

BRAIN INJURY SOCIETY OF TORONTO

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2022

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
Brain Injury Society of Toronto

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Brain Injury Society of Toronto, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2022, and the statement of operations and net assets and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the adjustments, if any, which we might have determined to be necessary had we been able to satisfy ourselves concerning the completeness of the fundraising and various social event activities described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Brain Injury Society of Toronto as at March 31, 2022, 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 Society derives significant revenue from its members and the general public in the form of fundraising and various social events, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit procedures. Accordingly, our verification of this revenue was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the Society. Therefore we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to operating revenue, excess of revenues over expenses and cash flows for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, current assets as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, and net assets balances as at the beginning and the end of the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021. Our audit 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 Brain Injury Society of Toronto 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Continued)

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 Society'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 Society or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Society'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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Continued)

- 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 Society'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 Society'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 Society 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.

KRIENS~LAROSE, LLP



Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Ontario
November 2, 2022

BRAIN INJURY SOCIETY OF TORONTO
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	272,406	81,964
HST receivable	30,619	22,845
Accounts receivable	2,865	80,121
Prepaid expenses	4,685	2,185
Investments (Note 2)	63,383	218,361
	373,958	405,476
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	40,191	38,864
Deferred revenue (Note 3)	133,385	105,215
	173,576	144,079
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted net assets	200,382	261,397
	373,958	405,476

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Andre Gadbois

Andre Gadbois (Oct 31, 2022 20:18 EDT)

_____, Director

DocuSigned by:

Alex Piotti

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_____, Director

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

BRAIN INJURY SOCIETY OF TORONTO
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND NET ASSETS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

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	2022	2021
	\$	\$
REVENUES		
Fundraising/events	125,600	121,196
Trillium grant (Note 4)	76,100	130,980
Grants (Note 5)	74,574	189,572
Corporate Sponsorship	59,900	58,225
Government Assistance (Note 6)	17,257	75,054
Donations and membership	14,125	17,274
OBIA	10,178	5,541
Miscellaneous and interest	8,572	6,251
TOTAL REVENUES	386,306	604,093
EXPENSES		
Contractors fees / wages	209,013	99,372
Trillium grant (Note 4)	76,100	130,975
Grant expenses (Note 5)	74,574	188,777
Fundraising / events	54,618	40,298
Rent	16,116	10,578
Professional fees	6,215	6,029
Bank fees	4,153	1,605
Insurance	4,117	3,763
Administration	2,414	1,101
Communications	-	1,033
TOTAL EXPENSES	447,320	483,531
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES	(61,014)	120,562
Net assets, beginning of year	261,396	140,834
Net assets, end of year	200,382	261,396

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

BRAIN INJURY SOCIETY OF TORONTO
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

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	2022	2021
	\$	\$
CASH WAS PROVIDED BY (USED IN):		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash receipts from fundraising/events	220,306	96,681
Other cash receipts	271,426	405,315
Cash (paid to) suppliers	(456,268)	(486,613)
	35,464	15,383
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
(Purchase) redemption of investments	154,978	(155,580)
Change in cash	190,442	(140,197)
Cash, beginning of year	81,964	222,161
Cash, end of year	272,406	81,964

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

The Brain Injury Society of Toronto (BIST) works to help raise awareness of Acquired Brain Injury and its effects. BIST volunteers speak to community groups to help increase the knowledge of brain injury and improve their ability to support people in their community.

The Society is a registered charity, and is exempt from income taxes under section 149 of the Income Tax Act (Canada).

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Financial Instruments

The Society initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The Society subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost. Changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of operations.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash, accounts receivable, and investments.

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

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 that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant financial statement items that require the use of estimates is the accrual and recognition of government assistance related to COVID-19. These estimates are reviewed periodically and adjustments are made, as appropriate, in the statement of operations in the year they become known.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and fixed income investments with maturities of less than 90 days.

Continued...

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses are recorded for goods and services being received in the next fiscal year, which were paid for in the current fiscal year.

Revenue Recognition

The Society follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the period in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

OBIA funds are recognized as revenue when received or receivable

Fundraising event income is recognized as revenue when the service/event is substantially complete.

Donations, membership, interest, and miscellaneous income are recognized as revenue when received.

Sponsorship revenue is recognized evenly over the sponsorship period

Government Assistance

Government assistance is a restricted contribution and is accounted for using the deferral method based on the assistance provided:

Wage Subsidies

Wage subsidies are recognized as revenue in the year the related wages are incurred

Donated Property and Services

During the year, voluntary services were provided. Because these services are not normally purchased by the Society, and because of the difficulty of determining their fair value, donated services are not recognized in these statements.

Continued...

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Allocation of Expenses

The Society incurs costs for their general operations and for funded projects. The costs of each program includes the expenses that are directly related to providing the programs. Salaries are allocated on the basis of staff time spent on the project or agreed upon budget .

2. INVESTMENTS

The investments are three guaranteed investment certificates, which bear interest rate from 0.10% - 0.15% per annum, and mature between September 14, 2022 and November 2, 2022 .

3. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue represents the following funds for services to be provided in the next fiscal year.

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Sponsorship and fees	88,175	70,725
Trillium grant	25,090	20,990
Bedolfe Foundation grant	20,120	13,500
Total	133,385	105,215

Continued...

4. TRILLIUM GRANT

During the 2018 fiscal year, The Trillium Foundation approved a \$249,000 grant to be paid to the Society over 36 months to help people with cognitive impairments access an appropriate income through the Transitional Support Initiative. This program has been completed in 2021 fiscal year.

During the 2020 fiscal year, The Trillium Foundation approved another additional \$74,200 to be paid to the Society over 12 months to address poverty issues and provide one-on-one support to victims of violence living with traumatic brain injuries. This program has been completed in 2021 fiscal year.

During the 2021 fiscal year, The Trillium Foundation approved another \$240,200 to be paid to the Society over 36 months to to continue expanding the Homelessness Prevention Project, helping homeless and unsafely-housed brain-injured people to find and maintain stable housing.

The funds have been accounted for as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Revenue	76,100	130,980
Deferred revenue	25,090	20,990
<hr/>		
Total	101,190	151,970
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Pursuant to the policy described in Note 1, the Society's Contractors fees / wages allocated to Trillium grant expense is \$64,400 (2021: \$106,300) and administration expense allocated to grant expense is \$7,900 (2021: \$10,403)

Continued...

5. OTHER GRANTS

During the 2022 fiscal year, The Society received grants as described below:

The Law Foundation of Ontario approved a funding of \$96,685 to be paid to the Society over 12 months to run a LEAP (Legal Education Awareness Project). This program was completed in the 2021 fiscal year.

Ontario Neurotrauma Foundation approved a funding of \$19,425 to be paid to the society over 9 months to implement a project "Brain Injury and the Law - A Functional Support Initiative". This program was completed in the 2021 fiscal year.

The Bedolfe Foundation approved a funding of \$25,000 (2021: \$20,000) to be paid to the Society for the L.I.F.E (Learning Incredible Skills for Everything) program for youth with Brain injuries

United Way approved a funding of \$2,623 (2021: \$18,304) to continue to provide case management services, accessibility supports, referrals and education to brain injury community connection for victims of violence. In addition, for fiscal year 2021, United Way also approved another one time payment of \$50,000 to provide seven months of case management services and accessible technology devices, supports and education to increase functionality, health and community access for 30 adults living in Toronto with low income, who are struggling with the challenges caused by Brain Injury.

Canadian Women's Foundation approved a funding of \$77,956 to help address, prevent and reduce gender-based violence and deal with an influx of people seeking support due to an increase in gender-based violence in the COVID-19 pandemic. In fiscal year 2022, \$53,571 has been received and spent accordingly. The remaining \$24,385 will be received in fiscal year 2023.

The funds have been accounted for as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Revenue	74,574	189,572
Deferred revenue	20,120	13,500
Total	94,694	203,072

Pursuant to the policy described in Note 1, the Society's Contractors fees / wages allocated to grant expenses is \$51,872 (2021: \$123,391) and administration expense allocated to grant expense is \$1,220 (2021: \$7,464)

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6. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

During the fiscal year, the Institute received Government assistance as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (CEWS)	25,471	69,598
Temporary Wage Subsidy for Employers (TWS)	(8,214)	5,456
Total Government assistance	17,257	75,054

The CEWS served as financial relief for a portion of employee wages. The assistance received is not repayable albeit is subject to audit by the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). The CEWS was temporary and was available from March 2020 to October 2021 to eligible employers. The year-end accounts receivable includes CEWS of Nil (2021: \$12,659).

The TWS served as reduction in the amount of payroll deductions required to be remitted to the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). The assistance received is not repayable albeit is subject to audit by the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). The TWS was temporary and was available from March 18, 2020 to June 19, 2020. In fiscal year 2022, the TWS filings was reassessed and the Society is required to pay back a portion of the amount including interest for the total of \$8,214.

7. COMMITMENT

The Society has entered into an agreement for their office premises starting from April 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022. The total commitment approximates \$25,000 inclusive of HST.

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8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Society is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following presents the Society's risk exposures and concentrations at March 31, 2022.

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 Society's main credit risk relate to accounts receivable. Actual exposure to credit losses has been minimal in prior years. The allowance for doubtful accounts is \$nil (2021: \$nil).

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Society will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Society is exposed to this risk primarily in respect of accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Society has a plan to meet its obligations as they come due, primarily from internally unrestricted reserve and cash flow from operations. There has been no change in the risk assessment from the prior period.

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 risks: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Society is not exposed to foreign currency 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 Society has a low interest rate 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 Society is not exposed to other price risk.

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9. IMPACT OF THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic due to the novel Coronavirus (COVID-19). The situation is constantly evolving and the economic impact has been substantial.

The Society is aware of changes in its operations as a result of the COVID-19 crisis, including staff primarily working from home, transition of in person members support to virtual, and the cancellation/postponement of the some fundraising events

The duration of the pandemic is unknown at this time. As a result, it is not possible to reliably estimate the length or severity of these developments, nor the impact on the financial position of the Society.