







INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of The Canadian Bar Association - British Columbia Branch

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Canadian Bar Association - British Columbia Branch (the "Association"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at August 31, 2024, and the statements of changes in net assets, revenue and expenditures 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 Association as at August 31, 2024, and the results of its operations and 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 report. We are independent of the Association in accordance with 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 Association'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 Association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Association'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 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:



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- 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 Association'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 Association'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 Association 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.

MANNING ELLIOTT LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Manning Elliott LLP

Vancouver, British Columbia

December 12, 2024

CANADIAN BAR ASSOCIATION - BRITISH COLUMBIA BRANCH STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT AUGUST 31, 2024

		2024		2023
ASSETS				
CURRENT				
Cash	\$		\$	181,262
Accounts receivable	,	62,983	·	250,346
GST recoverable		2,077		6,525
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		94,700		140,684
		159,760		578,817
SECURITY DEPOSIT		68,616		68,616
CAPITAL ASSETS (Note 3)		475,030		385,507
MARKETABLE SECURITIES - RESERVE FUND (Note 8)		1,912,470		1,655,923
	\$	2,615,876	\$	2,688,863
			······	
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT				
Cheques issued in excess of funds on deposit	\$	145,807	\$	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 4)		210,790		279,145
Deferred revenue and grants (Note 5)		154,725		320,927
		511,322		600,072
DEFERRED CONTRIBUTIONS		•		•
RELATED TO CAPITAL ASSETS (Note 6)		221,569		170,000
		732,891		770,072
COMMITMENTS (Note 7)				
NET ASSETS				
INVESTED IN CAPITAL ASSETS		253,461		215,507
RESERVE FUND - RESTRICTED (Note 8)		942,796		1.054,801
RESERVE FUND - LONG-TERM UNRESTRICTED (Note 8)		969,674		601,122
OPERATING FUND		(282,946)		47,361
		1,882,985		1,918,791
		2,615,876	\$	2,688,863

Approved by the Directors

Director

Director

CANADIAN BAR ASSOCIATION - BRITISH COLUMBIA BRANCH STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

	lr	ovested in capital assets	Restricted Reserve Fund	ong-term restricted Reserve Fund	(Operating Fund	2024 Total
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$	215,507	\$ 1,054,801	\$ 601,122	\$	47,361	\$ 1,918,791
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures for the year		-	-	256,547		(292,353)	(35,806)
Amortization of capital assets		(36,210)	=	-		36,210	-
Purchase of capital assets		125,733	-	-		(125,733)	-
Deferred contributions related to capital assets received		(66,340)	-	-		66,340	-
Amortization of deferred contributions related to capital assets		14,771	_	-		(14,771)	-
Transfer from Restricted Reserve Fund (Note 8)		-	(112,005)	112,005		-	
BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	\$	253,461	\$ 942,796	\$ 969,674	\$	(282,946)	\$ 1,882,985
	lr	nvested in capital assets	Restricted Reserve Fund	Long-term Inrestricted Reserve Fund	C	Operating Fund	2023 Total
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$	84,147	\$ 1,054,801	\$ 1,358,737	\$	(31,534)	\$ 2,466,151
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures for the year		-	<u>-</u>	135,211		(682,571)	(547,360)
Amortization of capital assets		(33,120)	-	-		33,120	-
Purchase of capital assets		334,480	-	-		(334,480)	-
Deferred contributions related to capital assets received		(170,000)	-	-		170,000	-
Transfer to Operating Fund (Note 8)		-	-	(892,826)		892,826	
BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	\$	215,507	\$ 1,054,801	\$ 601,122	\$	47,361	\$ 1,918,791

CANADIAN BAR ASSOCIATION - BRITISH COLUMBIA BRANCH STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

		2024		2023
REVENUE				
From membership dues:				
Rebate from National Association	\$	1,307,811	\$	1,249,309
Branch assessment	•	687,025	Ψ	567,666
Other National revenue		80,985		77,846
From branch operations:		,		,
Bench and bar dinners		348,784		43,865
Professional development		300,786		226,252
Communication		289,595		313,505
Section activities		196,138		64,885
Shared services		103,538		158,301
Grants (Note 9)		92,781		65,189
Member services		54,365		50,757
Sundry and other activities		16,798		14,086
Investment income		14,150		21,757
		3,492,756		2,853,418
EVDENDITUDES				
EXPENDITURES Activities (Note 10)		2 504 725		2 072 970
Administration		2,501,725 1,080,686		2,072,879 1,218,251
Governance		181,259		211,739
Covernance		101,200		211,700
		3,763,670		3,502,869
DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES				
FROM OPERATIONS		(270,914)		(649,451)
		, , ,		
OTHER ITEMS				
Amortization of capital assets (Note 3)		(36,210)		(33,120)
Amortization of deferred contributions		44 774		
related to capital assets (Note 6)		14,771		
		(21,439)		(33,120)
DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES				
FOR THE YEAR BEFORE THE UNDERNOTED		(292,353)_		(682,571)
RESERVE FUND TRANSACTIONS (Note 8)		256,547		135,211
DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	c	(3E 00C)	¢	(5/7 260)
FOR THE YEAR	\$	(35,806)	\$	(547,360)

CANADIAN BAR ASSOCIATION - BRITISH COLUMBIA BRANCH STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

	2024	2023 (Note 11)
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Deficiency of revenue over expenditures for the year Items not affecting cash:	\$ (35,806)	\$ (547,360)
Amortization of capital assets	36,210	33,120
Unrealized (gain) loss on marketable securities - reserve	(170,251)	20,796
Amortization of deferred contributions related to capital assets	(14,771)	
	(184,618)	(493,444)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	187,363	(140,686)
GST recoverable	4,448	(6,525)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	45,984	(95,903)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(68,355)	69,779
Government remittances payable	-	(696)
Deferred revenue and grants	(166,202)	255,682
	3,238	81,651
	(181,380)	(411,793)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of marketable securities - reserves, net	(86,296)	736,819
Purchase of capital assets	(125,733)	(334,480)
	(212,029)	402,339
FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Receipt of deferred contributions related to capital assets	66,340	170,000
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH DURING THE YEAR	(327,069)	160,546
CASH - BEGINNING OF YEAR	181,262	20,716
(DEFICIENCY) CASH - END OF YEAR	\$ (145,807)	\$ 181,262

PURPOSE OF THE ASSOCIATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The Canadian Bar Association - British Columbia Branch ("the Association") is a branch of the Canadian Bar Association, a professional organization, which was formed in 1896 and incorporated under a Special Act of Parliament in 1921. The Association is a not-for-profit organization under the Income Tax Act (Canada) and is accordingly exempt from income taxes.

The mission of the Association is:

- a) to improve the law;
- b) to improve the administration of justice;
- c) to improve and promote access to justice;
- d) to promote equality, diversity and inclusiveness in the legal profession and in the justice system;
- e) to improve and promote the knowledge, skills, ethical standards and well-being of members of the legal profession;
- f) to provide opportunities for members to connect and contribute to the legal community;
- g) to represent the legal profession provincially, nationally and internationally; and
- h) to promote the interests of the members of all branches of The Canadian Bar Association.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations ("ASNPO") under Part III of the CPA Canada Handbook - Accounting. Financial statements prepared in accordance with ASNPO are also in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").

These financial statements have, in management's opinion, been prepared within reasonable limits of materiality using the significant accounting policies noted below:

(a) Financial instruments

i) Measurement

The Association's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable, marketable securities, and accounts payable.

The Association initially measures all of its financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The Association subsequently measures all debt and equity securities that are quoted in an active market at fair value. All other financial instruments are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Changes to financial instruments measured at fair value are recognized in the Association's statement of revenue and expenditures in the period incurred.

ii) Impairment

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. The amount of any write-down that is determined is recognized in the statement of revenue and expenditures. A previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed to the extent of any improvement, provided it is no greater than the amount that would have been reported at the date of the reversal had the impairment not been recognized previously. The amount of the reversal is recognized in the statement of revenue and expenditures in the period in which it is determined.

(continues)

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

iii) Transactions

The Association recognizes its transaction costs in the statement of revenue and expenditures in the period incurred. However, financial instruments that will not be subsequently measured at fair value are adjusted by the transaction costs that are directly attributable to their origination, issuance or assumption.

(b) Cash

Cash consists of highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, having a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or which are convertible to cash on demand. If the Association issues cheques in excess of funds on deposit the cash deficiency is classified as a liability.

(c) Capital assets

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost and amortized over their estimated useful lives at the following annual rates:

Computer equipment 30% declining balance basis Leasehold improvements and equipment 5 years straight-line method 5 years straight-line method

The Association's policy is to record a write-down of a capital asset's fair value or replacement cost when conditions indicate that a capital asset is impaired. Such conditions include when the capital asset no longer contributes to the Association's ability to provide goods and services or when the value of future economic benefits or service potential associated with the capital asset is less than its net carrying amount. Write-downs are recognized as an expense in the statement of revenue and expenditures and are not reversed.

(d) Leases

Leases are classified as either capital or operating leases. A lease that transfers substantially all of the benefits and risks incidental to the ownership of property is classified as a capital lease. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases wherein rental payments are expensed as incurred.

At the inception of a capital lease, an asset and an 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 at the beginning of such lease. Assets recorded under capital leases are amortized as described in Note 1(c).

(continues)

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Revenue recognition

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

Reserve investment income is allocated directly to reserves. Unrestricted investment income is recognized as revenue when earned.

Dues are recognized as revenue based on the time period in which they are earned, which is in alignment with the Association's fiscal year.

Other deferred revenue and grants consist of grant revenue, professional development registration, sponsorship fees and directory revenue. These amounts have been received at year end but will not be recognized as revenue until the related services have been performed.

Restricted contributions for the purchase of capital assets that will be amortized are deferred and recognized as revenue on the same basis as the amortization expense related to the acquired capital asset.

(f) Donated services and materials

The Association and its members benefit greatly from donated services in the form of volunteer time for various committees. The value of volunteer time is not recognized in these financial statements.

The Association otherwise records contributed materials and services at their fair value when fair value is readily determinable and when the materials and services are used in the normal course of operations and would otherwise have been purchased.

(g) Allocation of expenses

The Association reports its expenses under the following functions: Activities, Administration and Governance. Each of the functions is allocated a portion of the Association's total salaries and benefit expense. This allocation is based on the relative amount of time the Association's employees work within each function.

(h) Use of estimates

The preparation of the 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, liabilities, revenues and expenses as at the end of or during the reporting period. Management believes that the estimates used are reasonable and prudent, however, actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to the valuation of accounts receivable, the determination of the useful lives of capital assets for calculating amortization expense, the measurement of deferred revenue and grants and deferred contributions related to capital assets and the amounts recorded as accrued liabilities.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISKS

The Association is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments (Note 1 (a)) and has a comprehensive risk management framework to monitor, evaluate and manage these risks. The following analysis provides information about the Association's risk exposure and concentration as of August 31, 2024. In management's opinion, the Association is not exposed to significant credit, liquidity, market, currency, interest or other price risk. In addition, there has been no significant change in risk exposures from the prior year.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss. The Association is exposed to credit risk on its accounts receivable. The Association manages this risk by monitoring its aged receivables.

Management has determined that an allowance for doubtful accounts is not required and anticipates that the accounts receivable balance as at August 31, 2024 is fully collectable.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Association is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its accounts payable. The Association mitigates this risk by maintaining sufficient cash reserves and managing its working capital.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Currency risk

Currency risk arises from fluctuations of foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. The Association is not exposed to foreign currency exchange risk as its operations are all conducted in Canadian dollars.

Interest 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 Association's marketable securities include fixed income debt securities and equity securities. The fair value and related investment income stream from these marketable securities will fluctuate according to changes in interest rates among other factors. In order to mitigate this risk, the Association manages exposure through its investment policy.

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 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 Association is exposed to other price risk through its equity investments and the Association manages exposure through its investment policy.

3. CAPITAL ASSETS

	Cost	 ccumulated nortization	N	2024 let book value	I	2023 Net book value
Computer equipment Leasehold improvements and	\$ 250,906	\$ 203,806	\$	47,100	\$	58,426
equipment Software	285,582 160,081	17,733 -		267,849 160,081		170,000 157,081
	\$ 696,569	\$ 221,539	\$	475,030	\$	385,507

Total amortization expense pertaining to capital assets for the year was \$36,210 (2023 - \$33,120).

Software relates to a transaction processing system the CBA National office has been developing, in which each branch has been invoiced their share of the cost. Although development of the transaction processing system has been administered as a shared service, the branch maintains control over access to the transaction processing system in consideration for its share of the cost. The software is expected to be put into use by December 2024 with an estimated useful life of 5 years.

4. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Association appoints the majority of directors of the CBA (BC) Benevolent Society (the "Society"), which is organized as a separate legal entity under the Societies Act. The Association does not control the Society through its appointment of directors, as the Association and Law Society of British Columbia have equal control as members of the Society. The Society is governed by its own separate constitution and bylaws and operates independently, with financial risk management controls reported annually to the Association as a member of the Society. During the year, the Association made a donation of \$167,753 to the Society (2023 - \$106,678). There are no current liabilities reported by the Society with respect to financial risk to the Association.

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

5. DEFERRED REVENUE AND GRANTS

Deferred revenue and grants of \$154,725 (2023 - 320,927) represents revenue collected for future events, as well as grants which have certain use restrictions set by donors. As at August 31, 2024, the use restrictions set by donors relate to the use of funds for the following fiscal year.

The continuity of deferred revenue and grants received and recognized during the year is as follows:

	2024			2023
Opening balance Received during the year Recognized during the year	\$	320,927 329,870 (496,072)	\$	65,245 529,529 (273,847)
	\$	154,725	\$	320,927

The total balance of deferred revenue and grants is anticipated by management to be spent within the following fiscal year. Contributions recognized to revenue during the year are included in revenue from branch operations on the statement of revenue and expenditures.

6. DEFERRED CONTRIBUTIONS RELATED TO CAPITAL ASSETS

In connection with the Association's office premises, the lease agreement includes a tenant improvement allowance to reimburse costs the Association incurs to renovate the new office space. Upon commencement of the lease agreement during fiscal 2024, the tenant improvement allowance is amortized to revenue on the same basis as the related capitalized leasehold improvement costs.

The continuity of deferred contributions related to capital assets received and recognized during the year is as follows:

	2024	2023
Opening balance Received during the year Recognized during the year	\$ 170,000 66,340 (14,771)	\$ - 170,000 -
	221,569	170,000

COMMITMENTS

The Association's sub-lease agreement for office premises expires September 2024 and the subsequent 15-year lease agreement effective October 1, 2024 expires September 2039. In addition to basic rent, the Association is required to pay a portion of certain operating costs and property taxes. The Association also has leased equipment under lease agreements which expire during January 2024 and July 2029. The Association also has signed service agreements which expire during February 2025. Lease payments are anticipated to be as follows:

2025	;	\$ 134,958
2026		128,445
2027		132,384
2028		135,463
2029		139,402
Thereafter	_	1,577,511
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$ 2.248.163

RESERVE FUND

The Association's reserve fund is comprised of a restricted portion which is to be maintained at no less than \$1,054,801 and a long-term unrestricted portion. Effective September 1, 2023, the Board of Directors approved a motion to reduce the restricted portion of the reserve fund to \$942,796. The interest accrued on the restricted portion will be held in the unrestricted portion. The restricted portion of the reserve fund was established in 1989. Disbursements from the restricted portion of the fund are to be made only with the approval of the Association's board of directors. The continuity of the reserve fund is as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 1,655,923	\$ 2,413,538
Reserve fund transactions:		
Investment income - marketable securities - reserve	86,296	156,007
Unrealized gain (loss) - marketable securities - reserve	170 [°] ,251	(20,796)
	256,547	135,211
Transfer to Operating Fund	<u>-</u>	(892,826)
	1,912,470	1,655,923
Comprised as follows:		
Restricted portion	942,796	1,054,801
Long-term unrestricted portion	969,674	601,122
	\$ 1,912,470	\$ 1,655,923

In connection with the above noted reduction in the restricted portion of the reserve fund, an interfund transfer was recorded in the amount of \$112,005 between the Restricted Reserve Fund and the Long-term Unrestricted Reserve Fund.

9. GRANTS

Total grants received or receivable during the year are as follows:

	2024	2023
Law Foundation of British Columbia	\$ 158,999	\$ 109,938
Columbia Basin Trust	5,000	8,000
Grants received and deferred or repayable	(71,218)	(52,749)
	\$ 92,781	\$ 65,189

10. ACTIVITIES EXPENDITURE

Detail on certain expenditure categories is provided below for additional information. These expenditures totaling \$1,758,300 (2023 - \$1,707,513) are included in the total activities expenditure for the year.

	2024			2023
Communication and BarTalk	\$	512,642	\$	453,615
Professional development	\$	403,878	\$	384,041
Sections-administration	\$	403,490	\$	377,532
Member Recruitment/ Retention	\$	274,319	\$	269,148
LLR/Advocacy	\$	163,971	\$	223,177

11. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain of the comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. Such reclassification does not have any effect on the total assets, total net assets or deficiency of revenues over expenditures previously reported.