SMALL CHANGE FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Small Change Fund

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of **Small Change Fund** ("the Organization"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, 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 my opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at December 31, 2019 and the results of its operations and 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 charitable organizations, the Organization derives revenue from donations the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, my verification of these revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the Organization and I was not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to donation revenue, excess of revenue over expenses, assets and net assets.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the Organization in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My 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 my 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, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my 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.

I 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 I identify during my audit.

Philip Dyke Professional Corporation

Philip Dyke Professional Corporation, authorized to practice public accounting by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario

Toronto, Ontario August 10, 2020

SMALL CHANGE FUND STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at December 31

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	62,547	20,474
Short-term investments	80,000	-
Acounts receivable	16,013	-
Taxes receivable	15,568	3,636
Prepaid expenses	381	-
	174,509	24,110
Current Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred revenue (Note 3)	25,798 148,992	19,403 6,500
	174,790	25,903
NET ASSETS		
Reserve	-	15,000
Unrestricted	(281)	(16,793)
	(281)	(1,793)
	174,509	24,110

See accompanying notes

Approved by the Board: Mheffulh Director

Director

SMALL CHANGE FUND STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

Year ended December 31

	2019		2018	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
	Reserve	Unrestricted	Total	
Balance, beginning of year	15,000	(16,793)	(1,793)	5,388
Excess of revenue over expenses	(15,000)	16,512	1,512	(7,181)
Balance, end of year	-	(281)	(281)	(1.793)

See accompanying notes

SMALL CHANGE FUND STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

Year ended December 31

	2019	2018 \$
	\$	
REVENUE		
Donations	149,338	499
Grants	159,802	86,680
	309,140	87,179
EXPENSES		
Advertising and promotion	3,118	-
Insurance	1,897	1,626
Office and general	25,924	4,699
Professional fees	49,625	40,612
Project costs	189,430	33,000
Rent	4,079	3,976
Travel	2,649	2,986
Website and communications	30,906	7,461
	307,628	94,360
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES	1,512	(7,181)

See accompanying notes

SMALL CHANGE FUND STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended December 31

	2019	2018 \$
	\$	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of revenue over expenses	1,512	(7,181)
Changes in non-cash working capital items		
Short-term ivestments	(80,000)	-
Accounts receivable	(16,013)	-
Taxes receivable	(11,932)	(1,590)
Prepaid expenses	(381)	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6,395	2,248
Deferred revenue	142,492	3,500
Change in cash	42,073	(3,023)
Cash, beginning of year	20,474	23,497
Cash, end of year	62,547	20,474

See accompanying notes

SMALL CHANGE FUND NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2019

1. PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

Small Change Fund promotes and supports the efforts of people and communities working on sustainability issues that have global significance from coast-to-coast. It does this by enabling individual and institutional donors to give micro-grants to grassroots-led projects. Small Change Fund taps into the local knowledge, trust, intuition, and common sense of its national network of volunteer advisors, to source and approve projects. It was incorporated on May 5, 2009 as a not-for-profit corporation without share capital in the Province of Ontario and commenced operations on January 1, 2010. As a registered charitable organization under the Income Tax Act (Canada), it is not subject to income or capital taxes.

2. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations and include the following significant accounting policies:

Property and equipment

The purchase of property and equipment is expensed in the year of acquisition. Property and equipment held include computer hardware and software and furniture. There was no amount expensed in 2019.

Revenue recognition

The organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Grants are recognized as revenue in the year that the related expenses are incurred. Donations are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured unless the donor has designated amounts for future years in which case the amount is deferred.

SMALL CHANGE FUND NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2019

Financial instruments

Measurement of financial instruments

Small Change Fund initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The organization subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost. Financial assets measured at amortized cost include accounts receivable. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payables and accrued liabilities.

Impairment

Financial assets measured at cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. The amount of the write-down is recognized in net income. 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 excess of revenue over expenses.

Use of estimates

Management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, the 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. Such estimates include allowance for doubtful accounts. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

SMALL CHANGE FUND NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2019

3. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue represents funding received in the current period that is related to a subsequent period and is comprised as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Colleges and Institutes Canada	7,934	_
Echo Foundation	30,000	-
Inspirit Foundation	-	1,000
Val Koziol	35,830	-
Niagara Community Foundation	58,372	-
Other	3,630	-
Susan's Small Change Purse	-	3,000
Tides Canada	2,000	2,500
Toronto Foundation	11,226	-
	148,992	6,500

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Small Change Fund is exposed to credit risk through its financial instruments, accounts receivable. Credit risk results from the possibility that parties may default on their financial obligations.

The credit risk relating to accounts receivable is limited as the amounts were received shortly after the year-end.

5. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent to the year end, the COVID-19 pandemic is causing significant financial market and social dislocation. Management is closely evaluating the impact of COVID-19 on the Organization's operations. At this time, management does not see a material impact to its operations, however, the situation is evolving and could become material if it results in an economic downturn. Should this occur, it may impact future cash flows.