FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For

CANADIAN PHYSICIANS FOR AID AND RELIEF

For year ended

MARCH 31, 2023

CANADIAN PHYSICIANS FOR AID AND RELIEF

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the directors of

CANADIAN PHYSICIANS FOR AID AND RELIEF

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief (the Organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2023, and the statements of operations, 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 financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at March 31, 2023 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 not-for-profit organizations, the Organization derives revenue from donations, 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 donations revenue, excess of revenues over expenses (expenses over revenues), and cash flows from operations for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, current assets as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, and net assets as at April 1 and March 31 for both the 2023 and 2022 fiscal years. Our opinion on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 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 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 audit 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.

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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 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.

Welch LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Ottawa, Ontario
September 21, 2023.

CANADIAN PHYSICIANS FOR AID AND RELIEF

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

MARCH 31, 2023

	2023	2022
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 8)	$ 912,069	$ 1,568,000
Short-term investments (note 3)	250,617	349,363
Accounts receivable	53,986	12,835
Grants receivable	-	75,000
Sales tax recoverable	63,456	86,018
Prepaid expenditures and deposits	17,447	11,304
	1,297,575	2,102,520
INVESTMENTS (note 3)	16,409	16,328
CAPITAL ASSETS (note 4)	152,016	57,007
	$ 1,466,000	$ 2,175,855
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 5)	$ 221,903	$ 273,269
Canadian emergency business account loan (note 11)	30,000	-
	251,903	273,269
CANADA EMERGENCY BUSINESS ACCOUNT LOAN (note 11)	-	30,000
DEFERRED CONTRIBUTIONS (note 6)	998,317	1,257,111
	1,250,220	1,560,380
NET ASSETS		
Endowment	16,409	16,328
Internally restricted (note 7)	294,714	376,748
Invested in capital assets	152,016	57,007
Unrestricted	(247,359)	165,392
	215,780	615,475
	$ 1,466,000	$ 2,175,855

On behalf of the Board:

Judyck .... Director

Chestable .... Director

(See accompanying notes)

CANADIAN PHYSICIANS FOR AID AND RELIEF

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

	2023	2022
Revenue		
Grants and contributions (note 6)	$ 1,239,067	$ 1,185,190
Donations	588,344	585,296
Investment income (loss)	(12,642)	19,342
Other income	24,945	27,066
	1,839,714	1,816,894
Expenditures (note 10)		
Administrative management fees	192,284	188,755
Amortization	28,445	16,621
Fundraising, communications and development education	231,867	185,695
Office and general	212,083	37,920
Overseas development and relief projects	1,574,730	1,479,306
	2,239,409	1,908,297
Excess of expenses over revenues	$ (399,695)	$ (91,403)

(See accompanying notes)

CANADIAN PHYSICIANS FOR AID AND RELIEF

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

	2023					2022
	Endowment	Internally restricted	Invested in capital assets	Unrestricted	Total	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	$ 16,328	$ 376,748	$ 57,007	$ 165,392	$ 615,475	$ 706,878
Excess of revenues over expenses (expenses over revenues)	81	-	-	(399,776)	(399,695)	(91,403)
Amortization	-	-	(28,445)	28,445	-	-
Acquisition (disposal) of capital assets	-	-	123,454	(123,454)	-	-
Interfund transfers (note 7)	-	(82,034)	-	82,034	-	-
Balance at end of the year	$ 16,409	$ 294,714	$ 152,016	$ (247,359)	$ 215,780	$ 615,475

(See accompanying notes)

CANADIAN PHYSICIANS FOR AID AND RELIEF

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of expenses over revenues	$ (399,695)	$ (91,403)
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of capital assets	28,445	16,621
Unrealized loss on investments	18,545	13,867
	(352,705)	(60,915)
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:		
Accounts receivable	(41,151)	(7,428)
Grants receivable	75,000	(75,000)
Sales tax recoverable	22,562	(29,026)
Prepaid expenditures and deposits	(6,143)	(457)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(51,366)	66,247
Deferred contributions	(258,794)	(528,616)
	(612,597)	(635,195)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of capital assets	(123,454)	(36,649)
Disposition (purchase) of short-term investments (note 3)	80,120	(12,882)
	(43,334)	(49,531)
DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(655,931)	(684,726)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,568,000	2,252,726
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	$ 912,069	$ 1,568,000

(See accompanying notes)

1. PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief (the "Organization") was incorporated without share capital under the Ontario Business Corporations Act on June 13, 1984. The mission of the Organization is to work with vulnerable communities and diverse organizations to overcome poverty and build healthy communities in Africa. The Organization is also committed to informing Canadians about, and engaging them in, the global effort for health and development. As a registered non-profit charitable organization, the Organization is exempt from income tax under section 149(l)(1) of the Income Tax Act (Canada) and may issue receipts for charitable donations.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

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

Revenue recognition

The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions and project grants are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenditures are incurred. Such funds received, but for which the related expenditures are not yet incurred, are reported on the statement of financial position as deferred contributions.

Unrestricted contributions, donations and interest earned on short-term investments are recognized as revenue when 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 within the endowment fund in the year received. Non-cash contributions are recognized at their fair value on the grant date.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include bank balances and term deposits with a maturity period of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Contributed services and in-kind

Volunteers contribute countless hours per year to assist the Organization in carrying out its service delivery activities. Because of the difficulty of determining their fair value, contributed volunteer services are not recognized in the financial statements.

Capital assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost. Amortization is provided using the following annual rates and bases:

Foreign buildings	10 years straight line
Office equipment	30% straight line
Vehicles	30% declining balance or life of the related project

Financial instruments

The Organization initially records its financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

The Organization subsequently measures short-term investments and restricted investments held for endowment purposes at fair value and all other financial instruments at cost of amortized cost at the date of the statement of financial position. Gains and losses due to changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of revenues and expenditures in the period in which the change occurs.

2. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** - Cont'd.

Impairment

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. The amount of the write-down is recognized in the statement of revenue and 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 the statement of operations.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs are comprised primarily of legal, accounting, underwriters' fees and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition, issuance or disposal of financial assets or financial liabilities. Transaction costs related to financial assets or financial liabilities that are measured at amortized cost are netted against the carrying value of the financial asset or liability.

Foreign currency transactions

The Organization has foreign operations that are integrated in terms of financial and operational management. The accounts stated in foreign currencies are translated according to the temporal method. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rate in effect at the year end. Other assets and liabilities are translated at their historic rates. Revenues and expenditures arising from foreign currency transactions are translated at average exchange rates prevailing during the year. Exchange gains and losses are included in the statement of operations.

Allocation of expenditures

The Organization engages in fundraising, communications and education development, public engagement and overseas development and relief projects. The costs of each program include the costs of personnel, premises, and other expenses that are directly related to providing the program. The Organization also incurs a number of general support expenditures that are common to the administration of the Organization and each of its programs.

The Organization allocates certain of its general support expense by identifying the appropriate base of allocation, and applying those bases consistently each year. Corporate governance and general management expenses are not allocated.

Use of estimates

These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with ASNFPO and accordingly, require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The significant estimates in the financial statements include the collectibility of receivables, the estimated useful lives of capital assets, accrued liabilities and the cost allocations to projects.

3. INVESTMENTS

During the year the Organization's total investments had a net decrease of $98,665, this decrease was comprised of net purchases and dispositions of investments totaling of $80,120, plus unrealized losses in the year of $18,545 (2022 - net decrease of $985).

Short-term investments consist of marketable securities, foreign securities, and fixed income assets held with reputable custodian.

The investment held for endowment purposes consists of a government instrument held with a reputable custodian.

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

	2023			2022
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net	Net
Foreign land and buildings	$ 3,776	$ -	$ 3,776	$ 3,776
Office equipment	181,850	168,379	13,471	23,878
Vehicles	359,172	224,403	134,769	29,353
	$ 544,798	$ 392,782	$ 152,016	$ 57,007

5. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

The Organization does not have government remittances owing at year end.

The Organization has access to $20,000 of unsecured credit on two credit cards, bearing interest at 19.99% per annum. At the year end, $8,029 (2022 - $10,631) was used and is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities which the Organization repays in full on a regular basis.

6. DEFERRED CONTRIBUTIONS

Deferred contributions represent unspent amounts of externally restricted contributions received in excess of eligible expenditures incurred in the year. The Organization receives contributions from various sources, including grants from federal government and non governmental organizations, for expenditures which are restricted to specific objectives.

Changes in the deferred contributions balance for the year are as follows:

	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of year	$ 1,257,111	$ 1,785,727
Contributions received during the year	980,273	656,574
Amounts recognized as revenue	(1,239,067)	(1,185,190)
Balance at end of year	$ 998,317	$ 1,257,111

Deferred contributions are comprised of the following project balances:

	2023	2022
Enhancing Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights for Women and Adolescents ("ESWA")	$ 957,220	$ 1,128,001
Learning & Addressing the Menstrual Barrier ("L&AMB")	-	75,000
Fund for Innovation and Transportation ("FIT")	40,000	-
Ultrasound Technology ("RUAA")	1,097	54,110
	$ 998,317	$ 1,257,111

7. INTERNALLY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

The internally restricted net assets represent funds restricted by the Board of Directors for reserve purposes to be used to address the following:

	2023	2022
Severance pay - Ethiopia	$ 44,097	$ 26,132
Severance pay - Malawi	-	1,253
Operational reserve fund	250,617	349,363
	$ 294,714	$ 376,748

Interfund transfers between restricted and unrestricted net assets were related to a build up of severance pay to workers in Ethiopia, a pay out of severance pay to workers in Malawi, and other Board approved uses of the Operating reserve fund to cover certain operating fund expenditures in the current year.

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that parties will cause financial loss by failing to discharge their obligations. The Organization is exposed to credit risk resulting from the possibility that parties may default on their financial obligations. The Organization's cash, short-term investments, and accounts receivable give rise to credit risk. The Organization's cash and short-term investments are held with a reputable banks and as a result, management believes the risk of loss on this item to be unlikely. The Organization assesses, on a regular basis, its accounts receivable and follows up on any overdue amounts. At March 31, 2023, the Organization has determined no allowance for doubtful accounts is required.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization is unable to meet financial obligations as they become due by not being able to liquidate assets in a timely manner. The Organization manages this risk by establishing budgets and cash forecasts to ensure it has funds available to fulfil its obligations and by holding assets that can be readily converted into cash.

8. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS** - Cont'd.

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 is comprised of currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

i) *Currency risk*

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of instruments or future cash flows associated with the instruments will fluctuate relative to the Canadian dollar due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Organization is exposed to currency risk by virtue of the fact that it transacts in currencies other than the Canadian dollar and holds amounts in foreign currencies including the United States Dollar (USD), Ethiopian Birr (ETB), Malawi Kwacha (MWK), and Tanzanian Shilling (TZS). This exposure is limited to the extent that these currencies fluctuate between the dates that transactions are made and settlement occurs and also to the extent of amounts held in foreign currencies.

The following balances are denominated in Canadian dollar equivalents of foreign currencies at the year end:

	Cash and cash equivalents	Accounts and grants receivable	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities
Ethiopian Birr	$ 246,375	$ 2,570	$ 63,711
Malawi Kwacha	7,004	5,315	10,969
Tanzanian Shilling	69	-	-
United States Dollar	2,415	-	-

ii) *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flows associated with the instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The Organization is exposed to interest rate risk on certain investments. The risk arises from changes in interest rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. Investment practices are designed to avoid undue risk of loss or impairment to assets and provide a reasonable expectation of fair return given the nature of the investment. The Organization does not have any interest bearing liabilities.

iii) *Other price risk*

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flows associated with the instruments will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices (other than those arising from currency risk or interest rate risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar instruments traded in the market. The Organization is exposed to other price risk on certain investments but manages this risk through the diversification of its investment portfolio.

Changes in risk

There have been no significant changes in the Organization's risk exposures from the prior year.

9. CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The Organization entered into a professional services agreement with Facilitated Improvement for Corporate Success Inc. ("FICS") on September 16, 2019, which was amended on April 1, 2020, for management services. This agreement expires March 31, 2025 and can be terminated by either party with six months notice. The commitment for this agreement is determined annually and approved by the Organization's board of directors. The annual commitment for fiscal 2024 is $482,400, exclusive of HST (2023 - $601,800).

The management fees, including the non-refundable portion of HST paid thereon, are separated by category in Note 10.

10. ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURES

Management fees have been allocated as follows:

	2023	2022
Administrative management fees	$ 192,284	$ 188,755
Fundraising, communications and development education	147,418	140,044
Overseas development and relief projects	301,244	280,089
	$ 640,946	$ 608,888

Overseas development and relief project expenditures consist of the following regional expenditures:

	2023	2022
Canadian program expenditures	$ 363,293	$ 525,923
Ethiopian expenditures	916,380	664,284
Malawi expenditures	291,746	282,048
Tanzania expenditures	3,311	7,051
	$ 1,574,730	$ 1,479,306

Overseas development and relief project expenditures include $37,241 of foreign exchange losses (2022 - $3,300 foreign exchange gains).

11. CANADA EMERGENCY BUSINESS ACCOUNT

The Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA) Loan program was launched by the Government of Canada to provide financing to qualifying small business and not-for-profit organizations to ease the financial strain experienced as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The loan was provided by the Royal Bank of Canada, is non-interest bearing, and is guaranteed by the Government of Canada. Additional terms associated with CEBA are as follows: if the loan is repaid on or before December 31, 2023, 25% of the loan, or $10,000, will be forgiven. Any portion of the unpaid balance as of January 1, 2024 will be converted to a 2-year term loan at 5% annual interest, paid monthly, and must be repaid in full no later than December 31, 2025. As the Organization intends to repay the loan prior to December 31, 2023, the forgivable portion was recognized as other revenue in the prior year statement of operations. Subsequent to year end the Organization has repaid the remaining amount of the $30,000 balance of the loan.

12. POLITICAL RISKS

Ethiopia

In early November 2020, the first attack on the Ethiopian army in the Tigray region resulted in hundreds of civilian deaths, civil unrest, refugees and internally displaced persons, primarily among Amharas. The situation in Tigray rapidly deteriorated in 2021 into civil war with federal troops, the Tigray Peoples Liberation Front (TPLF) and other militias.

The conflict in the Tigray region of Ethiopia has caused delays in implementation of project activities in the surrounding regions, particularly in the neighbouring Amhara region. Into 2023, the situation is still evolving and additional conflicts have resurfaced in the Oromia region (that initially emerged in 2021). These conflicts may cause future delays in project implementation if there are concerns about the security of project staff and beneficiaries.

Malawi

In early 2022 the economic situation in Malawi began to deteriorate as the cost of living increased and inflation was on the rise. In May of 2022, the central bank in Malawi devalued its currency by 25% to increase appeal of its exports and combat inflation. However, Malawi continues to face significant challenges including high cost of living and high inflation (over 20% in July 2022). The situation was worsened by the impact of Cyclone Freddy that devastated the country and negatively affecting the economy. The country is experiencing a shortage of foreign exchange which is affecting the importation of essential goods and services. This situation has led to an increase in program delivery cost and delays in procurement. The Organization's staff continue to monitor the economic situation closely and have taken steps to reduce the risk to the Organization and its staff.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent to the year end, CPAR has entered into three new project agreements that are starting in 2023-24. This includes a Cholera response project in Malawi funded by UNICEF ($595,000 over 6 months), an Antenatal Care and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights project in Tanzania partnered with Canadian Association of Global heath ($1,600,000 over three years) and a Transport Canada funded project in Ethiopia focused on Youth Empowerment in commemoration of the Ethiopian Airlines crash ($1,000,000 over three years).