

Kanata Food Cupboard



Financial Statements For the year ended December 31, 2025

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For the year ended December 31, 2025

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Independent Auditor's Report

**To the Directors of
Kanata Food Cupboard**

Qualified Opinion

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

In our opinion, except for the effect of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at December 31, 2025, 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.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

In common with many charitable organizations, the Organization derives revenue from donation and fundraising activities, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, verification of this revenue was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the Organization. Therefore we were not able to determine whether any adjustments may be necessary to donation or fundraising revenue, excess of revenue over expenses, and cash flows from operations for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, assets as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and net assets as at January 1 and December 31 for both the 2025 and 2024 years. Our audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 was also qualified 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. 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 Organization's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ◆ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ◆ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control.
- ◆ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ◆ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organization to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ◆ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Baker Tilly Ottawa LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants
March 30, 2026
Ottawa, Ontario

Kanata Food Cupboard Statement of Financial Position

December 31

2025

2024

Assets

Current

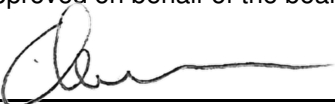
Cash (Note 2)	\$ 479,742	\$ 669,794
Short-term investment (Note 3)	907,257	1,095,172
Accounts receivable	51,171	73,004
HST rebate recoverable	23,679	19,515
Prepaid expenses	18,389	16,782
Gift cards and vouchers	18,688	3,018
	1,498,926	1,877,285
Investments (Note 3)	1,024,200	519,562
Tangible capital assets (Note 4)	66,034	83,117
Endowment fund (Note 5)	50,000	50,000
	\$ 2,639,160	\$ 2,529,964

Liabilities and Net Assets

Current

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 6)	\$ 37,434	\$ 42,862
Deferred contributions (Note 7)	-	5,214
	37,434	48,076
Net assets - unrestricted	2,601,726	2,481,888
	\$ 2,639,160	\$ 2,529,964

Approved on behalf of the board:



Director



Director

Kanata Food Cupboard Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended December 31	2025	2024
Revenues		
Donations and fundraising	\$ 1,191,233	\$ 1,020,337
Ottawa Community Foundation grant	2,971	2,349
Investment income	35,217	68,721
	1,229,421	1,091,407
Expenditures		
Food and hamper purchases	545,794	440,048
Payroll and benefits	223,536	201,950
Rent and occupancy	134,140	111,165
Office and administrative	58,051	60,165
Professional fees	47,671	18,664
Program expenses and supplies	36,780	51,467
Fundraising and promotion	27,717	1,910
Amortization of tangible capital assets	23,076	19,290
Vehicle	12,818	9,643
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets	-	3,950
	1,109,583	918,252
Excess of revenues over expenditures for the year	119,838	173,155
Net assets, beginning of year	2,481,888	2,308,733
Net assets, end of year	\$ 2,601,726	\$ 2,481,888

Kanata Food Cupboard Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31	2025	2024
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities		
Excess of revenues over expenditures for the year	\$ 119,838	\$ 173,155
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	23,076	19,290
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets	-	3,950
	142,914	196,395
Change in non-cash working capital items		
Accounts receivable	21,833	(20,575)
HST rebate recoverable	(4,164)	(10,033)
Prepaid expenses	(1,607)	(10,856)
Gift cards and vouchers	(15,670)	(572)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(5,429)	3,815
Deferred contributions	(5,214)	(6,310)
	132,663	151,864
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities		
Purchase of investments and accrued interest (net of redemptions)	(316,723)	(154,838)
Purchase of tangible capital assets	(5,992)	(57,529)
	(322,715)	(212,367)
Decrease in cash during the year	(190,052)	(60,503)
Cash, beginning of year	669,794	730,297
Cash, end of year	\$ 479,742	\$ 669,794

Kanata Food Cupboard Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2025

1. Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Business	<p>The Kanata Food Cupboard (the "Organization") is a non-profit organization, incorporated under the laws of Canada on December 15, 1988. The Organization provides services to self-identifying individuals who live in the Kanata wards (North and South) of Ottawa and require emergency food. The Organization is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act of Canada and accordingly is exempt from income taxes and is able to issue donation receipts for income tax purposes.</p> <p>The funding has been primarily provided through voluntary contributions and grants from members of the public, corporations and charitable foundations.</p>
Basis of Presentation	<p>These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-for-profit Organizations ("ASNPO"), which are part of Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and include the following significant accounting policies.</p>
Use of Estimates	<p>The preparation of financial statements in accordance with ASNPO requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates as additional information becomes available in the future. These estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in operations in the period in which they become known.</p> <p>Significant estimates include assumptions used in estimating the useful lives and amortization rates of tangible capital assets and accruals for certain liabilities.</p>
Financial Instruments	<p>Financial instruments are financial assets or liabilities of the Organization where, in general, the Organization has the right to receive cash or another financial asset from another party or the Organization has the obligation to pay another party cash or other financial assets.</p> <p><u><i>Measurement of arm's length financial instruments</i></u></p> <p>The Organization initially measures its arm's length financial assets and liabilities at fair value.</p>

Kanata Food Cupboard

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2025

1. **Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

**Financial Instruments
(continued)**

Measurement of arm's length financial instruments (continued)

The Organization subsequently measures arm's length 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.

Arm's length financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include cash, investments in guaranteed investment certificates, accounts receivable, endowment fund, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. There are no financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value.

Impairment

Financial assets measured at cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. The amount of the write-down, if any, 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. The reversal may be recorded provided it is no greater than the amount that would have been reported as a reduction in the asset and it does not exceed the original cost. The amount of the reversal is recognized in operations.

Transaction costs

The Organization recognizes its transaction costs in operations in the period incurred. However, arm's length 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.

Tangible Capital Assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost. Amortization is based on the estimated useful life of the asset and is provided as follows:

Computers	Straight-line	3 years
Furniture and equipment	Straight-line	5 years
Security system	Straight-line	3 years
Vehicles	Straight-line	10 years

Kanata Food Cupboard Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2025

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets A long-lived asset is tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows resulting from its use and eventual disposition. The impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the long-lived asset exceeds its fair value. Any impairment results in a write-down of the asset and a charge to income during the year. An impairment loss is not reversed if the fair value of the related long-lived asset subsequently increases.

Revenue Recognition The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses 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.

Investment income is recognized as revenue when earned.

Contributed Materials and Services Contributed materials and services are recognized only when they would otherwise have been purchased and when their fair value can be reasonably estimated.

The Organization receives donated food and supplies in the course of its operations. Due to the volume of donated food and supplies received and the difficulty in determining a reliable fair value, the Organization has elected not to recognize these contributed materials in the financial statements.

Volunteers contribute significant time to assist in carrying out the Organization's activities. While these services benefit the Organization considerably, a reasonable estimate of their fair value cannot be made and, accordingly, these contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

2. Cash

Cash consists of cash on hand and funds held in a bank account at a chartered bank. The bank account earns interest at nominal rates.

Kanata Food Cupboard Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2025

3. Investments

Short-term investments consist of fixed-rate and prime-linked guaranteed investment certificates earning interest at rates ranging from 2.20% to 2.78% (2024 – 4.55% to 4.70%) and maturing by September 2026 (2024 – January 2025).

Long-term investments consist of guaranteed investment certificates earning interest at fixed rates ranging from 2.97% to 4.20% (2024 – 4.20%) and maturing by September 2027 (2024 – January 2027).

4. Tangible Capital Assets

	2025		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Computers	\$ 2,079	\$ 2,079	\$ -
Furniture and equipment	75,208	40,872	34,336
Security system	16,662	7,868	8,794
Vehicles	45,809	22,905	22,904
	\$ 139,758	\$ 73,724	\$ 66,034
	2024		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Computers	\$ 2,079	\$ 2,079	\$ -
Furniture and equipment	69,216	28,019	41,197
Security system	16,662	2,227	14,435
Vehicles	45,809	18,324	27,485
	\$ 133,766	\$ 50,649	\$ 83,117

5. Endowment Fund

The endowment fund represents funds invested through the Ottawa Community Foundation. These funds were required to be invested for a minimum of five years commencing in June 2015.

Kanata Food Cupboard Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2025

6. Credit Facility

The Organization has available to it corporate credit cards with a combined credit limit of \$22,000 (2024 - \$20,000), of which \$4,068 (2024 - \$6,557) has been utilized at year-end and is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

7. Deferred Contributions

	Balance, beginning of year	Received	Recognized	Balance, end of year
Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food, Garden Grant	\$ 5,214	\$ -	\$ (5,214)	\$ -
Canada Summer Jobs Grant	-	4,816	(4,816)	-
	\$ 5,214	\$ 4,816	\$ (10,030)	\$ -

8. Commitments

The Organization has entered into lease agreements for the use of its warehouse premises expiring on June 30, 2031, and is therefore committed to minimum base rent payments (plus applicable HST) as follows:

2026	\$ 116,203
2027	118,395
2028	120,588
2029	121,684
2030	122,780
Subsequent years	61,390
	\$ 661,040

The lease includes an option to renew for one additional term of 5 years, at a rent rate to be negotiated when the option is exercised.

9. Financial Instruments

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

Kanata Food Cupboard Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2025

9. Financial Instruments (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 Organization is exposed to this risk in respect of its accounts receivable.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Organization is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

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 Organization is mainly exposed to interest rate risk and other price risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Organization is exposed to fair value risk on its investments with fixed interest rates.

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 Organization is exposed to other price risk on its investment in a prime-linked guaranteed investment certificate.

Changes in risk

The Organization is now exposed to other price risk as a result of its investment in a guaranteed investment certificate. There have been no other significant changes in the Organization's risk exposure from the previous fiscal year.

10. Comparative Figures

The financial statements have been reclassified, where applicable, to conform to the presentation used in the current year. The changes do not affect prior year earnings.
