FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Financial Statements	
Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets	4
Statement of Financial Position	5
Statement of Cash Flows	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of EcoEquitable Inc.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of EcoEquitable Inc. (the Organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, and the statements of operations and 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 accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at December 31, 2019, 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

We were not able to observe the counting of the physical inventories as at December 31, 2019, which are stated in the statements of financial position at \$23,287, or satisfy ourselves concerning those inventory quantities by alternative means. As a result of this matter, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments might have been found necessary in respect of recorded or unrecorded inventories as at December 31, 2019, cost of goods sold and excess of revenue over expenses for the year ended December 31, 2019 and net asset balance - end of year as at December 31, 2019.

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 qualified audit opinion.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Organization for the year ended December 31, 2018 were audited by another auditor who expressed a qualified opinion on those financial statements on November 26, 2019.

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.







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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

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Ontario Corporations Act, we report that, in our opinion, these standards have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Ottawa, Ontario November 10, 2020

Marcil Lavallée

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

		2019		2018
REVENUE				
Grants (Note 3)	\$	265,448	\$	348,357
Sewing	•	159,210	,	180,737
Class fees		60,166		71,122
Boutique sales		28,332		19,881
Donations		9,513		18,187
Other		6,750		4,233
		529,419		642,517
COST OF GOODS SOLD		217,578		308,499
		311,841		334,018
EXPENSES				
Salaries and benefits		181,974		207,711
Rent		41,813		41,610
Branding		15,024		_
Office expenses		10,006		18,871
Dues and subscriptions		4,768		3,096
Advertising and promotion		3,046		2,884
Repairs and maintenance		2,899		3,333
Miscellaneous		2,544		3,221
Insurance		2,051		2,191
Supplies		1,835		6,845
Telecommunications		1,036		1,458
Travel expenses		609		11,691
Bad debts		_		1,600
Training		_		1,431
Professional fees		8,941		14,912
Amortization of capital assets		2,479		1,240
		279,025		322,094
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES		32,816		11,924
NET ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR		4,154		(7,770)
NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR	\$	36,970	\$	4,154

4

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2019 5

	2019	2018
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 42,518	\$ 3,214
Accounts receivable	9,624	7,605
Grants receivable	-	10,325
Inventories	23,287	26,421
Prepaid expenses	1,144	977
	76,573	48,542
CAPITAL ASSETS (Note 4)	5,501	7,980
	\$ 82,074	\$ 56,522
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 5)	\$ 26,533	\$ 38,805
Deferred revenue	18,571	12,633
Deferred grants (Note 6)		930
	45,104	52,368
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted	36,970	4,154
	\$ 82,074	\$ 56,522

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

_____, Director ______, Director

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	2019	2018
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of revenue over expenses Adjustment for:	\$ 32,816	\$ 11,924
Amortization of capital assets	2,479	1,240
	35,295	13,164
Net change in non-cash working capital items:		
Accounts receivable	(2,019)	(8,491)
Grants receivable Inventories	10,325 3,134	(26.421)
Prepaid expenses	(167)	(26,421) (345)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(12,272)	30,879
Deferred revenue	5,938	8,335
Deferred grants	(930)	(56,577)
	4,009	(52,620)
	39,304	(39,456)
INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Acquisition of capital assets	-	(9,220)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	39,304	(48,676)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	3,214	51,890
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	\$ 42,518	\$ 3,214

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash.

6

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

7

1. STATUTE AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

EcoEquitable Inc. (the Organization), incorporated without share capital under the Ontario Business Corporations Act, provides a bridge to social and economic integration for people in need, especially immigrant women, while also promoting sustainable business practices. The Organization is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act, and, as such, is exempt from income tax.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Organization applies Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations (ASNFPO) in accordance with Part III of the CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with the ASNFPO 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.

Revenue recognition

The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for grants. Under this method, grants restricted for future period expenses are deferred and are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred and when the amount can be reasonably estimated and the collection is reasonably assured.

Boutique sales and sewing revenues when the goods have been delivered, the price is fixed or determinable and collection is reasonably assured.

Class fees are recognized when services have been rendered to the customer. For the portion of classes completed after year-end, related revenue is recorded as deferred revenue.

Revenue from donations are recognized upon receipt of funds.

Donations in kind

Donated goods and services are accounted for as revenue and recorded at fair value when such values can be reasonably estimated and when the goods are used in the normal course of operations and would otherwise have been purchased. The cost of the donations in kind received cannot be reasonably estimated, therefore no representation of these expenditures has been included in the financial statements.

Contribution services

The Organization would not be able to carry out its activities without the services of the many volunteers who donate a considerable number of hours. Because of the inherent difficulty in compiling these hours and determining their fair value, contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

The Organization's policy is to disclose bank balances under cash and cash equivalents, including bank overdrafts with balances that can fluctuate from being positive to overdrawn.

Grant receivable

A grant receivable is recognized as an asset when the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and ultimate collection is reasonably assured.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, with cost being determined using the average cost method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less any applicable variable selling costs.

The cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Capital assets

Capital assets are accounted for at cost. Amortization is calculated on their respective estimated useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:

Computer equipment 3 years
Sewing equipment 5 years

Write-down of capital assets

When a capital asset no longer contributes to the Organization's ability to provide services, its carrying amount is written down to residual value, if any. The excess of its net carrying amount over any residual value is recognized as an expense in the statement of operations.

Financial instruments

Measurement of financial instruments

The Organization initially measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value, except for certain non-arm's length transactions.

The Organization subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost.

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

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of possible impairment. The Organization determines whether a significant adverse change has occurred in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows from the financial asset. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced directly to the higher of the present value of the cash flows expected to be generated by holding the asset, and the amount that could be realized by selling the asset at the balance sheet date. The amount of the write-down is recognized in operations. The previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed to the extent of the improvement, 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 operations.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs related to financial instruments subsequently measured at amortized cost adjust the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability and are accounted for in the statement of operations using the straight-line method.

3. GRANTS

	2019	2018
Ontario Trillium Foundation	\$ 125,000	\$ 171,400
City of Ottawa	45,775	44,225
United way	26,812	35,973
Ottawa Community Foundation	22,100	2,703
Government of Canada - Wage subsidies	13,860	19,798
Vanier Community Service Centre	5,370	5,407
Other grants	26,531	40,408
Counselling Foundation	-	28,443
	\$ 265,448	\$ 348.357

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

	Cost	umulated ortization	2019	2018
Computer equipment Sewing equipment	\$ 4,765 4,455	\$ 2,382 1,337	\$ 2,383 3,118	\$ 3,971 4,009
	\$ 9,220	\$ 3,719	\$ 5,501	\$ 7,980

5. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	2019	2018
Trade accounts and accrued liabilities Government remittances	\$ 15,582 10,951	\$ 19,603 19,202
	\$ 26,533	\$ 38,805

6. DEFERRED GRANTS

The changes in deferred grants are as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 930	\$ 57,507
Plus: Amount granted during the year	-	281,456
Less: Amount recognized as revenue during the year	(930)	(338,033)
Balance, end of year	\$ -	\$ 930

7. 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's main credit risks relate to its accounts receivable. The Organization provides credit to its clients in the normal course of its operations.

Also, the Organization continuously reviews the financial situation of its clients and examines the credit history of all new clients. The Organization establishes allowances for doubtful accounts while keeping in mind the specific credit risk of clients, their historic tendencies and economic situation. There is no existing account receivable that represents a substantial risk for the Organization.

8. COMMITMENT

The commitment of the Organization under its lease agreement aggregates to \$30,870 and will be paid over the next year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019 11

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The recent outbreak of the coronavirus, also known as COVID-19, has spread across the globe and is impacting worldwide economic activity. Conditions surrounding the coronavirus continue to rapidly evolve and government authorities have implemented emergency measures to mitigate the spread of the virus. The extent to which these events may impact the Organization's business activities will depend on future developments, such as the duration of the outbreak, business disruptions, and the effectiveness of actions taken in Canada and other countries to contain and treat the disease. These events are highly uncertain and, as such, the Organization cannot determine the ultimate financial impacts at this time.

10. CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of operations, the Organization signs agreements under which amounts are granted for the execution of projects which are subject to restrictions as to the use of the funds. The sponsors of these projects can execute an audit of the financial records of the Organization to ensure compliance with the project requirements. In the event that amounts to be reimbursed to the sponsors of a project are identified, the necessary adjustments will be recognized in the year they are identified.

11. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to be consistent with the current year's presentation.