

Woman Abuse Council of Toronto

Financial Statements

March 31, 2023



Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of

Woman Abuse Council of Toronto

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Woman Abuse Council of Toronto** (the Organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at **March 31, 2023**, the statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at March 31, 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

In common with many not-for-profit organizations, **Woman Abuse Council of Toronto** derives revenue from donations, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, our verification of these revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the organization. Therefore, we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to the donation and fundraising revenue, excess of revenues over expenses, and cash flows from operations for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, current assets as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, and net assets as at April 1 and March 31 for both the 2023 and 2022 years. Our audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 was modified accordingly because of the possible effects of this limitation in scope.

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 qualified 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.

Woman Abuse Council of Toronto

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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.

Clarkson Rouble LLP

Mississauga, Ontario
August 25, 2023

Clarkson Rouble LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Woman Abuse Council of Toronto

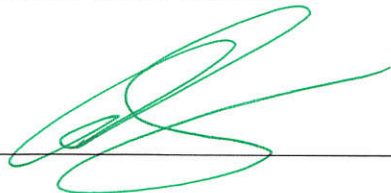
Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31

	2023	2022
Assets		
Current		
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 1,083,592	\$ 842,153
Accounts receivable	31,848	16,460
HST rebate receivable	16,263	13,537
Prepaid expenses	15,551	6,222
	\$ 1,147,254	\$ 878,372
Liabilities		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 65,490	\$ 37,659
Deferred revenue (Note 3)	718,644	529,483
	784,134	567,142
Net Assets		
Reserve for operations (Note 4)	150,000	150,000
Unrestricted	213,120	161,230
	363,120	311,230
	\$ 1,147,254	\$ 878,372

See accompanying notes to financial statements

On behalf of the Board:



Director



Director

Woman Abuse Council of Toronto

Statement of Operations Year Ended March 31

	2023	2022
Revenue		
Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services (Note 9)	\$ 56,079	\$ 117,078
Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism	24,768	-
Ministry of Seniors and Accessibility	24,668	-
Women and Gender Equality Canada	543,485	478,126
Department of Justice (Note 10)	122,434	124,964
Employment and Social Development Canada	24,960	16,653
Community Foundation	-	39,500
Catherine Donnelly Foundation	-	24,762
Canadian Women's Foundation	140,222	29,168
City of Toronto	65,877	64,585
Other grants	88,599	45,811
Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (Note 8)	-	24,048
Membership, donations and miscellaneous	40,008	82,006
Training revenue	4,008	9,826
Interest	4,483	4,892
	1,139,591	1,061,419
Expenses		
Program staff	618,434	610,399
Pension contributions	16,826	-
Program consultants	68,369	29,233
Training	7,348	1,904
Occupancy, office and general	26,322	39,108
Professional fees	255,779	211,142
Telecommunications	18,555	26,095
Volunteer expenses	36,770	21,669
Insurance	6,890	6,983
Travel	1,129	123
Promotion and publicity	31,279	25,235
	1,087,701	971,891
Excess of revenue over expenses for the year	\$ 51,890	\$ 89,528

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Woman Abuse Council of Toronto

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Year Ended March 31

	Unrestricted	Reserve for Operations	2023 Total	2022 Total
Net assets, beginning of year	\$ 161,230	\$ 150,000	\$ 311,230	\$ 221,702
Excess of revenue over expenses for the year	51,890	-	51,890	89,528
Net assets, end of year	\$ 213,120	\$ 150,000	\$ 363,120	\$ 311,230

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Woman Abuse Council of Toronto

Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended March 31

	2023	2022
Cash provided by operating activities		
Excess of revenue over expenses for the year	\$ 51,890	\$ 89,528
Changes in working capital		
Accounts receivable	(15,388)	(4,995)
HST rebate receivable	(2,726)	(499)
Prepaid expenses	(9,329)	(134)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	27,831	(29,220)
Deferred revenue	189,161	(355,099)
Increase (decrease) from operating activities	241,439	(300,419)
Increase (decrease) in cash	241,439	(300,419)
Cash, beginning of year	842,153	1,142,572
Cash, end of year	\$ 1,083,592	\$ 842,153
Represented by:		
Cash in bank	\$ 415,298	\$ 175,837
Short-term investments	668,294	666,316
	\$ 1,083,592	\$ 842,153

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Woman Abuse Council of Toronto

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

The mandate of the Woman Abuse Council of Toronto ("WomanACT") is to eradicate violence against women through community mobilization, coordination, research, policy, and education. WomanACT facilitates the creation of a more consistent and integrated response to this issue, the organization acts as a broker to bring those working in the community together to create a seamless response that can be more effective in protecting women from abuse.

WomanACT was incorporated by Letters Patent as a non-profit corporation without share capital on March 24, 1999. Effective April 1, 2000, WomanACT assumed the responsibility for the programs of the Metro Toronto Woman Abuse Council, previously administered by the Jewish Family and Child Service.

WomanACT received status as a charitable organization effective January 2010, and as such is exempt from income tax under the Income Tax Act (Canada).

1. Significant accounting policies

These financial statements are prepared by management in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations in Part III of the CPA Canada Handbook.

a) Capital assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost in the period of acquisition. Capital assets are amortized to operations over their expected useful life. Amortization commences in the year of purchase.

Asset	Rate
Furniture and office equipment	20% - straight line
Computer equipment	33% - straight line

b) Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses are recorded for goods and services that have been paid for but which will be received in the next fiscal year. The balance at year end represents prepaid insurance premiums.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand, balances with banks and short-term investments which are redeemable or have maturity dates of less than 90 days. Redeemable term deposits are classified as cash equivalents. They are stated at cost, which together with accrued interest income approximates fair value given the short term nature of these investments.

Woman Abuse Council of Toronto

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Revenue recognition

WomanACT follows the deferral method of revenue recognition. Under the deferral method, grants received in the year for expenses to be incurred in the following year are recorded as deferred grants.

Grants, donations and other amounts received for purposes specified by a contributor are recognized as revenue of the specified program. Under this method, contributions and other specified amounts are recognized as revenue in the related program when received or receivable. Unspent revenue at the year end is reported as deferred grant revenue.

Contributions related to the purchase of capital assets are deferred and recorded as revenue in the same period the related capital assets are charged to operations.

Donated materials and services are not recorded in the accounts.

e) Expense recognition and allocation

Expenses are recorded in the period in which the goods or services are consumed.

WomanACT runs various programs. The direct costs of each program include the costs of the personnel, supplies and services and other expenses that are directly related to providing the program. WomanACT also incurs a number of general support expenses that are common to the administration of the organization and each of its programs.

WomanACT allocates certain of its general support expenses, such as administrative salaries, benefits and occupancy costs, to the programs based on the budget approved by the funders. The balance of these expenses is allocated to administration.

f) Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of Organization's financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions which affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include valuation of accounts receivable and valuation of accrued liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Woman Abuse Council of Toronto

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Contributed services

Volunteers contribute many hours each year to assist WomanACT in carrying out its objectives. These voluntary efforts represent a major contribution outside the scope of these financial statements.

h) Financial instruments

Financial instruments

The organization initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The organization subsequently measures all its financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost, with the exception of investments, which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in net income.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash, short-term investments and accounts receivable.

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

WomanACT has no financial assets measured at fair value and has not elected to carry any financial asset or liability at fair value.

Transaction costs

WomanACT recognizes its transaction costs in net income in the period incurred except for financial instruments that will not be subsequently measured at fair value. The carrying amounts of these instruments are adjusted by the transaction costs that are directly attributable to their issuance.

2. Operating line of credit

WomanACT has in place a credit agreement with Alterna Savings and Credit Union for \$25,000, secured by a guaranteed investment certificate. The credit line bears interest at prime plus 2.0%. As at March 31, 2023, WomanACT had not drawn on this line of credit (\$Nil as at March 31, 2022).

Woman Abuse Council of Toronto

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

3. Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue is comprised of the following:

	2023	2022
Women and Gender Equality Canada	\$ 528,170	\$ 457,533
Canadian Women's Foundation	65,179	-
Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism	25,461	-
Other	99,834	71,950
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	\$ 718,644	\$ 529,483

4. Reserve for operations

In common with many not-for-profit organizations and to ensure ongoing financial stability and liquidity of WomanACT, the Board of Directors has agreed that a reserve for operation should be maintained. In 2023, there was a transfer of \$Nil for this purpose (\$Nil - 2022). There are designated net assets of \$150,000 as at March 31, 2023 for this purpose (\$150,000 - 2022).

These internally restricted amounts are not available for unrestricted purposes without the approval of the Board of Directors.

5. Lease commitments

WomanACT rents its office space from the City of Toronto at the below market rate of \$2 per year. WomanACT's obligations under this lease for premises include the estimated common area cost charges. The lease term was for five years and ended December 31, 2020. The terms of the old lease apply until further notice.

6. Pension

During the year, the organization started making contributions to the OPTrust Select Pension Plan, which is a multi-employer plan started in 2019 on behalf of members of its staff. The plan specifies the amount of the retirement benefit plan to be received by the employees based on length of service and pensionable pay. However, the plan is accounted for as a defined contribution plan as insufficient information is available to account for the plan as a defined benefit plan. The organization is only one of a number of employers that participates in the plan and the financial information provided to the organization on the basis of the contractual agreements is usually insufficient to reliably measure the organization's proportionate share in the plan assets and liabilities on defined benefit accounting requirements.

The amount contributed to the plan for 2023 was \$16,826. The contributions were made for current service and these have been recognized in expenses.

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7. Financial instruments risk exposure

WomanACT is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following analysis provides a measure of the organization's risk exposure and concentrations at the statement of financial position date.

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. WomanACT's main credit risks relate to accounts receivable, however the risk is limited due to the nature of its accounts receivable. Contributions are not recorded in receivables unless collection is reasonably assured. WomanACT has not had issues with these collections over the past several years. The allowance for doubtful accounts is \$Nil (2022 - \$Nil).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the organization will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. WomanACT is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its accounts payable. The organization expects to meet these obligations as they come due through sufficient cash flow from operations. WomanACT has not had issues with meeting obligations in the past several years.

8. COVID-19 and Government assistance related to COVID-19

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared an outbreak of a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) as a global pandemic, which has led to a significant impact on the Canadian and global economies. The full impact of the Covid-19 outbreak continues to evolve at the date of this report. An estimate of the financial effect on the organization cannot be made at this time. Management has proactively taken steps to continue delivery of programs and services during the pandemic ensuring the safety of all staff and participants.

The organization applied for and received Government assistance related to the COVID-19 pandemic under the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (CEWS) program. The CEWS program provides varying wage subsidy rates based on government outlined subsidy periods commencing March 15, 2020. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the organization was eligible for \$Nil (2022 - \$24,048) in subsidies from the CEWS program which is recognized in the statement of operations.

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9. Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services

WomanACT has a service contract with the Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services (MCCSS). In the fiscal year 2022-23 receipts and expenditures from MCCSS was as follows:

Service Name	MCCSS Funding	Net Expenses	Surplus (Deficit)
VAW Domestic Violence Comm Coordination Committees (DV3C)	56,079	56,079	-
	\$ 56,079	\$ 56,079	\$ -

10. Department of Justice Canada funding and expenses

Supporting Safe STEM Workplaces

Funding was received from the Department of Justice to develop partnerships with employers in the STEM sectors, to improve access to resources and supports for victims of sexual harassment in the industry. Income and expenses for the program for the current fiscal year April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023 are as follows:

Income

Department of Justice	\$ 122,434
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Expenses

Salaries and benefits	48,252
Professional fees	56,377
Evaluation	6,000
Program delivery	5,800
Administration	6,005
	122,434
	\$ -