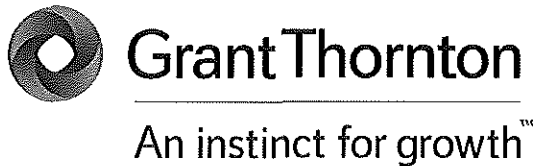


**BLADDER CANCER CANADA**  
**Financial Statements**  
**Year Ended December 31, 2015**

**BLADDER CANCER CANADA**  
**Index to Financial Statements**  
**Year Ended December 31, 2015**

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	Page
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1 - 2
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Statement of Revenue and Expenditures	3
Statement of CBCIS Fund Revenue and Expenditures	4
Statement of Changes in Net Assets	5
Statement of Financial Position	6
Statement of Cash Flows	7
Notes to Financial Statements	8 - 12



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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To the Members of Bladder Cancer Canada

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bladder Cancer Canada, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2015, and the statements of revenue and expenditures, changes in net assets, 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 organization'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 organization'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.

*(continues)*

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Bladder Cancer Canada *(continued)*

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Bladder Cancer Canada derives a material amount of revenue from donations and fundraising activities. We were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the completeness of the reported amounts for accounts receivable, donation and fundraising revenue, revenue in excess of expenditure and changes to net assets because there is no direct relationship between assets or services given up in exchange for amounts received or receivable. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to these amounts were necessary.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bladder Cancer Canada as at December 31, 2015 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.

Halton Hills, Canada  
April 28, 2016

Chartered Professional Accountants  
Licensed Public Accountants

**BLADDER CANCER CANADA****Statement of Revenue and Expenditures**

Year Ended December 31, 2015

	Budget (Note 5) 2015	2015	2014
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Fundraising	\$ 485,000	\$ 500,578	\$ 452,298
Donations	20,000	54,013	23,158
Sponsorships	35,000	51,150	46,500
Interest income	2,000	379	1,183
	542,000	606,120	523,139
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Awareness	150,000	145,015	178,767
Payroll	90,500	98,659	-
Research	110,000	94,900	27,500
Fundraising	75,000	55,712	55,632
Patient support	65,000	55,460	24,831
Administration	41,500	46,521	36,766
New initiatives	25,000	726	-
Consulting fees	-	-	58,419
	557,000	496,993	381,915
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES FROM OPERATIONS</b>	(15,000)	109,127	141,224
Statement of CBCIS fund revenue and expenditures	(55,000)	(44,816)	36,364
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES</b>	\$ (70,000)	\$ 64,311	\$ 177,588

The accompanying notes are an integral  
part of these financial statements

**BLADDER CANCER CANADA****Statement of CBCIS Fund Revenue and Expenditures**

Year Ended December 31, 2015

	Budget (Note 5) 2015	2015	2014
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Contributions	\$ 125,000	\$ 7,971	\$ 50,239
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
IT program maintenance	5,000	25,500	-
New sites	50,000	16,125	-
Project management	125,000	11,162	13,875
	180,000	52,787	13,875
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES</b>	\$ (55,000)	\$ (44,816)	\$ 36,364

The accompanying notes are an integral  
part of these financial statements

**BLADDER CANCER CANADA**

**Statement of Changes in Net Assets**

**Year Ended December 31, 2015**

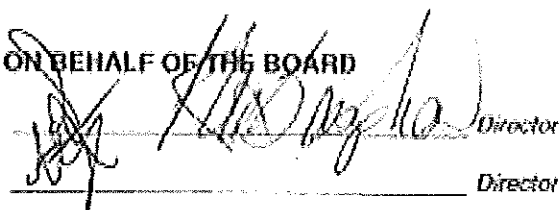
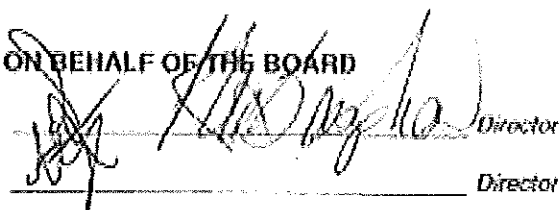
	2014 Balance	Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	Transfer from general fund	2015 Balance
General fund	\$ 497,362	\$ 109,127	\$ (200,000)	\$ 406,489
CBCIS fund	136,364	(44,816)	-	91,548
Research fund	-	-	150,000	150,000
Contingency fund	-	-	50,000	50,000
	<b>\$ 633,726</b>	<b>\$ 64,311</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 698,037</b>

	2013 Balance	Excess of revenue over expenditures	Transfer from general fund	2014 Balance
General fund	\$ 456,138	\$ 141,224	\$ (100,000)	\$ 497,362
CBCIS Fund	-	36,364	100,000	136,364
	<b>\$ 456,138</b>	<b>\$ 177,588</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 633,726</b>

**BLADDER CANCER CANADA**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**December 31, 2015**

	2015	2014
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT</b>		
Cash	\$ 370,426	\$ 512,647
Prepaid expenses	2,339	905
Harmonized sales tax recoverable	23,493	24,046
	396,258	537,598
Cash - CBCIS fund	99,360	150,239
Investment - general fund (Note 2)	54,302	-
Investment - research fund (Note 3)	150,000	-
Investment contingency fund (Note 3)	50,000	-
	\$ 749,920	\$ 687,837
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT</b>		
Accounts payable	\$ 19,071	\$ 40,236
Unearned revenue	25,000	-
	44,071	40,236
Accounts payable - CBCIS fund	7,812	13,975
	51,883	54,111
Fund balances		
General fund	406,489	497,362
CBCIS fund	91,548	136,364
Research fund	150,000	-
Contingency fund	50,000	-
	698,037	633,726
	\$ 749,920	\$ 687,837

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

 Director  
 Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements



**BLADDER CANCER CANADA****Statement of Cash Flows**

Year Ended December 31, 2015

	2015	2014
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Excess of revenue over expenditures	\$ 64,311	\$ 177,588
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Prepaid expenses	(1,434)	(63)
Harmonized sales tax	553	6,383
Accounts payable	(21,165)	23,455
Deferred income	25,000	-
Accounts payable - CBCIS fund	(6,063)	13,875
	(3,109)	43,650
Cash flow from operating activities	61,202	221,238
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITY</b>		
Purchase of investments	(254,302)	-
<b>INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH FLOW</b>	(193,100)	221,238
Cash - beginning of year	662,886	441,648
<b>CASH - END OF YEAR</b>	\$ 469,786	\$ 662,886
<b>CASH CONSISTS OF:</b>		
Cash	\$ 370,426	\$ 512,647
Cash - CBCIS fund	99,360	150,239
	\$ 469,786	\$ 662,886

# BLADDER CANCER CANADA

## Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2015

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Bladder Cancer Canada is a national registered charity organized to help bladder cancer patients and their support teams address the day-to-day issues of the disease, increase awareness of bladder cancer among the general public and medical community and fund research which pursues the diagnosis, treatment and elimination of bladder cancer. The organization is incorporated without share capital under the Canada Corporations Act as a not-for-profit organization and is exempt from income tax as per Section 149(1)(L) of the Income Tax Act.

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### 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

#### Fund accounting

Bladder Cancer Canada follows the restricted fund method of accounting for contributions.

The general fund reports the revenue from fundraising, sponsorship and donations and expenses related to the operations and administration of the organization.

The CBCIS fund reports only restricted resources that are to be used for the Canadian Bladder Cancer Information System.

The research fund represents an amount internally set aside by the Board of Directors to be used to fund research initiatives.

The contingency fund represents an amount internally set aside by the Board of Directors to be used to help meet future obligations that may be incurred in a year that donations are lower than expected.

Revenue and expenditures are recorded on the accrual basis, whereby they are reflected in the accounts in the period in which they have been earned and incurred respectively, whether or not such transactions have been settled by the receipt or payment of money.

*(continues)*

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**BLADDER CANCER CANADA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**Year Ended December 31, 2015**

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**1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

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
- harmonized sales tax
- investments
- accounts payable

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

The organization initially measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value, except for certain non-arm's length transactions.

Financial assets or liabilities obtained in related party transactions are measured in accordance with the accounting policy for related party transactions except for those transactions that are with a person or entity whose sole relationship with the organization is in the capacity of management in which case they are accounted for in accordance with financial instruments.

The organization subsequently measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost includes cash, harmonized sales tax, and investments.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost includes accounts payable.

The organization removes financial liabilities, or a portion of, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial assets measured at cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. Previously recognized impairment losses are reversed to the extent of the improvement provided the asset is not carried at an amount, at the date of the reversal, greater than the amount that would have been the carrying amount had no impairment loss been recognized previously. The amounts of any write-downs or reversals are recognized in net income.

Measurement uncertainty

Management reviews the carrying amounts of items in the financial statements at each balance sheet date to assess the need for revisions. Many items in the preparation of these financial statements require management's best estimate based on assumptions that reflect the most probable set of economic conditions and planned courses of action.

These estimates are reviewed periodically and adjustments are made to net income as appropriate in the year they become known.

*(continues)*

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**BLADDER CANCER CANADA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**Year Ended December 31, 2015**

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**1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of short term investments with an initial maturity of three months or less.

Investments

Investments are purchased to be held to maturity and accordingly are recorded at cost plus accrued interest, calculated using the effective interest rate method.

Revenue recognition

The organization follows the restricted fund method of accounting for contributions. The organization recognizes restricted contributions as revenue when they are received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when they are received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Interest income is recognized when it is earned.

Contributed services

A substantial number of volunteers contribute a significant amount of their time each year. Due to the difficulty in determining their fair value, contributed services are not recognized or disclosed in the financial statements.

Capital assets

Capital assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. To date, the organization does not have any material capital assets.

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**2. Investment - general fund**

The general fund investment consists of mutual funds and common shares. The mutual funds are traded on active market with a quoted market value of \$50,000 (2014 - \$0). The common shares are traded on an active market with a quoted market value of \$4,204 (2014 - \$0). The common shares were received as a donation and were sold subsequent to year end.

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**3. Investments - research and contingency funds**

The contingency fund investment consists of one guaranteed investment certificate in the amount of \$50,000, bearing interest at 1.55% and maturing December 15, 2016.

The research fund investments consist of three guaranteed investment certificates; one in the amount of \$50,000, bearing interest at 1.90% and maturing on December 15, 2017; one in the amount of \$50,000, bearing interest at 2.00% and maturing on December 17, 2018; and one in the amount of \$50,000, bearing interest at a variable rate and maturing on December 17, 2018.

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# BLADDER CANCER CANADA

## Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2015

### 4. Allocation of expenditures by object

The statement of revenue and expenditures presents the expenditures by function. The details of the expenditures by object are:

	2015	2014
Awareness	\$ 145,016	\$ 178,766
Payroll	98,659	-
Research	94,900	27,500
Fundraising	55,712	55,632
Patient handbook	23,873	-
Website	14,491	10,624
Patient meetings	12,347	14,208
Accounting and legal	10,598	16,821
Board meetings	10,059	-
Interest and bank charges	9,167	10,693
Supplies and general	5,393	3,534
Brochures	4,749	-
Telephone	4,195	-
Travel	2,087	-
Insurance	1,911	3,366
Conferences	1,433	2,307
Volunteer recognition	1,227	-
New initiatives	726	-
Memberships	450	45
Consulting fees	-	58,419
	\$ 496,993	\$ 381,915

### 5. Budget amounts

The budgeted figures presented for comparison purposes are unaudited. These figures are those approved by the Board of Directors and have been reclassified to conform with these financial statements.

### 6. Financial instruments

The organization is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments and has a comprehensive risk management framework to monitor, evaluate and manage these risks. The following analysis provides information about the organization's risk exposure and concentration as of December 31, 2015.

#### Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the potential that a counter party will fail to perform its obligations. The organization is not exposed to significant credit risk.

#### Liquidity risk

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

*(continues)*

**BLADDER CANCER CANADA**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**Year Ended December 31, 2015**

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**6. Financial instruments (continued)**

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 risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. The organization is mainly exposed to interest rate 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 interest rate risk on its fixed and floating interest rate financial instruments. Given the current composition of long-term debt, fixed-rate instruments subject the organization to a fair value risk while the floating-rate instruments subject it to a cash flow risk.

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**7. Comparative figures**

Some of the comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

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