

Lake Superior Watershed Conservancy
Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2022

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Lake Superior Watershed Conservancy Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Lake Superior Watershed Conservancy (the Organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, 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, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section of our report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at December 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 Qualified Opinion

In common with many not-for-profit organizations, the Organization derives revenue from donations and fundraising activities, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, verification of these revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the Organization. Therefore, we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to donations and fundraising revenue, excess of revenues over expenses, and cash flows from operations for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, current assets as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and net assets as at January 1 and December 31 for both the 2022 and 2021 years. Our audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 was modified accordingly because of the possible effects of this limitation in scope.

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

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

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

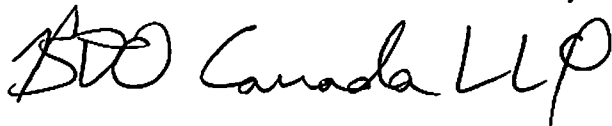
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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



Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
June 15, 2023

**Lake Superior Watershed Conservancy
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position**

December 31	2022	2021
Assets		
Current		
Cash	\$ 136,438	\$ 164,462
Accounts receivable	3,095	20,744
Prepaid expenses	2,543	2,631
	142,076	187,837
Capital assets (Note 2)	772,629	796,112
	\$ 914,705	\$ 983,949
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 14,187	\$ 29,546
Long-term debt due within one year (Note 5)	38,350	36,701
	52,537	66,247
Net assets		
Unrestricted net assets	862,168	917,702
	\$ 914,705	\$ 983,949

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

Lake Superior Watershed Conservancy Consolidated Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended December 31	2022	2021
Revenue		
Grants - Fednor	\$ -	\$ 8,066
Grants - Hamilton	239	631
Grants - Great Lakes Action Fund	-	49,988
Grants - Trans Canada Trail	6,300	700
Grants - NOHFC	-	4,133
Grants - Tourism Northern Ontario	-	10,000
Grants - Summer Student	-	4,312
Contributions	89,512	88,597
Government Subsidy	14,776	37,975
Interest	87	87
	<u>110,914</u>	<u>204,489</u>
Expenses		
Advertising and promotion	2,743	4,179
Amortization	23,482	19,242
Bank charges	716	1,308
Consulting fees	5,800	-
Equipment	3,350	-
Fundraising	1,193	1,110
Insurance	6,035	5,109
Licenses and fees	3,985	3,942
Meetings and conferences	3,247	1,612
Merchandise	624	616
Office	3,886	4,816
Professional fees	22,850	20,564
Honoraria	230	1,200
Property taxes	207	207
Subcontracts	-	6,729
Supplies	681	593
Telephone	2,342	1,840
Training	774	409
Wages and benefits	85,953	92,184
	<u>168,098</u>	<u>165,660</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses from operations	(57,184)	38,829
Unrealized exchange gain (loss)	3,298	(1,923)
Fair value adjustment for interest free loan	(1,648)	580
	<u>(55,534)</u>	<u>37,486</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	(55,534)	37,486
Unrestricted net assets, beginning of year	917,702	880,216
Unrestricted net assets, end of year	\$ 862,168	\$ 917,702

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

Lake Superior Watershed Conservancy
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses from operations	\$ (55,534)	\$ 37,486
Item not involving cash		
Amortization	<u>23,482</u>	<u>19,242</u>
	(32,052)	56,728
Changes in non-cash working capital balances		
Accounts receivable	17,649	(6,209)
Prepaid expenses	88	23,484
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>(15,359)</u>	<u>(7,007)</u>
	<u>(29,674)</u>	<u>66,996</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of capital assets	<u>-</u>	<u>(80,891)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net increase in long-term debt	1,650	19,422
Net decrease in long-term debt	<u>-</u>	<u>(10,000)</u>
	<u>1,650</u>	<u>9,422</u>
Decrease in cash and equivalents during the year	(28,024)	(4,473)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>164,462</u>	<u>168,935</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 136,438</u>	<u>\$ 164,462</u>

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

Lake Superior Watershed Conservancy

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies

- Nature of Operations** Lake Superior Watershed Conservancy is incorporated under the Canada Not-For-Profit Act without share capital and is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act. The organization is exempt from income taxation under section 149(1)(f) of the Income Tax Act. Its purpose is to conserve and protect the Lake Superior watershed.
- Basis of Accounting** The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.
- Basis of Consolidation** The organization controls Lake Superior Watershed Conservancy Inc., since the organization appoints and shares a Board of Directors with Lake Superior Watershed Conservancy Inc. Lake Superior Watershed Conservancy Inc. was established to raise funds for the use of the organization for its charitable activities in the United States. Lake Superior Watershed Conservancy Inc. is incorporated in the State of Michigan and is classified as a Public Charity in the US Internal Revenue Code.
- Lake Superior Watershed Conservancy Inc. has been consolidated in the organization's financial statements.
- 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.
- Capital Assets** Capital assets are recorded at cost. Amortization, based on the estimated useful life of the asset, using the straight line basis, is as follows:
- Boardwalk 20%
 - Dock 20%
 - Equipment 20%
- Financial Instruments** Financial instruments are recorded at fair value when acquired or issued. In subsequent periods, they are reported at cost or amortized cost less impairment, if applicable. Financial assets are tested for impairment when changes in circumstances indicate the asset could be impaired.
- Foreign Currency Translation** Foreign currency accounts are translated to Canadian dollars as follows:
- At the year end date, revenues and expenses are translated into Canadian dollars by the use of the average exchange rate for the year. At the year end date, monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at that date. The resulting net foreign exchange gain or loss is included in income in the current period.

Lake Superior Watershed Conservancy

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Contributed Services A number of organizations and individuals donate materials to the organization and a number of volunteers contribute a significant amount of hours to assist the organization in carrying out its activities. Because of the difficulty of determining their fair value, contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

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 at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates as additional information becomes available in the future.

2. Capital assets

	2022		2021	
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Cost	Accumulated Amortization
Land	\$ 678,700	\$ -	\$ 678,700	\$ -
Equipment	83,473	47,785	83,473	38,863
Dock	33,763	9,454	33,763	3,376
Boardwalk	47,128	13,196	47,128	4,713
	\$ 843,064	\$ 70,435	\$ 843,064	\$ 46,952
Net book value		\$ 772,629		\$ 796,112

During 2017, land with a fair value of \$586,200 was donated to the organization.

3. Financial instrument risk

The organization's management monitors, evaluates and manages the principal risks assumed with financial instruments on a daily basis. The risks that arise from transacting financial instruments include liquidity risk and currency risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the organization's management of accounts payable and accrued liabilities. It is the risk that the organization will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

Currency risk

Currency risk arises from the organization's financial instruments denominated in U.S. dollars. It 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 Canadian dollar equivalent of these balances are:

Bank	\$ 106,713
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Lake Superior Watershed Conservancy
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2022

4. Long term debt

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA) loan, interest free, no scheduled payments until December 31, 2023, further terms as described in Note	\$ 38,350	\$ 36,701