ABORIGINAL WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF P.E.I. INC. Financial Statements March 31, 2020



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Aboriginal Women's Association of P.E.I. Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Aboriginal Women's Association of P.E.I. Inc. (the organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2020, and the statements of changes in net assets, operations 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 March 31, 2020, and the results of its operations and 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 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.

Other Matter

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 were prepared by another practitioner and are unaudited.

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 nd 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.

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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.

MRSB Chartered modessional accountants ofc.

RSB CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS INC.

Charlottetown, PE November 12, 2022



Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2020

			2020		2020		2019	
	ASSETS							
Current Cash Accounts receivable		\$	226,251 25,000	\$	208,904 -			
Property and equipment (Note 4)			251,251 5,070		208,904 510			
		\$	256,321	\$	209,414			
	LIABILITIES							
Current Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Government remittance payable Deferred revenue (Note 5)		\$	12,069 4,642 215,097	\$	18,073 2,948 47,222			
			231,808		68,243			
	NET ASSETS							
Unrestricted net assets (Statement 4)			24,513		141,171			
		\$	256,321	\$	209,414			

On behalf of the Board

_____ Director

_____ Director

Notes 1 - 9 are an integral part of these financial statements



Statement of Changes in Net Assets

	2020	2019
Unrestricted net assets - beginning of year	\$ 141,171	\$ 74,534
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures (Statement 5)	 (116,658)	66,637
Unrestricted net assets - end of year	\$ 24,513	\$ 141,171



Statement of Operations

		2020		2019	
Revenues					
Aboriginal Skills and Employment Training Strategy (Schedule 1)	\$	76,720	\$	122,945	
Building Capacity (Schedule 2)	•	76,193		-	
Core (Schedule 3)		69,751		95,807	
Navigator (Schedule 4)		46,654		38,653	
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (Schedule 5)		39,267		35,339	
Women Leading Women (Schedule 6)		36,530		-	
Honoring the Lives of Our Sisters (Schedule 7)		23,610		-	
Native Women's Association of Canada (Schedule 8)		4,407		96,896	
Department of Justice "Balance" (Schedule 9)		-		18,455	
		373,132		408,095	
Expenditures					
Aboriginal Skills and Employment Training Strategy (Schedule 1)		76,720		129,120	
Building Capacity (Schedule 2)		76,193		-	
Core (Schedule 3)		60,950		61,789	
Navigator (Schedule 4)		46,654		38,653	
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (Schedule 5)		39,267		35,415	
Women Leading Women (Schedule 6)		36,530		-	
Honoring the Lives of Our Sisters (Schedule 7)		23,610		-	
Native Women's Association of Canada (Schedule 8)		129,866		51,386	
Department of Justice "Balance" (Schedule 9)		-		25,095	
		489,790		341,458	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$	(116,658)	\$	66,637	



Statement of Cash Flows

	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$ (116,658)	\$ 66,637
Items not affecting cash: Amortization of property and equipment Gain on disposal of assets and deferred capital contributions	 1,941 -	388 (36)
	 (114,717)	66,989
Changes in non-cash working capital: Accounts receivable Inventory Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Government remittances payable Deferred revenue	 (25,000) - (6,002) 1,694 167,875 138,567 23,850	 13,343 360 2,561 188 34,794 51,246 118,235
Cash flows from investing activity Purchase of property and equipment	 (6,503)	-
Increase in cash	17,347	118,235
Cash - beginning of year	 208,904	90,669
Cash - end of year	\$ 226,251	\$ 208,904



1. PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

Aboriginal Women's Association of P.E.I. Inc. (the "organization") was incorporated under Part II of the Prince Edward Island Business Corporations Act on March 12, 1986 as a not-for-profit entity. Incorporating in the manner exempts the organization from income taxes providing ongoing compliance requirements are met. The objective and purpose of the organization is is to promote holistic healing and maintenance of health and well being of aboriginal women.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Notfor-Profit Organizations (ASNPO).

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

<u>Cash</u>

Cash is comprised of cash in banks.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable arise from government funding. An allowance for bad debts has been calculated through discussions with management, assessment of the other circumstances influencing the collectibility of amounts, and using historical loss experience. Amounts deemed uncollectible are written off and deducted from the carrying value of the receivable. Amounts subsequently recovered from accounts previously written off are credited to the allowance account in the period of recovery.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and is amortized over its estimated useful life on a declining balance basis at the following rates:

Computer hardware	55%
Furniture and fixtures	20%

One-half of the annual rate is recorded in the year of acquisition; no amortization is recorded in the year of disposal.

Impairment of long lived assets

The organization 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 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 the carrying value exceeds its fair value.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Government assistance

Government grants are recorded when there is a reasonable assurance that the organization had complied with and will continue to comply with, all the necessary conditions to obtain the grants. Government assistance for current expenses is recorded as revenue.

During the year, the organization received \$428,503 (2019 - \$332,209) from the Government of Canada and \$40,380 (2019 - \$60,900) from the Province of PEI for project and operational funding.

Revenue recognition

Revenues are recognized when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

The organization follows the deferral method of accounting for revenues. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenditures are incurred. 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.

Financial instruments

The organization initially measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value, except for certain related party transactions that are measured at the carrying amount or exchange amount, as appropriate.

The organization subsequently measures all of its financial assets and financial liabilities at cost or amortized cost, except for investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value of these financial instruments are recognized in excess of revenue over expenditures.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost on a straight-line basis include cash and accounts receivable.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost on a straight-line basis include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Contributed services

The operations of the organization depend on both the contribution of time by volunteers and donated materials from various sources. The fair value of donated materials and services cannot be reasonably determined and are therefore not reflected in these financial statements.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Measurement uncertainty

When preparing financial statements according to Canadian ASNPO, management makes estimates and assumptions relating to:

- reported amounts of revenues and expenditures
- reported amounts of assets and liabilities
- disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.

Estimates are based on a number of factors including historical experience, current events and actions that the organization may undertake in the future, and other assumptions that management believes are reasonable under the circumstances. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and actual results could differ. In particular, estimates are used in accounting for certain items such as revenues, allowance for doubtful accounts, useful lives of capital assets, asset impairments, legal and tax contingencies.

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	 Cost	-	Accumulated amortization	2020 Net book value	2019 Net book value
Computer hardware Furniture and fixtures	\$ 7,221 2,895	\$	2,442 2,604	\$ 4,779 291	\$ 146 364
	\$ 10,116	\$	5,046	\$ 5,070	\$ 510

5. DEFERRED REVENUE

	2020			2019		
Honoring the Lives of Our Sisters	\$	93,764	\$	-		
Building Capacity		87,056		-		
Women Leading Women		24,750		35,900		
Navigator		9,527		11,322		
	\$	215,097	\$	47,222		

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The organization's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

The organization is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments and has a comprehensive risk management framework to monitor, evaluate and manage these risks. The following analysis provides information about the organization's risk exposure and concentration as of March 31, 2020.

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 customers. An allowance for doubtful accounts is established based upon factors surrounding the credit risk of specific accounts, historical trends and other information. The organization has a significant number of customers which minimizes concentration of credit risk.

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 customers and other related sources and accounts payable.

Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the organization is not exposed to significant other price risks arising from these financial instruments.

7. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

The organization funds its operations with program grants provided by various government agencies. The organization's ability to continue to administer its programs and discharge its liabilities is dependent on receipt of these grants.

8. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic due to the novel coronavirus (COVID-19). The situation is constantly evolving, and the measures put in place are having multiple impacts on local, provincial, national and global economies.

The overall effect of these events on the organization and its operations is too uncertain to be estimated at this time. The impacts will be accounted for when they are known and may be assessed.

9. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The prior year comparative figures were reviewed by another firm of public accountants. Some of the comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

ABORIGINAL WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF P.E.I. INC. Aboriginal Skills and Employment Training Strategy (Schedule 1) Year Ended March 31, 2020

	2020	2019
Revenues		
Government funding	\$ 76,720	\$ 122,945
Expenditures		
Administration fee	242	17,789
Child care	5,268	5,836
Client wages	6,449	57,672
Living allowances	10,450	-
Operational	1,428	-
Training	1,729	-
Travel	4,004	-
Wages and wage levies	 47,150	47,823
	 76,720	129,120
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$ -	\$ (6,175)



Building Capacity (Schedule 2)

		2020		2019
Revenues Government funding	¢	76,193	\$	
Government running	<u>\$</u>	70,195	φ	
Expenditures				
Administration fee		12,699		-
Facilities		1,035		-
Honorariums		2,852		-
Supplies		4,807		-
Travel		2,763		-
Wages and wage levies		52,037		-
		76,193		-
Excess of revenues over expenditures	\$	-	\$	-



Core

(Schedule 3)

	2020		
Revenues			
Workshop	\$ 30,043	\$	23,859
Administration fees	24,708		34,526
Government funding	 15,000		37,422
	 69,751		95,807
Expenditures			
Amortization of property and equipment	1,941		388
Dues and fees	100		70
Insurance	1,807		871
Interest and bank charges	1,528		1,057
Meetings	833		5,053
Office	1,159		839
Professional fees	6,425		6,640
Rent	4,800		4,800
Supplies	4,388		8,031
Telephone	3,894		3,321
Travel	4,004		1,578
Wages and wage levies	13,259		25,499
Workshops	 16,812		3,642
	 60,950		61,789
Excess of revenues over expenditures	\$ 8,801	\$	34,018



Navigator

(Schedule 4)

Year Ended	March	31,	2020
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	2020			2019	
Revenues					
Government funding	<u>\$</u>	46,654	\$	38,653	
Expenditures					
Administration fee		6,470		3,513	
Office		197		1,700	
Supplies		11,207		891	
Travel		3,408		2,485	
Wages and wage levies		25,372		30,064	
		46,654		38,653	
Excess of revenues over expenditures	\$	-	\$	-	



Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder

(Schedule 5)

	2020		2019	
Revenues Government funding	\$	39,267	\$ 35,339	
Expenditures Administration fee Co-ordinator Facilitators Supplies Travel		5,297 24,000 1,748 3,160 5,062	3,534 20,520 3,790 1,502 6,069	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$	39,267 -	\$ 35,415 (76)	



Women Leading Women

(Schedule 6)

	2020			2019
Revenues	¢	26 520	¢	
Government funding	\$	36,530	\$	
Expenditures				
Meetings and workshops		6,052		-
Supplies		4,657		-
Travel		3,223		-
Wages and wage levies		22,598		
		36,530		-
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>\$</u>	-	\$	_



Honoring the Lives of Our Sisters

(Schedule 7)

Year Ended March 31, 2020

	2020		
Revenues			
Government funding	\$ 23,610	\$	-
Expenditures			
Facilities	605		-
Honorariums	899		-
Supplies	2,360		-
Travel	1,679		-
Wages and wage levies	 18,067		-
	 23,610		
Excess of revenues over expenditures	\$ -	\$	-

Notes 1 - 9 are an integral part of these financial statements



Native Women's Association of Canada

(Schedule 8)

	2020			2019
Revenues				
Government funding	<u>\$</u>	4,407	\$	96,896
Expenditures				
Administration fee		-		9,690
Marketing		4,314		-
Meetings and workshops		12,333		5,023
Office		1,024		1,160
Professional fees		12,090		15,997
Supplies		8,796		10,879
Travel		13,492		4,389
Wages and wage levies		77,817		4,248
		129,866		51,386
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$	(125,459)	\$	45,510



Department of Justice "Balance"

(Schedule 9)

		2020		2019	
Revenues Government funding	\$	_	\$	18,455	
Expenditures	<u>-*</u>		T		
Miscellaneous		-		3,800	
Professional fees		-		2,600	
Supplies and travel		-		8,503	
Wages and wage levies		-		10,192	
		-		25,095	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$	-	\$	(6,640)	

