Financial Statements of

CYSTIC FIBROSIS CANADA

Year ended January 31, 2019



KPMG LLP Vaughan Metropolitan Centre 100 New Park Place, Suite 1400 Vaughan ON L4K 0J3 Canada Tel 905-265-5900 Fax 905-265-6390

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Cystic Fibrosis Canada

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cystic Fibrosis Canada (the Entity), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at January 31, 2019
- the statement of operations for the year then ended
- the statement of changes in net assets for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion" section of our auditors' report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at January 31, 2019, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profitorganizations.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

In common with many charitable organizations, the Entity derives revenue from cash donations, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, verification of this revenue was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the Entity.



Page 2

Therefore, we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to:

- the current assets reported in the statements of financial position as at January 31, 2019 and January 31, 2018
- the revenue and deficiency of revenue over expenses reported in the statements of operations for the years ended January 31, 2019 and January 31, 2018
- the unrestricted net assets, at the beginning and end of the year reported in the statements of changes in net assets for the years ended January 31, 2019 and January 31, 2018
- the deficiency of revenue over expenses reported in the statements of cash flows for the years ended January 31, 2019 and January 31, 2018.

Our opinion on the financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2018 was qualified 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 "Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our auditors' report.

We are independent of the Entity 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 opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises:

• the information, other than the financial statements and the auditors' report thereon, included in the Annual Report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit and remain alert for indications that the other information appears to be materially misstated.



Page 3

We obtained the information, other than the financial statements and the auditors' report thereon, included in the Annual Report as at the date of this auditors' report.

If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in the auditors' report.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 the 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.



Page 4

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 Entity'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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity 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.
- 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.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Vaughan, Canada

KPMG LLP

March 28, 2019

Statement of Financial Position (In thousands of dollars)

January 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,901	\$ 2,115
Short-term investments (note 2)	1,310	947
Receivables and other assets	788	1,109
	3,999	4,171
Contributions receivable (note 3)	150	151
Long-term investments (note 2)	7,412	10,934
Capital assets (note 4)	68	81
	\$ 11,629	\$ 15,337
Current liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred revenue	\$ 952 457	\$ 1,169 217
	1,409	1,386
Long-term deferred contributions (note 5)	324	359
		000
	1,733	1,745
Net assets:	1,733	
Net assets: Endowment	1,733 94	
Endowment Internally restricted for research and clinics (note 7)	94 5,329	1,745 94 10,543
Endowment	94 5,329 4,473	1,745 94 10,543 2,955
Endowment Internally restricted for research and clinics (note 7)	94 5,329	1,745 94 10,543 2,955
Endowment Internally restricted for research and clinics (note 7)	94 5,329 4,473	1,745 94 10,543

On behalf of the Board:	
Mitch Letage	Director
San	Director
Sivil	Director

Statement of Operations (In thousands of dollars)

Year ended January 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Revenue:		
Chapter	\$ 11,886	\$ 11,725
Bequests	1,373	1,229
Leadership Gifts and Sponsorship	1,628	2,167
Kin Canada	1,212	1,257
Shinerama	472	670
Royalties	341	552
Other	432	357
	17,344	17,957
Less direct fundraising costs	4,619	4,460
	12,725	13,497
Expenses:		
Program:		
Research (note 8)	6,306	6,140
Healthcare (note 8)	2,710	2,808
Education/Public awareness	1,892	1,708
Advocacy	684	567
Other	106	110
	11,698	11,333
Other:		
Administration	3,248	2,960
Fundraising	1,503	1,486
	16,449	15,779
Excess of expenses over revenue before the undernoted	(3,724)	(2,282)
Investment income:		
Realized gains on investments	535	863
Change in unrealized gain on investments	(507)	61
Change in announced gain on invocationic	28	924
Deficiency of revenue over expenses	\$ (3,696)	\$ (1,358)

Statement of Changes in Net Assets (In thousands of dollars)

Year ended January 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

							2019	2018
			Ir	nternally				
			re	estricted				
			for r	esearch				
	Endowr	nent	an	d clinics	Unre	stricted	Total	Total
				(note 7)				
Net assets, beginning of year	\$	94	\$	10,543	\$	2,955	\$ 13,592	\$ 14,950
Deficiency of revenue over expenses		_		_		(3,696)	(3,696)	(1,358)
Transfer between funds		-		(5,214)		5,214	-	-
Net assets, end of year	\$	94	\$	5,329	\$	4,473	\$ 9,896	\$ 13,592

Statement of Cash Flows (In thousands of dollars)

Year ended January 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Cash provided by (used) in:		
Operating activities:		
Deficiency of revenue over expenses	\$ (3,696)	\$ (1,358)
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of capital assets	13	14
Amortization of long-term deferred contributions	(14)	(14)
Decrease in long-term deferred contributions	(21)	(21)
Realized gains on investments	(535)	(863)
Change in unrealized gain on investments	`507 [°]	(61)
Change in non-cash operating working capital:		
Receivables and other assets	321	(268)
Contributions receivable	1	` _
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(217)	532
Deferred revenue	240	35
	(3,401)	(2,004)
Investing activities:		
Net change in short-term investments	(313)	2,609
Proceeds on disposal of long-term investments	3,500	1,100
	3,187	3,709
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(214)	1,705
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	2,115	410
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 1,901	\$ 2,115

Notes to Financial Statements (In thousands of dollars)

Year ended January 31, 2019

Cystic Fibrosis Canada (the "Organization") is a charitable organization incorporated without share capital. The Organization was continued under the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act in April 2012. The Organization is the only non-governmental organization raising funds for cystic fibrosis research and care in Canada. With now more than 50 years as the largest funder of cystic fibrosis research in Canada, the Organization has evolved as one of Canada's top-rated charities; finding a cure continues to be its key goal.

The Organization is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act (Canada) and is, therefore, exempt from income taxes.

1. Significant accounting policies:

These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations in Part III of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada Handbook.

(a) Revenue recognition:

The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions.

Unrestricted contributions and royalties are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Externally restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are recognized.

Endowment contributions are recognized as direct increases in endowment net assets.

Restricted investment income is recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted investment income is recognized as revenue when earned.

Donor payments of life insurance policies, which vest irrevocably with the Organization and which are tax-receipted by the Organization, are recognized as contributions receivable and as deferred contributions until such time as the proceeds are received, at which point, they are recognized as revenue.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) (In thousands of dollars)

Year ended January 31, 2019

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(b) Cash and cash equivalents:

The Organization considers deposits in banks, guaranteed investment certificates and other short- term investments with maturity expirations within 3 months of the year end as cash and cash equivalents.

(c) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on initial recognition. Equity instruments that are quoted in an active market are subsequently measured at fair value. All other financial instruments are subsequently recorded at cost or amortized cost, unless management has elected to carry the instruments at fair value. The Organization has elected to carry all financial investments at fair value. Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition of financial instruments are expensed as incurred.

Financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis at the end of the fiscal year if there are indicators of impairment. If there is an indicator of impairment, and if the Organization determines there is a significant adverse change in the expected cash flows, the carrying value of the financial asset is reduced to the highest of the: (i) present value of the expected cash flows, (ii) the amount that could be realized from selling the financial asset or (iii) the amount the Organization expects to realize by exercising its right to any collateral. If events and circumstances reverse in a future period, an impairment loss will be reversed to the extent of the improvement, not exceeding the initial carrying value.

(d) Capital assets:

Purchased capital assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and are amortized over the estimated useful lives. Amortization on capital assets acquired during the year is pro-rated based on the number of months in use. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lease term.

Contributed capital assets, which are recorded at fair market value at the date of the contribution, are recognized as deferred contributions and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) (In thousands of dollars)

Year ended January 31, 2019

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(e) Allocation of general and fundraising expenses:

The Organization classifies expenses on the statement of operations by function. The Organization allocates certain costs by identifying the appropriate basis of allocating and applying that basis consistently each year. Allocated expenses and the basis of allocating are as follows:

- (i) Payroll expenses are allocated proportionally on the basis of the amount of time devoted by personnel to each function.
- (ii) Rent, storage, information technology and phone expenses are allocated proportionally on the same basis as payroll.
- (iii) Payroll and rent expense for employees directly related to fundraising events and partnerships (Great Strides Walk, Shinerama, Kin Canada, Direct mail) are allocated to direct fundraising costs.

(f) Contributed services:

A substantial number of volunteers contribute a significant amount of their time each year. Because of the difficulty in determining the fair value, contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

(g) Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements 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 date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include allocation of expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) (In thousands of dollars)

Year ended January 31, 2019

2. Short-term and long-term investments:

	2019	2018
Canadian fixed income ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ 1,310	\$ 947
Pooled Funds:		
Cash and cash equivalents	357	545
Fixed income	2,894	3,995
Canadian equities	1,552	2,143
Foreign equities	2,609	4,251
	7,412	10,934
	\$ 8,722	\$ 11,881

⁽i)Short-term investments bear an average yield to maturity of 2.36% (2018 - 1.58%) with maturity dates ranging from July 2019 to February 2022 (2018 - December 2018 to February 2022). These fixed income securities consist of guaranteed investment certificates, which are readily convertible to cash.

Financial risks are noted below. There has been no change to the risk exposure from 2018.

(a) Market risk:

The value of equity securities changes with stock market conditions, which are affected by general economic and market conditions and developments within the specific companies or governments which issued the securities.

(b) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss occurring as a result in default of a counterparty on its obligation. The Organization mitigates credit risk by dealing with counterparties that have a minimum credit rating of R-1 and by limiting investments in any one issuer of debt securities (excluding Canadian governments and Schedule I banks) to 5% of the fair value of its long-term investment portfolio.

(c) Interest rate risk:

The value of fixed income securities will generally rise if interest rates fall and decrease if interest rates rise. Changes in interest rates may also affect the value of equity securities.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) (In thousands of dollars)

Year ended January 31, 2019

3. Contributions receivable:

The Organization is the beneficiary under life insurance policy contributions recorded at their present value of \$150 (2018 - \$151).

4. Capital assets:

Capital assets consist of leasehold improvements with a cost of \$138 (2018 - \$138) and accumulated amortization of \$70 (2018 - \$57). Amortization expense for the year is \$13 (2018 - \$14) and is included in administration expenses on the statement of operations. Net book value as at January 31, 2019 is \$68 (2018 - \$81).

5. Long-term deferred contributions:

Deferred contributions represent the deferred portion of investments in life insurance contributions, contributions related to future expenses and contributions related to capital assets.

	Balance, January 31, Amortization/ 2018 reduction				Balance January 31 201	
Life insurance (note 3) Deferred rent Capital assets	T .	151 127 81	\$	1 21 13	\$	150 106 68
	\$ 3	359	\$	35	\$	324

6. Demand facility:

The Organization has a \$550 revolving demand facility. The revolving demand facility is unsecured and bears interest at the bank's prime interest rate. As at January 31, 2019 and 2018, no amount was drawn against the revolving demand facility.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) (In thousands of dollars)

Year ended January 31, 2019

7. Net assets internally restricted for research and clinics:

Net assets internally restricted for research and clinics represent the amount of grant commitments approved by the Board of Directors which will be paid in 2020 for \$5,329.

8. Research and clinics grants and awards:

Included in research program expenses are research grants and awards in the amount of \$5,016 (2018 - \$5,023). Included in healthcare program expenses are clinic incentive grants and awards in the amount of \$2,049 (2018 - \$2,134).

9. Allocation of expenses:

Total salaries and support expenses of \$7,864 (2018 - \$7,413) have been allocated as follows:

		Occup	ancy		Total	
Function	 Payroll	and	other	2019		2018
Research	\$ 486	\$	84	\$ 570	\$	706
Healthcare	492		51	543		488
Education/public awareness	1,197		159	1,356		1,253
Advocacy	380		88	468		386
Administration	2,000		155	2,155		2,015
Fundraising (direct and other)	2,421		351	2,772		2,565
	\$ 6,976	\$	888	\$ 7,864	\$	7,413

10. Commitments:

The Organization is committed under operating leases with terms extending to January 31, 2024 for office premises and equipment with the following minimum annual rental payments:

2020	\$ 621
2021	567
2022	524
2023	433
2024	433