

Financial Statements

YMCA of Cape Breton

March 31, 2025

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Independent auditor's report	1 - 2
Statement of operations	3
Statement of financial position	4
Statement of changes in net assets	5
Statement of cash flows	6
Notes to the financial statements	7 - 14



Independent auditor's report

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To the members of YMCA of Cape Breton

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of YMCA of Cape Breton ("the Organization"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2025, 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 effects of the matter described in the Basis for Opinion paragraph, the accompanying financial statements present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of YMCA of Cape Breton as at March 31, 2025, 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 Organization derives revenue from the general public in the form of donations and other fundraising activities, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, our 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 fundraising revenues, excess of revenue over expenditures, and cash flows from operations for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, current assets as at March 31, 2025 and 2024, and net assets as at March 31, 2025 and 2024. Our audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 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 Organization 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.

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 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.

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.

Membertou, Canada July 31, 2025

Chartered Professional Accountants

Dogne Short Thousan XXP

YMCA	of Cape	Breton
Statem	ent of o	perations

General Opportunity Year ended March 31 Fund Fund	Total Total 2025 2024
Devenue	
Revenue	EE 970
	.55,870 \$ 390,711
	12,138 -
Concession sales 5,133 -	5,133 6,952
	01,296 193,437
	26,077 820,899
	17,487 196,625
	78,940 89,766
	82,745 2,163,616
	10,270 2,303
	58,804 257,767
	98,451 221,803
	22,140 5,481,880
	64,863 24,582
	33,010 73,163
	96,083 68,062
	63,307 9,991,566
Expenditures	
	17,240 55,572
	39,418 68,817
	73,974 107,242
Bad debts expense	- 7,361
Community support - 188,826 1	88,826 152,397
Insurance 53,194 -	53,194 105,267
	67,294 66,974
Bank charges 100,152 411 1	00,563 80,894
Professional fees 124,787 3,615 1	28,402 181,142
Professional development 62,754 1,227	63,981 116,341
Repairs and maintenance 550,577 651 5	51,228 499,069
Rent 359,071 - 3	59,071 319,523
Salaries and benefits 7,764,997 74,586 7,8	39,583 6,665,341
Supplies and equipment 476,669 16,401 4	.93,070 481,206
Technology subscription 65,028 2,641	67,669 54,392
Technical support 70,496 414	70,910 81,531
	27,206 127,528
Travel and meals 81,339 1,994	83,333 66,351
Utilities <u>313,038</u> 3	13,038 305,926
	38,000 9,542,874
145,843(120,536)	25,307 448,692
Amortization of deferred contributions	<u> </u>
	89,466 404,280
·	87,735) (447,379)
	98,269) (43,099)
Excess of revenues over	
	72 062\
expenditures \$ 47,574 \$ (120,536) \$ (72,962) \$ 405.593

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

YMCA of Cape Breton Statement of financial position

March 31		General Fund	0	pportunity Fund		2025		2024
Assets Current								
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables (Note 3) Marketable securities Prepaids	\$	2,799,156 576,417 814,583 74,557 4,264,713	\$	- - - -	\$	2,799,156 576,417 814,583 74,557 4,264,713	\$	2,697,177 493,625 657,330 51,003 3,899,135
Capital assets (Note 4)	_	10,563,663			_	10,563,663	-	11,033,563
	\$	14,828,376	\$	-	\$	14,828,376	\$	14,932,698
Liabilities Current								
Payables and accruals (Note 5) Due (from) to Opportunity Fund	\$	245,826 124,659	\$	- (124,659)	\$	245,826	\$	717,641 -
Deferred revenue (Note 6) Current portion of long-term debt		2,903,061				2,903,061		2,040,283
(Note 7)	-	35,043 3,308,589	_	(124,659)	_	35,043 3,183,930		32,653 2,790,577
Long-term debt (Note 7) Deferred contributions (Note 8)		1,026,346 8,401,641		-		1,026,346 8,401,641		1,061,593 8,791,107
		12,736,576	_	(124,659)	_	12,611,917	_	12,643,277
Equity (Page 5)		4 400 000				4 400 000		4 440 040
Investment in capital assets (Note 9) Unrestricted		1,100,633 991,167		- 124,659		1,100,633 1,115,826		1,148,210 1,141,211
On estricted	_	2,091,800		124,659		2,216,459	=	2,289,421
	\$	14,828,376	\$		\$_	14,828,376	\$	14,932,698

On behalf of the Board

Director

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Juste la Ona Director

YMCA of Cape Breton Statement of changes in net assets

Year ended March 31				2025	2024
	Investment in Capital <u>Assets</u>	Unrestricted General <u>Fund</u>	Unrestricted Opportunity <u>Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance, beginning of year	\$1,148,210	\$ 896,016	\$ 245,195	\$2,289,421	\$ 1,883,828
(Deficiency) excess of revenue over expenditures (Note 10)	(98,269)	145,843	(120,536)	(72,962)	405,593
Net change in investment in capital asset (Note 10)	50,692	(50,692)			
Balance, end of year	\$1,100,633	\$ 991,167	\$ 124,659	<u>\$2,216,459</u>	\$ 2,289,421

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

YMCA of Cape Breton Statement of cash flows

Year ended March 31	2025	2024
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		
Operating		
Excess of revenues over expenditures Amortization of capital assets Amortization of deferred contributions related	\$ (72,962) 487,735	\$ 405,593 447,379
to capital assets	(389,466)	(404,280)
	25,307	448,692
Change in non-cash operating working capital	204 647	274.004
(Note 11)	284,617 309,924	374,894 823,586
		023,300
Investing		
Purchase of marketable securities	(157,253)	(262,181)
Contributions received for purchase of capital assets	<u>-</u>	1,192,649
Purchase of capital assets	<u>(17,835)</u>	(1,356,519)
Financing	<u>(175,088)</u>	(426,051)
Repayment of long-term debt	(32,857)	(30,054)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	101,979	367,481
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	2,697,177	2,329,696
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 2,799,156	\$ 2,697,177
Cash and cash equivalents comprised of		
Cash	\$ 2,366,163	\$ 2,185,871
Term deposits	<u>432,993</u>	<u>511,306</u>
	\$ 2,799,156	\$ 2,697,177

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

March 31, 2025

1. Nature of operations

YMCA of Cape Breton is a registered charity providing wellness, health, recreation, and community development programs to the local community. The Organization is exempt from income taxes under provisions of the Income Tax Act.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of accounting

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations. The significant policies are detailed as follows:

Fund accounting

Funds within the financial statements consist of unrestricted general and unrestricted opportunity fund. Transfers between funds are recorded as adjustments to the appropriate fund balance.

Opportunity fund

The Opportunity fund is an unrestricted fund whose purpose is to provide financial assistance for community members for services provided at the Organization.

Revenue recognition

The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions for both the general fund and the opportunity fund, which include government assistance relating to operating expenses and capital assets. Under the deferral method, externally restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are recognized. Contributions restricted for the purchase of capital assets are deferred and amortized into revenue at a rate corresponding with the amortization rate for the related capital assets. Contributions relating to expenses of future periods are deferred and recognized as revenue as the expenses are incurred.

Revenue from fees and contracts are recognized when the services are provided.

Marketable securities

Marketable securities are recorded at fair value and classified as a current asset due to their short term nature and convertibility to cash.

Capital assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost. Betterments which extend the estimated life of an asset are capitalized. When a capital asset no longer contributes to the Organization's ability to provide services, its carrying amount is written down to its residual value.

March 31, 2025

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Capital assets (continued)

Rates and bases of depreciation applied to write off the cost of property and equipment over their estimated lives are as follows:

Building 3%, declining balance
Enterprise Centre building 3%, declining balance
Renovations 10%, declining balance
Equipment 20%, declining balance
Computer equipment 35%, declining balance
Computer software 50%, declining balance

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, balances with banks and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less. Bank borrowings are considered to be financing activities.

Financial instruments

The Organization considers any contract creating a financial asset, liability or equity instrument as a financial instrument, except in certain limited circumstances. The Organization accounts for the following as financial instruments:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Receivables
- Marketable securities
- Payables and accruals
- Long-term debt

A financial asset or liability is recognized when the organization becomes party to contractual provisions of the instrument.

Measurement

Financial assets or liabilities obtained in arm's length transactions are initially measured at their fair value. In the case of a financial asset or liability not being subsequently measured at fair value, the initial fair value will be adjusted for financing fees and transaction costs that are directly attributable to its origination, acquisition, issuance or assumption.

At each reporting date, the Organization measures its financial assets and liabilities at cost or amortized cost (less impairment in the case of financial assets), except for equities quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair value. All changes in fair value of the organization's investments in equities quoted in an active market are recorded in the statement of operations.

March 31, 2025

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

For financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost, the Organization regularly assesses whether there are any indications of impairment. If there is an indication of impairment, and the organization determines that there is a significant adverse change in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows from the financial asset, it recognizes an impairment loss in the statement of operations. Any reversals of previously recognized impairment losses are recognized in operations in the year the reversal occurs.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are subsequently measured according to the following methods:

<u>Financial instrument</u>	<u>Measurement</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost (which approximates fair value)
Receivables	Amortized cost
Marketable securities	Fair value
Payables and accruals	Amortized cost
Long-term debt	Amortized cost

Use of estimates

In preparing the Organization's financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Donated goods and services

Donated goods and services are recognized at their fair market value when they are received.

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3.	Receivables			<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Comm	nodity taxes			\$ 54,945	\$ 59,815
	pership			299,406	186,808
Other				264,922	285,771
				619,273	532,394
Allowa	ance for doubtful ac	counts		(42,856)	(38,769)
				\$ 576,417	\$ 493,625
					_
4.	Capital assets			<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
			Accumulated	Net	Net
		Cost	depreciation	book value	book value
Buildir	ng	\$ 12,982,953	\$ 4,240,148	\$ 8,742,805	\$ 9,013,202
Comp	uter equipment	317,515	317,191	324	499
Comp	uter software	125,787	119,076	6,711	8,420
Equip	ment	1,280,268	1,146,755	133,513	162,539
Land		61,971	-	61,971	61,971
Renov	vations	2,152,400	<u>534,061</u>	<u>1,618,339</u>	1,786,932
		\$ 16,920,894	\$ 6,357,231	\$ 10,563,663	\$ 11,033,563
5.	Payables and ac	cruals		<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Accru	als			\$ 114,790	\$ 318,164
	nment remittances			Ψ 11 1, 100	57,624
Trade				131,036	341,853
				\$ 245,826	\$ 717,641
				<u> </u>	

March 31, 2025

6. Deferred revenue	<u>2024</u>	Received in 2025	Recognized as revenue	<u> 2025</u>
Federal funding Provincial funding Other	\$ 169,257 1,563,085 307,941 \$ 2,040,283	\$ 620,843 5,039,235 159,768 \$ 5,819,846	\$ 514,927 4,181,417 <u>260,724</u> \$4,957,068	\$ 275,173 2,420,903 206,985 \$ 2,903,061
7. Long-term debt			<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Toronto Dominion Bank 6.37% loan, repayable in \$1,876, including interest			239,899	\$ 247,522
6.35% loan, repayable in \$4,297, including interest	•		545,784	562,552
6.36% loan, repayable in \$2,172, including interest	•	oer 2042	<u>275,706</u> 1,061,389	284,172 1,094,246
Less current portion		_	35,043	32,653
		<u>\$</u>	1,026,346	\$ 1,061,593

Estimated annual principal payments in each of the next five (5) years are as follows:

2	2026	\$ 35,043
2	2027	\$ 37,601
2	2028	\$ 40,324
2	2029	\$ 43,223
2	2030	\$ 46,308

As security, the Organization has provided a first mortgage on specific land and building having a net book value of \$8,804,777, a general security agreement over other property and an assignment of fire insurance.

The Organization is subject to a debt service coverage ratio covenant of better than 1.05:1 on its loans with the Toronto Dominion Bank. At the year end date, the Organization was in compliance with this covenant.

March 31, 2025

8. Deferred contributions

Deferred capital contributions related to capital assets represent the unamortized amount of the grants received for the purchase of capital assets. The amortization of capital contributions is recorded as revenue in the statement of operations.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance, beginning of year Contributions received Less: amortized amounts	\$ 8,791,107 - - 8,791,107 - 	\$ 8,002,738 1,192,649 9,195,387 404,280
	<u>\$ 8,401,641</u>	\$ 8,791,107
9. Investment in capital assets	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Capital assets Amounts financed by long-term debt Amount financed by deferred contributions	\$ 10,563,663 (1,061,389) (8,401,641)	\$ 11,033,563 (1,094,246) (8,791,107)
	<u>\$ 1,100,633</u>	\$ 1,148,210
10. Change in equity invested in capital assets	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Deficiency of revenue over expenses Amortization of deferred contributions related to capital assets Amortization of capital assets	\$ (389,466) 487,735 \$ 98,269	\$ 404,280 (447,379) \$ (43,099)
Net change in investment in capital assets Capital assets purchased, net of contribution Repayment of long-term debt	\$ 17,835 32,857 \$ 50,692	\$ 163,870 30,054 \$ 193,924

March 31, 2025

11. Supplemental cash flow information	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Change in non-cash operating working capital		
Receivables Prepaids Payables and accruals Deferred revenue	\$ (82,792) (23,554) (471,815) <u>862,778</u>	\$ (211,023) (8,494) 348,223 942,634
	<u>\$ 284,617</u>	\$ 374,894

12. Defined contribution plan

The Organization has contributed \$201,938 (2024 – \$207,032) to the employees' defined contribution plan for the year ended March 31, 2025.

13. Financial instruments

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

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterpart's inability to fulfil its payment obligations. The Organization's credit risk is attributable to receivables. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments included in receivables is remote.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization will be unable to meet its contractual obligations and financial liabilities. The Organization's liquidity risk is attributable to payables and long-term debt of. The Organization manages liquidity risk by monitoring its cash flows and ensuring that it has sufficient cash available to meet its obligations and liabilities.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors, such as foreign exchange and changes in equities quoted in an active market. Management believes that the market risk concentration with respect to financial liabilities is remote.

March 31, 2025

14. Related party transactions

The Organization has related party transactions with two different aspects. There are related party transactions with the Board of Directors, and there are related party transactions with Y Canada.

Related party transactions with the Board of Directors are limited to fees collected from any member of the Board that is a member of the YMCA.

Related party transactions with the YMCA Canada include:

- All YMCA's pay 1.76% of all revenues earned to YMCA Canada. The total amount of allocations to the YMCA Canada is \$173,974.