Financial Statements of

THE BRENDA STRAFFORD SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

And Independent Auditors' Report thereon

Year ended March 31, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of The Brenda Strafford Society for the Prevention of Domestic Violence

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Brenda Strafford Society for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (the Entity), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2022;
- the statement of operations and changes in net assets for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the “financial statements”).

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at March 31, 2022, 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 “*Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*” section of our auditors’ report.

We are independent of the Entity 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 Entity'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 Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

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 the 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity 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.

- 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.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Calgary, Canada

October 26, 2022

THE BRENDA STRAFFORD SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	2022	2021
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	$ 1,748,634	$ 1,493,428
Accounts receivable (note 5)	77,219	40,894
Other receivable (note 9)	–	49,096
	1,825,853	1,583,418
Capital assets (note 3)	120,939	134,397
	$ 1,946,792	$ 1,717,815
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ –	$ 39,762
CEBA loan (note 9)	–	30,000
Deferred revenue (note 6)	12,858	177,312
Security deposits payable	28,066	28,066
Due to related party (note 4)	61,175	1,107,355
	102,099	1,382,495
Net assets	1,844,693	335,320
Subsequent event (note 1)		
Contingency (note 10)		
	$ 1,946,792	$ 1,717,815

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

______________________________, Director

______________________________, Director

THE BRENDA STRAFFORD SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets

Year ended March 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	2022	2021
Revenues:		
Funding from Alberta Community and Social Services (note 7)	$ 1,514,419	$ 1,514,419
Funding by The Brenda Strafford Foundation Ltd. (notes 4 and 7)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Forgiveness of amounts due to related party (note 4)	1,107,355	–
Rent subsidy from Calgary Housing Company (note 7)	509,232	613,235
Rent from residents	318,543	276,981
Donations	657,758	724,523
Funding from City of Calgary	150,303	150,303
Funding from Women's Shelter of Canada	55,500	67,002
Funding from Casino	–	57,155
Other income	71,099	51,634
Government assistance (notes 9)	566,611	665,847
	5,950,820	5,121,099
Expenses:		
Rent (note 4)	1,400,000	1,400,000
Salaries	1,970,992	1,820,508
Employee benefits	277,794	229,566
Repairs, maintenance and security	113,250	88,720
General operating expenses	485,845	499,932
Utilities	162,965	131,380
Audit and professional expenses	17,143	24,245
Amortization	13,458	14,933
	4,441,447	4,209,284
Excess of revenues over expenses	1,509,373	911,815
Excess (deficiency) in net assets, beginning of year	335,320	(576,495)
Net assets, end of year	$ 1,844,693	$ 335,320

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE BRENDA STRAFFORD SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	2022	2021
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operations:		
Excess of revenues over expenses	$ 1,509,373	$ 911,815
Items not involving cash:		
Forgiveness of related party payable	(1,107,355)	–
Amortization	13,458	14,933
	415,476	926,748
Change in non-cash operating working capital:		
Due to related party	61,175	–
Prepaid expenses and deposits	–	10,307
Accounts receivable and other receivable	12,771	(74,183)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(39,762)	(66,525)
Deferred revenue	(164,454)	(50,727)
Security deposits payable	–	(4,809)
	285,206	740,811
Financing:		
Proceeds from CEBA loan	–	30,000
Repayment of CEBA loan	(30,000)	–
	(30,000)	30,000
Increase in cash	255,206	770,811
Cash, beginning of year	1,493,428	722,617
Cash, end of year	$ 1,748,634	$ 1,493,428

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

1. Description of business and subsequent event:

The Brenda Strafford Society for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (the "Society") is a not-for-profit organization that was incorporated under the Alberta Societies Act in January 1996. The Society provides counseling services to families experiencing domestic violence.

Subsequent to the year ended March 31, 2022, the board of directors dissolved the Society resulting in the distributions of its assets and discharging of its liabilities to The Brenda Strafford Foundation (the "Foundation").

2. Significant accounting policies:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations in Part III of the CPA Handbook, the more significant of which are as follows:

(a) Revenue recognition:

The Society follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions.

Revenues are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Society has complied with and will continue to comply with, all conditions necessary to recognize these revenues.

Contributions subject to externally imposed restrictions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred.

Contributions received which do not have any externally imposed restrictions as to use, are reported as income in the year in which they are received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Contributed materials and supplies that would otherwise be paid for by the Society are recorded at fair value when provided.

Government grants are recorded in the accounts when there is a reasonable assurance that the Society has compiled with, and will continue to comply with, all conditions necessary to obtain the grants.

(b) Cash:

Cash include cash on hand and short-term deposits which are highly liquid with original maturities of less than three months.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(c) Capital assets:

Capital assets are recorded at cost. Amortization is provided using the straight-line method:

Equipment	10 years
Furnishings	10 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of lease term or estimated useful life
IT Hardware	5 years

(d) 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, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the estimated useful lives of capital assets. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Management has assessed the financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and did not identify any significant impact on the financial statements of the Society as at March 31, 2022.

(e) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on initial recognition and are subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost, unless management has elected to carry the instruments at fair value. The Society has not elected to carry any such financial instruments at fair value.

Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition of financial instruments measured subsequently at fair value are expensed as incurred. All other financial instruments are adjusted by transaction costs incurred on acquisition and financing costs. These costs are amortized using the effective interest rate method.

Financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis at the end of the fiscal year if there are indicators of impairment. If there is an indicator of impairment, the Society determines if there is a significant adverse change in the expected amount or timing of future cash flows from the financial asset. If there is a significant adverse change in the expected cash flows, the carrying value of the financial asset is reduced to the highest of the present value of expected cash flows, the amount that could be realized from selling the financial asset or the amount the Society expects to realize by exercising its right to any collateral. If events and circumstances reverse in a future period, an impairment loss will be reversed to the extent of the improvement, not exceeding the initial carrying value.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(f) Allocation of expenses:

Programs classify expenses by function. However, the Society does allocate some expenses between programs by identifying the appropriate basis of allocating and applying that basis consistently each year.

(g) Government assistance:

The Society periodically applies for financial assistance under available government assistance programs. Government assistance is recorded as revenue or a reduction in expenses for the period to which it relates in the statement of operations.

3. Capital assets:

March 31, 2022	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Equipment	$ 144,497	$ 111,329	$ 33,168
Furnishings	284,274	214,947	69,327
Leasehold improvements	10,831	2,935	7,896
IT Hardware	14,495	3,947	10,548
	$ 454,097	$ 333,158	$ 120,939

March 31, 2021	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Equipment	$ 144,497	$ 107,644	$ 36,853
Furnishings	284,274	207,244	77,030
Leasehold improvements	10,831	2,058	8773
IT Hardware	14,495	2,754	11,741
	$ 454,097	$ 319,700	$ 134,397

4. Related party transactions:

The Brenda Strafford Foundation Ltd. (the "Foundation") is related to the Society by virtue of economic interest.

Rent, with an exchange amount agreed to by the related parties of $1,400,000 (2021 – $1,400,000), was incurred in respect of Foundation's premises occupied and used by the Society. During the year, $1,000,000 (2021 – $1,000,000) was recognized in revenue from the Foundation.

For the year ended March 31, 2022, liabilities of $61,175 (2021 – $1,107,355) were owing to the Foundation. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Foundation forgave $1,107,355 (2021 – $nil) of this liability which is recognized as other income on the statement of operations and changes in net assets.

The transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount which is the amount established and agreed to by the related parties.

5. Government remittances:

Included in accounts receivable are government remittances of $962 (2021 – $40,894) related to GST receivable.

6. Deferred revenue:

	2022	2021
Deferred revenue, beginning balance	$ 177,312	$ 228,039
Contributions received	39,653	177,645
Contributions recognized as revenue	(204,107)	(228,372)
Deferred revenue, ending balance	$ 12,858	$ 177,312

7. Funding revenue:

The Society receives the majority of its revenue from the Foundation, Alberta Community and Social Services and from the Calgary Housing Company. During the year, $1,000,000 (2021 – $1,000,000) was recognized in revenue from the Foundation, $1,514,419 (2021 – $1,514,419) from Alberta Community and Social Services and $509,232 (2021 – $613,235) was recognized from the Calgary Housing Company.

8. Financial instruments:

The Society's activities expose it to the following risks related to its operations:

(a) Credit risk:

The Society's maximum exposure to credit risk is on cash.

Credit risk relates to the possibility that a loss may occur from the failure of another party to perform according to the terms of a contract. Cash is placed with reputable large Canadian financial institutions. Credit risk is minimized by ensuring that credit is only extended to those entities that management believes has the financial capacity to pay obligations due to the Society.

(b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Society will be unable to fulfill its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. 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.

(c) Interest rate risk:

The Society is not exposed to interest rate risk as there are no liabilities that bear interest as at March 31, 2022.

There has been no change to the risk profile when compared to prior year, other than the potential impact of COVID-19 as described in note 9 and interest rate risk.

9. COVID-19 and government assistance:

COVID-19 impact on the Society:

While the disruption caused by COVID-19 is currently expected to be temporary, there is considerable uncertainty around its duration. The COVID-19 pandemic presents uncertainty over future cash flows, may cause significant changes to the Society's assets or liabilities and may have a significant impact on its future operations. The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in the Society changing how it operates such as physically distancing clients, facilitating remote working for those staff members that are able and implementing appropriate safety protocols. The COVID-19 pandemic has also resulted in more available funding opportunities to apply for to offset the impacts of the pandemic from both government and private sources; the Society was successful in receiving financial support from many of these opportunities. Any related financial impact of COVID-19 on the Society or broader economic influences in future periods cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

9. COVID-19 and government assistance (continued):

COVID-19 impact on the Society:

As at the reporting date, the Society has determined that COVID-19 has had no impact on its accounting policies, contracts or lease agreements, the assessment of provisions and contingent labilities, or the timing of revenue recognition. The Society has not assessed any impairment that needs to be recognized on its capital assets at March 31, 2022, as it has continued to use these assets in the normal course of operations.

The Society continues to manage liquidity risk by forecasting and assessing cash flow requirements on an ongoing basis. As at March 31, 2022, the Society continues to meet its contractual obligations within normal payment terms and the Society's exposure to credit risk remains largely unchanged.

Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy and Canada Emergency Rent Subsidy:

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the Society recognized revenue related to the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy ("CEWS") of $362,095 (2021 - $665,847) and revenue related to the Canada Emergency Rent Subsidy ("CERS") of $204,516 (2021 - $nil). As at March 31, 2022, there was $nil (2020 - $49,096) included in accounts receivable related to these programs.

While qualifications and subsidy amounts may be subject to audit by the CRA, the Society is confident with respect to its entitlement to the subsidies received.

CEBA loan:

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Society entered into a debt agreement with TD Bank under the Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA), a program launched by the Government of Canada. The loan was repaid during the year ended March 31, 2022 and was not interest bearing.

10. Contingency:

The Society is subject to a claim for wrongful dismissal for approximately $100,000. Management believes that the claim is without merit and is currently defending this case, however the final outcome and liability to the Society, if any, are not determinable. The Society has not accrued for any amounts related to this claim.

11. Comparative information:

Certain comparative information has been reclassified to conform with current year presentation.

Financial Statements of

THE BRENDA STRAFFORD SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

And Independent Auditors' Report thereon

Year ended March 31, 2021

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of The Brenda Strafford Society for the Prevention of Domestic Violence

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Brenda Strafford Society for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (the Entity), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2021;
- the statement of operations and changes in net assets (deficiency) for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at March 31, 2021, 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 "*Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*" section of our auditors' report.

We are independent of the Entity 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 Entity'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 Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

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 the 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity 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.

- 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.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Calgary, Canada
June 23, 2021

THE BRENDA STRAFFORD SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	2021	2020
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	$ 1,316,116	$ 722,617
Restricted cash	177,312	–
Prepaid expenses and deposits	–	10,307
Accounts receivable (note 5)	40,894	15,807
Other receivable (note 11)	49,096	–
	1,583,418	748,731
Capital assets (note 3)	134,397	149,330
	$ 1,717,815	$ 898,061
Liabilities and Net Assets (deficiency)		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 39,762	$ 106,287
CEBA loan (note 11)	30,000	–
Deferred revenue (note 6)	177,312	228,039
Security deposits payable	28,066	32,875
Due to related party (note 4)	1,107,355	1,107,355
	1,382,495	1,474,556
Net assets (deficiency)	335,320	(576,495)
Economic dependence (note 7)		
	$ 1,717,815	$ 898,061

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

______________________________, Director

______________________________, Director

THE BRENDA STRAFFORD SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets (deficiency)

Year ended March 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	2021	2020
Revenues:		
Funding from Alberta Community and Social Services (notes 7 and 12)	$ 1,514,419	$ 1,427,228
Funding by The Brenda Strafford Foundation Ltd. (note 4 & 7)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Rent subsidy from Calgary Housing Company (note 7)	613,235	677,395
Rent from residents	276,981	297,766
Donations	724,523	308,595
Funding from City of Calgary	150,303	150,303
Funding from Women's Shelter of Canada	67,002	–
Funding from Casino	57,155	–
Funding from Alberta Children's Services (note 10)	–	58,683
Other income (notes 8)	51,634	134,792
Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (notes 11)	665,847	–
	5,121,099	4,054,762
Expenses:		
Rent (note 4)	1,400,000	1,257,000
Salaries	1,820,508	1,483,716
Employee benefits	229,566	161,269
Repairs, maintenance and security	88,720	394,807
General operating expenses	499,932	502,625
Utilities	131,380	141,513
Management fee (note 4)	–	76,000
Programs expenses	–	114,392
Audit and professional expenses	24,245	22,137
Amortization	14,933	20,609
	4,209,284	4,174,068
Excess (deficit) of revenues over expenses	911,815	(119,306)
Deficiency in net assets, beginning of year	(576,495)	(457,189)
Net assets (deficiency), end of year	$ 335,320	$ (576,495)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE BRENDA STRAFFORD SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	2021	2020
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operations:		
Excess (deficit) of revenues over expenses	$ 911,815	$ (119,306)
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization	14,933	20,609
	926,748	(98,697)
Change in non-cash operating working capital:		
Due to related party	–	456,143
Prepaid expenses and deposits	10,307	(283)
Accounts receivable and other receivable	(74,183)	1,146
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(66,525)	(162,522)
Deferred revenue	(50,727)	20,904
Security deposits payable	(4,809)	(5,895)
	740,811	210,796
Investing:		
Purchase of capital assets	–	(25,326)
Financing:		
Proceeds from CEBA loan	30,000	–
Increase in cash and restricted cash	770,811	185,470
Cash and restricted cash, beginning of year	722,617	537,147
Cash and restricted cash, end of year	$ 1,493,428	$ 722,617

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

1. Description of business:

The Brenda Strafford Society for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (the "Society") is a not-for-profit organization that was incorporated under the Alberta Societies Act in January 1996. The Society provides counseling services to families experiencing domestic violence.

2. Significant accounting policies:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations in Part III of the CPA Handbook, the more significant of which are as follows:

(a) Revenue recognition:

The Society follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions.

Revenues are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Society has complied with and will continue to comply with, all conditions necessary to recognize these revenues.

Contributions subject to externally imposed restrictions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred.

Contributions received which do not have any externally imposed restrictions as to use, are reported as income in the year in which they are received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Contributed materials and supplies that would otherwise be paid for by the Society are recorded at fair value when provided.

Government grants are recorded in the accounts when there is a reasonable assurance that the Society has compiled with, and will continue to comply with, all conditions necessary to obtain the grants.

(b) Cash:

Cash include cash on hand and short-term deposits which are highly liquid with original maturities of less than three months.

(c) Capital assets:

Capital assets are recorded at cost. Amortization is provided using the straight-line method:

Equipment	10 years
Furnishings	10 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of lease term or estimated useful life
IT Hardware	5 years

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(d) 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, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the estimated useful lives of capital assets. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Management has assessed the financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and did not identify any significant impact on the financial statements of the Society as at March 31, 2020.

(e) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on initial recognition and are subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost, unless management has elected to carry the instruments at fair value. The Society has not elected to carry any such financial instruments at fair value.

Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition of financial instruments measured subsequently at fair value are expensed as incurred. All other financial instruments are adjusted by transaction costs incurred on acquisition and financing costs. These costs are amortized using the effective interest rate method.

Financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis at the end of the fiscal year if there are indicators of impairment. If there is an indicator of impairment, the Society determines if there is a significant adverse change in the expected amount or timing of future cash flows from the financial asset. If there is a significant adverse change in the expected cash flows, the carrying value of the financial asset is reduced to the highest of the present value of expected cash flows, the amount that could be realized from selling the financial asset or the amount the Society expects to realize by exercising its right to any collateral. If events and circumstances reverse in a future period, an impairment loss will be reversed to the extent of the improvement, not exceeding the initial carrying value.

(f) Allocation of expenses:

Programs classify expenses by function. However, the Society does allocate some expenses between programs by identifying the appropriate basis of allocating and applying that basis consistently each year.

(g) Government assistance:

The Society periodically applies for financial assistance under available government assistance programs. Government assistance is recorded as revenue or a reduction in expenses for the period to which it relates in the statement of operations.

3. Capital assets:

March 31, 2021		Cost		Accumulated amortization		Net book value
Equipment	$	144,497	$	107,644	$	36,853
Furnishings		284,274		207,244		77,030
Leasehold improvements		10,831		2,058		8773
IT Hardware		14,495		2,754		11,741
	$	454,097	$	319,700	$	134,397

March 31, 2020		Cost		Accumulated amortization		Net book value
Equipment	$	144,497	$	103,549	$	40,948
Furnishings		284,274		198,685		85,589
Leasehold improvements		10,831		1,083		9,748
IT Hardware		14,495		1,450		13,045
	$	454,097	$	304,767	$	149,330

4. Related party transactions:

The Brenda Strafford Foundation Ltd. (the “Foundation”) is related to the Society by virtue of economic interest. Management remuneration in the amount of $nil (2020 – $76,000) has been paid to the Foundation for administrative and advisory services provided. The transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount which is the amount established and agreed to by the related parties.

Rent, with an exchange amount agreed to by the related parties of $1,400,000 (2020 – $1,257,000), was incurred in respect of Foundation’s premises occupied and used by the Society. The transaction is in the normal course of operations. During the year, $1,000,000 (2020 – $1,000,000) was recognized in revenue from the Foundation.

For the year ended March 31, 2021, liabilities of $1,107,355 (2020 – $1,107,355) were owing to the Foundation. The alleged liability identified as owing to the Brenda Strafoord Foundation is in dispute.

5. Government remittances:

Included in accounts receivable are government remittances of $40,894 (2020 – $10,573) related to GST receivable.

6. Deferred revenue:

	2021	2020
Deferred revenue, beginning balance	$ 228,039	$ 204,635
Contributions received	177,645	1,771,725
Contributions recognized as revenue	(228,372)	(1,748,321)
Deferred revenue, ending balance	$ 177,312	$ 228,039

7. Funding revenue and economic dependence:

The Society receives the majority of its revenue from the Foundation, Alberta Community and Social Services and from the Calgary Housing Company. During the year, $1,000,000 (2020 – $1,000,000) was recognized in revenue from the Foundation, $1,514,419 (2020 – $1,427,228) from Alberta Community and Social Services and $613,235 (2020 – $677,395) was recognized from the Calgary Housing Company.

Given the significance of these funding sources, ongoing operation of the Society is dependent on their continuance.

8. Property taxes:

During the previous year ended March 31, 2020, the Society became exempt from property taxes with an effective date of January 1, 2019. As a result, for the year ended March 31, 2020, the Society has recognized $57,886 in other income related to the recovery of property taxes from January 1, 2019 to March 31, 2019 and has not incurred a property tax expense on the statement of operations and changes in deficiency in net assets.

9. Financial instruments:

The Society's activities expose it to the following risks related to its operations:

(a) Credit risk:

The Society's maximum exposure to credit risk is on cash and restricted cash.

Credit risk relates to the possibility that a loss may occur from the failure of another party to perform according to the terms of a contract. Cash and restricted cash is placed with reputable large Canadian financial institutions. Credit risk is minimized by ensuring that credit is only extended to those entities that management believes has the financial capacity to pay obligations due to the Society.

(b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Society will be unable to fulfill its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. 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.

(c) Interest rate risk:

The Society is exposed to interest rate risk that the fair value of future cash flows of its variable interest financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Society mitigates this interest rate risk through the use of fixed rates of interest on CEBA loan.

There has been no change to the risk profile when compared to prior year, other than the potential impact of COVID-19 as described in note 11.

10. Statement of operations – The Children's Counselling Program:

	2021	2020
Revenues:		
Funding from Alberta Children's Services	$ –	$ 58,683
Expenses:		
Salaries	–	53,248
Employee benefits	–	5,435
	–	58,683
Deficiency of revenues over expenses	$ –	$ –

11. COVID-19 and government assistance:

COVID-19 impact on the Society:

While the disruption caused by COVID-19 is currently expected to be temporary, there is considerable uncertainty around its duration. The COVID-19 pandemic presents uncertainty over future cash flows, may cause significant changes to the Society's assets or liabilities and may have a significant impact on its future operations. The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in the Society changing how it operates such as physically distancing clients, facilitating remote working for those staff members that are able and implementing appropriate safety protocols. Adopting these operational changes did result in some expenditure increases over a normal year. Further, as large public gatherings were not allowed during much of the year the Society's fundraising event could not be held resulting in a significant loss of revenue. The COVID-19 pandemic has also resulted in more available funding opportunities to apply for to offset the impacts of the pandemic from both government and private sources; the Society was successful in receiving financial support from many of these opportunities. Any related financial impact of COVID-19 on the Society or broader economic influences in future periods cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

As at the reporting date, the Society has determined that COVID-19 has had no impact on its accounting policies, contracts or lease agreements, the assessment of provisions and contingent labilities, or the timing of revenue recognition. The Society has not assessed any impairment that needs to be recognized on its capital assets at March 31, 2021, as it continues to use these assets in the normal course of operations. The Society continues to manage liquidity risk by forecasting and assessing cash flow requirements on an ongoing basis. As at March 31, 2021, the Society continues to meet its contractual obligations within normal payment terms and the Society's exposure to credit risk remains largely unchanged.

In response to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Canadian businesses, the Canadian government announced the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy ("CEWS") program on March 27, 2020. Under this program, an eligible employer is entitled to receive 75% of their employees' wage, up to a maximum amount per week per employee of $847. Other requirements include meeting a revenue test where qualifying revenues must fall by rates of not less than 15% to 30% on a year-over-year basis. The CEWS program was initially applicable for the period March 15 to June 6, 2020, which end date was later extended to March 13, 2021, with further modifications and transitional rules to the program announced. The recent Federal budget has also extended the CEWS claim period to September 25, 2021.

The 10% Temporary Wage Subsidy for Employers ("TWS") is a three-month measure that allows eligible employers to reduce the amount of payroll deductions they need to remit to the Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA"). The entire amount was reduced from salaries disclosed in the Statement of operations.

11. COVID-19 and government assistance (continued):

Canada emergency wage subsidy and temporary wage subsidy (continued):

The Society recognized CEWS amount of $665,847 (2020 - $Nil) in respect of its employees for the period from April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021, with CEWS amount of $49,097 receivable at March 31, 2021. Such subsidy amounts have been presented as Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy on the statement of operations. While qualifications and subsidy amounts may be subject to audit by the CRA, the Society is confident with respect to its entitlement to the subsidies received.

CEBA loan:

During the current year, the Society has entered into a debt agreement with TD Bank under the Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA), a program launched by the Government of Canada. The loan carries 0% interest up to December 31, 2022 (initial term date). Starting January 31, 2023, 5% per annum interest will be due monthly, with the debt coming due on December 31, 2025 (extended term date). Further, if 75% is repaid before the initial term date, the remainder of the loan will be forgiven. Management's intent is to repay the loan by December 31, 2022 and, accordingly, the Society has classified the loan as a current liability and recognized $10,000 as a government grant during the current year in accordance with accounting standards applicable to the receipt of government assistance.

12. Comparative information:

Certain comparative information has been reclassified to be consistent with current year presentation. These reclassifications did not impact the Society's excess (deficit) of revenues over expenses or net assets.

Financial Statements of

THE BRENDA STRAFFORD SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

And Independent Auditors' Report thereon

Year ended March 31, 2020

KPMG LLP
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of The Brenda Strafford Society for the Prevention of Domestic Violence

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Brenda Strafford Society for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (the Entity), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2020;
- the statement of operations and changes in deficiency in net assets for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at March 31, 2020, 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 "*Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*" section of our auditors' report.

We are independent of the Entity 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 Entity'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 Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

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 the 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.

KPMG

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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity 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.

- 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.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Calgary, Canada
June 24, 2020

THE BRENDA STRAFFORD SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2020, with comparative information for 2019

	2020	2019
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	$ 722,617	$ 537,147
Prepaid expenses and deposits	10,307	10,024
Accounts receivable (note 5)	15,807	16,953
	748,731	564,124
Capital assets (note 3)	149,330	144,613
	$ 898,061	$ 708,737
Liabilities and Deficiency in Net Assets		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 106,287	$ 268,809
Casino proceeds reserve	2,500	2,500
Deferred revenue (note 6)	225,539	204,635
Security deposits payable	32,875	38,770
Due to related party (note 4)	1,107,355	651,212
	1,474,556	1,165,926
Deficiency in net assets	(576,495)	(457,189)
Economic dependence (note 7)		
Subsequent event (note 13)		
	$ 898,061	$ 708,737

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

Jody Gibson, Director

________________ Director

THE BRENDA STRAFFORD SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Statement of Operations and Changes in Deficiency in Net Assets

Year ended March 31, 2020, with comparative information for 2019

	2020	2019
Revenues:		
Funding from Alberta Community and Social Services (notes 7 and 12)	$ 1,427,228	$ 1,447,980
Funding by The Brenda Strafford Foundation Ltd. (note 7)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Rent subsidy from Calgary Housing Company (note 7)	677,395	667,100
Rent from residents	297,766	301,478
Donations	308,595	273,672
Funding from City of Calgary (note 11)	150,303	150,300
Funding from Casino recognized	–	67,315
Funding from Alberta Children's Services (note 10)	58,683	58,683
Other income (note 8)	134,792	35,626
	4,054,762	4,002,154
Expenses:		
Rent (note 4)	1,257,000	1,257,000
Salaries	1,483,716	1,331,134
Employee benefits	161,269	146,712
Repairs, maintenance and security	394,807	493,839
General operating expenses	502,625	451,903
Property taxes (note 8)	–	219,530
Utilities	141,513	142,243
Management fee (note 4)	76,000	109,942
Programs expenses	114,392	76,027
Audit and professional expenses	22,137	29,495
Amortization	20,609	18,076
	4,174,068	4,275,901
Deficiency of revenues over expenses	(119,306)	(273,747)
Deficiency in net assets, beginning of year	(457,189)	(183,442)
Deficiency in net assets, end of year	$ (576,495)	$ (457,189)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE BRENDA STRAFFORD SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2020, with comparative information for 2019

	2020	2019
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operations:		
Deficiency of revenues over expenses	$ (119,306)	$ (273,747)
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization	20,609	18,076
	(98,697)	(255,671)
Change in non-cash operating working capital:		
Due to related party	456,143	440,396
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(283)	(10,024)
Accounts receivable	1,146	(9,014)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(162,522)	57,539
Deferred revenue	20,904	(40,925)
Security deposits payable	(5,895)	515
	210,796	182,816
Investing:		
Purchase of capital assets	(25,326)	–
Increase in cash	185,470	182,816
Cash, beginning of year	537,147	354,331
Cash, end of year	$ 722,617	$ 537,147

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

1. Description of business:

The Brenda Strafford Society for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (the "Society") is a not-for-profit organization that was incorporated under the Alberta Societies Act in January 1996. The Society provides counseling services to families experiencing domestic violence.

2. Significant accounting policies:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations in Part III of the CPA Handbook, the more significant of which are as follows:

(a) Revenue recognition:

The Society follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions.

Revenues are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Society has complied with and will continue to comply with, all conditions necessary to recognize these revenues.

Contributions subject to externally imposed restrictions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred.

Contributions received which do not have any externally imposed restrictions as to use, are reported as income in the year in which they are received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Contributed materials and supplies that would otherwise be paid for by the Society are recorded at fair value when provided.

Government grants are recorded in the accounts when there is a reasonable assurance that the Society has compiled with, and will continue to comply with, all conditions necessary to obtain the grants.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and short-term deposits which are highly liquid with original maturities of less than three months.

(c) Capital assets:

Capital assets are recorded at cost. Amortization is provided using the straight-line method:

Furnishings	10 years
Equipment	10 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of lease term or estimated useful life
IT Hardware	5 years

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(d) 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, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Such estimates include providing for amortization of capital assets. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Management has assessed the financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and did not identify any significant impact on the financial statements of the Society as at March 31, 2020.

(e) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on initial recognition and are subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost, unless management has elected to carry the instruments at fair value. The Society has not elected to carry any such financial instruments at fair value.

It is management's opinion that there is no exposure to significant amounts of interest or foreign exchange risks.

Financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis at the end of the fiscal year if there are indicators of impairment. If there is an indicator of impairment, the Society determines if there is a significant adverse change in the expected amount or timing of future cash flows from the financial asset. If there is a significant adverse change in the expected cash flows, the carrying value of the financial asset is reduced to the highest of the present value of expected cash flows, the amount that could be realized from selling the financial asset or the amount the Society expects to realize by exercising its right to any collateral. If events and circumstances reverse in a future period, an impairment loss will be reversed to the extent of the improvement, not exceeding the initial carrying value.

(f) Allocation of expenses:

Programs classify expenses by function. However, the Society does allocate some expenses between programs by identifying the appropriate basis of allocating and applying that basis consistently each year.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(g) Changes in accounting policies:

In March 2018, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board issued "Basis for Conclusions - Accounting Standards Improvements for Not-for-Profit Organizations" resulting in the introduction of three new sections in the Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations Part III of the Handbook as follows:

Section 4433, Tangible capital assets held by not-for-profit organizations, which directs organizations to apply the accounting guidance of Section 3061, Property Plant and Equipment in Part II of the Handbook. In so doing, the new section requires that organizations annually assess for partial impairment of tangible capital assets, to be recorded where applicable, as a non-reversible impairment expense. In addition, where practical, to componentize capital assets when estimates can be made of the useful lives of the separate components.

This section is applied on a prospective basis with the exception of the transitional provision to recognize an adjustment to opening net assets for partial impairments of tangible assets that existed as at April 1, 2019.

The implementation of these changes had no impact on the financial statements.

Section 4434, Intangible assets held by not-for-profit organizations, which directs organizations to annually assess intangible assets, and where applicable to record an impairment expense should the net carrying value be higher than the asset's fair value or replacement cost.

This section is applied on a prospective basis with the exception of the transitional provision to recognize an adjustment to opening net assets for partial impairment of intangible assets that existed as at April 1, 2019.

The implementation of these changes had no impact on the financial statements.

Section 4441, Collections held by not-for-profit organizations, which defines a collection and directs organizations to record such assets on the statement of financial position at either cost or nominal value. It is anticipated that all collections will be accounted for using the same method, with the exception of organizations that opt to account for collections at cost, whereby the cost for certain collections either held or contributed cannot be determined. Such items are to be accounted for at a nominal value. In addition, collections are written down when there is evidence that the net carrying amount exceeds fair value.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(g) Changes in accounting policies (continued):

Organizations are permitted to retrospectively capitalize collections at their cost or fair value at the date of acquisition, or fair value or replacement cost as at April 1, 2019, based on the most readily determinable value. In addition, an adjustment to opening net assets is permitted to recognize any partial impairment of the value of collections that existed as at April 1, 2019.

The implementation of these changes had no impact on the financial statements.

The amendments are effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

3. Capital assets:

March 31, 2020	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Equipment	$ 144,497	$ 103,549	$ 40,948
Furnishings	284,274	198,685	85,589
Leasehold improvements	10,831	1,083	9,748
IT Hardware	14,495	1,450	13,045
	$ 454,097	$ 304,767	$ 149,330

March 31, 2019	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Equipment	$ 144,497	$ 97,699	$ 46,798
Furnishings	284,274	186,459	97,815
	$ 428,771	$ 284,158	$ 144,613

4. Related party transactions:

The Brenda Strafford Foundation Ltd. (the "Foundation") is related to the Society by virtue of Board membership. Management remuneration in the amount of $76,000 (2019 - $109,942) has been paid to the Foundation for administrative and advisory services provided. The transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount which is the amount established and agreed to by the related parties.

Rent, with an exchange amount agreed to by the related parties of $1,257,000 (2019 - $1,257,000), has been incurred from the Foundation in respect of premises occupied and used by the Society. The transaction is in the normal course of operations.

For the year ended March 31, 2020, liabilities of $1,107,355 (2019 - $651,212) were owing to the Foundation.

5. Government remittances:

Included in accounts receivable are government remittances of $10,573 (2019 - $12,011).

6. Deferred revenue:

	2020	2019
Deferred revenue, beginning balance	$ 204,635	$ 245,560
Contributions received	1,769,225	1,765,510
Contributions recognized as revenue	(1,748,321)	(1,806,435)
Deferred revenue, ending balance	$ 225,539	$ 204,635

7. Funding revenue and economic dependence:

The Society receives the majority of its revenue from the Foundation, Alberta Community and Social Services and from the Calgary Housing Company. During the year, $1,000,000 (2019 - $1,000,000) was recognized in revenue from the Foundation, $1,427,228 (2019 - $1,447,980) from Alberta Community and Social Services and $677,395 (2019 - $667,100) was recognized from the Calgary Housing Company.

Given the significance of these funding sources, ongoing operation of the Society is dependent on their continuance.

8. Property taxes:

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Society became exempt from property taxes with an effective date of January 1, 2019. As a result, for the year ended March 31, 2020 the Society has recognized $57,886 in other income related to the recovery of property taxes from January 1, 2019 to March 31, 2019 and has not incurred a property tax expense on the statement of operations and changes in deficiency in net assets.

9. Financial instruments:

The Society's financial instruments recognized in the statement of financial position consist of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and a casino proceeds reserve.

The Society's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

(a) Credit risk:

The Society's maximum exposure to credit risk is on cash.

Credit risk relates to the possibility that a loss may occur from the failure of another party to perform according to the terms of a contract. Cash is placed with reputable commercial financial institutions. Credit risk is minimized by ensuring that credit is only extended to those entities that management believes has the financial capacity to pay obligations due to the Society.

(b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Society will be unable to fulfill its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost (note 7). 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.

10. Statement of operations – The Children's Counselling Program:

		2020		2019
Revenues:				
Funding from Alberta Children's Services	$	58,683	$	58,683
Expenses:				
Salaries		53,248		53,381
Employee benefits		5,435		5,302
		58,683		58,683
Deficiency of revenues over expenses	$	–	$	–

11. Statement of Operations – Outreach Counsellor and Volunteer Coordinator:

		2020		2019
Revenues:				
Funding from City of Calgary	$	150,303	$	150,300
Expenses:				
Salaries		108,989		111,586
Employee benefits		14,826		14,235
Administrative support		44,540		54,310
Audit and professional expenses		4,606		3,840
		172,961		183,971
Deficiency of revenues over expenses	$	(22,658)	$	(33,671)

12. Statement of Operations – Services for Women and Children:

	2020	2019
Revenues:		
Funding from Alberta Community and Social Services	$ 1,427,228	$ 1,447,980
Expenses:		
Salaries	787,551	791,089
Repairs, maintenance and security	203,764	203,764
General operating expenses	258,259	270,998
Rental expenses	80,875	80,875
Employee benefits	89,179	93,654
Professional fees	7,600	7,600
	1,427,228	1,447,980
Excess of revenues over expenses	$ –	$ –

13. Subsequent event:

In March 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization and has had a significant financial, market and social dislocating impact.

As a precautionary measure, the Society has implemented mandatory working from home requirements for all non-front line staff. The Society has implemented numerous health and safety procedures designed to protect clients and staff from COVID-19.

As at the date of the report, no funder had indicated, either formally or informally, funding levels would be negatively impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak.

The COVID-19 outbreak presents uncertainty over future cash flows, may cause significant changes to the assets or liabilities and may have a significant impact on future operations. An estimate of the financial effect is not practicable at this time.