services	20,759	19,800
Repairs and maintenance	16,027	24,488
Telephone and utilities	17,108	14,746
Travel and vehicle	11,861	7,750
Wages and benefits	<u>217,331</u>	<u>193,985</u>
	538,009	564,551
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER		
EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR	204,235	82,889

# Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	2024 	2023 \$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Excess of revenues over expenditures	204,235	82,889
Adjustments for: Amortization Unrealized gain on investments	22,179	21,806 (805)
	226,414	103,890
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Change in accounts receivable	(26,956)	7,132
Change in accounts payable	(17,007)	15,250
Change in government remittances payable	(1,293)	(5,942)
Change in deferred revenue	<u>(11,216</u> )	<u>(38,763</u> )
CASH FLOW USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	169,942	81,567
Additions to tangible capital assets		(18,619)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Redemption of GIC's	439,649	297,428
Purchase of investments	<u>(526,497)</u>	(386,122)
	<u>(86,848</u> )	(88,694)
NET CHANGE IN CASH	83,094	(25,746)
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR	358,216	383,962
CASH, END OF YEAR	441,310	358,216

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

#### NATURE OF THE ORGANIZATION

The St. Thomas Elgin Food Bank operates a food bank for people in need.

The corporation is a registered charity under the Canadian Income Tax Act and is exempt from income tax.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations and include the following significant accounting policies:

#### **Accounting Estimates**

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity 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, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the current period. These estimates are reviewed periodically and adjustments are made to income as appropriate in the year they become known. There are no significant accounting estimates used in these financial statements, but there are some estimates related to the useful lives of tangible capital assets, which management does not consider significant.

#### Tangible Capital Assets and Amortization

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost. When an asset is sold or otherwise disposed of, the original cost and related accumulated amortization are removed from the accounts, and any gain or loss is recognized in earnings. Amortization is calculated using the straight line method at the following rates:

Building and improvements	25 years
Equipment	5 years
Vehicles	5 years

In the year of acquisition half of the normal amortization is recorded.

#### **Contributed Services**

Volunteers contribute an indeterminable number of hours per year. Because of the difficulty in determining their fair value, contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

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

#### Revenue Recognition

The organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions.

Restricted contributions are deferred and recognized as revenue in the period in which the related expenses are incurred. Externally restricted contributions for the acquisition of tangible capital assets are deferred and recognized as revenue on the same basis as amortization is recorded.

Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received.

Interest and other revenues are accrued and recognized as revenue at the time that they are earned.

### 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 its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, except for investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in excess of revenues over expenditures.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include accounts receivable.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Financial assets measured at fair value include cash, investments as they are quoted in an active market.

#### *Impairment*

Financial assets measured at cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. The amount of the write-down is recognized in excess of revenues over expenditures. The previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed to the extent of the improvement, directly or by adjusting the allowance account, provided it is no greater than the amount that would have been reported at the date of the reversal had the impairment not been recognized previously. The amount of the reversal is recognized in excess of revenue over expenditures.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

2.	INVESTMENTS				
				2024	2023
					\$
	GICs, 5.15% interest, maturing November 2	025		235,000	235,000
	GIC, 4.95% interest, matured			-	100,000
	GIC, 5.00% interest, matured			-	104,650
	GIC, 4.95% interest, matured			-	100,000
	GIC, 4.98% interest, matured			_	100,000
	GIC, 5.00% interest, matured			_	35,000
	BNS Tiered Investment Savings			639,074	114,044
	Investors Group funds			10,664	9,196
				884,738	797,890
3.	CAPITAL ASSETS				
			Accumulated		
		Cost	Amortization	2024	2023
		\$	\$		\$
	Land	115,000	-	115,000	115,000
	Building	274,066	36,574	237,492	248,455
	Equipment	56,079	28,040	28,039	39,255
	Vehicle	<u>28,271</u>	<u>28,271</u>	<del>_</del>	
		473,416	92,885	380,531	402,710

### 4. CONTRIBUTED GOODS AND SERVICES

Volunteers contribute an indeterminable number of hours per year. As well, contributed goods are also used to meet the charitable objective of the St. Thomas Elgin Food Bank. Due to the difficulty of determining their fair value, contributed goods and services are not recognized in the financial statements.

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

#### 5. DEFERRED REVENUE

Contributions to the organization to be used exclusively for certain expenses which had not been spent at year end or which were received in advance to be expensed in the following year are as follows:

	ionows.	2024 	2023 \$
	Food Banks Canada - Emergency Food Security Fund	14,921	14,921
6.	DEFERRED CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	2024 	2023 \$
	Deferred capital contributions, beginning of year	49,708	60,924
	Amortization during year	(11,216)	(11,216)
	Deferred capital contributions, end of year	38,492	49,708

#### 7. NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the organization received donations in-kind of food and radio air time where the fair value of the donations can be measured. The organization measures donations of goods and property at their fair market value on the day of the donation. The fair value of the items donations for the year was \$8,270 (2023 - \$4,430). This has been recognized as revenue on the statement of operations.

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

#### 8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISKS

#### Risks and Concentrations

The organization is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following analysis provides a measure of the organization's risk exposure and concentrations at the statement of financial position date.

### **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that a organization will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The organization is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

#### 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. It is management's opinion that the organization is not exposed to any significant credit risks.

#### 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 risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The organization is mainly exposed to interest rate risk.

#### 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 is exposed to interest rate risk on its variable-rate financial instruments.

It is management's opinion that the entity is not exposed to any significant foreign currency or other price risk.

No financial liabilities of the organization were in default during the period. The organization was not subject to any covenants during the period.