FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2020

INDEX

- Page 1-2. Independent Auditor's Report
 - 3. Statement of Financial Position
 - 4. Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets
 - 5. Statement of Cash Flows
 - 6-12. Notes to Financial Statements





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Greenpeace Canada TORONTO
Ontario

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Greenpeace Canada which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020 and the statement of operations and changes in net assets and statement of 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 entity as at December 31, 2020 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities.

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 entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other 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.

Other Matter

The financial statements of Greenpeace Canada for the year ended December 31, 2019 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements on March 15, 2020.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities 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 entity'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 entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the entity'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.

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
 entity'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 entity'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 entity 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.

NORTON McMULLEN LLP

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Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

MARKHAM, Canada March 13, 2021



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at December 31,	2020	2019

ASSETS

Current		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 2,299,335	\$ 2,064,967
Accounts receivable	12,883	1,073
Due from Stichting Greenpeace Council (Note 3)	-	17,410
Due from other Greenpeace organizations (Note 4)	36,281	1,011
Prepaid expenses	64,622	62,153
	\$ 2,413,121	\$ 2,146,614
Fixed Assets (Note 5)	12,596	18,048
	<u>\$ 2,425,717</u>	\$ 2,164,662

LIABILITIES

Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	418,310	\$ 232,783
Due to Stichting Greenpeace Council (Note 3)		97,684	-
Deferred income (Note 6)		25,444	334,957
Current portion of loan payable to Stichting Greenpeace Council			
(Note 7)	<u> </u>	100,000	208,401
	\$	641,438	\$ 776,141
Long-Term Portion of Loan Payable to			
Stichting Greenpeace Council (Note 7)		-	100,000
	\$	641,438	\$ 876,141
NET ASSETS	_	1,784,279	 1,288,521
	\$	2,425,717	\$ 2,164,662

Contingency (Note 8)
Commitments (Note 9)

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors of Greenpeace Canada

Anna Crawford, Chair

Frans Blom Treasurer



STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

For the year ended December 31,	2020	2019

INCOME Donor contributions Stichting Greenpeace Council funding (Note 6) Bequests Campaign grants (Note 6) Investment income	\$	8,408,614 1,564,885 453,922 354,401 22,870 10,804,692	 8,549,631 1,855,481 270,114 187,427 21,168 10,883,821
EXPENSES			
Campaign expenses Contributions to international campaigns Food and nature Climate and energy Support services to Stichting Greenpeace Council Oceans and plastics Public outreach and education Total campaign expenses	\$	2,155,000 1,988,489 1,051,322 918,686 472,462 104,145 6,690,104	 1,386,378 1,540,427 1,024,969 389,918 760,808
Fundraising		3,005,587	2,974,357
Finance and operations	_	613,243	 788,526
	\$	10,308,934	\$ 10,992,983
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF INCOME OVER EXPENSES NET ASSETS - Beginning	\$	495,758 1,288,521	\$ (109,162) 1,397,683
NET ASSETS - Ending	\$	1,784,279	\$ 1,288,521



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended December 31,	2020	2019
For the year ended December 31,	2020	2019

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS WERE PROVIDED BY (USED IN):

Excess (deficiency) of income over expenses \$ 495,758 \$ (109,162)
Depreciation 16,587 18,024 \$ 512,345 \$ (91,138) Net change in non-cash working capital balances: (11,810) 171,579 Accounts receivable (11,810) 171,579 Due to and from Stichting Greenpeace Council 115,094 (65,590) Due from other Greenpeace organizations (35,270) (174)
\$ 512,345 \$ (91,138) Net change in non-cash working capital balances: Accounts receivable Due to and from Stichting Greenpeace Council Due from other Greenpeace organizations (35,270) \$ (91,138) (91,138) (91,138)
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Due from other Greenpeace organizations (35,270) (174)
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Accounts payable and accrued liabilities 185,527 54,783
Deferred income (309,513) 315,097
\$ 453,904 \$ 360,262
INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Purchase of fixed assets (11,135) (15,475)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Proceeds from (repayment of) Stichting Greenpeace Council Ioan (208,401) 308,401
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS \$ 234,368 \$ 653,188
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - Beginning 2,064,967 1,411,779
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - Ending \$ 2,299,335 \$ 2,064,967
Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:
Cash \$ 1,889,197 \$ 1,642,351
Term deposits less than one year 407,000 417,365
Marketable securities 3,138 5,251
\$ 2,299,335 \$ 2,064,967



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2020

NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Greenpeace Canada, which was incorporated under the Canada Corporations Act by letters patent without share capital on May 3, 1989 and continued under the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act effective June 24, 2014, is an independent, campaigning organization that uses non-violent, creative confrontation, research, training and public engagement to expose global environmental problems, and to force solutions that are essential to a green and peaceful future.

Greenpeace Canada works closely with Stichting Greenpeace Council and other Greenpeace organizations worldwide. Greenpeace Canada makes contributions to Greenpeace's international campaigns and Stichting Greenpeace Council funds some campaigns undertaken by Greenpeace Canada on its behalf each year.

Greenpeace Canada is exempt from income tax as a not-for-profit organization under Section 149 (1) (I) of the Income Tax Act (Canada).

Greenpeace Canada's principal place of business is 33 Cecil Street, Toronto, Ontario.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on March 13, 2021.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars and include the following significant accounting policies:

a) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions based on currently available information. Such estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from the estimates used.

b) Foreign Currency Translation

Accounts in foreign currencies have been translated into Canadian dollars using the temporal method. Under this method, monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the year-end exchange rate, while non-monetary assets are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the transaction. Income and expenses are translated at the rate in effect on the transaction date.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2020

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank balances, highly liquid term deposits and marketable securities.

d) Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is being provided over the estimated useful life of the assets on a straight-line basis using the following annual rates:

Computer equipment 33% Furniture and equipment 33%

e) Leases

Rental payments under operating leases are expensed as incurred.

f) Revenue Recognition

Donor contributions and beguests are recorded when funds are received.

Funding received from Stichting Greenpeace Council and for specific campaigns is recognized as income in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Funding received that relates to future periods or restricted purposes is recorded as deferred income and recognized as income in the period the expenses are incurred.

Investment income includes realized income as well as changes in market value during the year.

g) Allocation of Expenses

Expenses related to campaigns and other activities have been summarized by management on a functional basis. Costs that cannot be identified with a particular campaign, and that benefit more than one campaign have been allocated proportionately on the basis of direct costs.

Fundraising costs include expenses for fundraising co-ordination, donor database and processing fees and donor canvassing, education and marketing. Public outreach and education includes direct costs and allocated salaries.

h) Contributed Services

Volunteers contribute significant hours per year to assist Greenpeace Canada in carrying out its activities. Because of the difficulty of determining their fair value, contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2020

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

i) Financial Instruments

Measurement of Financial Instruments

Greenpeace Canada initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value, except for certain non-arm's length transactions. Greenpeace Canada subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, except for balances with affiliated organizations, which are measured at carrying value and marketable securities which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in the excess (deficiency) of income over expenses.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash, term deposits and accounts receivable. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities and the loan payable to Stichting Greenpeace Council.

Other than marketable securities, Greenpeace Canada has no financial assets measured at fair value and has not elected to carry any financial asset or liability at fair value.

Impairment

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are tested for impairment when events or circumstances indicate possible impairment. Write-downs, if any, are recognized in excess (deficiency) of income over expenses and may be subsequently reversed to the extent that the net effect after the reversal is the same as if there had been no write-down. There are no impairment indicators in the current year.

2. BANKING ARRANGEMENTS

Greenpeace Canada has arranged a demand revolving operating credit facility with a maximum amount available of \$275,000, which is secured by a general security agreement on all property belonging to the Organization. When in use, the facility bears interest at prime plus 1.5% per annum payable monthly.

The facility was undrawn at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Greenpeace Canada also has \$98,000 (2019 - \$96,000) of credit available through its corporate credits cards.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2020

3. DUE TO AND FROM STICHTING GREENPEACE COUNCIL

This amount is unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable during the next fiscal year.

4. DUE FROM OTHER GREENPEACE ORGANIZATIONS

This amount is unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable during the next fiscal year.

5. FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets consist of the following:

	Computer quipment	niture and quipment		Total
Cost				
As at December 31, 2018	\$ 91,987	\$ 18,601	\$	110,588
Additions	15,474	-		15,474
Write-off fully-depreciated assets	 (12,243)	 		(12,243)
As at December 31, 2019	\$ 95,218	\$ 18,601	\$	113,819
Additions	11,135	-		11,135
Disposals	 -	 -		-
As at December 31, 2020	\$ 106,353	\$ 18,601	\$	124,954
Accumulated Amortization				
As at December 31, 2018	\$ 75,874	\$ 14,116	\$	89,990
Depreciation	15,388	2,636		18,024
Write-off fully-depreciated assets	 (12,243)	 -		(12,243)
As at December 31, 2019	\$ 79,019	\$ 16,752	\$	95,771
Depreciation	 14,738	 1,849		16,587
As at December 31, 2020	\$ 93,757	\$ 18,601	\$	112,358
Net Book Value				
As at December 31, 2019	\$ 16,199	\$ 1,849	\$	18,048
As at December 31, 2020	\$ 12,596	\$ _	\$	12,596
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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2020

6. **DEFERRED INCOME**

Deferred income consists of:

	Balance Beginning	Funding Received	R	Income ecognized	_	Balance Ending
Stichting Greenpeace Council						
Resiliency (food and nature)	\$ 270,000	\$ 131,706	\$	401,706	\$	-
Recovery of support services	-	918,686		918,686		-
Climate and energy	-	56,491		56,491		-
Resiliency (fundraising acquisition)		188,002		188,002		
	\$ 270,000	\$ 1,294,885	\$ 1	1,564,885	\$	
Other funding						
Climate and energy	\$ 52,174	\$ 106,852	\$	145,525	\$	13,501
50th anniversary gift	12,783	-		840		11,943
Food and nature	-	201,152		201,152		-
Oceans and plastics	-	6,884		6,884		-
	\$ 64,957	\$ 314,888	\$	354,401	\$	25,444
	\$ 334,957	\$ 1,609,773	\$ 1	1,919,286	\$	25,444

7. LOAN PAYABLE TO STICHTING GREENPEACE COUNCIL

Loan payable consists of the following:

	2020	2019
Loan payable, bearing interest at 0.25% per annum with the balance due on April 30, 2021	\$ 100,000	\$ 200,000
Loan payable, bore interest at 0.25% per annum with the balance repaid by December 31, 2020	-	108,000
Accrued interest payable	 	401
Less: current portion	\$ 100,000 100,000	\$ 308,401 208,401
	\$ -	\$ 100,000



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2020

8. **CONTINGENCY**

In 2013, one corporation commenced proceedings against Greenpeace Canada and two of its staff seeking \$7 million in damages. Neither the possible outcome nor the amount of possible settlement from these proceedings can be foreseen. No provision for them has been made in these financial statements.

9. **COMMITMENTS**

Greenpeace Canada is committed to lease office and storage space in four Canadian cities, under leases expiring from August 31, 2021 to May 31, 2028. The lease commitments, including estimates for realty taxes, utilities, common operating costs and annual cost escalation increases, are as follows:

2021	\$	389,531
2022		288,690
2023		295,229
2024		244,313
2025		243,237
Thereafter		534,109
	\$ 1	,995,109

10. KEY MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION

During the year, the total remuneration for the members of the senior management (Directors Council) whilst they held one of these six positions was \$588,784 (2019 - \$516,640). Total remuneration for the most senior position was \$121,355 (2019 - \$117,327).

No remuneration was paid to any of the directors in 2020 and 2019.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2020

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risks and Concentrations

Greenpeace Canada is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following analysis provides a summary of Greenpeace Canada's exposure to and concentrations of risk at December 31, 2020:

a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Greenpeace Canada is not exposed to significant credit risk.

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Greenpeace Canada will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. Greenpeace Canada is exposed to this risk mainly with respect to its accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable. Greenpeace Canada manages this risk by managing its working capital, ensuring that sufficient credit is available and by generating sufficient cash flow from operations. There has been no change in the assessment of liquidity risk from the prior year.

c) 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 price risk. Greenpeace Canada is mainly exposed to currency risk as follows:

i) 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. As at December 31, 2020, cash of \$11,046 (2019 – \$837) is denominated in US dollars and has been converted into equivalent Canadian dollars at the exchange rate in effect at the year end. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the excess (deficiency) of income over expenses and total \$640 for 2020 (2019 - \$50). The exposure to this risk changes as the transaction amounts change and as the exchange rate fluctuates. The average US exchange rate for 2020 was 1.34 (2019 - 1.33).

