Resident Doctors of Canada

Médecins résidents du Canada

Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2019

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Resident Doctors of Canada
Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2019

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of the
Resident Doctors of Canada

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Resident Doctors of Canada, (the "organization") which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2019, and the statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to 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 March 31, 2019, and its results of 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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Auditor’s Responsibility 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 garantee 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.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants
<Date Outstanding>
Ottawa, Ontario

Resident Doctors of Canada
Statement of Financial Position

March 31		2019		2018
Assets				
Current				
Cash (Note 1)	$	**279,510**	$	231,412
Current portion of investments (Note 2)		**223,076**		130,073
Accounts receivable		**79,872**		78,025
Prepaid expenses		**51,084**		30,675
		633,542		470,185
Long-term portion of investments (Note 2)		**1,444,735**		1,479,425
Tangible capital assets (Note 3)		**165,634**		191,722
	$	**2,243,911**	$	2,141,332
Liabilities and Net Assets				
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	**131,306**	$	68,747
Government remittances payable		**-**		20,410
Deferred revenue (Note 4)		**6,161**		-
Current portion of obligation under capital lease (Note 5)		**7,774**		7,265
		145,241		96,422
Obligation under capital lease (Note 5)		**23,497**		31,271
Deferred lease inducements (Note 6)		**70,204**		72,620
		238,942		200,313
Net assets				
Internally restricted				
Invested in tangible capital assets (Notes 7 and 8)		**106,061**		121,192
Facilities reserve (Note 7)		**30,000**		-
		136,061		121,192
Unrestricted (Note 7)		**1,868,908**		1,819,827
		2,004,969		1,941,019
	$	**2,243,911**	$	2,141,332

On behalf of the Board:

Dr. Michael Arget, President and Director

Dr. Bryce Durafourt, Treasurer and Director

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Resident Doctors of Canada
Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended March 31, 2019

	Internally restricted			
	Invested in Tangible Capital Assets (Note 8)	**Facilities Reserve**	**Unrestricted**	**Total**
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 121,192**	**$ -**	**$ 1,819,827**	**$ 1,941,019**
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses for the year	**(36,143)**	**-**	**100,093**	**63,950**
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	**13,747**	**-**	**(13,747)**	**-**
Principal repayments of capital lease obligation	**7,265**	**-**	**(7,265)**	**-**
Internal transfer (Note 7)		**30,000**	**(30,000)**	**-**
Balance, end of year	**$ 106,061**	**$ 30,000**	**$ 1,868,908**	**$ 2,004,969**

For the year ended March 31, 2018

	Internally restricted			
	Invested in Tangible Capital Assets (Note 8)	Facilities Reserve	Unrestricted	Total
Balance, beginning of year	$ 121,112	$ -	$ 1,849,789	$ 1,970,901
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses for the year	(35,769)	-	5,887	(29,882)
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	29,059	-	(29,059)	-
Principal repayments of capital lease obligation	6,790	-	(6,790)	-
Balance, end of year	$ 121,192	$ -	$ 1,819,827	$ 1,941,019

Resident Doctors of Canada
Statement of Operations

For the year ended March 31	2019	2018
Revenue		
Members' dues (Note 9)	**$ 1,574,077**	$ 1,591,018
Canadian Medical Association honorarium	**26,077**	26,313
Canadian Medical Association - Resident Wellness grant (Note 4)	**93,839**	-
Investment income	**71,141**	16,279
Total revenue	**1,765,134**	1,633,610
Expenses		
Human resources (includes salaries and benefits)	**852,779**	776,322
Operations (Notes 3, 5, 6 and 10)	**198,634**	197,483
Governance	**226,452**	287,659
Executive Director's office	**80,881**	104,787
Liaison representatives	**47,696**	55,575
Corporate communications	**56,956**	66,282
Wellness committee	**24,673**	17,442
Resiliency project (Note 4)	**118,037**	68,667
Training committee	**27,904**	24,264
Practice committee	**21,028**	15,478
Memberships and sponsorships	**46,144**	49,533
Total expenses	**1,701,184**	1,663,492
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses for the year	**$ 63,950**	$ (29,882)

Resident Doctors of Canada
Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31		2019		2018
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities				
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses for the year	**$**	**63,950**	$	(29,882)
Adjustments for				
Amortization of tangible capital assets (Note 3)		**39,835**		39,461
Amortization of deferred lease inducements (Note 6)		**(7,584)**		(7,584)
		96,201		1,995
Changes in non-cash working capital items				
Accounts receivable		**(1,847)**		57,388
Prepaid expenses		**(20,409)**		3,340
Account payable and accrued liabilities excluding amounts related to the acquisition of tangible capital assets (Note 4)		**62,559**		(63,456)
Government remittances payable		**(20,410)**		1,795
Deferred revenue		**6,161**		-
Deferred lease inducements - reduced rent benefits (Note 6)		**5,168**		8,791
Decrease (increase) in accrued interest and the fair values of investments		**(29,974)**		23,369
		97,449		33,222
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities				
Purchase of investments		**(186,729)**		(184,784)
Proceeds on sale of investments		**158,390**		126,402
Purchase of tangible capital assets		**(13,747)**		(29,059)
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities related to tangible capital assets (Note 4)		**-**		(82,002)
		(42,086)		(169,443)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities				
Principal repayments of capital lease obligation		**(7,265)**		(6,790)
Increase (decrease) in cash during the year		**48,098**		(143,011)
Cash, beginning of year		**231,412**		374,423
Cash, end of year	**$**	**279,510**	$	231,412

Nature of Organization

The Resident Doctors of Canada ("RDoC" or the "organization") was continued under the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act (the "Act") effective December 9, 2013 as Resident Doctors of Canada Médecins résidents du Canada.

RDoC is a not-for-profit organization and is exempt from income taxes on its not-for-profit activities.

The organization is the national representative body and national voice of over 10,000 resident doctors in Canada. RDoC collaborates with national stakeholders to foster excellence in training, wellness and patient-centred care. RDoC cultivates continuous meaningful dialogue with resident members and the Provincial Housestaff Organizations to provide the Canadian resident perspective on medical education issues of a national interest. RDoC strives to optimize the continuum of medical education and enrich the medical education experience for resident members with the ultimate goal of ensuring the best health and care for patients.

The foregoing description is consistent with the organization's statement of purpose as set out in its Articles of Continuance ("Articles") under the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act. The Articles require that any property remaining on liquidation of the organization, after the discharge of its liabilities, should be distributed to one or more qualified donees within the meaning of the Income Tax Act (Canada).

Substantially all of the organization's revenue is derived from annual members' dues as set out in Note 9 to these financial statements and the organization's current level of service is dependant on this level of revenue.

Basis of Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations which are part of Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and include the following significant accounting policies.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates as additional information becomes available in the future. These estimates are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in operations in the fiscal period in which they become known.

Significant estimates include assumptions used in establishing: the fair value of financial instruments; the amounts and collectibility of accounts receivable; the useful lives and related amortization of tangible capital assets; and provisions for accrued liabilities.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are financial assets or financial liabilities of the organization where, in general, the organization has the right to receive cash or another financial asset from another party or the organization has the obligation to pay another party cash or other financial assets.

Measurement of financial instruments

The organization initially measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value, except for certain non-arm's length transactions, if any.

The organization subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, except for certain fixed income and equity investments that are quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in operations.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash, investments in guaranteed investment certificates and accounts receivable. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and the obligation under capital lease.

The organization has no financial assets or financial liabilities other than investments in fixed income securities and equity mutual funds that are measured at fair value.

Impairment

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. The amount of the write-down is recognized in operations. The previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed to the extent of the improvement, directly or by adjusting the allowance account, provided it is no greater than the amount that would have been reported at the date of the reversal had the impairment not been recognized previously. The amount of the reversal is recognized in operations.

Transaction costs

The organization recognizes its transaction costs in operations in the period incurred. However, the financial instruments that will not be subsequently measured at fair value are adjusted by the transaction costs that are directly attributable to their origination, issuance or assumption.

Foreign Currency Translation

Transactions during the year denominated in a foreign currency are converted to Canadian dollars at the exchange rate effective on the transaction date. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are converted to Canadian dollars at the exchange rates in effect at the respective year end. Gains or losses resulting therefrom are included in the determination of the excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses for the respective year.

Capital Assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost. Tangible capital assets include office furniture and equipment, computer equipment and leasehold improvements.

Intangible capital assets are charged to operations as an expense as acquired. Intangible capital assets include computer software and website costs.

Amortization expense is charged to the operations using the following annual rates:

Office furniture and equipment	5	years straight-line basis
Office furniture and equipment under capital lease	5	years straight-line basis
Computer equipment	3	years straight-line basis
Leasehold improvements		Term of lease

When a tangible capital asset no longer has any long-term service potential to the organization, the write-down being the excess of its net carrying amount over any residual value is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Operations. A write-down is not reversed in subsequent years.

Leases

Certain long-term lease transactions relating to the financing of office furniture and equipment are accounted for as purchases. The capital lease obligation reflects the present value of future minimum lease payments discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. Assets recorded under capital lease are amortized using rates that are consistent with similar organization-owned assets. Costs of all other leases are charged to operations as incurred.

Revenue Recognition

The organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred or the fiscal year to which the contribution relates. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Member's dues are recognized as revenue in the fiscal year to which they relate.

Interest and other investment income is unrestricted and is recognized in operations as it is earned in accordance with the organization's financial instruments significant accounting policy as previously described.

Deferred Lease Inducements

Lease inducements received include reduced rent benefits and a tenant lease inducement related to leasehold improvements.

Lease inducements are aggregated with the required lease payments and are amortized to rent expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease resulting in a consistent expense over the lease term.

Allocation of Expenses	The organization's expenses are presented in the Statement of Operations on both an object and functional basis. Certain expenses incurred are applicable to more than one function, are directly related to the output of that applicable function, and are therefore considered direct expenses and not indirect expenses. Indirect expenses, including expenses presented on an object basis, represent total expenses since no allocation has been made to the functions presented.
Contributed Services and Materials	Volunteers contribute a significant number of hours per year to assist the organization in carrying out its purpose. Because of the difficulty of determining their fair value, contributed services are not recognized in these financial statements. Contributed materials, if any, are not recognized in these financial statements.

March 31, 2019

1. **Cash and Credit Facilities**

The organization's cash is substantially all held at Canadian financial institutions and is non-interest bearing.

The organization does not maintain credit facilities other than a corporate credit card with a $25,000 approved limit.

2. **Investments**

	2019	2018
Measured at amortized cost:		
Guaranteed investment certificates, fixed interest rates, with maturity dates ranging from April 2019 through January 2024 (2018 - April 2018 through June 2023)	**$ 748,132**	$ 742,077
Measured at fair value:		
Fixed income securities, fixed interest rates, with maturity dates ranging from December 2019 through December 2026 (2018 - December 2019 through December 2049)	**479,025**	514,753
Canadian common shares and equivalents	**42,240**	-
Canadian equity mutual funds	**202,374**	189,499
Foreign equity mutual funds	**196,040**	163,169
	1,667,811	1,609,498
Less: Current portion	**(223,076)**	(130,073)
Long-term portion	**$ 1,444,735**	$ 1,479,425

3. Tangible Capital Assets

			2019	2018
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Net Book Value
Office furniture and equipment	$ 128,226	$ 97,273	$ 30,953	$ 33,730
Office furniture and equipment under capital lease	40,929	19,100	21,829	30,014
Computer equipment	54,008	43,266	10,742	12,530
Leasehold improvements	132,873	30,763	102,110	115,448
	$ 356,036	$ 190,402	$ 165,634	$ 191,722

The amortization of the organization's tangible capital assets resulted in a charge to operations in the amount of $39,835 (2018 - $39,461).

4. Deferred Revenue

	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of the year	$ -	$ -
Amount received during the year	100,000	-
Amount recognized as revenue during the year to equal the related expenses included in the Resiliency project	(93,839)	-
Balance, end of the year	$ 6,161	$ -

The organization signed an agreement for an initiative related to resident wellness and resiliency. The agreement provides for grants to the organization in the amount of $100,000 annually for a period of 3 years beginning in 2018 being the organization's 2019 fiscal year.

5. Obligation Under Capital Lease

	2019	2018
Furniture and equipment under capital lease repayable in monthly payments of $805 until November 2022	$ 35,412	$ 45,069
Less: Imputed interest at 6.79%	(4,141)	(6,533)
	31,271	38,536
Less: Current portion	(7,774)	(7,265)
Long-term portion	$ 23,497	$ 31,271

5. **Obligation Under Capital Lease** (continued)

The financial statement carrying value of the furniture and equipment under capital lease is $21,829 (2018 - $30,014).

The organization incurred interest of $2,393 (2018 - $2,868) on the obligation under capital lease that has been charged to operations.

Minimum lease payments required over the lease term on a fiscal year basis are as follows:

2020	$ 9,660
2021	9,660
2022	9,660
2023	6,432
	$ 35,412

6. **Deferred Lease Inducements**

During the 2017 fiscal year, the organization entered into a lease agreement for new office premises. As part of the agreement, the organization received a 6 month operating cost and rent-free period from December 1, 2016 to May 31, 2017. Rent expense was recorded during this period at the average monthly rate in order to reflect the economic substance of the incentive. In addition the annual rent increases are on a graduated basis over the lease term. In the 2017 fiscal year the organization also received a tenant lease inducement in the form of a leasehold allowance towards leasehold improvements undertaken by the organization of $36,917. The resulting deferred inducements are being amortized over the ten year term of the lease, as set out below, reducing the rent expense of future periods below the payments required set out in Note 10 to these financial statements.

	2019			2018		
	Tenant Lease Inducement	**Reduced Rent Benefits**	**Total**	Tenant Lease Inducement	Reduced Rent Benefits	Total
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 31,994**	**$ 40,626**	**$ 72,620**	$ 35,686	$ 35,727	$ 71,413
Reduced rent benefits received in the year	**-**	**5,168**	**5,168**	-	8,791	8,791
Amortization for the year	**(3,692)**	**(3,892)**	**(7,584)**	(3,692)	(3,892)	(7,584)
Balance, end of year	**$ 28,302**	**$ 41,902**	**$ 70,204**	$ 31,994	$ 40,626	$ 72,620

7. **Net Assets**

Invested in Tangible Capital Assets

Amounts invested in tangible capital assets are amounts internally restricted by the organization to equal the net book value of the organization's tangible capital assets less the directly related capital lease obligations and tenant lease inducement for purposes of leasehold improvements.

Facilities Reserve

The organization has internally restricted amounts, the purpose of which is to fund future facility costs and to act as a contingency. During the year, the Board of Directors created this reserve and approved a transfer of $30,000 from unrestricted net assets.

Unrestricted Net Assets

Unrestricted net assets are available for ongoing operations.

8. **Net Assets Invested in Tangible Capital Assets**

Net assets invested in tangible capital assets represents the organization's own financial resources applied to tangible capital assets and is calculated as follows:

	2019	2018
Tangible capital assets - net book value (Note 3)	**$ 165,634**	$ 191,722
Less: Obligation under capital lease (Note 5)	**(31,271)**	(38,536)
Unamortized balance of tenant lease inducement (Note 6)	**(28,302)**	(31,994)
	$ 106,061	$ 121,192

9. Members' Dues

The organization is funded primarily by membership dues levied and collected through Provincial Housestaff Organizations. The following amounts represent the dues for the respective fiscal year:

	2019	2018
Alberta	$ 253,013	$ 259,573
British Columbia	188,995	195,682
Manitoba	89,907	88,691
Maritimes	88,772	88,205
Newfoundland	43,054	44,116
Ontario	835,401	850,056
Saskatchewan	74,935	64,695
	$ 1,574,077	$ 1,591,018

10. Commitments and Contingencies

Premises

During the 2017 fiscal year the organization entered into a lease agreement for new office premises which commenced December 1, 2016 and expires November 30, 2026. Under the lease agreement, the organization was subject to a no charge basis for base rent, building operating costs and realty taxes for a 6 month period as well as an annual rent that increases on a graduated basis over the lease term. The landlord has also provided a leasehold allowance towards leasehold improvements undertaken by the organization in respect of the location.

The organization is committed to minimum lease payments for the next five fiscal years, thereafter and in aggregate over the balance of the lease term which ends November 30, 2026 as follows:

2020	$ 31,174
2021	34,456
2022	35,276
2023	36,917
2024	36,917
Thereafter	103,368
	$ 278,108

The agreement also requires the organization to pay additional rent, being the organization’s share of the building operating costs and realty taxes which is estimated to be an annual amount of approximately $49,000.

10. **Commitments and Contingencies** (continued)

Operating leases

The organization has entered into a lease agreement for office equipment expiring in February 2020. Minimum lease payments are $7,846 for the 2020 fiscal year.

Other

In connection with its operations, the organization regularly enters into agreements for the reservation of various hotels for accommodations and services. These agreements contain guaranteed minimum amounts of activity relative to purchase of accommodations and services from these hotels. Should the organization fail to meet their obligations in these agreements, they are obligated to pay fees based on the amount of advance notice given to the facility to compensate for the estimated losses. The maximum guaranteed amounts for the agreements total approximately $79,000 and the guaranteed amounts as at March 31, 2019 total approximately $21,000.

11. **Financial Instruments Risks and Concentrations**

The organization is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following analysis provides a measure of the organization's risk exposure and concentrations as at March 31, 2019.

The organization is not involved in any hedging relationships through its operations and does not hold or use any derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

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 accounts payable and accrued liabilities, government remittances payable, its obligation under capital lease and its commitments.

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. The organization's main credit risks relate to its accounts receivable in the event of non-payment. Although not considered a significant credit risk, credit risk also exists in relation to the organization's cash and investments set out in Notes 1 and 2 to these financial statements.

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.

11. **Financial Instruments Risks and Concentrations** (continued)

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 organization is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its foreign equity mutual funds investments set out in Note 2 to these financial statements.

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. Fixed interest rate instruments present a fair value risk, whereas floating interest rate instruments present a cash flow risk. The organization is exposed to a fair value risk mainly in respect of its guaranteed investment certificates and its fixed income securities investments set out in Note 2 to these financial statements. The organization is also exposed to a fair value risk on its fixed interest rate capital lease set out in Note 5 to these financial statements.

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 currency risk or 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 organization is exposed to other price risk on its Canadian common shares and equivalents, and its Canadian and foreign equity mutual funds investments set out in Note 2 to these financial statements.

Changes in risks

There have been no significant changes in the organization's financial instruments risk exposures during the year ended March 31, 2019 other than the composition of its investments set out in Note 2 to these financial statements has shifted towards equity type investments from fixed income and similar instruments resulting in an increased other price risk and a decreased interest rate risk.