FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2022

Management's Report

Management's Responsibility for the Provincial Advisory Council on the Status of Women - Newfoundland and Labrador Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards and the integrity and objectivity of these statements are management's responsibility. Management is also responsible for all of the notes to the financial statements, and for ensuring that this information is consistent, where appropriate, with the information contained in the financial statements.

Management is also responsible for implementing and maintaining a system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded and liabilities are recognized.

Management is also responsible for ensuring that transactions comply with relevant policies and authorities and are properly recorded to produce timely and reliable financial information.

The Council members are responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal control and exercises these responsibilities through participation in Council meetings. The Council members review internal financial information on a quarterly basis and external audited financial statements yearly.

The Auditor General conducts an independent audit of the annual financial statements of the Council, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, in order to express an opinion thereon. The Auditor General has full and free access to financial management of the Provincial Advisory Council on the Status of Women - Newfoundland and Labrador.

On behalf of the Provincial Advisory Council on the Status of Women - Newfoundland and Labrador.

Paula Sheppard President/CEO



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Council Members
Provincial Advisory Council on the Status of Women
- Newfoundland and Labrador
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Provincial Advisory Council on the Status of Women - Newfoundland and Labrador (the Council), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2022, and the statement of operations, statement of change in net financial assets, and statement of 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 Council as at March 31, 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

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 Council 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.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent Auditor's Report (cont.)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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 public sector accounting standards, 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 Council'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 Council or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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.

Independent Auditor's Report (cont.)

- 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 Council'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 Council'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 Council 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.

DENISE HANRAHAN, CPA, CMA, MBA, ICD.D

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Auditor General

SANDRA RUSSELL, CPA, CA

Deputy Auditor General

July 29, 2022

St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador

PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

- NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

STATEMENT OF	FINANCIAL	POSITION
As at March 31		

2022

2021

FIN	AN	CIAL	_ ASSETS	ì
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Cash Accounts receivable	\$ 207,205 4,344	\$ 176,566 5,310
	211,549	181,876
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 3)	32,946	30,451
	32,946	30,451
Net financial assets	178,603	151,425
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Tangible capital assets (Note 4) Prepaid expenses (Note 5)	3,084 8,719	4,870 7,435
	11,803	12,305
Accumulated surplus	\$ 190,406	\$ 163,730

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the Council: You

President/CEO

Member

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

For the Year Ended March 31

TOT the Teat Ended March 31					
	2022		2022		2021
	Budget		Actual		Actual
	(Note 8)				
REVENUES					
Province of Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 428,100	\$	428,100	\$	386,788
Interest	 -	. <u> </u>	268		722
	400 400		400.000		007.540
	 428,100		428,368		387,510
EXPENSES (Note 7)					
Administration	404,300		397,541		394,500
Advisement of Government	19,300		1,330		1,505
Public Awareness and Engagement	 4,500		2,821		6,598
	 428,100		401,692		402,603
Annual surplus (deficit)	•		26,676		(15,093)
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	 163,730		163,730	_	178,823
Accumulated surplus, end of year	\$ 163,730	\$	190,406	\$	163,730

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS

For the Year Ended March 31				
		2022 Budget	2022 Actual	2021 Actual
		(Note 8)		
Annual surplus (deficit)	\$		\$ 26,676	\$ (15,093)
Tangible capital assets				
Acquisition of tangible capital assets			(1,407)	(6,431)
Amortization of tangible capital assets		-	 3,193	2,725
		_	1,786	(3,706)
Prepaid expenses				
Acquisition of prepaid expense		_	(8,719)	(7,435)
Use of prepaid expense		-	7,435	8,234
	·	•	(1,284)	799
Increase (decrease) in net financial assets		-	27,178	(18,000)
Net financial assets, beginning of year		151,425	151,425	169,425
Net financial assets, end of year	\$	151,425	\$ 178,603	\$ 151,425

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended March 31	2022	2021
Operating transactions		
Annual surplus (deficit)	\$ 26,676	\$ (15,093)
Adjustment for non-cash items Amortization of tangible capital assets	3,193	2,725
	29,869	(12,368)
Change in non-cash working capital		
Accounts receivable	966	33,338
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,495	5,170
Prepaid expenses	(1,284)	799
Cash provided from operating transactions	32,046	26,939
Capital transactions		
Cash used to acquire tangible capital assets	(1,407)	(6,431)
Cash applied to capital transactions	(1,407)	(6,431)
Increase in cash	30,639	20,508
Cash, beginning of year	176,566	156,058
Cash, end of year	\$ 207,205	\$ 176,566

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2022

1. Nature of operations

The Provincial Advisory Council on the Status of Women - Newfoundland and Labrador (the Council) is a Crown corporation of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador, established under the Status of Women Advisory Council Act. The purpose of the Council is to advise the Minister responsible for the Status of Women, the Government and the public on matters of interest and concern to women. Its affairs are managed by Council members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Council is a Crown entity of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador and as such is not subject to Provincial or Federal income taxes.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of accounting

The Council is classified as an Other Government Organization as defined by Canadian public sector accounting standards (CPSAS). These financial statements are prepared by management in accordance with CPSAS for provincial reporting entities established by the Canadian Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB). The Council does not prepare a statement of re-measurement gains and losses as the Council does not enter into relevant transactions or circumstances that are being addressed by the statement.

(b) Financial instruments

The Council's financial instruments recognized in the statement of financial position consist of cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Council generally recognizes a financial instrument when it enters into a contract which creates a financial asset or financial liability. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value at the time of acquisition.

The Council subsequently measures all of its financial assets and financial liabilities at cost. Financial assets measured at cost include cash and accounts receivable. Financial liabilities measured at cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(c) Cash

Cash includes cash in the bank.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)

(d) Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost, including amounts that are directly related to the acquisition of the assets.

The cost, less residual value, of the tangible capital assets is amortized on a straightline basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

> Furniture and equipment 5 years Computer hardware and software 3 years Leasehold improvements 5 years

Tangible capital assets are written down when conditions indicate that they no longer contribute to the Council's ability to provide services, or when the value of future economic benefits associated with the tangible capital assets are less than their net book value. The net write-downs are accounted for as expenses in the statement of operations.

(e) Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses are charged to the expense over the periods expected to benefit from it.

(f) Employee future benefits

The employees of the Council are subject to the Public Service Pensions Act, 2019. Employee contributions are matched by the Council and remitted to Provident¹⁰ from which pensions will be paid to employees when they retire. This plan is a multi-employer, defined benefit plan, providing a pension on retirement based on the member's age at retirement, length of service and the average of their best 6 years of earnings for service on or after January 1, 2015, and, for service before January 1, 2015, the higher of the average of the frozen best 5 years of earnings up to January 1, 2015, or the average of the best 6 years of earnings for all service.

The contribution of the Council to the plan is recorded as an expense for the year.

(g) Revenues

Revenues are recognized in the period in which the transactions or events occurred that gave rise to the revenues. All revenues are recorded on an accrual basis, except when the accruals cannot be determined with a reasonable degree of certainty or when their estimation is impracticable.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)

(g) Revenues (cont.)

The Council recognizes the receipt of government transfers as revenue in the period the transfer is authorized and all eligibility criteria have been met, except when and to the extent that the transfer gives rise to an obligation that meets the definition of a liability for the Council. Government transfers consist of funding from the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador. Income attributable to financial instruments is reported in the statement of operations.

(h) Expenses

Expenses are reported on an accrual basis. The cost of all goods consumed and services received during the year is expensed.

Transfers, which include grants and subsidies, are recorded as expenses when the grant is authorized, eligibility criteria have been met by the recipient and a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

(i) Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with CPSAS, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reporting amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of the revenues and expenses during the period. Items requiring the use of significant estimates include the useful life of capital assets.

Estimates are based on the best information available at the time of preparation of the financial statements and are reviewed annually to reflect new information as it becomes available. Measurement uncertainty exists in these financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2022

3. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	<u>2022</u>	2021
Trade accounts payables and accruals Accrued leave Other	\$ 9,988 22,778 180	\$ 10,915 19,418 <u>118</u>
	\$ 32,946	\$ 30,451

4. Tangible capital assets

	Furniture and equipment	Computer hardware and software	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost				
Balance, March 31, 2021	\$ 35,262	\$ 51,248	\$ 3,272	\$ 89,782
Additions	-	1,407	-	1,407
Disposals	•	-	•	•
Balance, March 31, 2022	35,262	52,655	3,272	91,189
Accumulated amortization				
Balance, March 31, 2021	35,262	46,378	3,272	84,912
Amortization expense	-	3,193	-	3,193
Disposals	-	-	т.	-
Balance, March 31, 2022	35,262	49,571	3,272	88,105
Net book value, March 31, 2022	\$ -	\$ 3,084	\$ -	\$ 3,084
Net book value, March 31, 2021	\$ -	\$ 4,870	\$ -	\$ 4,870

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS March 31, 2022

5. Prepaid expenses

	<u>2022</u>	2021
Rent Workplace, Health, Safety and Compensation Commission Insurance Other	\$ 3,847 986 1,378 2,508	\$ 3,847 - 1,387 <u>2,201</u>
	\$ 8,719	\$ 7,435

6. Financial risk management

The Council recognizes the importance of managing significant risks and this includes policies, procedures and oversight designed to reduce the risks identified to an appropriate threshold. The risks that the Council are exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. There was no significant change in the Council's exposure to these risks or its processes for managing these risks from the prior year.

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. The Council's main credit risk relates to cash and accounts receivable. The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amounts of these financial instruments. The Council is not exposed to significant credit risk with its cash because this financial instrument is held with a Chartered Bank. The Council is not exposed to significant credit risk related to its accounts receivable. In addition, the Council has policies and procedures for the monitoring and collection of its accounts receivable so as to mitigate potential credit losses. There is no allowance for doubtful accounts since all amounts are considered collectible.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Council will be unable to meet its contractual obligations and financial liabilities. The Council manages liquidity risk by monitoring its cash flows and ensuring that it has sufficient resources available to meet its obligations and liabilities. The Council's exposure to liquidity risk relates mainly to its accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2022

6. Financial risk management (cont.)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency (foreign exchange) risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The Council is not exposed to significant foreign exchange, interest rate or other price risk.

7. Expenses by object

The following is a summary of expenses by object:

	2022 <u>Budget</u> (Note 8)	2022 <u>Actual</u>	2021 <u>Actual</u>
Amortization of tangible capital assets	\$ 2,200	\$ 3,194	\$ 2,725
Grants and subsidies	150	150	-
Other	915	634	617
Professional fees	7,550	1,634	3,133
Rent	46,160	46,160	46,160
Salaries and benefits	340,850	333,806	327,827
Supplies and services	17,425	16,114	21,995
Travel	12,850	-	146
	\$ 428,100	\$ 401,692	\$ 402.603

8. Budgeted figures

Budgeted figures, which have been prepared on a cash basis, are provided for comparison purposes and have been derived from the estimates approved by the Council.

9. Employee future benefits

The Council and its employees contribute to the Public Service Pension Plan in accordance with the Public Service Pensions Act, 2019 (the Act). The plan is administered by Provident¹⁰, including payment of pension benefits to employees to whom the Act applies.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS March 31, 2022

9. Employee future benefits (cont.)

The plan provides a pension to employees based on the member's age at retirement, their length of service and rates of pay. The maximum contribution rate for eligible employees was 11.85% (2021 – 11.85%). The Council contributes an amount equal the employee contributions to the plan. The pension expense for the Council for the year ended March 31, 2022 was \$27,651 (2021 - \$26,845).

10. Related party transactions

The Council receives grants from the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador. Operating grants received during the year totaled \$428,100 (2021 - \$418,000). Due to a reversal of an account receivable from the Province during 2021, the Council recognized revenue of \$386,788 in that year.

11. Non-financial assets

The recognition and measurement of non-financial assets is based on their service potential. These assets will not provide resources to discharge liabilities of the Council. For non-financial assets, the future economic benefit consists of their capacity to render service to further the Council's objectives.