Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc.

Financial Statements December 31, 2011

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of the Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc., which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2011 and the statements of operations, 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 generally accepted accounting principles 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 entity'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 entity'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 audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc. as at December 31, 2011 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Raymond Cholot Grant Thornton LLP

As required by the Canada Corporations Act, we report that, in our opinion, Canadian generally accepted accounting principles have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Ottawa, Canada March 8, 2012

Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc. Financial Position

December 31, 2011

	2011	2010
	\$	9
ASSETS		
Current assets	444.000	440.040
Cash	444,839	412,612
Short-term investments (Note 3)	483,966 384,038	626,181
Amounts receivable (Note 4) Prepaid expenses	384,028 50,572	372,946 65,365
Flepaid expenses		
	1,363,405	1,477,104
Long-term investments (Note 5)	1,258,619	1,238,435
Capital assets (Note 6)	110,169	32,648
	2,732,193	2,748,187
Current liabilities Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred revenues	490,338 403,565	445,522 608,965
	893,903	1,054,487
NET ASSETS	1,838,290	1,693,700
	2,732,193	2,748,187
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the finan substantial value of services contributed by volunteers. On behalf of the Board,	cial statements. These financial statements do not refl	ect the
Director	 Director	

Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc. Operations Year ended December 31, 2011

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Revenue	·	·
Evaluations	2,603,481	3,063,967
Memberships	160,020	156,335
Projects, net	10,052	2,749
Training	380,524	179,944
	3,154,077	3,402,995
Expenses		
Advertising and promotion	18,527	56,849
Amortization of capital assets	15,869	15,453
Bad debts	2,846	1,012
Copying and printing	15,262	15,995
Evaluations	1,136,312	1,321,691
Insurance	16,801	16,996
International memberships	16,210	15,518
Office and telecommunications	99,754	86,273
Postage and shipping	10,800	13,251
Professional fees	36,165	23,248 174,756
Rent Salaries, benefits and consulting fees	179,275 1,261,726	1,214,349
Training	158,142	68,950
Travel and meetings	80,576	118,474
S .	3,048,265	3,142,815
	105,812	260,180
Other revenues		
Investment income, net of investment management fees	34,313	37,909
Loss on disposal of available for sale investments	(1,568)	(16,596)
Loss on foreign exchange	(1,000)	(1,971)
	32,745	19,342
Excess of revenue over expenses	138,557	279,522

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. These financial statements do not reflect the substantial value of services contributed by volunteers.

Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc. Changes in Net Assets Year ended December 31, 2011

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Balance, beginning of year	1,660,519	1,380,997
Excess of revenue over expenses	138,557	279,522
·	1,799,076	1,660,519
Cumulative gains and losses on available for sale investments: Balance, beginning of year	33,181	(7,627)
Reclassification to the statement of operations for disposals of available for sale investments during the year	1,568	16,596
Variation in unrealized gains and losses on available for sale financial assets arising during the year	4,465	24,212
	39,214	33,181
Balance, end of year	1,838,290	1,693,700

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. These financial statements do not reflect the substantial value of services contributed by volunteers.

Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc. Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2011

	<u>2011</u>	2010
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of revenue over expenses	138,557	279,522
Non-cash items		
Amortization of capital assets	15,869	15,453
Loss on disposal of available for sale investments	1,568	16,596
Changes in working capital items		
Amounts receivable	(11,082)	62,511
Prepaid expenses	14,793	10,141
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	44,816	(58,263)
Deferred revenues	(205,400)	(37,400)
Cash flows from operating activities	(879)	288,560
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investments	(511,760)	(1,079,235)
Redemption of investments	638,256	944,058
Acquisition of capital assets	(93,390)	(16,301)
Cash flows from investing activities	33,106	(151,478)
Net increase in cash	32,227	137,082
Cash, beginning of year	412,612	275,530
Cash, end of year	444,839	412,612

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. These financial statements do not reflect the substantial value of services contributed by volunteers.

Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc. Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2011

1 - GOVERNING STATUTES AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc. is a not-for-profit organization, incorporated without share capital under the Canada Corporations Act, to raise the level of competency, consistency, capability and communication within laboratories, and under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, is exempt from tax.

2 - SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The financial statements are prepared using the historical cost method, except for certain financial instruments that are recognized at fair value. No information on fair value is presented when the carrying amount corresponds to a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

Accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recorded in the financial statements and notes to financial statements. These estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions that the Association may undertake in the future. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Financial assets and liabilities

The Association has chosen to apply the recommendations of Section 3861, "Financial Instruments - Disclosure and Presentation", of the CICA Handbook with respect to the presentation and disclosure of financial instruments.

On initial recognition, all financial assets and liabilities are measured and recognized at their fair value. Transaction costs from available-for-sale financial assets increase the carrying amount of the related financial assets. Routine purchases or disposals of financial assets are recognized at their transaction dates.

Subsequently, financial assets and liabilities are measured and recognized as follow:

Held-for-trading financial assets

Cash is classified as a held-for-trading financial asset.

Available for sale financial assets

Short-term investments and long-term investments which include bonds, guaranteed investment certificates and equity instruments are classified as available for sale financial assets and are measured at their fair value. The fair value is based on the current bid price.

Unrealized gains or losses relating to available for sale financial assets are recognized in the statement of changes in unrestricted net assets until these gains or losses are realized or a decline in value of the financial asset is other than temporary. When investments are sold or sustain a decline in value that is other than temporary, the related accumulated gains or losses, which are presented in the statement of changes in unrestricted net assets, are then reclassified in the statement of operations under other revenues and expenses.

Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc. Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2011

2 - SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Loans and receivables and other financial liabilities

Amounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities. These financial instruments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method (including any impairment in the case of financial assets). Interest calculated using the effective interest method is presented in the statement of operations under interest and sundry income.

Revenue recognition

The Association follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Under this method, contributions restricted for future periods are deferred and are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. If the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured, unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when earned.

The principle sources of revenue and their respective recognition policies are as follow:

- Evaluation revenue is recognized as the tests are completed and revenue is earned;
- Interest income is recognized based on the number of days the investment was held during the year and is calculated using the effective interest method. Dividends are recognized as of the ex-dividend date;
- Membership revenue is deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the membership;
- Revenues derived from projects and conferences are recognized as the services are rendered;
- Training revenues are recognized when the training event takes place.

Amortization

Capital assets are recorded at cost and amortized over their estimated useful lives according to the following methods and annual rates:

	Methods	Rates
Office equipment and furniture	Diminishing balance	20%
Computer equipment	Straight-line	45%

Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. Revenue and expenses in foreign currency are translated at the average rate in effect during the year. Gains and losses are included in the statement of operations.

Donated services

The work of the Association is assisted by the contribution of time and expenses by volunteers, the value of which is not recognized in these financial statements.

Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc. Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2011

3 - SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

These investments represent guaranteed investment certificates, bearing interest at a rate of 1.20% (0.75% to 1.30% in 2010) maturing during September 2012. The guaranteed investment certificates have a par value of \$482,301 (\$626,181 in 2010).

4 - AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

			2011	2010
		_	\$	\$
Trade receivables			384,028	370,699
Accrued interest				2,247
			384,028	372,946
5 - LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS				
		2011		2010
	Market	Cost	Market	Cost
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Shares in public companies *	329,083	288,598	334,459	291,244
Fixed income bond index fund	929,536	930,807	903,976	914,010
	1,258,619	1,219,405	1,238,435	1,205,254
			2011	2010
* Public companies operating in the follow	wing sectors:			_
Banking and financial services			74%	72%
Commercial			11%	13%
Energy and resources			13%	13%
Transportation			2%	2%

Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc. Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2011

6 - CAPITAL ASSETS			2011
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net
	\$	\$	\$
Office equipment and furniture	76,834	63,120	13,714
Computer equipment	93,973	78,618	15,355
Software	81,100	<u> </u>	81,100
	251,907	141,738	110,169
			2010
		Accumulated	_
	Cost	amortization	Net
	\$	\$	\$
Office equipment and furniture	75,944	59,896	16,048
Computer equipment	89,777	73,177	16,600
	165,721	133,073	32,648

During the year, the Association incurred costs of \$81,100 for the development of a new software system. The system was not in use as of December 31, 2011 and accordingly no amortization was recorded on this asset.

7 - COMMITMENTS

The Association has entered into long-term lease agreements expiring on January 31, 2016 and August 24, 2012 which require lease payments of \$344,830 for the rental of premises and office equipment. Minimum lease payments for the next five years are \$90,790 in 2012, \$82,917 in 2013, \$82,467 in 2014, \$81,836 in 2015, and \$6,820 in 2016.

8 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES, AND FINANCIAL RISKS

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Association is exposed to and manages various financial risks resulting from both of its operations and its investment activities, and does not enter into financial instrument agreements including derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Financial risks

The Association's main financial risk exposure and its financial risk management policies are as follow:

Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc. Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2011

8 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES, AND FINANCIAL RISKS (Continued)

Credit risk

The financial instruments that potentially expose the Association to credit risk are primarily amounts receivable, but since the Association negotiates with a large number of entities, credit risk is generally diversified. Moreover, the Association requires laboratories to pre-pay for various services which further mitigates credit risk. Amounts receivable balances are managed and analyzed on an ongoing basis and accordingly, exposure to bad debts is not considered significant. Most of the Association's cash is held with one financial institution.

Interest rate risk

The guaranteed investment certificates bear interest at fixed rates and the Association is, therefore, exposed to the risk of changes in fair values resulting from interest rate fluctuations. As they are non-interest bearing, the Association's other financial assets and liabilities do not constitute an interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is managed to maintain a sufficient reserve of cash. The Company establishes budgets and cash estimates to ensure it has funds necessary to fulfil its obligations.

Exchange risk

As the Association has cash denominated in U.S. dollars, it is exposed to exchange risk. As at December 31, 2011, financial assets in foreign currency represent cash totaling US\$25,911 (\$10,631 in 2010). The Association does not use forward exchange contracts to reduce exchange risk exposure.

9 - CAPITAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Association's capital management objectives are to ensure that the Association has the ability to continue as a going concern and to meet its financial obligations while providing the most cost effective and self-sustaining accreditation services available in Canada. The Association is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

10 - FUTURE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB) and Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA), have issued new accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations. These standards would migrate the existing CICA Section 4400 Series, Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations, into both the Private Enterprise Accounting Handbook and the Public Sector Accounting Handbook. These changes are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2012 and the Association will implement them as of January 1, 2012. The Association is currently in the process of evaluating the potential impact of adopting these new standards.