
**CANADIAN CHRISTIAN RELIEF AND
DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members
Canadian Christian Relief and Development Association
BOWMANVILLE
Ontario

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Canadian Christian Relief and Development Association which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018 and the statement of operations and changes in net assets, 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, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the entity as at December 31, 2018 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 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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other 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.

Other Matter

The financial statements of Canadian Christian Relief and Development Association for the year ended December 31, 2017 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements on April 11, 2018.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the entity'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 entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

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 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 entity'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 entity'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 entity 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.



NORTON McMULLEN LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

MARKHAM, Canada

April 16, 2019

CANADIAN CHRISTIAN RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at December 31,

2018

2017

ASSETS

Current

Cash	\$	29,041	\$	20,414
Short-term investments		26,442		26,167
HST refundable		2,808		2,166
	\$	<u>58,291</u>	\$	<u>48,747</u>

LIABILITIES

Current

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	1,500	\$	1,500
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NET ASSETS

		<u>56,791</u>		<u>47,247</u>
	\$	<u>58,291</u>	\$	<u>48,747</u>

Approved by the Board:

_____ Director

_____ Director

CANADIAN CHRISTIAN RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

For the year ended December 31,	2018	2017
REVENUE		
Membership fees	\$ 37,880	\$ 36,540
Grant income	19,500	6,000
Registration fees	10,053	13,036
Donations	5,110	-
Other revenue	305	241
	\$ 72,848	\$ 55,817
EXPENSES		
Salaries and wages	\$ 44,475	\$ 32,444
Forum and workshops	10,488	13,173
Office expenses	3,980	3,741
Professional fees	1,559	1,559
Website	815	1,067
Bank charges	757	891
Travel expense	689	771
Advertising and promotion	541	1,358
	\$ 63,304	\$ 55,004
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES	\$ 9,544	\$ 813
NET ASSETS - Beginning	47,247	46,434
NET ASSETS - Ending	\$ 56,791	\$ 47,247

See accompanying notes

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CANADIAN CHRISTIAN RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended December 31,

2018

2017

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS WERE PROVIDED BY (USED IN):

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Excess of revenues over expenses	\$ 9,544	\$ 813
Items not affecting cash:		
Fair value adjustment of short-term investments	<u>(275)</u>	<u>(131)</u>
	\$ 9,269	\$ 682
Net change in non-cash working capital balances:		
HST refundable	<u>(642)</u>	<u>(777)</u>
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	\$ 8,627	\$ (95)
CASH - Beginning	<u>20,414</u>	<u>20,509</u>
CASH - Ending	<u>\$ 29,041</u>	<u>\$ 20,414</u>

See accompanying notes

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CANADIAN CHRISTIAN RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2018

NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Canadian Christian Relief and Development Association (the "Organization") is incorporated as a not-for-profit organization under the Canada Corporations Act and is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act. The Organization's purpose is to promote unity and excellence among all Canadian christian relief and development organizations.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

a) 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 based on currently available information. Such estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from the estimates used.

b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank balances.

c) Revenue Recognition

The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when they are received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured. Endowment contributions are recognized as direct increases in net assets for the year.

Registration fees are recognized as revenue when seminars are held.

Membership fees are recognized as revenue proportionately over the fiscal year to which they relate.

CANADIAN CHRISTIAN RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

1. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** - Continued

d) **Financial Instruments**

Measurement of Financial Instruments

The Organization initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The Organization subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, except for short-term investments which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in the excess of revenues over expenses.

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

Other than short-term investments, the Organization has no financial assets measured at fair value and has not elected to carry any financial asset or liability at fair value.

Impairment

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are tested for impairment when events or circumstances indicate possible impairment. Write-downs, if any, are recognized in the excess of revenues over expenses and may be subsequently reversed to the extent that the net effect after the reversal is the same as if there had been no write-down. There are no impairment indicators in the current year.

2. **SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS**

Short-term investments consist of the following:

	2018	2017
Money market investment, at fair value	<u>\$ 26,442</u>	<u>\$ 26,167</u>

CANADIAN CHRISTIAN RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risks and Concentrations

The Organization is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following analysis provides a summary of the Organization's exposure to and concentrations of risk at December 31, 2018.

a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Organization is not exposed to significant credit risk as at December 31, 2018. There has been no change in the assessment of credit risk from the prior year.

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. Organization is exposed to this risk mainly with respect to its accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Organization manages this risk by managing its working capital and by generating sufficient cash flow from operations. There has been no change in the assessment of liquidity risk from the prior year.

c) 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 price risk. The Organization is exposed to interest rate risk as follows:

i) 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. As described in Note 2, the Organization is exposed to interest rate risk with respect to its short-term investments. The exposure to this risk fluctuates as the investments and related interest rates change from year to year.

4. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain of the comparative figures have been restated in order to conform with the presentation adopted in the current year.