Stella's Place Assessment and Treatment Centre (o/a Stella's Place) Financial Statements

December 31, 2024



To the Members of Stella's Place Assessment and Treatment Centre:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Stella's Place Assessment and Treatment Centre (the "Organization"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024, 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, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at December 31, 2024, 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 Opinion

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.

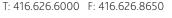
Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting process.

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.

MNP LLP

Suite 900, 50 Burnhamthorpe Road W, Mississauga ON, L5B 3C2





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.

Mississauga, Ontario

July 4, 2025

Chartered Professional Accountants

Licensed Public Accountants

MNPLLP



Statement of Financial Position

	As at December 31, 202	
	2024	2023
Assets		
Current		
Cash	556,928	582,752
Short-term investments (Note 3)	30,000	30,039
Accounts receivable (Note 4)	619,046	1,404,104
Prepaid expenses	20,973	31,811
	1,226,947	2,048,706
Capital assets (Note 5)	12,440,489	12,662,910
	13,667,436	14,711,616
Liabilities Current Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 6) Deferred contributions (Note 7) Current portion of deferred contributions related to capital assets (Note 8)	199,485 108,869 298,704	255,002 798,828 258,501
	607,058	1,312,331
Deferred contributions related to capital assets (Note 8)	9,954,509	10,293,416
Loan from related party (Note 9)	1,333,708	1,333,708
	11,895,275	12,939,455
Net Assets		
Unrestricted	967,767	1,043,835
Invested in capital assets	804,394	728,326
	1,772,161	1,772,161
	13,667,436	14,711,616

Approved on behalf of the Board

e-Signed by Colin MacDonald 2025-07-04 10:11:15:15 MDT Director e-Signed by Steve Wilson 2025-07-07 11:25:34:34 MDT Director

Statement of Operations For the year ended December 31, 2024

	2024	2023
Revenue		
Contributions (Note 7), (Note 9)	3,233,689	3,365,506
Deferred contributions related to capital assets recognized (Note 8)	298,489	278,489
Government grants (Note 10)	217,737	691,869
Other	64,029	139,619
	3,813,944	4,475,483
Expenses		
Personnel	2,462,232	2,726,203
Other operating	615,583	1,067,204
Information technology	260,882	229,248
Occupancy	152,297	156,022
tization	322,950	296,806
	3,813,944	4,475,483

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Unrestricted	Invested in capital assets	2024	2023
Net assets, beginning of year	1,043,835	728,326	1,772,161	1,772,161
Contributions recognized as revenue	(298,489)	298,489	-	-
Amortization expense	322,950	(322,950)	-	-
Capital assets purchased	(100,529)	100,529	-	<u>-</u>
Net assets, end of year	967,767	804,394	1,772,161	1,772,161

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	2024	2023
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating		
Excess of revenue over expenses	<u>-</u>	-
Amortization	322,950	296,806
Deferred capital contributions recognized	(298,489)	(278,489)
Loss on investments	<u>-</u>	(697)
	24,461	17,620
Changes in working capital accounts		
Accounts receivable	785,058	(545,414)
Prepaid expenses	10,838	103,257
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(55,732)	(719,504)
Deferred contributions	(689,959)	(1,465,375)
	74,666	(2,609,416)
Financing		
Contributions received related to capital assets	_	1,072,297
Repayment of loan from related party	-	(666,292)
	-	406,005
Investing		
Purchase of short-term investments	(30,000)	-
Proceeds on disposal of short-term investments	30,039	2,014,026
Purchase of capital assets	(100,529)	(99,835)
	(100,490)	1,914,191
	(0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.	
Decrease in cash	(25,824)	(289,220)
Cash, beginning of year	582,752	871,972
Cash, end of year	556,928	582,752

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2024

1. Incorporation and nature of the organization

Stella's Place Assessment and Treatment Centre (the "Organization") is the first comprehensive, integrated, community-based assessment and treatment centre in Canada developed in collaboration with young adults (ages 16 to 29) with mental health challenges. The Organization was incorporated in Ontario by letters patent on April 19, 2013 and is a registered charitable organization under the Income Tax Act (Canada). Since 2016, the Organization has delivered peer training, evidence-based clinical services, peer support and wellness programs.

2. Significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations set out in Part III of the CPA Canada Handbook - Accounting, as issued by the Accounting Standards Board in Canada and include the following significant accounting policies:

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.

Contributed services

Contributions of services are recognized both as contributions and expenses in the statement of operations when a fair value can be reasonably estimated and when the services are used in the normal course of the Organization's operations and would otherwise have been purchased.

The Organization receives the contribution of volunteer services throughout the year. Due to the difficulty in valuing these amounts, they are not recognized in the financial statements.

Capital assets

Capital assets are initially recorded at cost. Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Rate
Building	50 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Computer software	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 years
BeanBagChat webapp	8 years

Financial instruments

The Organization recognizes financial instruments when the Organization becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Arm's length financial instruments

Financial instruments originated/acquired or issued/assumed in an arm's length transaction ("arm's length financial instruments") are initially recorded at their fair value.

At initial recognition, the Organization may irrevocably elect to subsequently measure any arm's length financial instrument at fair value. The Organization has not made such an election during the year.

The Organization subsequently measures investments in equity instruments quoted in an active market at fair value. Fair value is determined by published price quotations. All other financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Transaction costs and financing fees directly attributable to the origination, acquisition, issuance or assumption of financial instruments subsequently measured at fair value are immediately recognized in excess of revenues over expenses. Conversely, transaction costs and financing fees are added to the carrying amount for those financial instruments subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2024

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued from previous page)

Financial instruments (Continued from previous page)

Related party financial instruments

The Organization initially measures the following financial instruments originated/acquired or issued/assumed in a related party transaction ("related party financial instruments") at fair value:

- Investments in equity instruments quoted in an active market
- Debt instruments quoted in an active market
- Debt instruments when the inputs significant to the determination of its fair value are observable (directly or indirectly)
- Derivative contracts.

All other related party financial instruments are measured at cost on initial recognition. When the financial instrument has repayment terms, cost is determined using the undiscounted cash flows, excluding interest, dividend, variable and contingent payments, less any impairment losses previously recognized by the transferor. When the financial instrument does not have repayment terms, but the consideration transferred has repayment terms, cost is determined based on the repayment terms of the consideration transferred. When the financial instrument and the consideration transferred both do not have repayment terms, the cost is equal to the carrying or exchange amount of the consideration transferred or received.

At initial recognition, the Organization may elect to subsequently measure related party debt instruments that are quoted in active market, or that have observable inputs significant to the determination of fair value, at fair value.

The Organization has not made such an election during the year, thus all such related party debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

The Organization subsequently measures investments in equity instruments quoted in an active market at fair value. Fair value is determined by published price quotations. Financial instruments that were initially measured at cost are subsequently measured using the cost method less any reduction for impairment.

Transaction costs and financing fees directly attributable to the origination, acquisition, issuance or assumption of related party financial instruments are immediately recognized in excess of revenues over expenses.

Financial asset impairment

The Organization assesses impairment of all its financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost. Management considers whether the issuer is having significant financial difficulty and whether there has been a breach in contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, in determining whether objective evidence of impairment exists. When there is an indication of impairment, the Organization determines whether it has resulted in a significant adverse change in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows during the year.

With the exception of related party debt instruments and related party equity instruments initially measured at cost, the Organization reduces the carrying amount of any impaired financial assets to the highest of: the present value of cash flows expected to be generated by holding the assets and the amount that could be realized by selling the assets at the statement of financial position date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2024

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued from previous page)

Financial instruments (Continued from previous page)

For related party debt instruments initially measured at cost, the Organization reduces the carrying amount of the asset (or group of assets), to the highest of: the undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by holding the asset, or group of similar assets, excluding the interest and dividend payments of the instrument; the present value of cash flows expected to be generated by holding the assets; the amount that could be realized by selling the assets at the statement of financial position date; and the amount expected to be realized by exercising any rights to collateral held against those assets.

Any impairment, which is not considered temporary, is included in current year excess of revenues over expenses.

The Organization reverses impairment losses on financial assets when there is a decrease in impairment and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. The amount of the reversal is recognized in excess of revenues over expenses in the year the reversal occurs.

Measurement uncertainty (use of estimates)

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Amounts receivable are stated after evaluation as to their collectability and, where appropriate, an allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded. Amortization of capital assets is based on their estimated useful lives.

These estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary they are reported in excess of revenues over expenses in the year in which they become known.

Short-term investments 3.

	2024	2023
Measured at cost: Term deposits	30,000	30,000
Measured at fair value: Equities	-	39
	30,000	30,039

Term deposit matures in September 2025 (2023 - September 2024), is cashable, and bears interest of 2.25% (2023 -2.25%).

4. Accounts receivable

	2024	2023
Pledges and accounts receivable HST recoverable	590,620 28,426	1,128,465 275,639
	619,046	1,404,104

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2024

5. Capital assets

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	2024 Net book value	2023 Net book value
Land	1,496,702	_	1,496,702	1,496,702
Building	11,455,707	663,995	10,791,712	11,020,826
Computer equipment	37,460	24,269	13,191	12,194
Computer software	100,000	20,000	80,000	17,904
Furniture and fixtures	35,922	22,298	13,624	20,649
	13,125,791	730,562	12,395,229	12,568,275
BeanBagChat webapp	395,000	349,740	45,260	94,635
	13,520,791	1,080,302	12,440,489	12,662,910

6. Credit facility

The Organization holds credit cards to facilitate ongoing operating expenditures. The credit cards provide a total credit limit of \$45,000. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at year end is \$13,489 (2023 - \$14,435) due on credit cards

7. Deferred contributions

Deferred contributions represent unspent resources externally restricted for expenses in future years. Changes in the deferred contributions balance are as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance, beginning of year	798,828	2,264,203
Restricted contributions received	108,869	627,091
Amount recognized as revenue during the year	(798,828)	(2,092,466)
Balance, end of year	108,869	798,828

8. Deferred contributions related to capital assets

Deferred capital contributions represent the unrecognized amount of contributions received for the purchase of capital assets. The amortization of deferred capital contributions is recorded as revenue in the statement of operations. Changes in the deferred capital contributions balance are as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance, beginning of year	10,551,917	9,140,776
Contributions received	-	1,072,297
Pledged contributions receivable (underpaid)	(215)	617,333
Amounts recognized as revenue during the year	(298,489)	(278,489)
	10,253,213	10,551,917
Less: current portion	298,704	258,501
Balance, end of year	9,954,509	10,293,416

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2024

9. Related party transactions

Due to their responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Organization, senior management, directors and organizations over which they can exercise significant influence are considered related parties. Included in revenue for the current year are contributions of \$797,938 (2023 - \$91,095) and deferred contributions at year end of \$Nil (2023 - \$635,432) from charitable organizations deemed to be related. These monetary transactions were recorded at their fair value at the time of the contribution.

In 2021, the Organization entered into a promissory note agreement with a foundation affiliated with a director of the Board. The maximum credit available under the promissory note is \$2,700,000 and the outstanding balance bears interest calculated on a simple basis at a rate per annum equal to 3.0% (the "Note"). During 2024, the Organization incurred \$40,121 (2023 - \$53,269) of interest. Accrued interest included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at year end is \$45,821 (2023 - \$5,700). The principal and interest payments can be made at anytime. Following June 2024, the lender may choose to secure the Note by a first-ranking mortgage against the real estate property to which it relates. Commencing December 31, 2026, the note becomes payable on demand.

Subsequent to year end, the related party has indicated an intention to forgive the loan balance. When finalised, the Organization will treated the forgiven amount as a deferred contribution related to capital assets.

10. Government Grants

Government grants received to fund specific programs recognized as revenue in the year consist of the following:

	2024	2023
City of Toronto Province of Ontario Government of Canada	117,737 100,000	684,369 - 7,500
<u>Coroninion or Canada</u>	217,737	691,869

11. Financial instruments

The Organization, as part of its operations, carries a number of financial instruments. It is management's opinion that the Organization is not exposed to significant interest, currency, credit, liquidity or other price risks arising from these financial instruments except as otherwise disclosed.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss because a counter party to a financial instrument fails to discharge its contractual obligations.

The carrying amount of the Organization's financial instruments best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.

The Organization manages its credit risk by assessing the collectability of receivable amounts and providing allowances for potentially uncollectable accounts receivable as appropriate. Credit risk in respect of investments are managed by primarily investing in the guaranteed investment certificate term deposits of a major Canadian financial institution.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument might be adversely affected by a change in the interest rates. Changes in market interest rates may have an effect on the cash flows associate with some financial assets and liabilities, known as cash flow risk, and on the fair value of other financial assets or liabilities, known as price risk.

The Organization manages interest rate risk by investing in fixed rate term deposits, with the intention to hold to maturity and borrowing through a fixed rate promissory note. Cash flow risk will arise as the financial instruments periodically reprice.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2024

12. (Com	parative	e figures
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Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with current year presentation. With the capital campaign concluding, ongoing fundraising costs have been reclassified to other operating expenses.