

CFA Society Calgary
Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

To the Members of CFA Society Calgary:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CFA Society Calgary (the "Society"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2023, and the statements of operations, and changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Society as at June 30, 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Society in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Society's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Society or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Society's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Society's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Society to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Calgary, Alberta

September 27, 2023

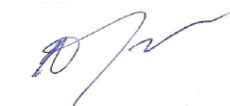
The logo for MNP LLP, featuring the letters 'MNP' in a large, bold, sans-serif font, followed by 'LLP' in a smaller, all-caps, sans-serif font.

Chartered Professional Accountants

CFA Society Calgary
Statement of Financial Position
As at June 30, 2023

	2023	2022
Assets		
Current		
Cash	184,075	221,686
Accounts receivable	5,388	40,213
Goods and Services Taxes receivable	1,530	7,259
Prepaid expenses and deposits (Note 3)	39,859	34,731
	230,852	303,889
Capital assets (Note 4)	8,176	12,467
Investments (Note 5)	1,633,311	1,487,251
	1,872,339	1,803,607
Liabilities		
Current		
Accounts payable and accruals (Note 6)	66,352	30,775
Deferred revenue (Note 7)	67,477	52,355
Current portion of lease inducements	3,218	6,435
	137,047	89,565
Deferred contributions related to capital assets (Note 8)	5,072	8,033
Lease inducements	-	3,218
	142,119	100,816
Commitments (Note 9)		
Net Assets		
Unrestricted	1,730,220	1,702,791
	1,872,339	1,803,607

Approved on behalf of the Board



Director



Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

CFA Society Calgary
Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets
For the year ended June 30, 2023

	2023	2022
Revenue		
Membership dues	186,534	185,443
Forecast dinner	156,125	142,950
CFA Institute operational and project funding	102,696	126,288
Career services	47,739	67,947
Administrative services	45,000	36,067
Investment income	40,784	30,434
Programs, workshops and events	26,839	19,787
Outreach and candidate activities	15,812	5,323
Government assistance	-	15,676
	621,529	629,915
Expenses		
Administrative services	265,535	203,297
Forecast dinner	163,026	174,584
Program, workshops and events	107,724	77,809
Office and administration	87,104	83,210
Professional fees	61,396	25,515
Leadership costs	36,222	1,179
Bank charges and interest	8,373	6,399
Amortization	4,291	4,766
Outreach and candidate activities	3,193	11
Member services	2,519	6,990
	739,383	583,760
(Deficiency) excess of expenses over revenues before other items	(117,854)	46,155
Other items		
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	127,448	(273,283)
Realized gain on sale of investments	17,835	37,052
Loss on disposal of capital assets	-	(245)
	145,283	(236,476)
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	27,429	(190,321)
Net assets, beginning of year	1,702,791	1,893,112
Net assets, end of year	1,730,220	1,702,791

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

CFA Society Calgary
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended June 30, 2023

	2023	2022
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	27,429	(190,321)
Amortization	4,291	4,766
Amortization of deferred capital contribution	(2,961)	(3,801)
Realized gain on sale of investments	(17,835)	(37,052)
Loss on disposal of capital assets	-	245
Unrealized (gain) loss on investments	(127,448)	273,283
Lease inducement	(6,435)	(6,435)
	(122,959)	40,685
Changes in working capital accounts		
Accounts receivable	34,825	14,323
Goods and Services Taxes receivable	5,729	(6,437)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(5,128)	27,565
Accounts payable and accruals	35,577	(13,883)
Deferred revenue	15,122	11,078
	(36,834)	73,331
Financing		
Decrease in short-term debt	-	(30,000)
Investing		
Purchase of capital assets	-	(4,362)
Purchase of investments	(744,344)	(475,403)
Proceeds on disposal of investments	743,567	445,305
	(777)	(34,460)
(Decrease) increase in cash resources	(37,611)	8,871
Cash resources, beginning of year	221,686	212,815
Cash resources, end of year	184,075	221,686

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. Incorporation and nature of the organization

CFA Society Calgary (the "Society") is a not-for-profit organization incorporated on January 18, 1982 under the Societies Act of the Province of Alberta. The Society has tax exempt status pursuant to the Canadian Income Tax Act (the "Act"), thus no provision for income taxes has been made within these financial statements. The Society is a member of the CFA Institute. As a member, the Society adheres to the articles and bylaws of that organization.

The Society's objectives are:

- (a) to provide and maintain an organization for those persons who are directly and indirectly engaged in financial analysis as related to securities investment and to advance and generally protect the status, welfare and interests of such persons;
- (b) to formulate and promote high standards of ethics in financial analysis;
- (c) to educate and inform financial analysts as to techniques, standards and developments with regard to financial analysis, securities and securities markets in order that they might serve the public more competently;
- (d) to hold or sponsor conferences, seminars, courses and workshops or otherwise disseminate information and ideas among members of the Society and to the public relating to financial analysis as related to securities investment;
- (e) to publicize information regarding financial and security analysis in order to promote public understanding of its members' role and usefulness.

The Society, jointly with the CFA Institute, also sponsors student scholarships to qualifying CFA candidates.

2. Significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for not-for-profit organizations set out in Part III of the CPA Canada Handbook - Accounting, as issued by the Accounting Standards Board in Canada, which are part of Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, and include the following significant accounting policies:

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include balances with banks and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less.

Capital assets

Purchased capital assets are recorded at cost. Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair value at the date of contribution plus all costs directly attributable to the acquisition.

Amortization is provided using methods and rates intended to amortize the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives.

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the life of the related lease.

	Method	Rate
Computer equipment	declining balance	30 %
Office equipment	declining balance	30 %

Investments

Investments with prices quoted in an active market are measured at fair value while those that are not quoted in an active market are measured at cost less impairment. Changes in fair value are recorded immediately in the excess of revenues over expenses.

2. Significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Revenue recognition

The Society follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Endowment contributions are recognized as direct increases in net assets. Contributions restricted for the purchase of capital assets are deferred and amortized into revenue on a straight-line basis, at a rate corresponding with the amortization rate for the related capital assets.

Restricted investment income is recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted investment income is recognized as revenue when earned.

Revenue earned from Society sponsored events is recognized as in the year the event takes place. Membership dues are recognized in the year the member is accepted and the membership dues relate.

Contributed services

Contributions of services are recognized both as contributions and expenses in the statement of operations when a fair value can be reasonably estimated and when the services are used in the normal course of the Society's operations and would otherwise have been purchased.

Members of the Society contribute their time to assist the Society in carrying out its operating activities by serving on the Board of Directors and by assisting at various Society functions. In addition, the Society receives non-cash sponsorship services in kind from businesses in support of its operations. Because of the difficulty in determining the fair value, contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

Leases

A lease that transfers substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership is classified as a capital lease. At the inception of a capital lease, an asset and a payment obligation are recorded at an amount equal to the lesser of the present value of the minimum lease payments and the property's fair market value. Assets under capital leases are amortized on a declining balance basis, over their estimated useful lives consistent with the Society's policies for similar purchased assets. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases and rental payments are expensed as incurred.

Government assistance

Government assistance is recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to the government assistance will be received. Government assistance is recognized as income over the periods necessary to match it with the related costs that it is intended to compensate.

Financial instruments

The Society recognizes financial instruments when the Society becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Arm's length financial instruments

Financial instruments originated/acquired or issued/assumed in an arm's length transaction ("arm's length financial instruments") are initially recorded at their fair value.

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

The Society subsequently measures investments in equity instruments quoted in an active market and all derivative instruments, except those designated in a qualifying hedging relationship or that are linked to, and must be settled by delivery of, unquoted equity instruments of another entity, at fair value. Investments in equity instruments not quoted in an active market and derivatives that are linked to, and must be settled by delivery of, unquoted equity instruments of another entity, are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. With the exception of financial liabilities indexed to a measure of the Society's performance or value of its equity and those instruments designated at fair value, all other financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

2. Significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Transaction costs and financing fees directly attributable to the origination, acquisition, issuance or assumption of financial instruments subsequently measured at fair value are immediately recognized in excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses. Conversely, transaction costs and financing fees are added to the carrying amount for those financial instruments subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost.

Financial asset impairment

The Society assesses impairment of all its financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost. The Society groups assets for impairment testing when there are numerous assets affected by the same factors. When there is an indication of impairment, the Society determines whether it has resulted in a significant adverse change in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows during the year.

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

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

The Society reverses impairment losses on financial assets when there is a decrease in impairment and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. The amount of the reversal is recognized in excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses in the year the reversal occurs.

Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Accounts receivable are stated after evaluation as to their collectability and an appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts is provided where considered necessary. Amortization is based on the estimated useful lives of capital assets.

By their nature, these judgments are subject to measurement uncertainty, and the effect on the financial statements of changes in such estimates and assumptions in future years could be significant. These estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary they are reported in excess of revenues over expenses in the year in which they become known.

3. Prepaid expenses and deposits

Prepaid expenses represent general and administrative expenses and speaker fees for future events incurred by the Society after the fiscal year end. These payments occur in the normal course of operations for the Society. The following details the prepaid expenses at year end:

	2023	2022
Rent deposit	6,549	6,549
Advance speaker fees	16,879	16,879
Other	16,431	11,303
	39,859	34,731

CFA Society Calgary
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2023

4. Capital assets

	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Accumulated amortization</i>	<i>2023 Net book value</i>	<i>2022 Net book value</i>
Computer equipment	7,456	5,291	2,165	3,093
Office equipment	30,251	24,742	5,509	7,870
Leasehold improvements	5,431	4,929	502	1,504
	43,138	34,962	8,176	12,467

5. Investments

The Society's long-term investments include money market funds, equity securities, and mutual funds. The following details the investments held at year end:

	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>
Equity securities	1,265,900	914,683
Foreign equity mutual funds	180,525	352,722
Money market funds	186,886	219,846
	1,633,311	1,487,251

6. Accounts payable and accruals

	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>
Payroll liabilities and accruals	36,935	5,653
Accounts payable	18,392	14,255
Accrued liabilities	11,025	10,867
	66,352	30,775

7. Deferred revenue

The deferred revenue represents funds received by the Society that have been deferred for the benefit of future periods. It primarily consists of membership dues.

	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>
Balance, beginning of year	52,355	41,277
Less: amount recognized as revenue in the year	(52,355)	(41,277)
Add: amount received related to future periods	67,477	52,355
	67,477	52,355

8. Deferred contributions related to capital assets

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

	2023	2022
Balance, beginning of year	8,033	11,834
Less amounts recognized as revenue during the year	(2,961)	(3,801)
Balance, end of year	5,072	8,033

9. Commitments

The Society has entered a lease for its office premise, with estimated monthly payments of \$5,988, expiring December 2023.

10. Financial instruments

The Society, as part of its operations, carries a number of financial instruments. It is management's opinion that the Society is not exposed to significant interest rate, currency, credit, liquidity or other price risks arising from these financial instruments except as otherwise disclosed.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Society enters into transactions denominated in USD currency for which the related revenues, expenses, accounts receivable, investments and accounts payable balances are subject to exchange rate fluctuations. As at June 30, 2023, the following items are denominated in USD currency:

	2023	2022
	CAD	CAD
Cash	279	4,399
Accounts receivable	1,433	277
Investments	180,525	352,722

Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Society holds investments which the market price fluctuates.