GLEANERS FOODBANK (QUINTE) INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2019



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of GLEANERS FOODBANK (QUINTE) INC.

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Gleaners Foodbank (Quinte) Inc. (the Corporation), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2019, and the statements of revenue, expenses and changes in net assets and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 Corporation 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.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

In common with many not-for-profit organizations, the Corporation derives revenue from donations and fundraising 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 Corporation. Therefore, we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to donation and fundraising revenue, excess of revenues over expenses, and cash flows from operations for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, current assets as at March 31, 2019 and 2018, and net assets as at January 1 and December 31 for both the 2019 and 2018 years. Our audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 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 the Corporation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our 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.

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 Corporation's ability 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 Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

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 Corporation'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 Corporation'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 Corporation 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.

Belleville, Ontario September 9, 2019 CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS LICENSED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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GLEANERS FOODBANK (QUINTE) INC.

Also Operating as Tri-County Food Network
(Incorporated without share capital under the laws of Ontario)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION MARCH 31, 2019

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS	O ₁	perating Fund	Williams	Capital Asset Fund	No.	2019	 2018
Cash Investment - Note 4 Accounts receivable Prepaid expenses Due (to) from other fund	\$	455,793 300,886 6,983 6,818 (251,911)	\$	6,484 - 251,911	\$	455,793 300,886 13,467 6,818	\$ 287,449 295,988 19,253 3,818
TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS		518,569		258,395		776,964	606,508
- Note 5	ф.	510.660		791,473		791,473	767,694
	\$	518,569	\$	1,049,868	\$	1,568,437	\$ 1,374,202
LIABI	LIT	IES AND N	ET	ASSETS			
CURRENT LIABILITIES Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Government remittances payable Deferred contributions - Note 7	\$	26,805 4,358 136,973 168,136	\$		\$	26,805 4,358 136,973 168,136	\$ 30,173 6,964 165,439 202,576
NET ASSETS Invested in capital assets Other - Note 9 Unrestricted	\$	350,433 - 350,433 518,569	\$	791,473 258,395 1,049,868 1,049,868	\$	791,473 350,433 258,395 1,400,301 1,568,437	\$ 767,694 233,785 170,147 1,171,626 1,374,202
	ector						

GLEANERS FOODBANK (QUINTE) INC. STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

		Operating Fund 2019 2018			Capital Asset Fund 2019 2018			
Donations Donations in memoriam United Way Foundation grants Government and wage subsidy Fundraising Solar panel energy income Other Municipal Grants	\$	237,231 4,887 13,530 142,101 23,460 80,732 5,401 10,000 517,342	\$	208,655 3,905 14,603 119,035 18,639 70,393 - 3,991 - 439,221	\$	9,037 82,000 245,402	\$	13,838
Amortization of tangible capital assets Amortization of intangible capital assets Food purchases and delivery Wages and benefits Mortgage interest Professional fees Fundraising Insurance and protection services Office and sundry Telephone Vehicle operation Warehouse maintenance Utilities		141,873 268,163 7,672 24,893 7,002 28,369 2,704 3,887 20,031 504,594	1	112,296 228,730 14,429 23,874 6,946 27,244 2,857 9,107 20,706 446,189		20,071 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		30,901 2,473 - 615 - - - 47,323 - 81,312
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES		12,748		(6,968)		215,927		(67,474)
BALANCE, beginning of year Interfund transfers - Note 8	-	233,785		353,712 (112,959)		937,841 (103,900)	water the same of	892,356 112,959
BALANCE, end of year	\$	350,433	\$	233,785	\$	1,049,868	\$	937,841



GLEANERS FOODBANK (QUINTE) INC. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

	Operating Fund 2019 2018			Capital Ass			und 2018	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING A Excess (deficiency) of revenue over	CTI	VITIES						
expenses Adjustment for Amortization of tangible capital	\$	12,748	\$	(6,968)	\$	215,927	\$	(67,474)
assets Amortization of intangible capital		- 2		-		20,071		30,901
assets				_		740		2,473
		12,748		(6,968)		235,998		(34,100)
Change in non-cash working capital co	mpo.	nents:		X 20 12				V- 2/
Accounts receivable		1,401		179		4,385		23,320
Prepaid expenses		(3,000)		(829)		-		-
Due (to) from other fund Accounts payable and accrued		92,515		44,917		(92,515)		(44,917)
liabilities		(3,249)		15,188		(119)		(200)
Government remittances payable		(2,606)		(1,663)		*		-
Deferred contributions		(28,466)	_	(4,035)				14
		69,343		46,789	-	147,749		(55,897)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING A	CTI	VITIES						
Purchase of tangible capital assets		-				(43,850)		(57,062)
Purchase of investments		(4,898)		(2,394)		-		-
Interfund transfers		103,899	-	(112,959)		(103,899)	-	112,959
	-	99,001		(115,353)	-	(147,749)		55,897
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		168,344		(68,564)				-
CASH, beginning of year		287,449		356,013		-		-
CASH, end of year	\$	455,793	\$	287,449	\$	_	\$	-

An Independent Member of BKR International

PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

Gleaners Foodbank (Quinte) Inc. is a local Corporation established to assist in meeting the immediate food needs of food bank recipients and to work toward long-term solutions to hunger and poverty.

The Corporation is a registered charity under Section 149(1) of the Canadian Income Tax Act and, as such, is exempt from income taxes.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Fund accounting restricted

The Corporation follows the restricted fund method of accounting for contributions.

The Operating Fund accounts for all the activities of the Corporation's day-to-day operations.

The Capital Asset Fund reports the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses related to the Corporation's capital assets.

Investments

The purchase and sale of investments are accounted for using settlement date accounting. Transaction costs associated with the acquisition of investments and investment management fees are expensed as incurred.

Financial instruments

The Corporation initially measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value adjusted by transaction costs in the case where a financial asset or financial liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost.

The Corporation subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost. Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash, investments and accounts receivable. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities and government remittances payable.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Inventory

Inventory consists of donated and purchased food. Since the inventory is to be distributed to the needy, it is not reflected as an asset in the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Restricted contributions related to general operations are recognized as revenue of the Operating Fund in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. All other restricted contributions are recognized as revenue of the appropriate restricted fund.

Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue of the Operating Fund in the year received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are stated at acquisition cost. Amortization is provided on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Buildings	40 years
Vehicles	5 years
Equipment	5 years
Solar equipment	40 years
Fences	10 years

Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is available for productive use, at which time they are amortized.

Intangible capital assets

The costs of intangible capital assets are capitalized upon meeting the criteria for recognition as an intangible asset; otherwise, costs are expensed as incurred. Intangible assets, consisting of a website are measured at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization of the website is provided on a straight-line basis over 1 year.

Donated material and services

Donated items excluding food and services, are recorded at fair value at the date of contribution. Donated food, for which charitable receipts are issued, are recorded at 100% of fair value. Donated services are not recorded by the Corporation.

During the period the Corporation recognized \$11,415 (2018 - \$8,261) in-kind food purchases, \$Nil (2018 - \$3,838) in-kind office and general donations, and \$6,636 (2018 - \$6,505) in-kind fundraising donations.



2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity 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 date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenditure during the reporting period. Management makes accounting estimates when determining the estimated useful life of the Corporation's capital assets. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

3. 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 Corporation's maximum exposure to credit risk represents the sum of the carrying value of its cash, short term investments and accounts receivable. The Corporation's cash and short-term investments are held with a Chartered bank and therefore it is management's opinion that the Corporation is not subject to significant credit risk with respect to cash and short-term investments. The Corporation does not provide credit to its customers in the normal course of operations and therefore it is not subject to credit risk.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation cannot meet its commitments when they become due. Liquidity risk also includes the risk of the Corporation not being able to liquidate assets in a timely manner. The Corporation's management manages this risk by reviewing expected cash flow requirements and anticipating investing and financing activities.

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 is comprised of currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of instruments or future cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate relative to the Canadian dollar due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Corporation's financial instruments are all denominated in Canadian dollars and it transacts primarily in Canadian dollars. As a result, management does not believe it is exposed to significant currency risk.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value of financial instruments and future cash flows associated with the instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The Corporation's exposure to interest rate risk arises from its interest bearing assets.

The Corporation manages interest rate risk exposure of its cash by maintaining liquidity necessary to conduct operations on a day-to-day basis. Fluctuations in market rates of interest on cash do not have a significant impact on the Corporation's results of operations.

Other Price Risk

Other price risk refers to the risk that the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flows associated with the instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from currency risk or interest rate risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all similar instruments traded in the market.

The Corporation is not exposed to other price risk.

Change in Risk

There were no changes to the Corporation's risk exposure during the year.

4. INVESTMENTS

Investments consist of the following:

	2019			2018
Term Deposits				
- 2.30% maturing February 20, 2019	\$	_	\$	189,241
- 0.50% maturing June 28, 2018		-		48,176
- 0.50 % maturing July 13, 2018		_		58,326
- 0.50% maturing June 28, 2019		48,417		-
- 0.50% maturing July 13, 2019		58,618		-
- 2.30 % maturing December 20, 2019		193,606		-
Shares - Quinte First Credit Union		245		245
	\$	300,886	\$	295,988

5. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

Tangible capital	assets consist	of the	following:
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	Cost Accumu		2019 umulated ortization	 2019 Net	2018 Net		
Land	\$	20,000	\$	-	\$ 20,000	\$	20,000
Buildings		807,937		161,740	646,197		391,492
Building under construction		6,505		-	6,505		250,667
Equipment		66,767		48,324	18,443		3,501
Solar equipment		115,839		22,867	92,972		95,868
Fences		6,621		4,965	1,656		2,318
Vehicles	***************************************	47,042		41,342	5,700		3,848
	\$	1,070,711	\$	279,238	\$ 791,473	\$	767,694

6. INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

Intangible capita	l assets	consist	of the	following:
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mangiote capital assets consist o	2	2019 Cost	2019 Accumulated amortization		1	2019 Net	2018 Net	
Website	\$	4,946	\$	4,946	\$	_	\$	-

7. DEFERRED CONTRIBUTIONS

Deferred contributions represents unspent resources externally restricted for food purchases.

	No contract to the contract to	2019	***********	2018
Balance, beginning of year Add: Amounts received during the year Less: Amounts recognized as revenue in the year	\$	165,439 101,500 (129,966)	\$	169,474 100,000 (104,035)
	\$	136,973	\$	165,439

8. INTERFUND TRANSFERS

During the year, \$103,900 was transferred to the Operating Fund from the Capital Asset Fund. In the prior year, \$112,959 was transferred to the Capital Asset Fund from the Operating Fund to assist with capital asset purchases.

9. INTERNALLY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

The Board has internally restricted the amount of \$350,433 in the operating fund for two purposes: \$250,433 (2018 - \$133,785) as a contingency reserve and \$100,000 (2018 - \$100,000) as a building maintenance reserve.

The purpose of the contingency reserve is to ensure funds are available to cover unexpected revenue loss or events that would result in a serious interruption of service and in order to maintain the Corporation's long-term fiscal strength. The Corporation's policy is to maintain a reserve equal to six months operating expenses, to a maximum of the remaining total assets of the Corporation. The building maintenance reserve provides funds for building maintenance, durable goods and capital expenditures.

These internally restricted amounts cannot be used for any other purpose without the approval of the Board of Directors.

10. CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATION

The Corporation has entered into a contractual agreement with a contractor to complete building renovations, at an approximate cost of \$61,500.