FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018





Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Friends of Canadian Broadcasting

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Friends of Canadian Broadcasting (the "Organization"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018, and the statements of operations, 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 effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at December 31, 2018, and its results of 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

Friends of Canadian Broadcasting derives revenue from donations, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, our verification of these revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the organization and we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to donation revenues, excess of revenue over expenses, current assets and net assets.

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 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 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.

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 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 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.

Toronto, Ontario June 4, 2019 Chartered Professional Accountants Licensed Public Accountants

Hillon LLP

Statement of Financial Position Year ended December 31, 2018 2018 2017 \$ **ASSETS** Current assets Cash and term deposit 404,171 638,313 Accounts receivable 271,838 95,400 Prepaid expenses 22,500 20,850 522,071 931,001 **LIABILITIES Current liabilities** Accounts payable and accrued liabilities 176,471 570,498 **NET ASSETS** 345,600 360,503 522,071 931,001

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Approved by the Board of Directors:

Director

Director

Statements of Operations

Year ended December 31, 2018	2018	2017
	\$	\$_
Revenues		
New donations	115,492	98,803
Recurring donations	2,622,950	2,842,751
Other	87,655	170,419
_	2,826,097	3,111,973
Expenses		
Communication - Media	471,538	407,899
Communication - Supporters	596,575	948,357
Communication - General public	603,303	389,329
Management fees	120,130	93,242
Office services	445,780	380,743
Maintenance of records	151,740	152,256
Research	329,795	471,515
Board of Directors	69,522	80,841
Advertising	52,617	22,946
_	2,841,000	2,947,128
Excess of (expenses over revenues) revenues over expenses for year	(14,903)	164,845

Statements of Changes in Net Assets

Year ended December 31, 2018	2018 \$	2017 \$
Net assets, beginning of year	360,503	195,658
Excess of (expenses over revenues) revenues over expenses	(14,903)	164,845
Net assets, end of year	345,600	360,503

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2018	2018 \$	2017 \$
Cash flows from operating activities	•	
Excess of (expenses over revenues) revenues over expenses for		
year	(14,903)	164,845
Change in non-cash working capital items		()
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	176,438	(83,089)
Increase in prepaid expenses	(1,650)	(20,850)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(394,027)	259,724
Net change in cash during the year	(234,142)	320,630
Cash, beginning of year	638,313	317,683
Cash, end of year	404,171	638,313
Cash and term deposit consists of:		
Cash	398,771	632,927
Term deposit	5,400	5,386
	404,171	638,313
•	,	223,0.0

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2018

Nature of operations

Friends of Canadian Broadcasting was incorporated on August 25, 1987 as a not-for-profit organization. The mission of Friends of Canadian Broadcasting is to enhance the quality and quantity of Canadian programming in the audio-visual system. The organization is exempt from income tax by virtue of Section 149 (1)(1) of the Income Tax Act.

1. Significant accounting policies

The Organization applies the Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

(a) Revenue recognition

Revenues relating to fund-raising activities in the current year that are received prior to February 1 of the subsequent year are accrued as at the year end.

(b) Financial instruments

(i) Measurement of financial instruments

The Organization initially measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value adjusted by, in the case of a financial instrument that will not be measured subsequently at fair value, the amount of transaction costs directly attributable to the instrument.

The Organization subsequently measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost. Changes in fair value are recognized in net income.

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

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

(ii) Impairment

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of possible impairment. When a significant adverse change has occurred during the period in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows from the financial asset or group of assets, a write-down is recognized in net income. The write down reflects the difference between the carrying amount and the higher of:

- the present value of the cash flows expected to be generated by the asset or group of assets;
- the amount that could be realized by selling the assets or group of assets;
- the net realizable value of any collateral held to secure repayment of the assets or group of assets.

When the events occurring after the impairment confirm that a reversal is necessary, the reversal is recognized in net income up to the amount of the previously recognized impairment.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2018

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Allocation of expenses

Certain fundraising and general support expenses are allocated across various functions based on estimated time spent as described in note 3.

(d) Management 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 disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Financial instruments risk management

Transactions in financial instruments may result in an entity assuming or transferring to another party one or more of the financial risks described below. The required disclosures provide information that assists users of financial statements in assessing the extent of risk related to financial instruments.

The organization's financial instruments bear the following financial risks:

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a transaction will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The organization has accounts receivable of \$95,400 (2017 - \$271,838) which are not subject to credit risk as all of the amounts have been collected subsequent to year end.

(b) Liquidity risk

The Organization does have a liquidity risk in accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$176,471 (2017 - \$570,498). Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization cannot repay its obligations when they become due to its creditors. The Organization reduces its exposure to liquidity risk by ensuring that it documents when authorized payments become due and has sufficient revenues before committing to expenses. The liquidity risk exposure to the Organization is low.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2018

3. Allocation of expenses

Section 4470 of Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires organizations who allocate general support and fundraising expenses to a number of different departments to disclose the amounts and the functions to which they have been allocated.

Certain general support and fundraising expenses totaling \$956,312 (2017 - \$855,826) have been allocated as follows:

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Communication - Media	379,002	327,259
Communication - General Public	95,988	105,509
Management Fees	120,130	93,242
Office Services	174,244	137,964
Research	130,628	138,042
Board of Directors	42,125	45,955
Other	14,195	7,855
	956,312	855,826

The comparative figures have been restated to conform to the current year's presentation to exclude reimbursements of certain expenses

4. Management of capital

The organization's objectives in managing its capital, which it defines as its net assets, are to maintain a sufficient level to provide for normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis and to continue its mission to enhance the quality and quantity of Canadian programming in the audio-visual system. The organization strictly monitors its capital in order to ensure it has sufficient revenue before committing to expenses.



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