Women Building Futures Society Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

Management's Responsibility	
To the Members of Women Building Futures Society:	
Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance worganizations. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accepted the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is reconstructed.	with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit counting principles and methods, and making decisions affecting
In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provious safeguarded and financial records are properly maintained to postatements.	ide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets
The Board of Directors and Audit Committee are composed entirely the Society. The Board is responsible for overseeing management in for approving the financial information. The Audit Committee has the auditors to discuss the internal controls over the financial reporting Audit Committee is also responsible for recommending the appoin	in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and the responsibility of meeting with management and external process, auditing matters and financial reporting issues. The
MNP LLP is appointed by the members to audit the financial statem external auditors have full and free access to, and meet periodically management to discuss their audit findings.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
October 6, 2023	
signed by "Carol Moen"	signed by "Donna Sawchuk"
President & CEO	Director, Finance and Shared Services



To the Members of Women Building Futures Society:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Women Building Futures Society (the "Society"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2023, 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 Society as at June 30, 2023, 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 Society 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 Society'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 Society or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Society'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.

MNP LLP

Suite 1600 MNP Tower, 10235 - 101 Street NW, Edmonton AB, T5| 3G1





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 Society'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 Society'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 Society 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.

Edmonton, Alberta

October 6, 2023

MNPLLA

Chartered Professional Accountants



Women Building Futures Society Statement of Financial Position

As at June 30, 2023

	As at	June 30, 202
	2023	2022
Assets		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,546,135	11,854,782
Restricted cash (Note 3)	79,888	38
Guaranteed investment certificates (Note 4)	7,055,553	502,538
Accounts receivable (Note 5)	751,708	230,326
Prepaid expenses	190,583	125,182
	11,623,867	12,712,866
Capital assets (Note 6)	5,081,786	5,512,095
	16,705,653	18,224,961
Liabilities		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 7) Loan payable (Note 8)	731,947	556,143 16,801
Deferred contributions (Note 9), (Note 13)	7,676,028	8,602,251
Deferred revenue (Note 10)	606,235	720,814
	9,014,210	9,896,009
Deferred capital contributions (Note 11)	3,804,670	4,203,964
	12,818,880	14,099,973
Commitments (Note 14)		
Net Assets		
Invested in capital assets	1,277,116	1,291,330
Internally restricted (Note 12)	2,500,000	2,500,000
Unrestricted	109,657	333,658
	·	
	3,886,773	4,124,988
	16,705,653	18,224,961
Approved on behalf of the Board		
signed by "Landa Richards"	signed by "Bob Masterson"	
Director	Director	

Women Building Futures Society Statement of Operations For the year ended June 30, 2023

	2023	2022
Revenue		
Grants (Note 9) (Schedule 1)	3,981,630	3,923,426
Tuition (Note 9), (Note 10)	3,656,683	2,909,731
Sponsorship (Note 9)	969,793	913,527
Interest income	331,018	21,604
Rental income	282,039	186,834
Donations and casino (Note 9), (Note 13)	196,869	41,467
Other	146,300	119,417
	9,564,332	8,116,006
Expenses		
Salaries and benefits (Schedule 1)	5,406,143	4,601,592
General and administrative	1,546,506	1,304,431
Program expenses	1,540,223	1,236,163
Marketing and advertising	980,912	447,693
Building expenses	190,277	133,549
Interest and bank charges (Note 8)	10,863	11,894
Bad debts	7,835	41,477
	9,682,759	7,776,799
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses before other items	(118,427)	339,207
Other items		
Amortization of deferred capital contributions (Note 11)	399,294	608,259
Amortization of deferred capital contributions (Note 11) Amortization of capital assets	(519,082)	(658,353)
7 mortization of outstand assets	(013,002)	(000,000)
	(119,788)	(50,094)
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	(238,215)	289,113

Women Building Futures Society Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended June 30, 2023

	Invested in capital assets	Internally restricted	Unrestricted	2023	2022
Net assets, beginning of year	1,291,330	2,500,000	333,658	4,124,988	3,835,875
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	(102,987)	-	(135,228)	(238,215)	289,113
Invested in capital assets, net	88,773	-	(88,773)	-	-
Net assets, end of year	1,277,116	2,500,000	109,657	3,886,773	4,124,988

Women Building Futures Society Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended June 30, 2023

	2023	2022
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	(238,215)	289,113
Forgiveness of loan payable	(16,801)	(22,400)
Bad debts	7,835	41,477
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	(399,294)	(608,259)
Amortization of capital assets	519,082	658,353
	(127,393)	358,284
Changes in working capital accounts Accounts receivable	(529,217)	162,659
Prepaid expenses	(65,401)	21,571
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	175,804	(77,356)
Deferred contributions	(926,223)	3,722,535
Deferred revenue	(114,579)	629,133
	(1,587,009)	4,816,826
		<u> </u>
Investing Presente on dispense of guaranteed investment certificates	E02 E29	
Proceeds on disposal of guaranteed investment certificates	502,538 (7.055,553)	(EO2 E20)
Purchase of guaranteed investment certificates	(7,055,553)	(502,538)
Purchase of capital assets	(88,773)	(203,544)
	(6,641,788)	(706,082)
Increase (decrease) in cash resources	(8,228,797)	4,110,744
Cash resources, beginning of year	11,854,820	7,744,076
Cash resources, end of year	3,626,023	11,854,820

For the year ended June 30, 2023

1. Incorporation and nature of the organization

Women Building Futures Society (the "Society") is a social purpose organization located in Edmonton, Alberta. As a non-profit organization incorporated under the Societies Act (Alberta) and a registered charity under the Income Tax Act (Canada), the Society is exempt from income taxes under the Income Tax Act, provided certain requirements of the Income Tax Act are met.

Since 1988, the Society's mission has been to help women move from poverty and underemployment to achieve economic freedom through employment in the Alberta construction trades which include oil and gas, mining, energy, forestry, manufacturing, transportation and road building. The Society delivers pre-apprenticeship and heavy equipment operator training programs for women and successfully prepares and integrates women into the Alberta construction industry. Programs run year round and are delivered in classrooms and training facilities across Western Canada. The Society's main facility in Edmonton also supports women in transition with subsidized housing solely for women and their children.

2. Significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations set out in Part III of the CPA Canada Handbook - Accounting, as issued by the Accounting Standards Board in Canada using the following significant accounting policies:

Revenue recognition

The Society follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions which include donations and casino and grants. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses 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. Operating contributions are recognized in the year to which they relate. Contributions of capital assets and contributions restricted for the purchase of capital assets are deferred and amortized into revenue at a rate corresponding with the amortization rate for the related capital assets.

Tuition and rental income are recognized as revenue in the year to which they relate.

Interest income is comprised of interest from cash and cash equivalents and is recognized on an accrual basis.

Sponsorships and other revenue are recognized as revenue in the period when the services are provided or the goods are sold.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes balances with banks.

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.

	Rate
Building	4 %
Computer equipment	33 %
Digital ecosystem	25 %
Furniture and fixtures	20 %

For the year ended June 30, 2023

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued from previous page)

Long-lived assets

Long-lived assets consist of capital assets, which are measured and amortized as described in the applicable accounting policies.

The Society writes down long-lived assets held for use when conditions indicate that the asset no longer contributes to the Society's ability to provide goods and services. The asset are also written-down when the value of future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset is less than its net carrying amount. When the Society determines that a long-lived asset is impaired, its carrying amount is written down to the asset's fair value.

Donated goods and services

The work of the Society is dependent on donated goods and volunteer services. These goods and services are not normally purchased by the Society and because of the difficulty in determining their fair market value, donated goods and services are not recognized in the financial statements.

Financial instruments

The Society recognizes financial instruments when the Society 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 Society may irrevocably elect to subsequently measure any arm's length financial instrument at fair value. The Society has not made such an election during the year.

The Society subsequently measures investments in equity instruments quoted in an active market and all derivative instruments 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 revenue 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.

Related party financial instruments

The Society initially measures the following financial instruments originated/acquired or issued/assumed in a related party transaction ("related party financial instruments") at fair value:

All other related party financial instruments are measured at cost on initial recognition. .

At initial recognition, the Society may elect to subsequently measure related party debt instruments that are quoted in active market, or that have observable inputs significant to the determination of fair value, at fair value. The Society has not made such an election during the year, thus all such related party debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

The Society subsequently measures investments in equity instruments quoted in an active market and all derivative instruments at fair value.

Transaction costs and financing fees directly attributable to the origination, acquisition, issuance or assumption of related party financial instruments are immediately recognized in excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses.

For the year ended June 30, 2023

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued from previous page)

Financial asset impairment

The Society assesses impairment of all its financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost. The Society reduces the carrying amount of any impaired financial assets to the highest of: the present value of cash flows expected to be generated by holding the assets; the amount that could be realized by selling the assets at the statement of financial position date; and the amount expected to be realized by exercising any rights to collateral held against those assets.

Any impairment, which is not considered temporary, is included in current year excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses. The Society 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 revenue over expenses in the year the reversal occurs.

Measurement uncertainty (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 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 of capital assets and amortization of deferred capital contributions 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 (deficiency) of revenue over expenses in the years in which they become known.

3. Restricted cash

Externally restricted cash includes \$79,888 (2022 - \$38) in proceeds from a casino which can only be used in accordance with the licensing agreements with Alberta Gaming, Liquor and Cannabis.

4. Guaranteed investment certificates

Guaranteed investment certificates ("GICs") are with ATB Financial and have the following terms:

·	2023	2022
GIC is non-redeemable, bears interest at 4.05%, and matures October 12, 2023	50,000	-
GIC is non-redeemable, bears interest at 5.05%, and matures December 6, 2023	455,253	-
GIC is non-redeemable, bears interest at 5.05%, and matures December 6, 2023	50,300	-
GIC is non-redeemable, bears interest at 4.50%, and matures September 10, 2023	5,000,000	-
GIC is non-redeemable, bears interest at 4.71%, and matures July 23, 2023	1,500,000	-
GIC, redeemed during the year		502,538
	7,055,553	502,538

For the year ended June 30, 2023

Accounts receivable				
			2023	2022
Tuition and employer sponsored			597,284	125,782
Sponsorship			50,000	60,000
GST			47,904	39,025
Other			57,435	9,662
			752,623	234,469
Allowance for doubtful accounts			(915)	(4,143)
Capital assets			751,708	230,326
Capital assets		Accumulated	751,708 2023 Net book	230,326 2022 Net book
Capital assets	Cost	Accumulated amortization	2023	2022
		amortization	2023 Net book value	2022 Net book value
Building	Cost 10,651,753 562,291		2023 Net book	2022 Net book
	10,651,753	amortization 6,480,827	2023 Net book value 4,170,926	2022 Net book value 4,542,130
Building Computer equipment	10,651,753 562,291 2,251,767 189,934	amortization 6,480,827 501,877	2023 Net book value 4,170,926 60,414 11,986 13,460	2022 Net book value 4,542,130 82,179 50,012 12,774
Building Computer equipment Digital ecosystem	10,651,753 562,291 2,251,767	amortization 6,480,827 501,877 2,239,781	2023 Net book value 4,170,926 60,414 11,986	2022 Net book value 4,542,130 82,179 50,012

7. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities are government remittances of \$1,028 (2022 - \$19,083).

8. Loan payable

	2023	2022
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation ("CMHC") Residential Rehabilitation Assistance		
Program ("RRAP") forgivable loan	-	16,801

9. Deferred contributions

Deferred contributions represents restricted funding which has not been expended at period end:

	Opening balance	Contributions received or receivable	Contributions recognized as revenue	Transfers	2023
Grants	4,833,442	3,471,775	(3,687,733)	(342,250)	4,275,234
Sponsorships	538,230	844,250	(969,793)	24,750	437,437
Donations and casino	57	273,158	(196,869)	-	76,346
Student awards fund (Note 13)	3,230,522	41,226	(603,036)	218,299	2,887,011
	8,602,251	4,630,409	(5,457,431)	(99,201)	7,676,028

Transfers includes \$99,201 (2022 - \$100,000) to deferred revenue (Note 10).

The student awards fund represents funding received to grant scholarship monies for students requiring assistance paying their full tuition and other related expenses.

10. Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue represents amounts received which relate to future years:

	Opening balance	Amounts received or receivable	Recognized as revenue	Transfers	2023
Tuition	720,814	3,132,174	(3,345,954)	99,201	606,235

11. Deferred capital contributions

Deferred capital contributions consist of the unamortized amount of contributions received for the purchase of capital assets. Recognition of these amounts as revenue is deferred to periods when the related capital assets are amortized. Changes in deferred capital contributions are as follows:

	2023	2022
Balance, beginning of year	4,203,964	4,812,223
Less: amortization during the period	(399,294)	(608,259)
	3,804,670	4,203,964

For the year ended June 30, 2023

12. Internally restricted net assets

	2023	2022
Financial Stabilization Reserve Capital Asset Replacement Reserve	2,000,000 500,000	2,000,000 500,000
	2,500,000	2,500,000

The Financial Stabilization Reserve was established to provide for future unexpected shortfalls in operating funding as well as to provide for future strategic opportunities.

The Capital Asset Replacement Reserve was established to provide for future capital repairs to the building.

Access to the funds requires prior Board Approval.

13. Edmonton Community Foundation

The JudyLynn Archer Fund and the Women Building Futures Fund Family of Funds are endowment funds established through the Edmonton Community Foundation totaling \$424,743 as of December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021 - \$460,860). The Society receives an annual distribution from both of these endowment funds.

During the year, the Society received \$18,434 (2022 - \$15,752) and \$59,635 (2022 - \$42,196) is included in deferred contributions at June 30, 2023.

14. Commitments

The Society is contingently liable to the extent of \$452,538 (2022 - \$452,538) under the terms of a letter of guarantee in favour of the Minister of Employment, Immigration & Industry Workforce Supports Division Employment & Training Services relating to the tuition programs currently approved by the Society.

15. Financial instruments

The Society, as part of its operations, carries a number of financial instruments. It is management's opinion that the Society 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 refers to the risk that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss. The Society is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by counterparties in connection with its accounts receivable. The Society regularly monitors the activities and balances in its accounts receivable to manage its credit risk and to assess the need for an allowance for any doubtful accounts. The Society deals with creditworthy counterparties to mitigate the risk of financial loss from defaults.

Accounts receivable from one source (2022 - two sources) represents 68% (2022 - 73%) of total accounts receivable as at June 30, 2023. The Society believes that there is minimal risk associated with the collection of these receivables.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Society will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Society manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its operating requirements. The Society prepares budget and cash forecasts to ensure it has sufficient funds to fulfill its obligations. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are generally due within 60 days of receipt of an invoice.

Women Building Futures Society Schedule 1 - Family and Community Support Services Revenues and Expenses For the year ended June 30, 2023

	2023	2022
Revenue Family and Community Support Services	60,224	120,446
Expenses Salaries and benefits	60,224	120,446
Excess of revenue over expenses	-	-