



Financial Statements

**Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes  
Canada) (Note 1)**

December 31, 2017

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## Independent auditor's report

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To the Members of  
**Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada)**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017, the statements of revenue and expenses, changes in fund balances and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### **Management's responsibility 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.

### **Auditor's responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion.

**Basis for qualified opinion**

In common with many charitable organizations, the Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada) derives revenue from donations, bequests 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 Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada). Therefore, we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to support from the public, excess of revenue over expenses, and cash flows from operations for the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, current assets as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 and fund balances as at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

**Qualified opinion**

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the *Basis for qualified opinion* paragraph, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada) as at December 31, 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

*Grant Thornton LLP*

Toronto, Canada  
March 8, 2018

Chartered Professional Accountants  
Licensed Public Accountants

# Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada)(Note 1)

## Statement of financial position

As at December 31

(In thousands of dollars)

	2017	2016
<b>Assets</b>		
Current		
Cash	\$ 1,097	\$ 995
Restricted cash (Note 3)	1,455	2,424
Investments (Note 3)	1,045	1,485
Restricted investments (Note 3)	224	202
Accounts receivable	1,590	1,135
Promissory note from National Diabetes Trust (Note 4)	-	1,500
Amount due from National Diabetes Trust (Note 14)	2,083	2,731
Prepaid expenses	630	904
Inventories	-	158
Total current assets	<u>8,124</u>	11,534
Long-term		
Investments (Note 3)	4,535	4,274
Restricted investments (Note 3)	809	811
Accounts receivable	25	25
Property and equipment (Note 5)	2,525	2,515
Intangible assets (Note 6)	<u>3,676</u>	<u>2,738</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ <u>19,694</u></b>	<b>\$ <u>21,897</u></b>
<b>Liabilities and fund balances</b>		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 7)	\$ 4,181	\$ 3,680
Deferred revenue (Note 8)	1,870	2,016
Research grants and personnel awards payable (Note 9)	<u>1,141</u>	<u>2,021</u>
	<b>7,192</b>	<b>7,717</b>
Long-term		
Deferred revenue (Note 8)	836	794
Employee future benefits (Note 10)	<u>726</u>	<u>1,329</u>
Total liabilities	<b>8,754</b>	9,840
Total fund balances (Page 5)	<u>10,940</u>	<u>12,057</u>
<b>Total liabilities and fund balances</b>	<b>\$ <u>19,694</u></b>	<b>\$ <u>21,897</u></b>

Commitments (Note 12)

Approved by the Board of Directors

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Jim Newton, Chair of the Board

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 John Reidy, Chief Executive Officer

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

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## Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada)(Note 1) Statement of revenue and expenses

Year ended December 31

(In thousands of dollars)

	2017	2016
<b>Revenue</b>		
Support from the public	\$ 27,055	\$ 28,930
Income from National Diabetes Trust (Notes 1 and 14)	8,708	10,549
Education services	1,408	1,526
Camp services	1,142	1,138
Income from other charitable activities	3,551	3,516
Investment and other income (Note 15)	<u>408</u>	<u>532</u>
Total revenue	42,272	46,191
<b>Expenses</b>		
Improving management and prevention	16,217	16,340
Research	5,308	6,503
Drive for excellence in diabetes care	5,198	5,043
Helping children and adults with T1D	<u>3,633</u>	<u>3,989</u>
Total program expenses	<u>30,356</u>	<u>31,875</u>
Support		
Administration	2,281	3,278
Public relations and development	<u>11,264</u>	<u>13,265</u>
Total support expenses	<u>13,545</u>	<u>16,543</u>
Total expenses	<u>43,901</u>	<u>48,418</u>
<b>Deficiency of revenue over expenses</b>	<b>\$ <u>(1,629)</u></b>	<b>\$ <u>(2,227)</u></b>

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

## Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada) (Note 1)

### Statement of changes in fund balances

Year ended December 31, 2017  
(In thousands of dollars)

	<u>Operating Fund</u>	<u>Charles H. Best Fund (Note 2)</u>	<u>Endowments (Note 13)</u>	<u>2017 Total</u>	<u>2016 Total</u>
<b>Balances, beginning of year</b>	\$ 10,568	\$ -	\$ 1,489	\$ 12,057	\$ 13,712
Revenue	41,607	665	-	42,272	46,191
Expenses	(39,772)	(4,129)	-	(43,901)	(48,418)
Transfers between funds	(3,464)	3,464	-	-	-
Contributions and investment income	-	-	24	24	27
Re-measurements and other items relating to employee future benefits	<u>488</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>488</u>	<u>545</u>
<b>Balances, end of year</b>	<b>\$ <u>9,427</u></b>	<b>\$ <u>-</u></b>	<b>\$ <u>1,513</u></b>	<b>\$ <u>10,940</u></b>	<b>\$ <u>12,057</u></b>

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

## Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada) (Note 1)

### Statement of cash flows

Year ended December 31

(In thousands of dollars)

	2017	2016
<b>Operating activities</b>		
Deficiency of revenue over expenses	\$ (1,629)	\$ (2,227)
Add non-cash items		
Amortization of property and equipment	547	666
Amortization of intangible assets	387	449
Amortization of deferred revenue related to capital assets	(132)	(149)
Adjustment for employee future benefits	(115)	122
Amortization of deferred rent	-	(19)
	<u>(942)</u>	<u>(1,158)</u>
Changes in non-cash operating items		
Amount due from National Diabetes Trust	648	203
Accounts receivable	(455)	526
Prepaid expenses	274	(466)
Inventories	158	(17)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	501	(30)
Deferred revenue	28	(2,818)
Research grants and personnel awards payable	(880)	(888)
	<u>(668)</u>	<u>(4,648)</u>
<b>Investing activities</b>		
Decrease (increase) in promissory notes from National Diabetes Trust	1,500	(785)
Purchase of property and equipment	(563)	(284)
Purchase of intangible assets	(1,319)	(122)
Decrease in investments	159	1,646
	<u>(223)</u>	<u>455</u>
<b>Financing activity</b>		
Endowment contributions and investment income (Note 13)	24	27
(Decrease) in cash during the year	(867)	(4,166)
Cash, beginning of year	3,419	7,585
Cash, end of year	\$ 2,552	\$ 3,419
<b>Cash consists of:</b>		
Cash	\$ 1,097	\$ 995
Restricted cash	1,455	2,424
Cash, end of the year	\$ 2,552	\$ 3,419

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



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# Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada) (Note 1)

## Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2017

(In thousands of dollars)

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### 1. Description of the organization

Canadian Diabetes Association (the "Organization" or "Diabetes Canada") is a national, independent, self-financing organization. Effective February 13, 2017, the Organization changed its operating name to Diabetes Canada. It is established as a non-profit corporation under the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act and is a registered charity with Canada Revenue Agency, and thus not subject to income taxes. Diabetes Canada's mission is to lead the fight against diabetes by helping those affected with diabetes to live healthy lives, preventing the onset and consequences of diabetes, while it works to discover a cure. Diabetes Canada is national and membership based.

#### *Controlled entities*

##### Diabetes Association (Foothills) ("Foothills")

Diabetes Association (Foothills) was incorporated on September 23, 1993 as a not-for-profit organization under the Alberta Charitable Fundraising Act, and has a December 31 year end.

Diabetes Canada controls the activity of Foothills, and the financial statements of Foothills have been consolidated in these financial statements, as allowed under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

##### National Diabetes Trust

On January 1, 2012, Diabetes Canada transferred its clothing collection and recycling operations to the National Diabetes Trust (the "Trust"), which was established to develop, invest and operate the clothing collection and recycling operations. The Trustee of the Trust is the National Diabetes Trustee Corp., a Canadian resident not-for-profit corporation without share capital established to carry out the fiduciary responsibilities of the National Diabetes Trust. The Trustee determines its projects, budgets and direction with a mandate to increase support for those affected by Diabetes.

The assets and liabilities of Diabetes Canada's clothing collection and recycling operations as at January 1, 2012 were transferred from Diabetes Canada to the Trust at their carrying amounts as at that date.

The income and capital beneficiary of the Trust is Diabetes Canada, and the Trustee is required to transfer the net income for tax purposes of the Trust to Diabetes Canada in each year.

The investment in the Trust is accounted for using the equity method, of which the financial information is provided in Note 14.

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# Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada) (Note 1)

## Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2017

(In thousands of dollars)

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### 2. Significant accounting policies

#### Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, using the deferral method of reporting restricted contributions.

#### Change in accounting policy

During 2017, management reviewed and adjusted its expense allocation policy to better reflect costs attributable to program and support expenses. The new basis of expense allocation was retrospectively applied to the prior period. There was no impact on the statement of financial position or cash flows, the deficiency of revenue over expenses, or the amounts presented in prior periods, other than the changes in expense balances, as described in Note 16.

The presentation of Diabetes Canada statement of revenue and expenses changed in the current year to provide more informative information on the sources of revenue and expenses. The new presentation was retrospectively applied to the prior period. There was no impact on the statement of financial position or cash flows, the deficiency of revenue over expenses, or the amounts presented in prior periods other than the categories representing revenues and expenses.

#### Fund balances

Fund balances are comprised of the following:

##### Charles H. Best Fund

The Charles H. Best Fund ("Best Fund") represents amounts to finance research. Although the Best Fund has its own sources of revenue, these are not sufficient to provide for the research commitments approved to date. Funds are transferred from the Operating Fund to the Best Fund in order to cover the approved research commitments. During the year ended December 31, 2017, a transfer of \$3,464 (2016 - \$2,292) from the Operating Fund to the Best Fund was undertaken.

##### Endowment Fund

Endowment funds represent funds received which are externally restricted, where the principal cannot be spent together with any designated unspent interest.

##### Operating Fund

The Operating Fund represents amounts to fund the Diabetes Canada's activities that are not specifically restricted to research or endowments.

#### Revenue recognition

Donations, which have been restricted through specific direction from a contributor, are deferred and recorded as revenue when the related expense occurs.

Sponsorships received in advance of the related expense are recorded as deferred revenue. Revenues received prior to year-end relating to fundraising projects not significantly complete by that date are recorded as deferred revenue until the project has been completed.

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## Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada) (Note 1)

### Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2017

(In thousands of dollars)

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#### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Donations and grants received specifically for the purchase of property and equipment are deferred and amortized to revenue on the same basis as the amortization of the related property and equipment.

Donations received by way of Charitable Remainder Trusts/Gifts of Residual Interest vest irrevocably with Diabetes Canada. These donations are tax receipted by the Diabetes Canada and are recorded as contributions receivable and offsetting deferred revenue at the present value of the contribution. At the time of transfer, the face value of the trust's assets will be recognized as revenue, provided no further restriction on their use exists.

Endowment contributions are recognized as direct increases in the fund balance. Certain endowment contributions require the capital to be retained for a specified period of time. On expiry of the retention period, the capital is recognized as a transfer to the Operating Fund.

Other restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Restricted investment income is recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred.

All other donations, bequests and grants are recorded when received, unless the amounts have conditions requiring possible repayment, then they are deferred until such time as conditions no longer exist.

Service revenue is recognized as revenue in the year in which the service is performed.

Other income is recognized as revenue when performance requirements have been met and collection is reasonably assured.

Diabetes Canada has contracted with the Ontario government to undertake the processing of claims for reimbursement of certain diabetes related expenses. All related expenses are funded by cash advances from the Provincial Government. Revenue is recognized as the related expenses are incurred. Cash received from the Provincial Government in advance is deferred.

#### Financial instruments

Diabetes Canada considers any contract creating a financial asset for one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity as a financial instrument, except in certain limited circumstances. Diabetes Canada accounts for the following as financial instruments:

- cash
- receivables
- investments
- payables

#### Initial measurement

The Diabetes Canada's financial instruments are measured at fair value when issued or acquired.

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# Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada) (Note 1)

## Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2017

(In thousands of dollars)

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### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Subsequent measurement

Investments are recorded at fair value based on the closing bid price at year end. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments are recognized as investment and other income in the statement of revenue and expenses. All other financial assets and liabilities are recorded at amortized cost at year end, less any impairment allowance in the case of financial assets. Any impairment loss is recognized in the statement of revenue and expenses.

#### **Investments**

Investments are recorded and carried at fair market value. Unrealized gains and losses arising from the change in fair value of investments are recorded in the statement of revenue and expenses.

Short-term investments represent the amounts to be realized within one year. All other investments are considered long-term.

#### **Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of average cost and net realizable value.

#### **Property and equipment**

Property and equipment are recorded at cost, except for certain land, buildings and equipment, which are carried at a nominal value (Note 5). Buildings, furniture and equipment, and computer hardware are amortized on a straight-line basis over their average estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	10 - 20 years
Furniture and equipment	3 - 20 years
Computer hardware	3 - 5 years

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the term of the related lease.

Amortization is charged from the date when the asset is put into use.

#### **Intangible assets**

Intangible assets consist of computer software and are recorded at cost. The assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their average estimated useful lives of 3-10 years.

Amortization is charged from the date when the asset is put into use.

#### **Research**

Monies awarded to various individuals and organizations to complete research projects are recorded as liabilities at the time the grants are approved. Should any condition of the award not be met, the monies which have been recorded as payable are credited to research grants expense.

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## **Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada) (Note 1)**

### **Notes to the financial statements**

December 31, 2017

(In thousands of dollars)

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#### **2. Significant accounting policies (continued)**

##### **Deferred rent**

Deferred rent consisting of lease inducements and free rent is amortized on a straight-line basis over the initial term of the lease.

##### **Employee future benefits**

Diabetes Canada provides extended health care and life insurance benefits to current retirees of Diabetes Canada and for eligible employees retiring before August 5, 2017. This plan is accounted for as a defined benefit plan. The accrued benefit obligation is calculated using the projected benefit method, pro-rated on service. The cost of Diabetes Canada's defined benefit plan is determined periodically by an independent actuary. Diabetes Canada uses an accounting valuation performed every three years for measuring its defined benefit plan obligations. The estimated cost of future retirement benefits earned by employees is actuarially determined using the projected benefit method prorated on service, and management's best estimate of expected extended health care and life insurance cost. Experience gains or losses are recognized as a direct charge to the operating fund in the statement of changes in fund balances.

##### **Use of estimates**

The presentation of Diabetes Canada's financial statements, in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts in the financial statements and the disclosure in the notes thereto. Actual results could differ from those estimates used in preparing the financial statements. Balances which require some degree of estimation are investments, property and equipment and intangibles (amortization), amounts payable and accrued liabilities, employee future benefits and allocated expenses.

## Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada) (Note 1)

### Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2017

(In thousands of dollars)

#### 3. Investments

Investments are comprised of GICs and cash equivalents, fixed income instruments, Canadian equities including common and preferred shares, and foreign equities. The fixed income instruments have effective annual interest rates ranging from 1.5% to 6.4% (2016 - 1.7% to 6.5%) with maturity dates ranging from 7 months to 30 years (2016 - 6 months to 30 years).

##### a) Unrestricted investments

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<i>Short-term investments</i>		
GICs and cash equivalents	\$ 1,010	\$ 1,449
Canadian equities	30	31
Foreign equities	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>\$ 1,045</u>	<u>\$ 1,485</u>
<i>Long-term investments</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 369	\$ 260
Fixed income	1,769	1,633
Canadian equities	1,211	1,242
Foreign equities	<u>1,186</u>	<u>1,139</u>
	<u>\$ 4,535</u>	<u>\$ 4,274</u>

##### b) Restricted cash and investments

The following summarizes the Diabetes Canada's restricted investments at December 31:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Restricted cash	\$ <u>1,455</u>	\$ <u>2,424</u>
Restricted investments		
<i>Short-term investments</i>		
GICs and cash equivalents	\$ 22	\$ -
Fixed income	<u>202</u>	<u>202</u>
	<u>224</u>	<u>202</u>
<i>Long-term investments</i>		
Fixed income	<u>809</u>	<u>811</u>
Total restricted investments	<u>\$ 1,033</u>	<u>\$ 1,013</u>
Total restricted cash and investments	<u>\$ 2,488</u>	<u>\$ 3,437</u>

## Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada) (Note 1)

### Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2017

(In thousands of dollars)

#### 3. Investments (continued)

The amounts are restricted for the following:

Government health programs	\$ 357	\$ 703
Research	614	1,245
Endowments	<u>1,517</u>	<u>1,489</u>
	<u>\$ 2,488</u>	<u>\$ 3,437</u>

#### 4. Promissory note from National Diabetes Trust

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Promissory note	\$ -	\$ 1,500
Less: current portion	<u>-</u>	<u>1,500</u>
Long-term portion	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

On December 13, 2016, Diabetes Canada loaned \$1,000 to the Trust under the short term lending agreement. On December 14, 2016, Diabetes Canada loaned another \$500 under the same agreement. The note was paid in full in 2017 and had interest at prime rate of a Canadian Chartered Bank + 0.25% per annum.

#### 5. Property and equipment

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated amortization</u>	<u>2017 Net book value</u>	<u>2016 Net book value</u>
Land	\$ 25	\$ -	\$ 25	\$ 25
Buildings	2,418	872	1,546	1,518
Computer hardware	1,589	1,298	291	265
Furniture and equipment	1,249	770	479	454
Leasehold improvements	<u>1,403</u>	<u>1,219</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>253</u>
	<u>\$ 6,684</u>	<u>\$ 4,159</u>	<u>\$ 2,525</u>	<u>\$ 2,515</u>

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## Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada) (Note 1)

### Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2017

(In thousands of dollars)

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#### 5. Property and equipment (continued)

In 1981, Diabetes Canada was granted a parcel of land in Foxtrap, Newfoundland by the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador and in 1993 acquired ownership of the land, buildings and equipment comprising Camp Huronda in Huntsville, Ontario. These assets are being carried at a nominal value of one dollar. In 2002, Diabetes Canada was the recipient of a parking lot adjacent to Banting House, which was recorded in Diabetes Canada's financial records for two dollars.

Diabetes Canada has \$319 (2016 - \$43) of property and equipment not being amortized at year end as they relate to projects not yet complete.

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#### 6. Intangible assets

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated amortization</u>	<b>2017 Net book value</b>	2016 Net book value
Computer software	\$ <u>5,273</u>	\$ <u>1,597</u>	\$ <u>3,676</u>	\$ <u>2,738</u>

Diabetes Canada has \$418 of computer software (2016 - \$412) not being amortized at year end as they relate to projects not yet complete.

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#### 7. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities include \$3 (2016 - \$398) with respect to amounts owing to the Government.

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#### 8. Deferred revenue

*Current*

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Fundraising, bequests and other	\$ <b>946</b>	\$ 1,428
Government health programs	<b>264</b>	292
Capital contributions	<b>122</b>	132
Government grants	<b>538</b>	164
	\$ <u><b>1,870</b></u>	\$ <u>2,016</u>



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## Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada) (Note 1)

### Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2017

(In thousands of dollars)

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#### 8. Deferred revenue (continued)

##### *Long-term*

Long-term deferred revenue is comprised of deferred revenue related to each of property and equipment, donations and rent. Deferred revenue relating to property and equipment represents restricted donations made for the renovation of buildings and various other property and equipment purchases.

The changes in the deferred revenue balance are as follows:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Deferred capital contributions, beginning balance	\$ 901	\$ 1,050
Additions	164	-
Revenue recognized	<u>(132)</u>	<u>(149)</u>
Deferred capital contributions, ending balance	933	901
Current portion of deferred capital contributions	(122)	(132)
Deferred donations from Charitable remainder trust	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>
	\$ <u>836</u>	\$ <u>794</u>

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#### 9. Research grants and personnel awards payable

Under the authority of the Board of Directors, through the budget process, Diabetes Canada awarded research grants and personnel awards in the amount of \$ 4,129 during the year ended December 31, 2017 (2016 - \$4,658) which are payable from the Best Fund. As these grants and awards are for varying lengths of time and are paid out in quarterly instalments, a payable, which reflects the difference between the amounts authorized and the amounts paid to date, is recorded.

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## Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada) (Note 1)

### Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2017

(In thousands of dollars)

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#### 10. Employee future benefits

The significant actuarial assumption adopted in measuring Diabetes Canada's accrued benefit obligation for the non-pension post-retirement benefit plans is as follows:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Discount rate	3.3%	3.5%
Extended health care trend rates	9.5%	10.5%

For measurement purposes, a 9.50% annual rate of increase of covered health care benefits was assumed for 2017. The rate is assumed to decrease by 0.50 – 1% per annum to an ultimate 5.00% per annum in 5 years.

The measurement date for the accrued benefit obligation, as calculated in Diabetes Canada's actuarial valuation for post-retirement benefits was performed as of December 31, 2015 and was extrapolated forward to December 31, 2017.

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Accrued benefit liability		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,329	\$ 1,752
Service cost for year	4	89
Interest on accrued obligation	37	60
Benefit payments	(37)	(27)
Actuarial gains during the year	<u>(607)</u>	<u>(545)</u>
Balance, end of year	\$ <u>726</u>	\$ <u>1,329</u>

As a result of the curtailment of the employee benefit plan restricting eligibility to employees retiring before August 5, 2017, the employee benefit obligation was reduced by \$603.

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#### 11. Pension plan

Substantially all full time, permanent employees participate in a defined contribution pension plan. Diabetes Canada's contribution to employee plans for the year amounted to \$516 (2016 - \$580).

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## Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada) (Note 1)

### Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2017  
(In thousands of dollars)

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#### 12. Commitments

##### *Operating leases*

Diabetes Canada rents premises and operating equipment under various lease agreements. The minimum annual lease payments are as follows:

2018	\$	2,074
2019		1,917
2020		886
2021		527
Thereafter		<u>480</u>
	\$	<u>5,884</u>

In addition, Diabetes Canada is committed to its share of realty taxes and operational costs for its rented premises.

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#### 13. Endowments

	Jamie Malcolm Endowment	Camp Endowment	Research Endowment	<b>2017 Total</b>	2016 Total
Balance, beginning of the year	\$ 1,148	\$ 50	\$ 291	\$ 1,489	\$ 1,462
Contributions received	-	-	-	-	-
Investment income	<u>22</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>27</u>
Balance, end of year	\$ <u>1,170</u>	\$ <u>50</u>	\$ <u>293</u>	\$ <u>1,513</u>	\$ <u>1,489</u>

The Jamie Malcolm Endowment Fund was established to assist people who meet certain criteria in the management of their diabetes. The purpose of the Fund was amended in December 2014 to benefit children and youth affected by diabetes. The original capital of \$1,000 is to be held in perpetuity and invested, and the investment income is to be expended in accordance with the purpose of the Fund.

The Camp Endowment Fund consists of a \$50 endowment gift and was established to support camp subsidies in Manitoba.

The Research Endowment Fund was established to support diabetes research and research projects for Type 1 diabetes. The capital of \$293 will be retained.

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## Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada) (Note 1)

### Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2017

(In thousands of dollars)

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#### 14. Related parties

##### Diabetes Ontario Trust

The Organization entered into an agreement with the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation to form Diabetes Canada in 1982. As of 2016, this organization is now Diabetes Ontario Trust. Diabetes Ontario Trust was established to raise funds to be used to promote medical research and a greater understanding of diabetes. Effective September 30, 1991, Diabetes Ontario Trust ceased active fundraising operations with the exception of fundraising from the Ontario Federated Health Campaign.

Under the terms of the trust agreement, Diabetes Canada receives a portion of the net proceeds from fundraising according to a formula determined by the Diabetes Ontario Trust Board. Included in support from the public is \$63 (2016 - \$66) representing Diabetes Canada's share of net proceeds from fundraising by Diabetes Ontario Trust.

##### National Diabetes Trust

The financial information of National Diabetes Trust is as follows:

###### *Balance sheet*

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Assets	\$ <u>7,158</u>	\$ <u>7,792</u>
Liabilities	<u>7,831</u>	9,106
Fund balance	<u>(673)</u>	<u>(1,314)</u>
	\$ <u>7,158</u>	\$ <u>7,792</u>

Liabilities include \$2,083 (2016 - \$2,731) that is payable to Diabetes Canada and is shown as due from the Trust on Diabetes Canada's statement of financial position. The amount is due on demand and is non-interest bearing. The Diabetes Canada's investment in the National Diabetes Trust is recorded at nil, since its fund balance is in a negative position.

## Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada) (Note 1)

### Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2017

(In thousands of dollars)

#### 14. Related parties (continued)

##### *Statement of income*

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Revenue	\$ 49,204	\$ 46,009
Expenses	<u>39,855</u>	<u>35,482</u>
Net income before distribution to Diabetes Canada	9,349	10,527
Distribution of income to Diabetes Canada	<u>(8,708)</u>	<u>(10,549)</u>
Net income (loss) for the year	\$ <u>641</u>	\$ <u>(22)</u>

Included in expenses are administrative services provided by Diabetes Canada in the amount of \$2,898 (2016 - \$1,200), in accordance with an agreement dated January 1, 2012 between Diabetes Canada and the Trust, whereby Diabetes Canada agreed to provide certain services to the Trust. The agreement is for an indefinite term but may be terminated by either party providing 90 days or more notice to the other party. The administration cost are estimates based on usage of IT, human resources and other staff time required to run the Trust in a cost efficient manner. During 2017, both parties reviewed the administrative services provided to the Trust and adjusted the fees charged to reflect the fair market value of the services provided. In 2017, Diabetes Canada reported the administrative services as a reduction of expenses. In prior years, the recovery of administrative expenses was reported as revenue. Prior year amounts have been reclassified as a reduction of expenses for comparative purposes.

##### *Statement of cash flows*

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Cash flows from		
Operating activities	\$ (1,766)	\$ 3,745
Financing activities	(738)	(51)
Investing activities	<u>(830)</u>	<u>(920)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year	(3,334)	2,774
Cash and cash equivalents (bank indebtedness), beginning of year	<u>2,729</u>	<u>(45)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents (bank indebtedness, end of year)	\$ <u>(605)</u>	\$ <u>2,729</u>

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## Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada) (Note 1)

### Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2017

(In thousands of dollars)

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#### 15. Investment and other income

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Investment income	\$ 240	\$ 376
Advertising and royalty income	167	145
Miscellaneous revenue	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>
	<u>\$ 408</u>	<u>\$ 532</u>

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#### 16. Allocation of expenses

Diabetes Canada allocates common expenses consisting of salaries, occupancy costs and other administrative expenses based on the estimated time spent on each activity. Such allocations are reviewed regularly by management. Common expenses are essential for programming to exist and hence a portion of these expenses are directly allocated to Programs and Public relations and development.

All costs of fundraising are included in Public Relations and Development; none are allocated to Programs.

Diabetes Canada has allocated its common expenses as follows:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Programs	\$ 11,709	\$ 16,416
Public Relations and Development	7,401	7,272
Administration	<u>2,234</u>	<u>3,263</u>
	<u>\$ 21,344</u>	<u>\$ 26,951</u>

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#### 17. Line of credit

Diabetes Canada has an unused line of credit of \$2,000 (2016 - \$2,000) at the bank's prime rate plus 0.25%. The line of credit is secured by the assets of Diabetes Canada.

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#### 18. Financial instruments

Diabetes Canada is exposed to various financial risks through transactions in financial instruments.

##### Credit risk

Credit risk arises as a result of the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations which could lead to a financial loss to Diabetes Canada. Diabetes Canada's credit risk relates to its receivables and fixed income investments.

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# Canadian Diabetes Association (o/a Diabetes Canada) (Note 1)

## Notes to the financial statements

December 31, 2017

(In thousands of dollars)

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### 18. Financial instruments (continued)

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Diabetes Canada will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations. Diabetes Canada meets its liquidity requirements by preparing and monitoring detailed forecasts of cash flows from operations, anticipating investing and financing activities and holding assets that can be readily converted into cash.

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or expected future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, and other price risk.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of or future cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of market changes in interest rates. Diabetes Canada is subject to interest rate risk on its fixed income investments.

#### Foreign 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. Diabetes Canada is exposed to currency risk on its investments held in foreign currencies.

#### 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. Diabetes Canada is exposed to other price risk through its investments quoted in an active market.

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### 19. Contingencies

Certain claims arising out of the normal course of operations have been filed against Diabetes Canada. In the opinion of management, the outcome of the claims is not determinable. Any loss resulting from the resolution of these claims will be charged to operations in the year of resolution.