

Lifewater Canada
Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019

	Contents
Independent Auditor's Report	2
Financial Statements	
Statement of Financial Position	5
Statement of Operations and Net Assets	6
Statement of Cash Flows	7
Notes to Financial Statements	8



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Lifewater Canada

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Lifewater Canada (the Charity), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 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 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 June 30, 2019, 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

In common with many not-for-profit organizations, the Charity derives revenue from donations and 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 donations and fundraising revenue, excess of revenues over expenditure, and cash flows from operations for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, current assets as at June 30, 2019 and 2018, and net assets as at July 1 and June 30 for both the 2019 and 2018 years. Our audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2018 was modified accordingly because of the possible effects of this 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 audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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.

Independent Auditor's Report (cont'd)

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.

Independent Auditor's Report (cont'd)

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.

BDO Canada LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Thunder Bay, Ontario
September 9, 2019

Lifewater Canada Statement of Financial Position

June 30	2019	2018
Assets		
Current		
Cash (Note 2)	\$ 161,287	\$ 51,417
Due from related party	-	29,018
	\$ 161,287	\$ 80,435
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 757	\$ 68
Net assets	160,530	80,367
	\$ 161,287	\$ 80,435

On behalf of the Board:

_____ Director

_____ Director

Lifewater Canada

Statement of Operations and Net Assets

For the year ended June 30	2019	2018
Revenue		
Donations		
Individual	\$ 576,712	\$ 525,856
Corporate	66,549	74,012
Foundations	187,476	138,526
Church and schools	120,996	91,101
Gifts in kind	142,377	87,771
International	64,147	91,883
Interest income	-	258
Foreign exchange	(2,995)	(3,476)
Other income	-	8,336
	1,155,262	1,014,267
Expenditure		
Administrative expenses	28,181	31,765
Fundraising	34,018	29,040
Health and hygiene	15,001	17,777
Infrastructure improvements	319,699	338,340
Tank catchment systems	40,414	5,426
Pump repair program	25,614	26,929
Sanitation	1,824	9,893
Training and education	141,141	86,466
Well construction	466,824	583,242
Well rehabilitation	2,383	9,406
	1,075,099	1,138,284
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditure before the undernoted	80,163	(124,017)
Loss on disposal of short term investments	-	(61)
	80,163	(124,078)
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditure for the year	80,163	(124,078)
Net assets, beginning of year	80,367	204,445
Net assets, end of year	\$ 160,530	\$ 80,367

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Lifewater Canada Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended June 30	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditure for the year	\$ 80,163	\$ (124,078)
Change in non-cash working capital balances		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	689	68
Due from related party	29,018	(29,018)
	109,870	(153,028)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Disposal of short term investments	-	118,165
	109,870	(34,863)
Increase (decrease) in cash for the year	109,870	(34,863)
Cash, beginning of year	51,417	86,280
	161,287	51,417
Cash, end of year	\$ 161,287	\$ 51,417

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Lifewater Canada

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

1. Significant Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies of the Organization:

a) Basis of Accounting

These financial statements have been prepared using Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations. These standards use the accrual basis of accounting. The accrual basis recognizes revenues as they become available and measurable; expenditures are recognized as they are incurred and measurable as a result of receipts of goods or services and the creation of a legal obligation to pay.

b) Nature and Purpose of Organization

Lifewater Canada is a non-profit organization incorporated under the Canada Not-for-Profit Corporations Act without share capital. The Organization is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act and is exempt from income taxes. The Organization's mission is to train and equip people in Africa and Haiti to provide safe drinking water and improve sanitation. Lifewater Canada arranges water and sanitation project sponsorship which saves children's lives and increases educational opportunities for women and young girls.

c) Revenue Recognition

Lifewater Canada recognizes revenue from donations as received. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenditures are incurred. 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. Gifts in kind are recognized in revenue at the date the donor provides substantiation of the donation and the fair value can be reasonably determined.

d) Cash and Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, bank balances and cash balances held in investment accounts.

e) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value when acquired or issued. In subsequent periods, any equities traded in an active market are reported at fair value, with any unrealized gains or losses reported in operations. All other financial instruments are reported at cost or amortized cost less impairment, if applicable. Financial assets are tested for impairment when changes in circumstances indicate the asset could be impaired. Transaction costs on the acquisition, sale or issue of financial instruments are expensed for those items remeasured at fair value at each statement of financial position date and charged to the financial instrument for those measured at amortized cost.

Lifewater Canada Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

1. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

f) 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 revenue and expenditures during the reporting period. Significant estimates in these financial statements include accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates as additional information becomes available in the future.

g) Contributed Materials and Services

Contributed materials and services, which are used in the normal course of operations and would otherwise been purchased, are recorded at their fair market value at the date of contribution if fair value can be reasonably estimated.

h) Foreign Currency Translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated at the rates of exchange in effect at the dates of the transactions. Resulting foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates of exchange in effect at the statement of financial position date. Gains and losses on translation of monetary assets and liabilities are included in net income.

2. Cash

	2019	2018
Canadian dollar bank accounts	\$ 130,561	\$ 39,809
US dollar bank accounts (expressed in Canadian dollars)	28,293	9,175
Canadian dollar investment bank account	2,433	2,433
	\$ 161,287	\$ 51,417

Lifewater Canada Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

3. Related Party Transactions

During the year, the Organization received donations and gifts in kind totaling \$74,479 (2018 - \$33,573) from directors and directors' spouses. These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange value (the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties).

4. Financial Instruments

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will fail to discharge its obligations to the Organization reducing the expected cash flow from the Organization's assets recorded at the date of the statement of financial position. Credit risk can be concentrated in debtors that are similarly affected by economic or other conditions. It is the Board's opinion that the Organization is not exposed to significant concentrations of credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Lifewater Canada manages its portfolio investments based on its cash flow needs and with a view to optimizing its interest income. It is the Board's opinion that the Organization is not exposed to significant interest rate risk arising from its financial instruments.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization encounters difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. Liquidity risk includes the risk that, as a result of operational liquidity requirements, the Organization will not have sufficient funds to settle a transaction on the due date; will be forced to sell financial assets at a value, which is less than what they are worth; or may be unable to settle or recover a financial asset. Liquidity risk arises from accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

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 majority of the Organization's expenses are paid through foreign currency. Consequently, some assets are exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations. The Organization is exposed to currency risk to the extent that the majority of its expenses are transacted in foreign currencies.

There have been no changes to the Organization's financial instrument risk exposure from the prior year.