Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2019



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Growing Your Financial Success

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Simon Fraser Public Interest Research Group

Report on the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Simon Fraser Public Interest Research Group (the Organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at August 31, 2019, and the statements of revenues and expenditures 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 Organization as at August 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 (ASNPO).

Basis for Qualified Opinion

In common with many not-for-profit organizations, the Organization derives revenue from one main source and 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 Organization. Therefore, we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to this revenue source, excess of revenues over expenses, and cash flows from operations for the year ended August 31, 2019, current assets and net assets as at August 31, 2019. Our audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended August 31, 2018 was modified accordingly because of the possible effects of this limitation of 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 Organization in accordance with 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 audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw your attention to Note 4 of the financial statements, which indicates that 95% of the organization's funding comes from Simon Fraser University student assessments.

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 ASNPO, 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.

(continues)

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Simon Fraser Public Interest Research Group (continued)

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

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 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 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Societies Act of British Columbia, we report that, in our opinion, the accounting policies applied in preparing and presenting the financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Statement of Financial Position August 31, 2019

		2019		2018	
Assets					
Current					
Cash	\$	68,482	\$	82,049	
Accounts receivable		197		491	
Prepaid expenses	-	3,105		3,307	
	s	71,784	\$	85,847	
Liabilities					
Current					
Accounts payable	\$	5,716	\$	6,859	
Due to government agencies		341		2,336	
Wages payable		13,240		5,777	
		19,297		14,972	
Net Assets					
Unrestricted		52,487		70,875	
	\$	71,784	\$	85,847	

On behalf of the Board

Director

Director

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures and Changes in Net Assets Year Ended August 31, 2019

	2019		2018		Budget (unaudited)	
3						
Revenues						
Student assessments	\$	223,602	\$ 220,796	\$	224,970	
Grant and project revenue		3,567	6,408		17,200	
Interest and miscellaneous	1	3,021	4,668		142	
		230,190	 231,872		242,312	
Expenses						
Accessibility		891	1,638		_	
Bad debts		_	475		-	
Grants committee		1,201	1,510		3,000	
Office and administration		19,477	20,243		35,567	
Operating (rent)		7,320	7,323		_	
Organization development		3,649	5,230		11,500	
Outreach and media		4,708	3,741		5,300	
Professional fees		5,275	4,974		3,000	
Program and education		5,781	4,836		6,600	
Project support		-	-		200	
Special projects		41,412	14,106		-	
Wages and benefits		158,864	164,497		159,936	
		248,578	 228,573		225,103	
Net excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses		(18,388)	3,299		17,209	
Net assets - beginning of year		70,875	 67,576			
Net assets - end of year	\$	52,487	\$ 70,875	\$	17,209	



Statement of Cash Flows

Year Ended August 31, 2019

		2019		2018	
Operating activities					
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses	\$	(18,388)	\$	3,299	
Changes in non-cash working capital:					
Accounts receivable		294		1,086	
Accounts payable		(1,142)		2,992	
Prepaid expenses		202		815	
Due to government agencies		(1,995)		2,111	
Wages payable	3	7,462		5,777	
		4,821	-	12,781	
Increase (decrease) in cash flow		(13,567)		16,080	
Cash - beginning of year		82,049		65,969	
Cash - end of year	\$	68,482	\$	82,049	



Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended August 31, 2019

PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

Simon Fraser Public Interest Research Group (the "organization") is a not-for-profit organization incorporated provincially under the Society Act of British Columbia. The organization was formed to operate a public interest research group for the students of Simon Fraser University. As a not-for-profit organization, it is exempt from the payment of income tax under Section 149(1) of the Income Tax Act.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations (ASNFPO).

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue recognition

Simon Fraser Public Interest Research Group follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions.

Student assessment fees and project revenue are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Unrestricted investment income is recognized as revenue when earned.

Net assets

Unrestricted net assets comprise the excess of revenue over expenses accumulated by the organization each year, net of transfers, and are available for general purposes.

Contributed services

The operations of the organization depend on the contribution of time by volunteers. The fair value of donated services cannot be reasonably determined and are therefore not reflected in these financial statements.

Measurement uncertainty

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 amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Such estimates are periodically reviewed and any adjustments necessary are reported in earnings in the period in which they become known. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments include cash and accounts receivable and are measured at amortized cost as presented on the balance sheet. Financial liabilities include accounts payable, due to government agencies and wages payable and are measured at amortized cost as presented on the balance sheet.



Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended August 31, 2019

4. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

The organization receives 95% of its income from the amounts assessed to the students of Simon Fraser University. Should the University substantially change its dealings with the organization, management is of the opinion that continued viable operations would be doubtful.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The organization is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments and has a comprehensive risk management framework to monitor, evaluate and manage these risks. The following analysis provides information about the organization's risk exposure and concentration as of August 31, 2019.

(a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The organization is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its receipt of funds from its customers and other related sources, and accounts payable.

Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the organization is not exposed to significant other price risks arising from these financial instruments.

