Financial Statements April 30, 2022

Financial Statements
For the year ended April 30, 2022

Contents

Independent Auditors' Report	1 - 2
Statement of Financial Position	3
Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets	4
Statement of Cash Flows	5
Notes to Financial Statements	6 - 9



Independent Auditors' Report

To the Directors of Medium II Publications

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Medium II Publications**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at April 30, 2022, and the statements of operations and 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 April 30, 2022, 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 Auditors' 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Toronto, Canada November 14, 2022 Truitman Kates XXP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Licensed Public Accountants

Statement of Financial Position As at April 30, 2022

	2022	2021
Assets		
Current		
Cash	\$ 83,956	\$ 27,598
Accounts receivable	24,449	67,453
Government remittances receivable	269	539
	108,674	95,590
apital assets (note 2)	-	276
	\$ 108,674	\$ 95,866
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Liabilities		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 10,805	\$ 5,533
Net Assets	97,869	90,333
	\$ 108,674	\$ 95,866

Approved on behalf of the board

X TugsemSakarya Director
X Hashir Ali Director

Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets For the year ended April 30, 2022

		2022		2021
Revenues				
Fees	\$	170,642	\$	167,084
Advertising	·	289	·	289
		170,931		167,373
Expenditures				
Salaries and benefits		115,884		82,112
Publishing and graphic design		27,784		12,145
Office and general		8,695		3,155
Professional fees		6,100		5,250
Bookkeeping fees		3,465		2,249
Advertising and promotion		1,191		191
Amortization		276		277
		163,395		105,379
Excess of revenues over expenditures		7,536		61,994
Balance, beginning of year		90,333		28,339
Balance, end of year	\$	97,869	\$	90,333

Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended April 30, 2022

	2022		2021	
Cash flows from (used in):				
Operating activities				
Excess of revenues over expenditures	\$	7,536	\$	61,994
Adjustment for		070		077
Amortization		276		277
		7,812		62,271
Change in non-cash working capital items				
Accounts receivable		43,004		(67,203)
Government remittances receivable		270		(517)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		5,272		(7,956)
Increase (decrease) in cash		56,358		(13,405)
Cash, beginning of year		27,598		41,003
Cash, end of year	\$	83,956	\$	27,598

Notes to Financial Statements For the year ended April 30, 2022

General

Medium II Publications ("Medium") was incorporated under the laws of Ontario as a not-for-profit organization without share capital. Medium publishes the student newspaper at the University of Toronto, Mississauga campus.

Pursuant to the Income Tax Act (Canada), Medium is classified as a not-for-profit organization and therefore, is not subject to income tax.

1. Significant accounting policies

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations. The significant accounting policies are detailed as follows:

(a) Revenue recognition

Medium follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions.

Fees comprising student incidental fees are recorded as revenue based on the student enrollment for the fall and winter semesters and collection is reasonably assured.

Advertising revenue is recorded when earned and collection is assured. Advertising revenue received, that relates to a future period, is recorded as deferred revenue.

(b) Contributed services

Members of Medium's board of directors and other officers donate their time without monetary compensation. Because of the difficulty involved in determining the fair value of contributed services, they are not recognized in the financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements For the year ended April 30, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Capital assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost. Medium provides for amortization using the declining balance method at rates designed to amortize the cost of the capital assets over their estimated useful lives. The annual amortization rates are as follows:

Computer equipment 50% Furniture and fixtures 20%

(d) Impairment of long-lived assets

Medium tests for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability is assessed by comparing the carrying amount to the projected undiscounted future net cash flows the long-lived assets are expected to generate through their direct use and eventual disposition. When a test for impairment indicates that the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable, an impairment loss is recognized to the extent carrying value exceeds its fair value.

(e) Financial instruments

Medium initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value, except for certain non-arm's length transactions

Medium subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and accounts receivable.

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

Impairment

Financial assets measured amortized cost are tested for impairment where there are indicators of impairment. 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 reversal had the impairment not been recognized previously. The amount of the reversal is recognized in the statement of operations.

Notes to Financial Statements For the year ended April 30, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Use of estimates

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 amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Capital assets

				2022		2021
	Cost	cumulated mortization	bo	Net ok value	bo	Net ok value
Computer equipment Furniture and fixtures	\$ 25,364 67,326	\$ 25,364 67,326	\$	-	\$	276
	\$ 92,690	\$ 92,690	\$	-	\$	276

3. Related party transactions

During the year, Medium paid the Editor In Chief, a director on Medium's board, a fee in the amount of \$19,000 (2021 - \$9,100) to manage Medium's operations. The fee was in the normal course of operations and has been valued in these financial statements at the exchange amount which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Notes to Financial Statements For the year ended April 30, 2022

4. Financial instruments

Medium is exposed to the following risks in respect of certain of the financial instruments held:

(a) Credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially expose Medium to credit risk consist primarily of accounts receivable. Medium performs periodic credit evaluations of the financial condition of its customers. If necessary, allowances are maintained for potential credit losses consistent with the credit risk of specific customers.