

# MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONSERVATION FOUNDATION Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2019

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

#### **Qualified Opinion**

I have audited the financial statements of MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONSERVATION FOUNDATION which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, and the statements of operations, net assets and cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONSERVATION FOUNDATION as at December 31, 2019, 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 (ASNPO).

#### **Basis for Qualified Opinion**

In common with many not-for-profit organizations, the Organization derives revenue from 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, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to donations, excess of revenues over expenses, and cash flows from operations for the year ended December 31, 2019, current assets and net assets as at December 31, 2019.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the Organization in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Canada, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my 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 ASNPO, 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.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements CDA

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial staternents as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my 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, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my 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.

I 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 I identify during my audit.

Cross Street Professional Corporation

Authorized to practise public accounting by Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario

Perth, ON October 14, 2020

Statement of Financial Position as at December 31,		2019	2018
ASSETS			
Current Cash Marketable securities (note 3)	\$ ———	81,470 -	9,542 53,270
	<u></u>	81,470	62,812
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS			
Current liabilities Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 5)	\$	3,957	1,500
Net assets Restricted (note 4) Unrestricted		70,596 6,917	57,585 3,727
		77,513	61,312
	\$	81,470	62,812
See accompanying notes to the financial statements	•		
Approved by: Director:			

Statement of Net Assets for the year end	ed Decembe	r 31,		2019	2018
Not constant and a second	R	estricted	Unrestricted	Total	
Net assets, beginning of the year	\$	57,585	3,727	61,312	6,986
Excess of revenue over expenses	***	14,457	1,744	16,201	54,326
		72,042	5,471	77,513	61,312
Internal transfer		(1,446)	1,446	•	-
Net assets, end of the year		70,596	6,917	77,513	61,312

Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31,			·	2019	2018
Revenue	Restric	ted	General	То	tal
Donations	\$ 6,8	360	6,623	13,483	64,363
Operating expenses					
Donation fees	_		907	0.07	
Interest and bank charges		•	237	237	-
Postage	•	•	490	490	506
Professional fees			257	257	-
			1,895	1,895	1,695
Excess of revenue over expenses before other items			2,879	2,879	2,201
sale sale sale of the literal	6,8	60	3,744	10,604	62,162
Other items					
Dividend income					
Gain on disposal of investments	5	26	-	526	429
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities		6	•	6	-
on sale of gain (loss) on marketable securities	7,0	65	-	7,065	(7,065)
	7,5	97		7,597	(6,636)
	14,4	57	3,744	18,201	55,526
Less Donations to MVCA (note 5)					·
·			2,000	2,000	1,200
Excess of revenue over expenses	_\$ 14,45	57	1,744	16 204	54.005
	<del>-</del>		1,144	16,201	54,326

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended December 31,		2019	2018
Cash flow from operating activities			
Excess of revenue over expenses Items not affecting cash:	\$	16,201	54,326
Gain on disposal of investments Unrealized (gain) loss on marketable securities		(6) (7,065)	7.005
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities  Net cash provided by operating activities		2,457 11,587	7,065
Cash flow from Investing activities  Donation of investments		11,007	61,391
Proceeds from sale of investments		60,341	(60,335)
let cash provided by (used in) investing activities let increase in cash	-	60,341	(60,335)
		71,928	1,056
ash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		9,542	8,486
ash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	\$	81,470	9,542

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2019

#### 1. Description of Foundation

Mississippi Valley Conservation Foundation is a charitable public foundation exempt from income taxes under paragraph 149(I)(f) of the Income Tax Act as a registered charity. The purpose of the Foundation is to raise funds and provide volunteer support for the conservation and educational programs of Mississippl Valley Conservation Authority.

### Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of bank balances and cash on hand.

#### Fund accounting

The Foundation follows the restricted fund method of accounting. The restricted fund reports the revenue, expenses and net assets related to specific donations. The general fund reports the revenue, expenses and net assets related to general donations and fundraising. The Foundation allocates 10% of restricted donations to the general fund to assist with administrative expenses.

#### Revenue recognition

Donations and dividends are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Unrealized gains or losses on marketable securities reflect the change in fair value.

#### Financial instruments

Initial and subsequent measurement

The Foundation initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

The Foundation subsequently measures all its financial assets and liabilities at cost or amortized cost except for investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair value. Changes in the fair value of these financial instruments are recognized in operations in the

Financial assets measured at amortized cost on a straight-line basis include cash.

Financial llabilities measured at amortized cost on a straight-line basis include accounts payable.

#### Transaction costs

Transaction costs related to financial instruments that will be subsequently measured at fair value are recognized in operations in the period incurred. Transaction costs related to financial instruments subsequently measured at amortized cost are included in the original cost of the asset or liability and recognized in operations over the life of the instrument using the straight-line method.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2019

#### Impairment

For financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost, the Foundation determines whether there are indications of possible impairment. When there is an indication of impairment, and the Foundation determines that a significant adverse change has occurred during the period in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows, a write-down is recognized in net income. A previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed to the extent of the improvement. The carrying amount of the financial asset may not be 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 net income.

#### Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the periods covered.

#### Volunteer services

The Foundation receives the services of volunteers, the cost of which cannot be reasonably estimated, therefore no representation of this revenue and expense has been included in these financial statements.

#### 3. Marketable Securities

Marketable securities consist of 785 donated shares of Toronto-Dominion Bank. These shares are reported at market value.

#### Restricted Net Assets

Restricted net assets represent donations held for a specific purpose and consist of:

Care Div.	 2019	2018
Carp River Conservation Area Conservation Areas Morris Island Mill of Kintail Night Sky Program	\$ 38,474 824 1,780 155	29,655 410 1,780 155
Purdon Shoreline Restoration	259 3,165	169 2,895
Spring water awareness Watershed watch	23,109 2,250	19,691 2,250
	 580	580
Raistad Deut.	\$ 70,596	57,585

### 5. Related Party Transactions

All funds raised by the Foundation are donated to the MississIppi Valley Conservation Authority to support the conservation and education programs of the Authority. The Foundation is subject to significant influence by the Authority due to Board membership and administrative support.

Donations to Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority:

Education program	<u> </u>	2019	2018
· Pro-Signi	\$ =====	2,000	1,200

Amounts owing to Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority of \$ 2,257 (2018 - \$nil) for donations and postage is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2019

#### Financial Instruments

The Foundation is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments, without being exposed to concentrations of risk. The main risk is broken down below.

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

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Foundation's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Foundation's investments expose it to this risk, which comprises other price risk.

#### 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 its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Foundation is exposed to other price risk through its investments in listed shares for which the value fluctuates with the quoted