Financial Statements **March 31, 2019**



Independent auditor's report

To the Members of Leucan Inc.

Our qualified opinion

In our opinion, except for the possible effects on the comparative information 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 Leucan Inc. (the Organization) as at March 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 (ASNPO).

What we have audited

The Organization's financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheet as at March 31, 2019;
- the statement of changes in net assets for the year then ended;
- the statement of operations for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to th financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for qualified opinion

In common with many not-for-profit organizations, the Organization derives revenues from donations and financing activities, 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 revenues received, excess of revenues over expenses and cash flows from operating activities for the year ended March 31, 2019, current assets and net assets as at March 31, 2019. Our audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 was modified accordingly because of the possible effects of this limitation in scope.

We conducted our audit in accordance with ASNPO. 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.



Independence

We are independent of the Organization in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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 ASNPO, 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.

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.

Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP'

Montréal, Quebec July 17, 2019

¹ CPA auditor, CA, public accountancy permit No. A116819

Balance Sheet

As at March 31, 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Assets			
Current assets Cash Investments Accounts receivable Prepaid expenses and supplies	3	1,754,354 881,517 332,356 251,305	2,256,594 572,066 52,244 209,575
		3,219,532	3,090,479
Investments	_. 3	2,486,533	2,066,418
Capital assets	4	769,192	717,886_
		6,475,257	5,874,783
Liabilities			
Current liabilities Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5	709,900	530,842
Lease inducements		105,204	90,116
Lease inducements related to capital assets		192,595	219,468
Deferred contributions	6	647,296	298,996
		1,654,995	1,139,422
Net Assets			
Invested in capital assets		576,597	498,418
Internally restricted	7	2,745,000	2,745,000
Unrestricted		1,498,665	1,491,943
		4,820,262	4,735,361
		6,475,257	5,874,783
Commitments and contingencies	12		
Approved by the Board of Directors Director		Jelva	Director
PASCAL PROULX (in BLOCK letters)	HARC JU	SLOCK letters)	

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended March 31, 2019

						2019	2018
			Internall	y restricted			
	Note	Invested in capital assets \$	Quebec pediatric oncology centres \$	Sustain- ability fund \$	Un- restricted \$	Total \$	Total \$
Balance – Beginning of year		498,418	745,000	2,000,000	1,491,943	4,735,361	4,200,014
Excess of revenues over expenses (expenses over revenues) for the year Purchase of capital assets		(69,315) 147,494	<u>-</u>	•	154,216 (147,494)	84,901 -	535,347
Balance – End of year	7	576,597	745,000	2,000,000	1,498,665	4,820,262	4,735,361

Statement of Operations

For the year ended March 31, 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Revenues Financing activities Donated supplies and services Donations and bequests Investment revenue (expense) Other revenue	8	10,695,115 194,621 386,750 138,307 58,103	10,353,414 222,275 513,814 (2,857) 78,104
		11,472,896	11,164,750
Expenses Financing activities Salaries and employee benefits related to financing activities Donated supplies and services related to financing activities		2,327,902 2,027,043 179,021 4,533,966	2,235,096 1,922,148 188,145 4,345,389
Gross excess of revenues over expenses		6,938,930	6,819,361
Other expenses Services to children and their families Grants for clinical research Rent and other expenses related to promotion and development Administrative fees Communications	9 10 -	3,940,552 948,786 535,968 1,012,979 346,429 6,784,714	3,626,517 853,103 461,253 918,463 344,931
Excess of revenues over expenses before the following items		154,216	615,094
Amortization of lease inducements related to capital assets Depreciation of capital assets		26,873 (96,188)	26,874 (106,621)
Excess of revenues over expenses for the year		84,901	535,347

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31, 2019

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Cash flows from		
Operating activities Excess of revenues over expenses for the year Items not affecting cash	84,901	535,347
Change in repurchase value of life insurance policies Change in fair value of investments other than life insurance policies Depreciation of capital assets Amortization of lease inducements Increase in lease inducements Amortization of lease inducements related to capital assets	(14,633) (114,933) 96,188 (15,029) 30,117 (26,873)	26 9,730 106,621 (11,264) 30,143 (26,874)
	39,738	643,729
Changes in non-cash working capital items Accounts receivable Prepaid expenses and supplies Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(280,112) (41,730) 179,058 (142,784) (103,046)	7,559 8,178 8,867 24,604 668,333
Investing activities Purchase of capital assets Change in investments – net	(147,494) (600,000) (747,494)	(48,330) 184,805 136,475
Financing activities Net increase in deferred contributions	348,300	298,996
Net increase (decrease) in cash during the year	(502,240)	1,103,804
Cash – Beginning of year	2,256,594	1,152,790
Cash – End of year	1,754,354	2,256,594

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

1 Statutes and nature of activities

Leucan Inc. (the "Organization"), incorporated under Part III of the Quebec Companies Act, is a not-for-profit organization whose mission is to promote the well-being, healing and recovery of children living with cancer and to support their families. The Organization is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act (Canada).

2 Significant accounting policies

Basis of presentation

The Organization applies Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations (ASNPO) as set out in Part III of the CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with ASNPO requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates are reviewed periodically, and, if adjustments are necessary, they are reported to excess of revenues over expenses when they are determined.

Supplies

Supplies are recorded at the lower of cost and replacement value. The cost of supplies is determined using the first-in, first-out method. The cost of supplies expensed for the year ended March 31, 2019 is \$146,202 (2018 - \$83,155).

When circumstances arise that result in the impairment of supplies below their cost and those circumstances no longer exist, the amount of the impairment may be reversed.

Capital assets

Capital assets are initially recognized at cost and are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the following methods, periods and annual rates:

	Method	Period/Rate
Building Office furniture	Straight-line	40 years
	Declining balance	20%
Computer equipment	Declining balance	_ 30%
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	Term of lease

Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2019

Impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets are subject to an impairment test when events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Impairment is measured by comparing the carrying value of the assets to the estimated value of cash flows generated by their use. When the assets do not pass the impairment test, they are written down to their fair value. Fair value is determined principally by using estimates of the discounted future cash flows that will be generated by the use and eventual disposal of the assets.

Lease inducements

Lease inducements for the Organization's leases are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The difference between the recorded expenses and the amounts payable under the term of the lease is presented in liabilities, under the heading "lease inducements".

Lease inducements related to capital assets for the Organization's head office are deferred and recognized as revenue over the term of the lease, which is on the same basis as the related capital assets.

Revenue recognition

The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Under this method, restricted contributions for future period expenses are deferred and recognized as revenues during the period in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenues when received or when receivable if the amount can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Donated supplies and services

The Organization recognizes donated supplies and services when the fair value of these donations can be reasonably estimated and the Organization would have otherwise procured these supplies and services for its normal operation.

Furthermore, many volunteers annually provide the Organization with a large portion of their time to make sure that the Organization can provide its services. Due to the difficulty in determining the fair value of these contributions received as services, they are not recognized in these financial statements.

Allocation of expenses

The salaries and employee benefits of the head office, the rent and other office expenses are allocated proportionately based on the direct salaries and benefits of employees in each of the following segments:

- Financing activities
- Services to children and their families
- Administrative fees
- Communications

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, except for cash, cash with broker and investments in equity instruments quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of operations.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost consist of accounts receivable, and financial assets measured at fair value consist of cash, cash with broker and investments.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost consist of accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Impairment

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. The amount of the writedown is recognized in the statement of operations. 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.

3 Investments

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Cash with broker Bonds, at fair value, bearing interest at rates varying between 1.00% and 4.40% (2018 – rates varying between 1.05% and 4.40%), nominal value of \$2,535,739 (2018 – \$1,662,608), maturing up to	5,233	7,244
March 2024	2,583,772	1,775,231
Canadian and foreign shares Canadian money market mutual funds, at fair value	548,730	747,083
Canadian and foreign mutual funds, at fair value	115,062	8,306
Repurchase value of life insurance policies	115,253	100,620
	3,368,050	2,638,484
Less: Current portion	<u>881,517</u>	572,066
	2,486,533	2,066,418

4 Capital assets

			2019	2018
	Cost \$	Accumulated depreciation \$	Net \$	Net \$
Land	63,000	_	63,000	63,000
Building*	446,852	177,371	269,481	277,902
Office furniture	401,564	307,033	94,531	28,615
Computer equipment	767,082	640,148	126,934	103,088
Leasehold improvements	330,378	115,132	215,246	245,281
	2,008,876	1,239,684	769,192	717,886

^{*} The amount of accumulated depreciation includes impairment of \$110,000 recording during the year ended March 31, 2017.

5 Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Salaries and vacation payable	299,965 409,935	177,996 352,846
	709,900	530,842

6 Deferred contributions

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Balance – Beginning of year	298,996	-
Revenue Amount recognized in the statement of operations Amount received relating to coming years	(20,500) 368,800	298,996
Balance – End of year	647,296	298,996

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

An amount of \$616,796 of deferred contributions as at March 31, 2019 (2018 – \$278,496) is allocated to the "40 Giants for Leucan" fundraising campaign. This fundraising campaign will end in the next fiscal year. Total investments in clinical research and survivor support will begin during the year ending March 31, 2020 and will be spread over a three-year period.

In addition, an amount of \$30,500 is for a sponsorship for events that will take place in the next fiscal year (2018 – \$20,500).

7 Internally restricted net assets

The following amounts are internally restricted following a resolution by the Board of Directors:

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Support fund for Quebec pediatric oncology centres (1) Sustainability fund (2)	745,000 2,000,000	745,000 2,000,000
	2,745,000	2,745,000

This amount is held in reserve to stabilize the financial support that the Organization will provide to Quebec pediatric oncology centres.

8 Other revenue

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Rent Contributions to activities Government programs Membership fees Other	25,932 5,720 16,437 3,205 6,809	21,174 8,365 18,371 14,404 15,790
	58,103	78,104

²⁾ A maximum amount of \$2,000,000 is held in reserve in order to ensure the continuity of the Organization's operations should it have a deficit year.

9 Services to children and their families

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Salaries and employee benefits Financial assistance Summer camp and Christmas party Socio-recreational and socio-affective activities Massotherapy Rent and other office expenses Donations of supplies and services and playrooms Sensitization and promoting awareness Donated supplies and services	1,394,372 1,061,339 231,208 302,449 361,555 319,503 23,574 230,952 15,600	1,373,297 739,316 240,196 349,602 322,416 307,322 30,283 229,955 34,130
	3,940,552	3,626,517

10 Administrative fees

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Salaries and employee benefits Rent and other office expenses Committee fees Other expenses	798,147 182,885	735,448 164,582
	15,049 16,898	7,211 11,222
	1,012,979	918,463

11 Allocation of expenses

Salaries and employee benefits of general management, rent and other office fees are allocated as follows:

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Financing activities Services to children and their families Administrative fees Communications	573,457 450,605 225,798 37,422	528,592 430,083 202,249 34,951
	1,287,282	1,195,875

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

12 Commitments and contingencies

a) The Organization has committed, under head office and regional leases and service contracts maturing on various dates until May 2026, to make the following payments in future years:

	\$
2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 and thereafter	408,460 454,880 438,446 368,526 284,525 560,512
	2,515,349

b) As at July 30, 2018, the Organization issued a commercial letter of guarantee in the amount of \$7,750, in connection with a draw in Abitibi-Témiscamingue and which expires in January 2020.

13 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 as at March 31, 2019. There have been no changes in risks since last year.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining a sufficient level of liquidity, access to appropriate credit facilities and the ability to liquidate positions on the market. The Organization believes that its recurring financial resources allow it to meet all its expenses. The Organization is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

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. Financial instruments that may expose the Organization to credit risk are primarily cash, accounts receivable and investments. The Organization's cash and investments are held with large financial institutions, so the Organization considers the risk of non-performance of these instruments to be very low.

As at March 31, 2019, the Organization's exposure to credit risk is equal to the amount of its accounts receivable of \$332,356 (2018 – \$52,244). The Organization assesses, on an ongoing basis, the probable losses of its accounts receivable and establishes a provision for losses based on their estimated realizable value.

Notes to Financial Statements **March 31, 2019**

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 other price risk. The Organization is exposed mainly to interest rate risk and other price 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 Organization is exposed to interest rate risk on its fixed and floating interest rate financial instruments. Fixed rate instruments subject the Organization to fair value risk, while floating rate instruments subject it to cash flow risk.

As at March 31, 2019, the Organization is exposed to interest rate risk as follows:

Cash Investments Accounts receivable Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Floating rate and fixed rates of 1.00% and 1.35% Non-interest bearing and fixed rate, see note 3 Non-interest bearing Non-interest bearing

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 these variations are caused by factors specific to the particular instrument or its issuer or by factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded on the market. The Organization is exposed to other price risk due to its investments.