

CONSTABLE GERALD BREESE CENTRE FOR TRAUMATIC LIFE LOSSES

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2026



Baker Tilly Victoria Ltd
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Accountants
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3551 Uptown Blvd
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9764 Fifth St
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Directors of Constable Gerald Breese Centre for Traumatic Life Losses

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Constable Gerald Breese Centre for Traumatic Life Losses (the "Corporation") that comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2026, 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 and other explanatory information.

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 Corporation as at March 31, 2026, 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 non-profit organizations, the Corporation derives revenue from donations, 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 Corporation. Therefore, we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to donation revenue, excess of revenues over expenses, cash flows from operations, and assets for the year ended March 31, 2026.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (continued)

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Corporation 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 qualified 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 Corporation'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 Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (continued)

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 Corporation'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 Corporation'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 Corporation 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.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (continued)

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 Victoria Ltd.

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Victoria, BC

September 24, 2026

Constable Gerald Breese Centre for Traumatic Life Losses

Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2026

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Assets		
Current Assets -		
Cash	119,329	9,003
Short-term Investment (note 2)	130,000	65,000
Interest receivable	1,037	3,019
Prepaid expenses	-	107
	250,366	77,129
Tangible Capital Assets (note 3)	4,412	5,542
Intangible Assets (note 4)	1,050	2,100
	255,828	84,771
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities -		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	40,210	19,200
Deferred grants (note 5)	233,937	-
	274,147	19,200
Net Assets		
Unrestricted Net Assets	(18,319)	65,571
	255,828	84,771

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Director

Director

Constable Gerald Breese Centre for Traumatic Life Losses

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the Year Ended March 31, 2026

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Net Assets - Beginning of Year	65,571	139,372
Deficiency of Revenues Over Expenses	(83,890)	(73,801)
Net Assets- End of Year	(18,319)	65,571

Constable Gerald Breese Centre for Traumatic Life Losses

Statement of Operations

For the Year Ended March 31, 2026

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Revenue		
Grants	46,690	185,491
Donations	3,627	1,448
	50,317	186,939
Expenses		
Advertising	8,778	12,955
Amortization of intangible assets	1,050	1,050
Amortization of tangible capital assets	1,130	1,424
Bank charges	171	778
Events	23,990	72,189
Meals and entertainment	5,712	791
Office	10,014	7,951
Professional fees	21,388	14,116
Programs	6,529	-
Sub-contracts (note 7)	40,755	148,275
Supplies	-	2,765
Travel	15,802	1,595
	135,319	263,889
Other Income -		
Interest	1,112	3,149
Deficiency of Revenues Over Expenses	(83,890)	(73,801)

Constable Gerald Breese Centre for Traumatic Life Losses

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended March 31, 2026

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Cash Provided from (Used for):		
Operating Activities		
Deficiency of revenues over expenses	(83,890)	(73,801)
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization of intangible assets	1,050	1,050
Amortization of tangible capital assets	1,130	1,424
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Interest receivable	1,982	(375)
Prepaid expenses	107	6,292
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	21,010	4,150
Deferred grants	233,937	(110,491)
	175,326	(171,751)
Investing Activities		
Redemption of short-term investment	65,000	160,000
Purchase of short-term investment	(130,000)	-
	(65,000)	160,000
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	110,326	(11,751)
Cash - Beginning of Year	9,003	20,754
Cash - End of Year	119,329	9,003

Constable Gerald Breese Centre for Traumatic Life Losses

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2026

Purpose of the Organization

Constable Gerald Breese Centre for Traumatic Life Losses (the "Corporation") is a non-profit organization incorporated under the Canada Not-For-Profit Corporations Act that promotes the health of individuals and/or loved ones of individuals who have experienced traumatic life losses, mental health issues, substance abuse, addiction or acquired brain injury.

The Corporation's purpose is to develop and deliver therapeutic programs and other related counselling, information, group support programs, retreats and health support resources to individuals who have experienced traumatic life loss, mental health issues, substance abuse and addiction issues, and/or acquired brain injury.

The Corporation is a Registered Charity under the Income Tax Act. Accordingly, it is exempt from income taxes and may issue donation receipts for Income Tax purposes.

1 Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with ASNFPO, applied within the framework of the significant accounting policies summarized below:

Short-term Investment

Short-term investment includes term deposits with terms to maturity less than one year at year end, held at financial institutions for investing or future operations purposes.

Tangible Capital Assets

Tangible capital assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is charged against income using the declining balance method in amounts sufficient to amortize the cost of tangible capital assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Equipment	20%
Computer hardware	30%

Constable Gerald Breese Centre for Traumatic Life Losses

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2026

1 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is charged against income using the straight-line method in amounts sufficient to amortize the cost of intangible assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Website development costs	5 years
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The Corporation capitalizes website costs as intangible assets when management believes all the criteria for capitalization are met.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

Tangible and intangible assets subject to amortization are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of the assets 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.

Contributed 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 services and materials cannot be reasonably determined and is therefore not reflected in these financial statements.

Financial Instruments

The Corporation initially measures its financial assets and liabilities originated or exchanged in arm's length transactions at fair value.

Financial assets and financial liabilities originated or exchanged in related party transactions, except for those that involve parties whose sole relationship with the organization is in the capacity of management, are initially measured at cost. The cost of a financial instrument in a related party transaction depends on whether the instrument has repayment terms.

Constable Gerald Breese Centre for Traumatic Life Losses

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2026

1 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Corporation subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, except for investments that are quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value of these financial instruments are recognized in excess of revenues over expenses.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash, short-term investment and interest receivable. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities and deferred grants.

Revenue Recognition

The Corporation follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Contributions are recognized as revenue when received except for non-capital contributions restricted for specific purposes which are recorded as deferred contributions and recognized as revenue in the fiscal year related expenses are incurred.

Revenues including grants from the Province of British Columbia, other grants, and other revenue are recognized in the fiscal year in which the transactions or events occurred that gave rise to the revenues. Donation income is recognized when received.

All revenues are recorded on an accrual basis, except when the accruals cannot be determined with a reasonable degree of certainty or when their estimation is impracticable.

Measurement Uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity 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 date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. These estimates are reviewed periodically, and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in earnings in the period in which they become known.

Certain amounts recognized in the financial statements are subject to measurement uncertainty. The recognized amounts of such items are based on the Corporation's best information and judgement. The actual results could differ from these estimates.

The amounts recorded for amortization of tangible capital assets depend on the estimates of economic lives and future cash flow. Such amounts are not expected to change materially in the near term.

Constable Gerald Breese Centre for Traumatic Life Losses

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2026

2 Short-term Investment

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Coast Capital Savings Credit Union -		
Guaranteed Investment Certificate one year redeemable bearing interest at 2.5% matures on April 9, 2026.	30,000	-
Guaranteed Investment Certificate one year redeemable bearing interest at 2.0% matures on February 3, 2027.	100,000	-
Guaranteed Investment Certificate one year redeemable bearing interest at 3.0% matured on April 9, 2025.	-	65,000
	130,000	65,000

3 Tangible Capital Assets

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	2026 Net	2025 Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Equipment	13,000	8,740	4,260	5,325
Computer hardware	2,759	2,607	152	217
	15,759	11,347	4,412	5,542

Constable Gerald Breese Centre for Traumatic Life Losses

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2026

4 Intangible Assets

	Cost \$	Accumulated amortization \$	2026 Net \$	2025 Net \$
Website development costs	5,250	4,200	1,050	2,100

5 Deferred Grants

Deferred grants represent amounts received or receivable from the Province of British Columbia and other organizations prior to March 31, 2026, which relate specifically to operations subsequent to the year-end.

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Balance, beginning of the year	-	110,491
Amount recognized as revenue in the year	(16,063)	(110,491)
Grants received	250,000	-
Balance, end of year	233,937	-

During the year, the British Columbia Brain Injury Association contributed externally restricted funds to the Corporation in the amount of \$105,000 plus unrestricted funds of \$7,627. Of these amounts, the Corporation spent \$16,063 from the restricted funds and \$7,627 from the unrestricted funds in the year. As at March 31, 2026, the remaining unspent restricted funds balance totalled \$88,937.

6 Financial Instruments

The Corporation's financial instruments consist of cash, short-term investment, interest receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and deferred grants.

Risks and Concentrations

The Corporation is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following analysis provides a measure of the corporation's risk exposure and concentrations at the statement of financial position date.

Constable Gerald Breese Centre for Traumatic Life Losses

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2026

6 Financial Instruments (continued)

Liquidity Risk

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

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. It is management's opinion that, under normal circumstances, the Corporation is not exposed to significant credit risk arising from these financial instruments.

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.

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 Corporation's assets and liabilities are denominated wholly in Canadian dollars. As a result, the Corporation is not subject to significant currency 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. It is management's opinion that, under normal circumstances, the Corporation is not exposed to significant interest rate risk arising from these financial instruments.

Constable Gerald Breese Centre for Traumatic Life Losses

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2026

6 Financial Instruments (continued)

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), 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 Corporation does not hold any financial instruments traded in an active market. As a result, the Corporation is not subject to significant other price risk.

7 Related Party Transactions

The following table summarizes the Corporation's related party transactions for the year:

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Research services (included in sub-contracts expense)		
Janelle Breese Biagioni, Founder and Chief Executive Officer	30,700	31,000
Honorarium (included in the sub-contracts expense)		
Allison Patterson, Director	150	-
Victoria Dach, Director	-	300
Evaluation expenses (included in event expense)		
Toni King, Director	-	1,000
Cathy Stacey, Director	-	500
Supplies and materials (included in event expense)		
Island Cookie Jar, owned by Dale Breese, Director	-	750

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at cost, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Constable Gerald Breese Centre for Traumatic Life Losses

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2026

8 Economic Dependence

The Corporation receives a significant portion of its operating funding from grants and contributions provided by provincial government ministries, provincial Crown corporations, and other publicly funded organizations in British Columbia.

The Corporation's ability to continue delivering its programs and services is dependent upon the continued availability of this funding. During the year, funding received from these sources represented a substantial portion of the Corporation's total revenues. There can be no assurance that current funding levels will continue in future periods.

A reduction, delay, or discontinuance of funding from these sources could have a material impact on the Corporation's ability to carry out its programs and operations.