HELPING FAMILIES HANDLE CANCER FOUNDATION

Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2025

See notes to financial statements

HELPING FAMILIES HANDLE CANCER FOUNDATION

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2025

(Unaudited)

		December 31 2025		December 31 2024
ASSETS				
Current				
Cash and deposits *(Note 3)*	**$**	**487,954**	$	402,562
Inventory		**11,050**		11,550
Prepaid expenses		**2,314**		2,160
		501,318		416,272
Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation		**2,369**		3,553
	$	**503,687**	$	419,825
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS				
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities *(Note 4)*	**$**	**20,195**	$	10,095
Net Assets		**483,492**		409,730
	$	**503,687**	$	419,825

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD, REVIEWED BY

Miles N — February 23, 2026

Miles Nixon, Treasurer — Date

March 3, 2026 — Ken Roper — March 9, 2026

Brent Dawkins — Date — Ken Roper — Date

See notes to financial statements

HELPING FAMILIES HANDLE CANCER FOUNDATION

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures

Year Ended December 31, 2025

(Unaudited)

	2025	2024
Revenues		
Fundraising	$ **388,537**	$ 286,649
Grants	**226,537**	270,903
Donations	**50,845**	75,788
Other income	**7,357**	9,233
	673,276	642,573
Expenditures		
Care Program	**304,264**	312,514
Fundraising	**92,116**	75,201
Administrative expenses	**201,950**	168,354
Depreciation	**1,184**	190
	599,514	556,259
Excess of revenues over expenditures	$ **73,762**	$ 86,314

See notes to financial statements

HELPING FAMILIES HANDLE CANCER FOUNDATION

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Year Ended December 31, 2025

(Unaudited)

		2025		2024
Net assets – beginning of year	**$**	**409,730**	$	323,416
Excess of revenues over expenditures		**73,762**		86,314
Net assets – end of year	**$**	**483,492**	$	409,730

See notes to financial statements

Purpose of the Organization

Helping Families Handle Cancer Foundation (the "organization") is a not-for-profit organization incorporated provincially under the Societies Act of Alberta and is registered with the Canada Revenue Agency as a charitable foundation.

The organization impacts the financial struggles of families who are journeying a childhood cancer diagnosis.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue recognition

Grant revenue is recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Fundraising and donation revenues are recognized when received.

Cash

Cash includes amounts held in bank deposits and cash on hand.

Inventory

Inventory is primarily gift cards held for distribution, and is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value with the cost being determined on a first-in, first-out basis.

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 the excess of revenues over expenditures in the period in which they become known. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Contributed services

The operations of the organization depend on both the contribution of time by volunteers and donated materials from various sources. Where determinable, the fair value of donated materials and services are reflected in these financial statements.

HELPING FAMILIES HANDLE CANCER FOUNDATION

Statement of Cash Flow

Year Ended December 31, 2025

(Unaudited)

	2025	2024
Operating activities		
Excess of revenues over expenditures	**$ 73,762**	$ 86,314
Depreciation	**1,184**	190
	74,946	86,504
Purchase of fixed assets	**0**	(3,553)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Inventory	**500**	(1,950)
Prepaid expenses	**(154)**	(92)
Accounts payable	**10,100**	(8,420)
	10,446	(12,725)
Increase (decrease) in cash flow	**85,392**	70,226
Cash – beginning of year	**402,562**	332,336
Cash – end of year	**$ 487,954**	$ 402,562

See notes to financial statements

Financial instruments policy

Initial and subsequent measurement

The organization initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value and recognizes them on the statement of financial position.

The organization subsequently measures all its financial assets and liabilities at cost or amortized cost. Changes in the fair value of these financial instruments are recognized in the excess of revenues over expenditures in the period incurred.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and deposits.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs related to financial instruments that will be subsequently measured at fair value are recognized in the excess of revenues over expenditures in the period incurred. Transaction costs related to financial instruments subsequently measured at amortized cost are included in the original cost of the asset or liability and recognized in the excess of revenues over expenditures over the life of the instrument using the straight-line method.

Impairment

For financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost, the organization determines whether there are indications of possible impairment. When there is an indication of impairment, and the organization determines that a significant adverse change has occurred during the period in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows, a write-down is recognized in the excess of revenues over expenditures.

2. Financial Instruments Risks

The organization is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following analysis provides information about the organization's risk exposure and concentration as of December 31, 2024.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the potential that a counter party will fail to perform its obligations. The organization is exposed to credit risk from donors. In order to reduce its credit risk, the organization will not record revenue from donors if they have been pledged but not paid. The organization also has a concentration of credit risk related to all cash being held at one financial institution.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The organization is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its receipt of funds from its donors and funders and other related sources, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(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 rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The organization is not exposed to significant market risk.

3. Cash and deposits

		2025		2024
Amounts held in bank	$	**228,546**	$	246,159
GIC deposits		**244,689**		141,453
Barter credits		**14,719**		1,4,950
	$	**487,954**	$	402,562

4. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities consist of the following amounts:

		2025		2024
Accrued payables	$	**16,748**	$	7,795
Withholding taxes payable		**3,447**		2,300
	$	**20,195**	$	10,095