

G(irls)20
Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Directors of G(irls)20:

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of G(irls)20 (the "Charity"), 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 Charity 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

In common with many not-for-profit organizations, the Charity derives revenue from 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 Charity. Therefore, we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to fundraising revenue, excess of expenses over revenues for the year ended December 31, 2019, current assets as at December 31, 2019, and net assets as at January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019. Our audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 was modified accordingly because of the possible effects of a similar 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 Charity 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 Charity'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 Charity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Charity'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 Charity'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 Charity'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 Charity 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.

Burlington, Ontario

July 10, 2020

The logo for MNP LLP, featuring the letters 'MNP' in a large, bold, sans-serif font, followed by 'LLP' in a smaller, all-caps, sans-serif font.

Chartered Professional Accountants

Licensed Public Accountants

G(irls)20
Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2019

	2019	2018
Assets		
Current		
Cash	357,013	190,914
HST recoverable	20,216	9,886
Prepaid expenses and deposits	2,185	845
	379,414	201,645
Capital assets (Note 3)	3,799	1,885
	383,213	203,530
Liabilities		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	42,614	17,587
Deferred contributions (Note 4)	151,559	38,139
	194,173	55,726
Net Assets	189,040	147,804
	383,213	203,530

Approved on behalf of the Board



 Director

G(irls)20
Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets
For the year ended December 31, 2019

	2019	2018
Contributions <i>(Note 5)</i>	744,549	581,923
Expenses		
Amortization	808	536
Communications	35,723	24,074
Fundraising and partnerships	57,862	42,864
Office and general <i>(Note 7)</i>	92,470	77,749
Programming	271,775	245,105
Summit	238,180	205,268
Website	6,495	2,603
	703,313	598,199
Excess of revenue over expenses (expenses over revenue) for the year	41,236	(16,276)
Net assets, beginning of year	147,804	164,080
Net assets, end of year	189,040	147,804

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

G(irls)20
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 2019

	2019	2018
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating		
Excess of revenue over expenses (expenses over revenue) for the year	41,236	(16,276)
Amortization	808	536
Changes in working capital accounts		
HST recoverable	(10,330)	2,798
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(1,340)	(845)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	25,027	4,011
Deferred contributions	113,420	(25,166)
	168,821	(34,942)
Investing		
Purchase of capital assets	(2,722)	-
	166,099	(34,942)
Increase (decrease) in cash resources	166,099	(34,942)
Cash resources, beginning of year	190,914	225,856
Cash resources, end of year	357,013	190,914

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. Incorporation and nature of the Charity

G(irls)20 (the "Charity") is incorporated in Canada without share capital. The Charity is a registered charity and thus is exempt from income taxes under the Income Tax Act.

Launched in 2009 at the Clinton Global Initiative, G(irls)20 places young women at the centre of decision-making processes. Through its signature programs, Global Summit and Girls on Boards, G(irls)20 makes strategic investments in young women through education and training, building networks, and access to unparalleled opportunities at home and abroad. While advocating for change at the global level through the annual G(irls)20 Global Summit, G(irls)20 is invested in changing the status quo for women at decision-making tables in communities across Canada by placing Girls on Boards.

2. Significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations set out in Part III of the CPA Canada Handbook - Accounting, as issued by the Accounting Standards Board in Canada.

Revenue recognition

The Charity follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Externally restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Externally restricted contributions received in the year for expenses to be incurred in subsequent years are recorded as deferred contributions. Unrestricted contributions, including donations and amounts received from fundraising, are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Contributed materials and services which are not normally purchased by the Charity are not recorded in the accounts.

Allocation of expenses

The Charity allocates personnel expenses among various activities based on time spent.

Capital assets

Computer equipment is recorded at cost and amortized using the straight-line basis over five years.

Foreign currency translation

These financial statements have been presented in Canadian dollars, the principal currency of the Charity's operations.

Transaction amounts denominated in foreign currencies are translated into their Canadian dollar equivalents at exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates. Carrying values of monetary assets and monetary liabilities reflect the exchange rates at the statement of financial position date. Gains and losses on translation or settlement are included in the determination of excess of revenue over expenses for the current period.

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 revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Amortization is based on the estimated useful life of computer equipment. Accrued liabilities are based on the expected amount to settle the liability at year end.

These estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in excess of revenues and expenses in the periods in which they become known.

G(irls)20
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2019

3. Capital assets

	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Accumulated amortization</i>	<i>2019 Net book value</i>	<i>2018 Net book value</i>
Computer equipment	5,400	1,601	3,799	1,885

4. Deferred contributions

Deferred contributions consist of unspent contributions in connection with the Charity's Girls on Boards and Leading the Wave projects. Recognition of these amounts as revenue is deferred to periods when the specified expenditures are made. Changes in the deferred contribution balance are as follows:

	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
Balance, beginning of year	38,139	63,305
Amount received during the year	347,304	125,000
Less: Amount recognized as revenue during the year	(233,884)	(150,166)
Balance, end of year	151,559	38,139

5. Contributions

Included in contributions is \$211,724 (2018 – \$153,526) of revenue received from government sources during the year.

6. Financial instruments

The Charity, as part of its operations, carries a number of financial instruments including cash, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. It is management's opinion that the Charity is not exposed to significant interest, currency, credit, liquidity or other price risks arising from these financial instruments except as otherwise disclosed.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Charity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Charity enters into transactions to borrow funds from financial institutions or other creditors, for which repayment is required at various maturity dates.

7. Related party transactions

On July 1, 2019, the Charity began leasing property from a company 50% owned by a board member of the Charity, for \$2,500 plus HST per month. The initial lease term ends June 30, 2020. The lease will automatically renew for additional annual terms thereafter. The agreement can be terminated by either party by giving the required amount of notice. These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are recorded at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established by the related parties.

8. Subsequent events

Subsequent to year-end, there was a global outbreak of COVID-19 (coronavirus), which has had a significant impact on businesses through the restrictions put in place by the Canadian, provincial and municipal governments regarding travel, business operations and isolation/quarantine orders. At this time, it is unknown the extent of the impact the COVID-19 outbreak may have on G(irls)20 as this will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and that cannot be predicted with confidence. These uncertainties arise from the inability to predict the ultimate geographic spread of the disease, and the duration of the outbreak, including the duration of travel restrictions, business closures or disruptions, and quarantine/isolation measures that are currently, or may be put, in place by Canada and other countries to fight the virus.