COLLEGE OF MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGISTS OF MANITOBA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2022

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F.H.Black & Company

Chartered Professional Accountants Inc.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of College of Medical Laboratory Technologists of Manitoba

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of College of Medical Laboratory Technologists of Manitoba, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, the statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of College of Medical Laboratory Technologists of Manitoba as at December 31, 2022, 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.

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 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 audit opinion.

Other Matter

The prior year financial statements were audited by another Chartered Professional Accountant firm who provided a report with an unmodified opinion dated June 8, 2022.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the Other Information. The Other Information comprises materials from the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") package, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon. This information may include summary/highlights of the Corporation's financial performance and capital expenditures that have (will be) taken place.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Other Information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Other Information 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. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 controls 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.

<u>Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements</u>

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 Independent 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 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 controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls 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 controls.
- 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 Independent 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.

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 controls that we identify during our audit.

Winnipeg, Manitoba May 17, 2023

Chartered Professional Accountants Inc.

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COLLEGE OF MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGISTS OF MANITOBA STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022		
December 31,	2022	2021
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash, note 4	\$ 502,186	\$ 585,776
Accounts receivable	627	-
Guaranteed investment certificates, note 5	10,000	10,000
Portfolio investments, note 6 Prepaid expenses	477,359 23,030	425,411 17,724
Trepaid expenses	23,030	17,724
	1,013,202	1,038,911
Capital assets, note 7	620,840	643,833
	\$ 1,634,042	\$ 1,682,744
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, note 8	\$ 48,199	\$ 42,766
Unearned membership fees	452,177	563,928
Federal Government Loan, note 9	40,000	40,000
Term loan due on demand, note 10	 270,524	296,576
	810,900	943,270
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted	6,727	22,217
Invested in capital assets	350,315	347,257
Internally restricted , note 11	466,100	370,000
	823,142	739,474
	\$ 1,634,042	\$ 1,682,744

Approved by the Board: 17 May 2023

Date

M. Brens de Merguita

Director

Kevin Simonetto

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

COLLEGE OF MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGISTS OF MANITOBA STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Uni	restricted	 vested in ital assets	Internall restricte		Total 2022	Total 2021
Beginning balance	\$	22,217	\$ 347,257	\$ 370,0	000 \$	739,474	\$ 584,555
Excess of revenue over expenditures		(12,432)	-	-		(12,432)	56,319
Purchase of capital assets		(2,671)	2,671	-			- '
Amortization of capital assets		25,665	(25,665)	-		-	-
Principal payment on term loan due on demand		(26,052)	26,052	-		-	-
Special levy for legal fund, note 11		-	<u>- </u>	96,	.00	96,100	98,600
Ending balance	\$	6,727	\$ 350,315	\$ 466,	.00 \$	823,142	\$ 739,474

COLLEGE OF MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGISTS OF MANITOBA STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

		2022	2021
MEMBERSHIP FEES	\$	469,843	\$ 468,045
EXPENSES			
Accounting fees and audit fees		26,587	17,915
Advertising		5,650	5,240
Amortization		25,665	29,612
Bank charges		13,416	12,059
Committee and program expense		29,540	26,867
Database and website costs		36,921	54,283
Interest on term loan due on demand		14,457	10,781
Legal fees		16,506	10,918
Memberships		4,896	4,592
Office		9,872	6,469
Postage		799	580
Professional development		1,690	5,993
Property taxes		15,713	15,620
Rental of equipment		55	28
Repairs and maintenance		1,911	22,998
Salaries and wages		223,820	230,331
Telecommunication		8,518	7,025
Utilities		9,323	8,489
Othlides	_	3,323	0,403
		445,339	469,800
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES BEFORE OTHER ITEMS		24,504	(1,755)
OTHER ITEMS			
Foreign exchange loss		(494)	(313)
Gain on sale of investments		1,514	3,880
Investment fees		(8,582)	(6,840)
Investment income - realized		11,490	3,896
		•	
Unrealized (loss) gain on investment		(41,464)	57,401
Rental income		600	50
		(36,936)	58,074
(DEFICIENCY) EXCESS REVENUE OVER EXPENSES	\$	(12,432)	\$ 56,319

COLLEGE OF MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGISTS OF MANITOBA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	2022	2021
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN)		
OPERATIONS (Deficiency) excess of revenue over expenses Amortization of capital assets Unrealized loss (gain) on investments Gain on sale of investments Changes in non-cash working capital items	\$ (12,432) 25,665 41,464 (1,514) (119,852)	\$ 56,319 29,612 (57,400) (3,880) 20,831
CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY OPERATIONS	(66,669)	45,482
INVESTING Purchase of capital assets Net additions to portfolio investments	(2,671) (91,898)	- (89,105)
CASH USED IN INVESTING	(94,569)	(89,105)
FINANCING Repayment of term loan due on demand Special levy received	(18,452) 96,100	(29,728) 98,600
CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING	77,648	68,872
CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY OPERATIONS, INVESTING AND FINANCING	(83,590)	25,249
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR	585,776	560,527
CASH, END OF YEAR	\$ 502,186	\$ 585,776

1. PURPOSE AND LEGAL FORM OF THE ORGANIZATION

The College of Medical Laboratory Technologists of Manitoba (the "Organization") was created by act of Legislature through Bill 13 of the 37th Legislature and is a not-for-profit organization exempt from tax under paragraph 149(1)(l) of the Income Tax Act (Canada).

The Organization's purpose is to serve as the registering and certifying body for medical laboratory technologists in Manitoba in order to serve and protect the public interest.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Accounting

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

(b) Financial Instruments

The Organization's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable, guaranteed investment certificates ("GIC"), portfolio investments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, federal government loan and term loan due on demand. The Organization initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The Organization subsequently measures all financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost, except for portfolio investments which are subsequently measured at fair value.

Unrealized gains or losses from investments are recognized in the statement of operations.

(c) Revenue Recognition

The Organization 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.

Member fees are recognized as revenue in the fiscal period to which they relate.

(d) Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates include amounts payable for services not billed yet at the time these financial statements were approved and the useful life of capital assets. Actual results may differ from estimates.

(e) Capital Assets

Capital assets are recognized at cost and amortized over their estimated lives using the straightline method as follows:

Office equipment 5 years
Computer equipment 2 years
Database 10 years
Buildings 40 years

Subsequent to initial recognition, capital assets are accounted for at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. When the organization observes conditions that indicate that a capital asses is impaired, the net carrying amount of the capital asset is written down to the asset's fair value or replacement cost.

(f) Investments

Portfolio investments are initially recognized and subsequently measured at fair value, determined using quoted market prices. Transaction costs and net gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are immediately recognized in statement of operations.

Guaranteed investment certificates ("GIC") are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Organization, through its financial assets and liabilities, is exposed to various risks in the normal course of operations. The following analysis provides a measurement of those risks at year end:

Credit risk is the risk that a third party to a financial instrument might fail to meet its obligations under the terms of the financial instrument. The Organization's financial assets that are exposed to credit risk consist of cash, accounts receivable, guaranteed investment certificates ("GIC") and portfolio investments. The Organization's cash, guaranteed investment certificates ("GIC") and portfolio investments are maintained with a large federally regulated financial institution in Canada therefore credit risk is limited. Credit risk is limited to the accounts receivable balance reported on the statement of financial position.

Market rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Organization has a diversified portfolio of investments, which mitigates its market rate risk.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument might be adversely affected by a change in interest rates. The Organization is exposed to interest rate risk primarily relating to the term loan due on demand at variable interest rate and portfolio investments.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization will not be able to meet a demand for cash or fund its obligations as they become due. The Organization holds current assets with a value that exceeds total liabilities reported at year end, therefore liquidity risk is limited.

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 market rate 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 Organization's investments in publicly-traded securities exposes the Organization to price risk as these investments are subject to price changes in an open market due to a variety of reasons including changes in market rates of interest, general economic indicators and restrictions on credit markets.

There have been no other changes in the Organization's risk exposures from the prior year.

4. BANK CREDIT FACILITY

The Organization has a credit facility for an operating demand loan in the amount of \$150,000 with interest at prime plus 1.00%, a demand loan non-revolving in the amount of \$35,000 with interest at prime plus 1.00%. The facility was not used at December 31, 2022 (2021 - nil). The Organization also has a commercial credit card in the amount of \$10,000.

5. GUARANTEED INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES

Redeemable GIC earning interest at 2.3% (2021: 0.40%), maturing May 15, 2023 is measured at cost less impairment.

6. PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

The Organization's portfolio investments consist of fixed income, equities and investment trusts and have been reported at market value. Investment cost is presented below for comparison:

	2022 Cost	Ma	2022 Irket Value	Ма	2021 arket Value
Fixed income	\$ 208,519	\$	190,175	\$	151,074
Equities	231,281		282,731		271,026
Investment trusts	5,463		4,453		3,311
Total	\$ 445,263	\$	477,359	\$	425,411

7. CAPITAL ASSETS

		2022		2021		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Land Building Computer equipment Office equipment Database	\$ 100,000 593,486 8,563 21,473 195,774	\$ - 108,780 8,563 18,725 162,388	\$ 100,000 484,706 - 2,748 33,386	\$100,000 593,486 8,563 18,802 195,773	\$ - 93,944 8,563 18,372 151,912	\$ 100,000 499,542 - 430 43,861
Total	\$ 919,296	\$ 298,456	\$ 620,840	\$916,624	\$ 272,791	\$ 643,833

8. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	2022		2021
Trade accounts payable Wages payable Accrued liabilities	21	,108 \$,359 ,732	2,327 25,293 15,146
Total	\$ 48	,199 \$	42,766

9. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LOAN

In 2020, the Organization received \$60,000 Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA) loan proceeds through the Government of Canada's COVID-19 Economic Response Plan. The loan is non-interest bearing to December 31, 2023.

The CEBA loan allows for the forgiveness of up to \$20,000 if \$40,000 of the loan is fully repaid by December 31, 2023. The total forgivable amount of \$20,000 has been recognized into income in 2020.

The \$40,000 balance is repayable no later than December 31, 2023.

10. TERM LOAN DUE ON DEMAND

	2022	2021
Term loan due on demand, repayable in monthly installments of \$3,375 per month bearing interest at prime plus 1%, due May 2028, secured with the Organization's building property, pledged as collateral and a general security agreement.	\$ 270,524	\$ 296,576

Principal repayments due over the next 5 years, assuming demand is not made, are estimated as follows:

2023	\$	21.000
2024	Ψ	22,600
2025		
		24,300
2026		26,200
2027 and after		176,424
Total	\$	270,524

11. INTERNALLY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

The Council (governing body) of the Organization had allocated net assets for the purpose of establishing a legal fund to be used for future legal expenses.

Special levies of \$96,100 (2021 - \$98,600) received during the year for purposes of replenishing the internally restricted net assets, were recorded as a direct increases to internally restricted net assets.

The Organization may not use these internally restricted amounts for any other purposes without the approval of the Council. At year end, the internally restricted net assets was at \$466,100 (2021 - \$370,000).

12. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified consistent with the current year's presentation.