Celiac Canada / Coeliaque Canada

Financial Statements

December 31, 2025

Celiac Canada / Coeliaque Canada
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Celiac Canada / Coeliaque Canada:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Celiac Canada / Coeliaque Canada (the "Organization"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the statements of operations, changes in net assets and 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 Organization as at December 31, 2025, 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 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 Organization 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 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 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.

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.

MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Licensed Public Accountants

Mississauga, Ontario

April 28, 2026

MNP

Celiac Canada / Coeliaque Canada
Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2025

	General Fund	Reserve Fund	J.A. Campbell Research Fund	2025	2024
Assets					
Current					
Cash	**337,137**	**35,210**	**8,511**	**380,858**	471,192
Term deposits *(Note 3)*	**100,000**	**617,861**	**248,320**	**966,181**	313,528
Accounts receivable	**22,625**	-	-	**22,625**	40,871
Prepaid expenses	**29,853**	-	-	**29,853**	4,413
Interfund receivable (payable) *(Note 4)*	**55,066**	-	**(55,066)**	-	-
	544,681	**653,071**	**201,765**	**1,399,517**	830,004
Capital assets *(Note 5)*	**8,522**	-	-	**8,522**	5,699
	553,203	**653,071**	**201,765**	**1,408,039**	835,703
Liabilities					
Current					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities *(Note 6)*	**144,875**	-	**12,000**	**156,875**	141,981
Deferred revenue	**13,000**	-	-	**13,000**	8,000
	157,875	-	**12,000**	**169,875**	149,981
Net Assets					
General Fund	**395,328**	-	-	**395,328**	354,794
Reserve Fund	-	**653,071**	-	**653,071**	142,391
J.A. Campbell Research Fund	-	-	**189,765**	**189,765**	188,537
	395,328	**653,071**	**189,765**	**1,238,164**	685,722
	553,203	**653,071**	**201,765**	**1,408,039**	835,703

Approved on behalf of the Board

X Doris Foster
Director

Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Celiac Canada / Coeliaque Canada
Statement of Operations
For the year ended December 31, 2025

	General Fund	Reserve Fund	J.A. Campbell Research Fund	2025	2024
Revenue					
Donations	**1,502,019**	**-**	**59,528**	**1,561,547**	819,362
Sponsorship	**135,450**	**-**	**-**	**135,450**	173,695
Royalties	**37,016**	**-**	**-**	**37,016**	25,875
Other revenue	**9,721**	**7,647**	**5,930**	**23,298**	21,024
	1,684,206	**7,647**	**65,458**	**1,757,311**	1,039,956
Expenses *(Note 8)*					
General and governance	**283,266**	**-**	**20,172**	**303,438**	314,500
Financial sustainability	**317,194**	**-**	**-**	**317,194**	240,391
Education and awareness	**274,728**	**-**	**-**	**274,728**	207,390
Promotion of evidence-based solutions	**167,949**	**-**	**-**	**167,949**	105,746
Research programs and awards	**-**	**-**	**44,058**	**44,058**	112,690
Strengthening standards	**97,502**	**-**	**-**	**97,502**	73,756
	1,140,639	**-**	**64,230**	**1,204,869**	1,054,473
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	**543,567**	**7,647**	**1,228**	**552,442**	(14,517)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Celiac Canada / Coeliaque Canada
Statement of Changes in Net Assets
For the year ended December 31, 2025

	General Fund	*Reserve Fund*	*J.A. Campbell Research Fund*	***2025***	*2024*
Net assets, beginning of year	**354,794**	**142,391**	**188,537**	**685,722**	700,239
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	**543,567**	**7,647**	**1,228**	**552,442**	(14,517)
Inter fund transfer *(Note 4)*	**(503,033)**	**503,033**	**-**	**-**	-
Net assets, end of year	**395,328**	**653,071**	**189,765**	**1,238,164**	685,722

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Celiac Canada / Coeliaque Canada
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025	*2024*
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	**552,442**	(14,517)
Amortization	**4,370**	4,077
	556,812	(10,440)
Changes in working capital accounts		
Accounts receivable	**18,246**	194,274
Prepaid expenses	**(25,440)**	13,071
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**14,894**	(1,598)
Deferred revenue	**5,000**	8,000
	569,512	203,307
Investing		
Purchase of investments	**(957,000)**	(302,955)
Proceeds on disposal of investments	**304,347**	388,373
Purchase of capital assets	**(7,193)**	-
	(659,846)	85,418
Increase (decrease) in cash	**(90,334)**	288,725
Cash, beginning of year	**471,192**	182,467
Cash, end of year	**380,858**	471,192

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. Nature of operations

Celiac Canada / Coeliaque Canada (the “Organization”) is incorporated under the laws of Canada through letters patent without share capital. It is a registered charitable organization and, as such, is exempt from taxes under the Income Tax Act. The Organization is dedicated to improving diagnosis and quality of life for all Canadians adversely affected by gluten.

2. Significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations ("ASPNO") set out in Part III of the CPA Canada Handbook - Accounting, as issued by the Accounting Standards Board in Canada, which are part of Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, and include the following significant accounting policies:

Fund accounting

The Organization follows the restricted fund method of accounting for contributions, and reports using fund accounting.

The General Fund reports the Organization’s revenue and expenses related to program delivery and administrative activities.

The Reserve Fund was established by the Board to provide protection from the financial impact of unexpected events and expenditures or strategic initiatives.

The J.A. Campbell Research Fund was established in honour of Dr. J. Alexander Campbell from all research funds received since 1987, to report the Organization’s fund restricted contributions and research expenditures.

Revenue recognition

The Organization uses the restricted fund method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions related to research are recognized as revenue of the J.A. Campbell Research Fund in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. All other restricted contributions are recognized as revenue of the General Fund because there is not an appropriate restricted fund using the deferral method.

Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue of the General Fund in the year received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Sponsorship revenue is recognized as revenue in the General Fund when earned through delivery of the service.

Royalties and other revenue are recognized as revenue of the General Fund when earned.

Contributed materials and services

Contributions of materials and services are recognized both as contributions and expenses in the statement of operations when a fair value can be reasonably estimated and when the materials and services are used in the normal course of the Organization's operations and would otherwise have been purchased.

The Organization receives the contribution of time and services provided by volunteers. Due to the difficulty in estimating a fair value, these contributions are not recognized in the financial statements.

Allocation of expenses

The Organization engages in raising awareness to increase diagnosis rates and access to safe gluten-free food, invests in research to improve standard of care, provides programming and services to improve quality of life for people with celiac disease and gluten disorders. The Organization engages in fundraising activities and collaborative partnerships to support its charitable purposes. The costs of each activity include salaries and benefits, supplies and other expenses directly related to the activity. The Organization also incur a number of general and administrative expenses that are common to the administration of the Organization and each of the functions.

The Organization records salaries and benefits expenses to programs and administration based on its best estimate of time directed by staff during the year. Other administrative and general support expenses are not allocated to programs.

2. Significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Capital assets

Purchased capital assets are recorded at cost. Amortization is provided using the straight-line method at rates intended to amortize the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives.

	Method	Years
Computer equipment	straight-line	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	straight-line	8 years

Financial instruments

The Organization recognizes financial instruments when the Organization becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Arm's length financial instruments

Financial instruments originated/acquired or issued/assumed in an arm's length transaction ("arm's length financial instruments") are initially recorded at their fair value.

At initial recognition, the Organization may irrevocably elect to subsequently measure any arm's length financial instrument at fair value. The Organization has not made such an election during the year.

The Organization subsequently measures investments in equity instruments quoted in an active market at fair value. All other financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Transaction costs and financing fees directly attributable to the origination, acquisition, issuance or assumption of financial instruments subsequently measured at fair value are immediately recognized in excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses. Conversely, transaction costs and financing fees are added to the carrying amount for those financial instruments subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost.

Financial asset impairment

The Organization assesses impairment of all its financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost. The Organization groups assets for impairment testing when available information is not sufficient to permit identification of each individually impaired financial asset in the group; there are numerous assets affected by the same factors; no asset is individually significant. Management considers whether the issuer is having significant financial difficulty; whether there has been a breach in contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, in determining whether objective evidence of impairment exists. When there is an indication of impairment, the Organization determines whether it has resulted in a significant adverse change in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows during the year.

With the exception of related party debt instruments and related party equity instruments initially measured at cost, the Organization reduces the carrying amount of any impaired financial assets to the present value of cash flows expected to be generated.

Any impairment, which is not considered temporary, is included in current year excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses.

The Organization reverses impairment losses on financial assets when there is a decrease in impairment and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. The amount of the reversal is recognized in excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses in the year the reversal occurs.

Measurement uncertainty (use of estimates)

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian ASPNO 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 period.

Accounts receivable are stated after evaluation as to their collectability and an appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts is provided where considered necessary. Amortization is based on the estimated useful lives of capital assets.

These estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary they are reported in excess of revenues over expenses in the years in which they become known.

3. Term deposits

Term deposits mature at various dates in 2026 and bear fixed rates of interest between 2.25% and 3.00% (2025 - 4.25% and 5.00%).

4. Interfund transfers

To bolster the Reserve Fund balance, the Organization transferred $503,033 (2024 - $Nil) from the General Fund to the Reserve Fund during the year.

Interfund balances receivable (payable) are unsecured, non-interest bearing, and have no set terms of repayment.

5. Capital assets

	Cost	***Accumulated amortization***	***2025 Net book value***	*2024 Net book value*
Computer equipment	**69,282**	**61,105**	**8,177**	5,036
Furniture and fixtures	**8,168**	**7,823**	**345**	663
	77,450	**68,928**	**8,522**	5,699

6. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	2025	*2024*
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	**136,525**	128,838
Government remittances due	**8,350**	4,143
J.A. Campbell research fund holdback	**12,000**	9,000
	156,875	141,981

The Organization holds a corporate credit card with a maximum limit of $5,000. Included in trade payables is a balance due on the credit card of $2,924 (2024 - $12).

7. Commitments

The Organization has entered into lease agreement ending on March 2027 with estimated minimum annual payments as follows:

2026	14,775
2027	3,750
	18,525

8. Salaries and benefits

Salaries and benefits expenses incurred during the year have been attributed to programs and general administration as follows:

	2025	*2024*
Promotion of evidence-based solutions	**123,334**	61,009
General and governance	**86,411**	40,904
Education and awareness	**181,656**	116,581
J.A. Campbell research general and governance	**20,000**	38,135
Financial sustainability	**63,892**	50,667
Strengthening standards	**69,309**	73,206
	544,602	380,502

9. Financial instruments

The Organization, as part of its operations, carries a number of financial instruments. It is management's opinion that the Organization is not exposed to significant interest, currency, credit, liquidity or other price risks arising from these financial instruments except as otherwise disclosed.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the potential that a counter party will fail to perform its obligations. The Organization is subject to credit risk with respect to its accounts receivable, cash and term deposits. There has been no history of significant impairments and management considers there to be a low exposure to the credit risk.

There is a concentration of the credit risk, whereby two debtors represents 100% (2024 - three represent 78%) of the total accounts receivable balance at year end. Additionally, cash and investments primarily represent amounts on deposit with one financial institution. This concentration of credit risk is managed by depositing with a national federally-regulated bank.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument might be adversely affected by a change in the interest rates. Changes in market interest rates may have an effect on the cash flows associated with some financial assets and liabilities, known as cash flow risk, and on the fair value of other financial assets or liabilities, known as price risk.

The Organization invests in fixed-rate term deposits and carries them at amortized cost to minimize the exposure to interest rate risk.