## **Canadian Lung Association**

## **Financial Statements**

For the year ended March 31, 2025



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For the year ended March 31, 2025

	Contents
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Financial Statements	
Statement of Financial Position	3
Statement of Changes in Net Assets	4
Statement of Operations	5
Statement of Cash Flows	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7



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### **Independent Auditor's Report**

To the Members of Canadian Lung Association

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Canadian Lung Association (the "association"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2025, and the statements of changes in net assets, operations and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the association as at March 31, 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations.

### Basis for Opinion

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 association 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 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 association'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 association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Baker Tilly OHawa LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

August 18, 2025 Ottawa, Ontario

## **Canadian Lung Association Statement of Financial Position**

March 31		2025		2024
Assets				
Current Cash (Note 2) Cash and short-term investments (Note 3) Accounts receivable Government remittances receivable Prepaid expenses	\$	555,765 1,697,451 63,984 38,393 29,364	\$	357,923 1,732,194 39,890 31,490 21,791
		2,384,957		2,183,288
Investments (Note 3)		1,532,115		1,294,199
Tangible capital assets (Note 4)	_	8,110		1,158
	\$	3,925,182	\$	3,478,645
Liabilities and Net Assets				
Current Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred contributions (Note 5)	\$	129,752 554,649	\$	144,179 304,553
	_	684,401		448,732
Net assets Unrestricted net assets Internally restricted for research Internally restricted for Breathing As One campaign	_	3,812,086 1,916,933 (2,488,238)		3,601,218 1,916,933 (2,488,238)
	_	3,240,781		3,029,913
	\$	3,925,182	\$	3,478,645
Approved on behalf of the board:				
Director			_ D	irector

## Canadian Lung Association Statement of Changes in Net Assets

### For the year ended March 31

		Internally Restricted for Internally Breathing Unrestricted Restricted for As One Net Assets Research Campaign					Total 2025	Total 2024	
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 3,60	,218	\$ 1,916,933	\$	(2,488,238)	\$	3,029,913	\$ 2,505,814	
Excess of revenue over expenditures for the year	210	),868	-		-		210,868	524,099	
Balance, end of year	\$ 3,81	2,086	\$ 1,916,933	\$	(2,488,238)	\$	3,240,781	\$ 3,029,913	

# **Canadian Lung Association Statement of Operations**

For the year ended March 31		2025		2024
Revenue				
Donations, bequests and memorials	\$	896,416	\$	1,331,544
Interest and investment income (Note 3)	Ф	258,563	φ	108,510
Sponsorships		245,755		263,522
Campaign donations		174,294		91,762
Grants		132,672		16,752
Program and project contracts		54,564		70,460
Endorsements		28,800		28,800
Miscellaneous and other income		27,047		27,107
	_			
		1,818,111		1,938,457
Expenditures				
Salaries and related benefits		626,290		741,948
Consultants		255,741		176,000
Research grants and awards		234,738		143,637
Other operating expenses		141,966		127,387
Advertising and health promotion		99,855		44,273
Operational health grants		98,663		101,136
Professional fees		64,636		37,496
Meetings and travel		27,339		49,174
Office rentals and leases		16,058		17,410
Part time contract staff	_	8,662		83,819
	_	1,573,948		1,522,280
Excess of revenue over expenditures before undernoted item		244,163		416,177
Exocos of feveride over experiencies before undernoted item		244,100		410,177
Unrealized gain/(loss) on investments		(33,295)		107,922
Excess of revenue over expenditures for the year	\$	210,868	\$	524,099
	Ψ	0,000	Ψ	32 1,000

## **Canadian Lung Association Statement of Cash Flows**

For the year ended March 31		2025	2024
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities  Excess of revenue over expenditures for the year	\$	210,868	\$ 524,099
Adjustments for non-cash items Amortization of tangible capital assets Unrealized loss/(gain) on investments Loss/(gain) on foreign exchange		1,616 48,965 (15,670)	2,832 (107,922)
Change in non-cash working capital items		245,779	419,009
Accounts receivable Government remittances receivable		(24,094) (6,903) (7,573)	5,983 25,106 (7,641)
Prepaid expenses Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred contributions		(14,427) 250,096	76,892 (82,879)
	_	442,878	436,470
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities  Net change in investments  Purchase of tangible capital assets  Disposal of tangible capital assets		(271,212) (9,695) 1,128	(91,176) - -
		(279,779)	(91,176)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activity Repayments of CEBA loan	_	<u>-</u>	(40,000)
Increase in cash during the year		163,099	305,294
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	_	2,090,117	1,784,823
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	2,253,216	\$ 2,090,117
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:			
Cash Cash and short-term investments (Note 3)	\$ 	555,765 1,697,451	\$ 357,923 1,732,194
	\$	2,253,216	\$ 2,090,117

### March 31, 2025

### 1. Significant Accounting Policies

### Purpose of the Association

The association is a registered charity incorporated in Canada as a not-for-profit organization and was continued under the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act on December 12, 2013. The association's mission is to improve respiratory health. The association is exempt from income taxes.

### **Basis of Presentation**

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations which are part of Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

### **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in accordance 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 at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates as additional information becomes available in the future.

Significant estimates include assumptions used in estimating the measurement and collectibility of accounts receivable, in establishing the useful lives and related amortization of tangible capital assets, and in estimating provisions for accrued liabilities.

### Foreign Currency Translation

At the transaction date, each asset, liability, revenue and expense in a foreign currency is translated into Canadian dollars by the use of the exchange rate in effect at that date. At the yearend date, monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at that date. The resulting foreign exchange gains and losses are included as a credit or charge to operations in the current period.

### **Financial Instruments**

Financial instruments are financial assets or liabilities of the association where, in general, the association has the right to receive cash or another financial asset from another party or the association has the obligation to pay another party cash or other financial assets.

### Measurement of arm's length financial instruments

The association initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

### March 31, 2025

### 1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### Financial Instruments (continued)

### Measurement of arm's length financial instruments (continued)

The association subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, except for investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in operations.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost include cash, cash and short-term investments, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Bonds, and equity holdings are carried at fair value based on quoted market prices.

### **Impairment**

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. The amount of the write-down is recognized in operations. 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 operations.

### Transaction costs

The association recognizes its transaction costs in operations in the period incurred. However, the financial instruments that will not be subsequently measured at fair value are adjusted by the transaction costs that are directly attributable to their origination, issuance or assumption.

### Financial Risk Management

The association manages its investment portfolio to earn investment income and invests only in low risk investments. The association is not involved in any hedging relationships through its operations and does not hold or use any derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

### Cash and Short-term Investments

Cash and short-term investments are defined as cash and highly liquid investments, consisting primarily of high interest savings accounts and term deposits with terms to maturity of less than a year as at year end.

### March 31, 2025

Investments

### 1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Investments are recorded at market value, determined directly by reference to published price quotations in an active market. Interest on investments is accrued as earned. Dividends are recorded when received. Gains and losses on the sale of investments are recognized in the year of disposal. Fair value changes of investments are recorded as unrealized gains or losses and recognized in the statement of operations.

### **Tangible Capital Assets**

Tangible capital assets are stated at cost. Amortization is provided using the straight-line method over three years.

### Internally Restricted Net Assets

The association has internally restricted net assets for the following purposes:

### Internally restricted for Research

Net assets internally restricted for research represent grants and fellowships related to research activities.

### Internally restricted for Breathing As One Campaign

Net assets internally restricted for Breathing As One represents The Lung Association's national fundraising campaign for research, began in 2013-14. The campaign was implemented across the country by the provincial Lung Associations.

### **Revenue Recognition**

The association follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

The association receives conditional contributions from certain organizations for projects. Terms of the projects and contribution agreements specify that the unexpended amounts remaining at completion of the projects must be returned. Amounts contributed and received are deferred until they are expended in accordance with the terms of the contribution agreements. Project contributions are recognized as revenue as the related expenses are incurred, and unexpended amounts at year end are reflected in current liabilities as deferred revenue.

Other income is recognized as earned.

### March 31, 2025

### 2. Cash

The association's bank accounts are held at one chartered bank and earn interest between 0% and prime less 2.75%.

### 3. Investments

The carrying values of the investments are as follows:

		2025	2024	
Cash and short term investments Common equities Fixed income (ETFs)	\$	1,697,451 809,622 722,493	\$	1,732,194 739,071 555,128
Total investments Investments - short-term portion	_	3,229,566 (1,697,451)		3,026,393 (1,732,194)
Investments - long-term portion	\$	1,532,115	\$	1,294,199

Investments in common equities include amounts denominated in U.S. dollars of \$187,674 (2024 - \$178,710).

Realized gains of \$150,638 (2024 - loss of \$7,590) was recognized in the current year on the sale of investments and included in interest and investment income.

Investments are held for the following purposes:

	_	2025	2024
General Research	\$	2,293,053 936,533	\$ 2,170,974 855,419
	\$	3,229,586	\$ 3,026,393

### March 31, 2025

### 4. Tangible Capital Assets

						2025
	_	Cost	_	cumulated nortization		Net Book Value
Computer equipment Furniture, fixtures and office equipment Leasehold improvements	\$	9,696 8,816 6,025	\$	1,586 8,816 6,025	\$	8,110 - -
	\$	24,537	\$	16,427	\$	8,110
						2024
		Cost		ccumulated mortization	Net	Book Value
Computer equipment Furniture, fixtures and office equipment Leasehold improvements	\$	10,557 11,217 6,025	\$	9,399 11,217 6,025	\$	1,158 - -
	\$	27,799	\$	26,641	\$	1,158

During the year, the association wrote off fully amortized assets of \$11,830.

### 5. Deferred Contributions

		Balance,				Amounts		
		beginning		Additions	re	cognized as	Funding	Balance,
	_	of year	dι	uring the year		revenue	receivable	end of year
Health programs	\$	11,500	\$	5 256,112	\$	(178,547)	\$ -	\$ 89,065
NL programming		21,080		-		-	-	21,080
Research		97,679		15,485		(7,250)	-	105,914
Breathing as One - future research						, ,		
competition		174,294		-		(174,294)	-	-
Estates		-		178,546		-	-	178,546
Sunlife		-		200,000		(39,956)	-	160,044
Government of								
Ontario		-		88,248		(132,672)	44,424	-
	\$	304,553	\$	3 738,391	\$	(532,719)	\$ 44,424	\$ 554,649

### March 31, 2025

### 5. Deferred Contributions (continued)

The amounts recognized as revenue are included in sponsorships and campaign donations on the statement of operations.

The breakdown of deferred contributions is as follows:

	 2025	2024
General Streathing as One	\$ 554,649 -	\$ 130,259 174,294
	\$ 554,649	\$ 304,553

### 6. Commitments

The association has entered into a rental property operating lease. The lease expires in December 2028 and the association is committed to base rent of \$6,800 plus operating costs until expiry.

The association has agreed to providing grant payments to recipients as multi-year awards. The total payments for the next four years as follows:

2026 2027 2028 2029	\$	50,000 50,000 50,000 50,000
2025	<u>-</u> \$	200,000

### March 31, 2025

### 7. Revenues and Expenses - Research and Breathing as One Campaign

Revenues and expenses related to research activities for the year were as follows:

	 2025	2024
Sponsorships Interest and investment income	\$ 54,844 84,282	\$ 98,450 82,423
Total revenues	139,126	180,873
Admin allocation Meetings and travel Other operating expenses (recovered) Research grants and awards Salaries and related benefits	 (18,376) (22,470) (13,672) (83,037) (98,072)	(17,233) (23,298) (10,741) (51,875) (100,884)
Total expenses	 (235,627)	(204,031)
Net research activity	\$ (96,501)	\$ (23,158)

Revenues and expenses related to the Breathing as One Campaign activities for the year were as follows:

	_	2025	2024
Campaign donations Research grants and awards	\$	174,294 (174,294)	\$ 91,762 (91,762)
Net Breathing as One campaign activity	\$		\$ 

### 8. Risk and Concentrations

The association is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following analysis provides a measure of the association's risk exposure and concentrations as at March 31, 2025.

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk relates to the risk that the association will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. The association is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Management closely monitors cash flow requirements to ensure that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet operational and financial obligations.

### March 31, 2025

### 8. Risk and Concentrations (continued)

### 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 association's main credit risks relate to its accounts receivable. The association mitigates its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash with major financial institutions. The association also routinely assesses the financial strength of its contributors and establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts based on credit risk applicable to particular contributors, historical and other information.

### 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 comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The association is exposed to currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

### Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The association is exposed to currency exchange risk by virtue of the fact that it transacts in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. This exposure is limited to the extent that these currencies fluctuate between the dates that transactions are made and settlement occurs.

### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The association's fixed income investments are exposed to interest rate risk. The association's investment managers take steps in the active management of the bond portfolio to mitigate this risk.

### Other price risk

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

### Changes in risk

There have been no significant changes in the association's risk exposures from the previous year.