Health Partners International of Canada Financial Statements For the year ended September 30, 2023

For the year ended September 30, 2023

	Contents
Independent Auditor's Report	3 - 5
Financial Statements	
Statement of Financial Position	6
Statement of Changes in Net Assets	7
Statement of Operations	8
Statement of Cash Flows	9
Notes to Financial Statements	10 - 16



Tel: 514-931-0841 Fax: 514-931-9491

www.bdo.ca

BDO Canada s.r.l./S.E.N.C.R.L./LLP 1000 De La Gauchetière Street West Suite 200 Montréal, Québec H3B 4W5

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Health Partners International of Canada

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Health Partners International of Canada (the "organization"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2023, 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, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the organization as at September 30, 2023, and its results of 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 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 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.



Independent Auditor's Report

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.



Independent Auditor's Report

• 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.

BDO Canada s.r.l./S.E.N.C.R.L./LLP

Montréal, Québec February 21, 2024

¹ CPA auditor, public accountancy permit No. A130513

Health Partners International of Canada Statement of Financial Position

September 30		2023		2022
Assets				
Current				
Cash	\$	1,474,428	\$	1,270,343
Short-term deposits, interest rates between 4.30% and 5.2%, maturing between October 2023 and September 2024		1,300,000		1,300,000
Accounts receivable (Note 2)		135,171		124,261
Inventory		6,570,876		7,182,489
Prepaid expenses	-	25,412		21,906
		9,505,887		9,898,999
Capital assets (Note 3)		3,608		
	\$	9,509,495	\$	9,898,999
Liabilities and Net Assets				
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	131,007	\$	92,965
Deferred inventory contributions (Note 5)	-	6,568,598	*	7,179,883
Deferred revenue - Foundations and organizations (Note 6)		744,820		765,756
		7,444,425		8,038,604
Government loan (Note 7)		-		60,000
		7,444,425		8,098,604
		7,777,723		0,070,004
Net Assets				N 1
Unrestricted	_	2,065,070		1,800,395
	\$	9,509,495	\$	9,898,999

On behalf of the Board:

Health Partners International of Canada Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended September 30	2023 2022
Balance, beginning of the year	\$ 1,800,395 \$ 1,195,360
Excess of revenue over expenses for the year	264,675 605,035
Balance, end of the year	\$ 2,065,070 \$ 1,800,395

Health Partners International of Canada Statement of Operations

For the year ended September 30	2023	2022
Revenue		
Contributions of materials	\$52,755,189	\$ 16,550,979
General donations	1,463,540	1,666,658
Contributions to medical programs	650,023	540,183
	10,770	
Government grants Other revenue		150,221
Other revenue	79,097	9,314
	54,958,619	18,917,355
Expenses		
Inventory expenses	52,774,394	16,566,752
Program expenditures	986,692	896,935
Administration	517,119	368,751
Philanthropy	227,030	279,320
Industry relations	121,078	151,591
Communications	67,631	48,971
Communications	07,031	40,771
	54,693,944	18,312,320
Excess of revenue over expenses for the year	\$ 264,675	\$ 605,035

Health Partners International of Canada Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended September 30		2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities			
Excess of revenue over expenses for the year	\$	264,675	\$ 605,035
Item not affecting cash Amortization of capital assets			74 920
Amortization of capital assets	_		 74,820
		264,675	679,855
Changes in non-cash working capital			
Accounts receivable		(10,910)	155,482
Inventory		611,613	(2,724,526)
Prepaid expenses		(3,509)	10,831
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		38,042	(2,837)
Deferred inventory contributions		(611, 284)	2,725,299
Deferred revenue - Foundations and organizations		(20,935)	177,077
	_	267,692	1,021,181
Cash flows from investing activities			
Short-term deposits		_	(1,300,000)
Decrease in long-term debt		(60,000)	(1,300,000)
Acquisition of capital assets		(3,607)	(64, 155)
Acquisition of capital assets	_	(3,007)	 (04,133)
	_	(63,607)	(1,364,155)
Net increase (decrease) in cash		204,085	(342,974)
Cash, beginning of the year	_	1,270,343	1,613,317
Cash, end of the year	\$	1,474,428	\$ 1,270,343

September 30, 2023

Significant Accounting Policies

of Organization

Incorporation and Purpose The organization was incorporated as a non-profit organization in 1986 under Part II of the Canada Corporations Act and is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act of Canada. The organization requests and receives medical aid donations from Canada's pharmaceutical, vaccine and medical supply companies and responds to requests from Canadian medical professionals and aid agencies that provide health care in the developing world. It is also involved in sustainable development programs in the healthcare field in collaboration with ministries of health and partner non-governmental organizations in developing countries.

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared using Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Revenue Recognition

The organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Government grants and general donations and other revenue are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred.

Contributions of materials are recognized as revenue in the year the contributed materials are distributed. They are measured at fair value, which represents the estimated wholesale price.

Contributions to medical programs are recognized as revenue in the year received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably assured.

Inventory

Inventory represents donated materials not for sale and is donated for distribution outside Canada. Donated materials are valued at the lower of cost and replacement value. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out basis.

Capital Assets and Amortization

Equipment and computer equipment are recorded at cost and are amortized over three years using the straight-line method. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the term of the lease.

Deferred Contributions Related to Capital **Assets**

Deferred contributions related to capital assets represent the unamortized balance of contributions restricted for capital expenditures. These contributions are amortized to revenue on the same basis as the capital assets to which they relate.

September 30, 2023

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Taxes

The organization is a registered charitable organization and is exempt from income taxes.

Contributed Services

Volunteers contribute significant hours per year to assist the organization in carrying out its activities. Due to the difficulty of determining their fair value, contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments are recorded at fair value at initial recognition.

In subsequent periods, equities traded in an active market and derivatives are reported at fair value, with any change in fair value reported in income. All other financial instruments are reported at cost or amortized cost less impairment. Transaction costs on the acquisition, sale or issue of financial instruments are expensed for those items measured at fair value and charged to the financial instrument for those measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets are tested for impairment when indicators of impairment exist. When a significant change in the expected timing or amount of the future cash flows of the financial asset is identified, the carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced and the amount of the write-down is recognized in net income. A previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed to the extent of the improvement, provided it is not greater than the amount that would have been reported at the date of the reversal had the impairment not been recognized previously, and the amount of the reversal is recognized in net income.

Allocation of Expenses

The organization engages in different programs. 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 expenses that are common to the administration of the organization and each of its programs. The organization allocates certain of its general support expenses by identifying the appropriate basis of allocating each component expense, and applies that basis consistently each year.

September 30, 2023

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Significant items subject to estimates and assumptions include, but are not limited to, accruals and inventory obsolescence. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates as additional information becomes available in the future.

Government Assistance

Government assistance credits are recorded in the year the related expenditures are incurred and when there is reasonable assurance as to their recovery. Government assistance received is credited to the related operating charges.

These credits must be examined by the tax authorities and it is possible that the amount granted will differ from the amounts recorded.

Septem	ber :	30,	2023

2. Accounts Receivable

	 2023	2022
Accounts receivable Sales taxes receivable	\$ 110,945 24,226	\$ 96,894 27,367
	\$ 135,171	\$ 124, 261

3. Capital Assets

		2023				20	22	
_		Accumulated Cost Amortization		Cost		cumulated nortization		
Equipment Computer equipment	\$	225,308 30,793	\$	221,700 30,793	\$	221,700 30,793	\$	221,700 30,793
		256,101		252,493		252,493		252,493
Net book value			\$	3,608		437	\$	-

Included in administrative expenses is amortization of \$Nil (2022 -\$74,820).

4. Available Credit Facilities

The organization is authorized to borrow up to a maximum of \$250,000 (2022 - \$250,000) by way of revolving demand facility. The facility carries interest at the bank's prime rate plus 1% (2022 - prime rate plus 1%), is renegotiated annually and has no renewal date. The facility is secured by a first ranking hypothec on the universality of all present and future assets, corporeal and incorporeal, for an amount of \$400,000 (2022 - \$400,000). The amount outstanding at September 30, 2023 was \$Nil (2022 - \$Nil).

September 30, 2023

5. Deferred Inventory Contributions

The deferred contributions represent gifts in kind received and receipted for tax purposes but not distributed. The changes in the deferred contributions balance are as follows:

	2023 2022
Balance, beginning of the year Total inventory received during the year Total inventory delivered during the year Donated inventory adjustments during the year	\$ 7,179,883 \$ 4,454,589 52,148,456 19,276,273 (50,652,574) (15,673,087) (2,107,167) (877,892)
Balance, end of the year	\$ 6,568,598 \$ 7,179,883

6. Deferred Revenue - Foundations and Organizations

The deferred revenue from foundations and organizations represents unspent resources for specific projects. During the year, the organization received an amount of \$806,278 (2022 - \$1,238,460) and recognized an income in the amount of \$827,513 (2022 - \$1,017,651). The following represents the balance of deferred revenue for the respective projects.

	 2023		2022
Emergencies	\$ 415,868	\$	519,950
Healthcare	150,000		41,407
Minor projects	39,638		4,638
Shipment contributions	39,392		11,867
ACK-Kenya	37,640		43,470
Community Health Worker Project	20,103		14,506
Ethiopia	19,745		29,874
Foundation fund	13,048		52,581
Charis	8,986		
Congo	400		100
Ecuador COVID-19	 -		47,363
	\$ 744,820	\$	765,756
		-	-

September 30, 2023

7. Government Loan

	2023			2022	
Loan, non-interest bearing, discretionary capital payments, fully repaid during the year	\$	-	\$	60,000	

8. Allocation of Expenses

Salaries and benefits expenses in the amount of \$1,059,464 (2022 - \$948,907), net of the emergency wage subsidy of \$Nil (2022 - \$11,730), and rent charges in the amount of \$177,869 (2022 - \$184,419) have been allocated as follows:

400,061 362,815 169,460 99,580 27,548	\$	199,259 368,751 210,741 138,914 31,242 (11,730)
1,059,464	\$	937, 177
152,072 25,797 177,869	\$	160,904 23,515 184,419
	25,797	25,797

September 30, 2023

9. Commitments

The organization has lease commitments for the rental of premises terminating in June 2024. The minimum lease payment for the next year amounts to \$117,105.

10. Financial Instruments

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. The organization is exposed to credit risk with respect to cash. The organization mitigates the credit risk for cash by dealing only with large financial institutions with good credit ratings. The organization is also exposed to credit risk arising from its accounts receivable. Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to the transaction will not pay. The organization works to ensure that the receivables meet all eligibility criteria in order to qualify to receive the funding.

There have not been any changes in the risk from the prior year.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the organization will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. The organization is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its accounts payable. The organization manages this risk by monitoring working capital and cash flows needs.

There have not been any changes in the risk from the prior year.