THRIVE FOR GOOD

Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2024

THRIVE FOR GOOD
Index to Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Thrive for Good

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Thrive for Good (the Organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024, and the statements of changes in net assets, operations 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 possible effects of the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section of our report, 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 cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations (ASNPO).

Basis for Qualified Opinion

In common with many not-for-profit organizations, the Association derives revenue from donations and fundraising activities the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, verification of these revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the Association. Therefore, we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to fundraising revenue, excess of revenues over expenses, and cash flows from operations for the year ended Dec 31, 2024, current assets and net assets as at Dec 31, 2024.

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 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 qualified audit 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 ASNPO, 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.

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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.

Vine and Partners LLP

Hamilton, Ontario
June 2, 2025

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
LICENSED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

THRIVE FOR GOOD
Statement of Financial Position
December 31, 2024

	2024	2023
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	**$ 388,413**	$ 370,252
Accounts receivable	**41,848**	44,919
Sales tax recoverable	**11,374**	15,648
Prepaid expenses	**1,482**	1,461
	443,117	432,280
CAPITAL ASSETS *(Note 4)*	**1,930**	2,625
	$ 445,047	$ 434,905
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities *(Note 5)*	**$ 13,266**	$ 29,740
NET ASSETS	**431,781**	405,165
	$ 445,047	$ 434,905

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

______________________________ *Director*

______________________________ *Director*

See notes to financial statements

THRIVE FOR GOOD
Statement of Changes in Net Assets
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	2024	2023
NET ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	**$ 405,165**	$ 219,589
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	**26,616**	185,576
NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR	**$ 431,781**	$ 405,165

THRIVE FOR GOOD

Statement of Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2024

	2024	2023
REVENUES		
Donations	$ 1,102,623	$ 818,319
Grants	94,839	235,330
Other	39,504	64,200
	1,236,966	1,117,849
EXPENDITURES		
Amortization of capital assets	695	961
Bank charges	13,285	12,371
Business taxes, licenses and memberships	22,938	20,769
Fundraising expenses	78,554	82,049
Insurance	2,943	1,219
Office and general	2,824	4,246
Professional fees	21,975	11,144
Program expenses	752,256	570,132
Salaries, contractors and benefits	300,273	215,749
Travel	14,886	13,960
	1,210,629	932,600
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES FROM OPERATIONS	26,337	185,249
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)		
Loss on foreign exchange	(47)	327
Other income	326	-
	279	327
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 26,616	$ 185,576

THRIVE FOR GOOD

Statement of Cash Flows

Year Ended December 31, 2024

	2024	2023
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of revenues over expenditures	$ 26,616	$ 185,576
Item not affecting cash:		
Amortization of capital assets	695	961
	27,311	186,537
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	3,071	(8,560)
Sales tax payable	4,274	9,290
Prepaid expenses	(21)	(1,461)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(16,474)	7,503
Government loan	-	(40,000)
	(9,150)	(33,228)
Cash flow from operating activities	18,161	153,309
INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Proceeds on disposal of capital assets	-	852
INCREASE IN CASH FLOW	18,161	154,161
Cash - beginning of year	370,252	216,091
CASH - END OF YEAR	$ 388,413	$ 370,252

See notes to financial statements

1. PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

Thrive For Good (the "Organization") was established under the Canada Not-for-Profit Corporations Act (CNCA) with extra provincial registration in Ontario and incorporated without share capital. The Organization is registered with the Canada Revenue Agency as a charitable organization and as such is exempt from income taxes under the federal Income Tax Act (ITA).

The objectives and purposes of the Organization are to undertake programs and projects in pursuit of its objectives and purposes as are exclusively charitable at law including: to empower people in the developing world to lead healthy and sustainable lives by training them to grow nutritious and income-generating whole foods; to spread a naturally contagious model for growing health, organically; and, to train and equip communities to create life gardens enabling them to step out of poverty and to teach others to do the same.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations (ASNFPO) and within the framework of the following significant accounting policies:

Revenue recognition

Thrive for Good 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.

Capital assets

Capital assets are stated at cost or deemed cost less accumulated amortization and are amortized over their estimated useful lives on a declining balance basis at the following rates and methods:

Equipment	20%	declining balance method
Computer equipment	30%	declining balance method

The Organization regularly reviews its capital assets to eliminate obsolete items.

Capital assets acquired during the year but not placed into use are not amortized.

Contributed materials and services

The operations of the Organization depend on both the contribution of time by volunteers and donated materials from various sources. The fair value of donated materials and services cannot be reasonably determined and are therefore not reflected in these financial statements.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Financial instruments

Measurement of financial instruments

The Organization initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value, except for certain non-arm's length transactions. The Organization subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost. Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and accounts receivable. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities and government loan.

Impairment

Financial assets measured at cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. The amount of the write-down is recognized in net income. A previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed to the extent of the improvement, directly or by adjusting the allowance account, provided it is no greater than the amount that would have been reported at the date of the reversal had the impairment not been recognized previously. Reversals are recognized in net income.

Transaction costs

The Organization recognizes its transaction costs in net income in the period incurred. However, 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.

Measurement uncertainty

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 amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Such estimates are periodically reviewed and any adjustments necessary are reported in earnings in the period in which they become known. The significant items for which estimates were made include allowance for useful lives of capital assets, and amount of accrued liabilities. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

3. 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 at December 31, 2024.

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3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(continued)*

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. The Organization receives approximately 16% of donations and 62% of its expenditures in US dollars (2023 - 14% and 61% respectively). Consequently, certain assets and liabilities are exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations. As at December 31, 2024, the following assets and liabilities are the Canadian equivalent of US dollar amounts:

	2024	2023
Cash	**53,014**	61,848

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

	2024		2023	
	Cost	**Accumulated amortization**	Cost	Accumulated amortization
Equipment	**$ 8,253**	**$ 7,516**	$ 8,253	$ 7,332
Computer equipment	**10,485**	**9,292**	10,485	8,781
	$ 18,738	**$ 16,808**	$ 18,738	$ 16,113
Net book value	**$ 1,930**		$ 2,625	

5. GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES

As at December 31, 2024, the amounts payable in respect of government remittances totaled $1,334 (2023 - $3,395) representing remittances payable for payroll taxes.

6. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

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