Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Page
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1 - 2
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Statement of Financial Position	3
Statement of Operations	4
Statement of Changes in Fund Balances	5
Statement of Cash Flows	6
Notes to Financial Statements	7 - 15



Suite 1400 10130 - 103 Street, NW Edmonton, AB T5J 3N9 Tel : (780) 423-2437 Fax: (780) 426-5861 www.kingco.ca

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Ronald McDonald House Charities Alberta Society

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ronald McDonald House Charities Alberta Society (the Organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the statements of operations, changes in fund balances 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 Organization as at December 31, 2022, 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 *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Organization 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 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.

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:

Independent Auditor's Report to the To the Members of Ronald McDonald House Charities Alberta Society (continued)

- 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.

Edmonton, AB

April 27, 2023

King + Company

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS



Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31

		2022	2021
ASSETS			
CURRENT			
Cash (Note 3)	\$	3,415,903	\$ 3,597,096
Accounts receivable (Note 9)		719,787	660,948
Prepaid expenses Short-term investments (Note 4)		112,103 4,772,957	84,405 5,049,184
Short-term investments (<i>Note 4</i>)	_	4,112,331	 5,045,104
		9,020,750	9,391,633
INVESTMENTS (Note 4)		17,878,000	19,757,675
INVESTMENT IN PROPERTY (Note 15)		1,275,000	1,546,991
LONG-TERM PREPAID EXPENSE (Note 5)		461,468	467,189
CAPITAL ASSETS (Note 6)	_	25,543,517	24,636,216
	<u>s</u>	54,178,735	\$ 55,799,704
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	S	572,041	\$ 199,055
Current portion of long-term debt	_		 36,855
		572,041	235,910
DEFERRED CONTRIBUTIONS (Note 7)	_	1,870,562	2,075,490
		2,442,603	2,311,400
	_		
FUND BALANCES		23,895,381	25.670,166
General fund (Note 8) Capital asset fund (Note 8)		27,840,751	27,818,138
cuprus accor sume (1000 0)			
	-	51,736,132	 53,488,304
	S	54,178,735	\$ 55,799,704

SUBSEQUENT EVENT (Note 15)

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

t Director J.J. Director

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Statement of Operations

Year Ended December 31

	(General fund 2022	(General fund 2021	С	apital asset fund 2022	Capital asset fund 2021	Total 2022	Total 2021
REVENUE									
Contributions and donations COVID-19 subsidies and	\$	7,618,081	\$	7,822,539	\$	596,130	\$ -	\$ 8,214,211	\$ 7,822,539
grants (Note 11)		-		537,942		-	-	-	537,942
RMH room fees		355,909		266,979		-	-	355,909	266,979
Other		17,808		10,011		-	-	17,808	10,011
		7,991,798		8,637,471		596,130		8,587,928	8,637,471
EXPENSES									
Program		4,214,172		3,792,885		-	-	4,214,172	3,792,885
Fundraising		1,760,151		1,661,061		-	-	1,760,151	1,661,061
Management and general		1,015,028		950,963		-	-	1,015,028	950,963
Amortization of capital assets and land									
lease		-		-		761,553	829,427	761,553	829,428
	_	6,989,351		6,404,909		761,553	829,427	7,750,904	7,234,337
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES BEFORE OTHER REVENUE AND EXPENSES		1,002,447		2,232,562		(165,423)	(829,427)	837,024	1,403,134
OTHER REVENUE (EXPENSES)									
Donated goods and services (Note 10)		1,034,093		1,298,248		-	43,108	1,034,093	1,341,356
Write-down of investment in property		-		-		(271,991)	(344,577)	(271,991)	(344,577)
Donated goods and services (Note 10)		(1,034,093)		(1,298,248)		-	(43,108)	(1,034,093)	(1,341,356)
Investment income (loss) (Note 4)		(2,153,448)		1,294,495		-	-	(2,153,448)	1,294,495
Capital campaign		-		-		(163,757)	-	(163,757)	
		(2,153,448)		1,294,495		(435,748)	(344,577)	(2,589,196)	949,918
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF									
REVENUE OVER EXPENSES	\$	(1,151,001)	\$	3,527,057	\$	(601,171)	\$ (1,174,004)	\$ (1,752,172)	\$ 2,353,052

Statement of Changes in Fund Balances

Year Ended December 31

	General fund	Capital asset fund	2022	2021
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$ 25,670,166	\$ 27,818,138	\$ 53,488,304	\$ 51,135,252
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	(1,151,001)	(601,171)	(1,752,172)	2,353,052
Interfund transfers (Note 8)	 (623,784)	623,784	-	-
FUND BALANCES - END OF YEAR	\$ 23,895,381	\$ 27,840,751	\$ 51,736,132	\$ 53,488,304

Statement of Cash Flows

Year Ended December 31

	2022		2021
OPERATING ACTIVITIES Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	\$ (1,752,172	s) \$	2,353,052
Items not affecting cash:	(1,732,172) ψ	2,333,032
Amortization of capital assets	755,874	ļ	823,706
Amortization of land lease	5,679	1	5,722
Write-down of investment in property	271,991		344,577
Unrealized loss on investments	3,012,871		322,986
Contributed capital assets	-		(43,108)
Contributed investments	(22,562)	(45,822)
	2,271,681		3,761,113
Changes in non-cash working capital:			
Amounts receivable	(58,839)	(39,919)
Prepaid expenses	(27,698	/	(7,766)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	372,986	;)	(3,172)
Deferred contributions	(204,928)	(539,581)
	81,521		(590,438)
Cash flow from operating activities	2,353,202	r	3,170,675
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds on disposal of property	-		285,000
Purchase of investments (net)	(834,454)	(3,525,055)
Purchase of capital assets	(1,663,175	<u>)</u>	(837,625)
Cash flow used by investing activities	(2,497,629	')	(4,077,680)
FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Repayment of long-term debt	(36,766)	(37,658)
DECREASE IN CASH	(181,193)	(944,663)
CASH - BEGINNING OF YEAR	3,597,096		4,541,759
CASH - END OF YEAR	\$ 3,415,903	\$	3,597,096

Year Ended December 31, 2022

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Ronald McDonald House Charities Alberta (the Organization) is a not-for-profit, charitable organization formed in October 2018 under the Societies Act of Alberta, as a result of the amalgamation of Ronald McDonald House Charities Northern Alberta and Ronald McDonald House Charities Southern & Central Alberta. The mission of Ronald McDonald House Charities (RMHC) is to create, find, and support programs that directly improve the health and well-being of children and their families. RMHC and the network of local Chapters, of which there are 12 in Canada, ascribe to five core values. We are focused on the critical needs of children, we lead with compassion, we celebrate the diversity of our people and our programs, we value our heritage and we operate with accountability and transparency.

In Canada, 12 Regional RMHC Chapters work collaboratively through the support of RMHC Canada, Canada's national RMHC foundation, which is focused on contributing funding from McDonald's Restaurants of Canada and other donors, to support the building and operations of Ronald McDonald Houses, Family Rooms and Ronald McDonald Care Mobiles to help enable the support of families with sick children.

The Organization is registered as a Canadian charitable organization under the Income Tax Act (Canada) and, accordingly, is exempt from income taxes.

The Organization fulfills its mission through operation of sustainable programs that enable family-centered care, bridge access to quality health care, which are a vital part of the health care continuum and strengthen families during difficult times. The following program, operated by the Organization, represent the core functions of Ronald McDonald House Charities Alberta.

Ronald McDonald House

When children must travel long distances to access top medical care, accommodations and support for families can be expensive or not readily available. The Organization helps families stay close to their ill or injured child through the Ronald McDonald House programs located in Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Red Deer, which provide temporary lodging, meals and other support to children and their families. The program provides families with emotional and physical comfort and increases the caregivers' ability to spend more time with their child, to interact with their clinical care team and to participate in critical medical care decisions.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Fund accounting

To ensure observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of the resources available to the Organization, the accounts are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. Under these principles, the accounts of the Organization have been classified into the following funds:

The general fund reports unrestricted resources available for general operating activities.

The capital asset fund reports resources that are restricted to the Organization's capital asset purchases, replacements or maintenance initiatives.

(continues)

Year Ended December 31, 2022

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition

Ronald McDonald House Charities Alberta Society follows the restricted fund method of accounting for contributions.

Contributions are recorded in the appropriate funds when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured. Externally restricted contributions related to general operations are recognized as revenue of the General Fund in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Externally restricted contributions for use towards capital asset initiatives are recognized as revenue of the accounts. All other externally restricted contributions for which no appropriate fund exists are recognized in the general fund as deferred contributions and recognized as revenue when the associated expenditures are incurred.

Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue of the General Fund in the year received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Revenue from fundraising is recognized as revenue in the corresponding fund as appropriate in the year received or receivable, if the amount can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Investment income consists of interest, dividends, income distributions from pooled funds, realized gains and losses, and unrealized gains and losses. Unrestricted investment income earned on General Fund resources is recognized as revenue of the General Fund. Investment income earned on capital asset fund resources that is restricted to be spent on donor-restricted activities is recognized as revenue of the Capital Asset Fund. Investment losses are recognized in a manner consistent with investment income.

Fees are recognized when the services have been provided. Revenue from room payments is recognized as revenue in the general fund on an accrual basis when the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

The Organization receives government subsidies that provide immediate financial assistance as compensation for costs or expenditures to be incurred. The Organization recognizes government subsidies as revenue when received or receivable and when there is reasonable assurance that conditions attached to the subsidies are met.

<u>Cash</u>

Cash and restricted cash is comprised of cash held in financial institutions.

Foreign currency translation

Accounts in foreign currencies have been translated into Canadian dollars using the temporal method. Under this method, monetary assets and liabilities have been translated at the year end exchange rate. Non-monetary assets have been translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of transaction. Revenues and expenses have been translated at the average rates of exchange during the year.

Foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary assets and liabilities are included in the determination of earnings.

Contributed materials and services

Contributed materials and services are recorded in the financial statements at fair value when fair value can be reasonably estimated. Because of the difficulty in determining the fair value of volunteer time, these services are not recognized in the financial statements.

(continues)

Year Ended December 31, 2022

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments

Initial measurement

The Organization initially measures its financial assets and liabilities originated or exchanged in arm's length transactions at fair value. Financial assets and liabilities originated or exchanged in related party transactions, except for those that involve parties whose sole relationship with the Organization is in the capacity of management, are initially measured at cost.

The cost of a financial instrument in a related party transaction depends on whether the instrument has repayment terms. If it does, the cost is determined using its undiscounted cash flows, excluding interest and dividend payments, less any impairment losses previously recognized by the transferor. Otherwise, the cost is determined using the consideration transferred or received by the organization in the transaction.

Subsequent measurement

The Organization subsequently measures all its financial assets and liabilities at cost or amortized cost, except for investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in earnings in the period incurred.

Financial instruments measured at amortized cost include cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and long-term debt.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs attributable to financial instruments subsequently measured at fair value and to those originated or exchanged in a related party transaction are recognized in earnings in the period incurred. Transaction costs related to financial instruments originated or exchanged in an arm's length transaction that are subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost are recognized in the original cost of the instrument. When the instrument is measured at amortized cost, transaction costs are recognized in earnings over the life of the instrument using the straight-line method.

Impairment

For financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost, the Organization determines whether there are indications of possible impairment. When there are, and the Organization determines that a significant adverse change has occurred during the period in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows, a write-down is recognized in earnings. If the indicators of impairment have decreased or no longer exist, the previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed to the extent of the improvement. The carrying amount of the financial asset may be 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 earnings.

(continues)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Capital assets

Capital assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair value at the date of contribution. Capital assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis at the following rates:

Buildings	35 - 50 years	straight-line method
Motor vehicles	3 - 5 years	straight-line method
Computer software	2 - 5 years	straight-line method
Furniture and fixtures	5 - 10 years	straight-line method

The Organization regularly reviews its capital assets to eliminate obsolete items. Government grants are treated as a reduction of capital assets cost.

Capital assets acquired during the year but not placed into use are not amortized until they are placed into use. There is no amortization taken on land or artwork.

Investment in property

Investment in property is recorded at cost. Investment in property consists of land and buildings held as a long-term investment.

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 amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Such estimates are periodically reviewed and any adjustments necessary are reported in earnings in the period in which they become known. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Estimates that could significantly impact the financial statements are noted below.

Amortization and Estimated Useful Lives of Capital Assets

Capital assets are depreciated, net of residual value, over the expected useful economic life of the related asset. Depreciation commences when assets are available for use. The assets' useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each fiscal year end.

The determination of useful life and residual values for each asset involves significant judgments, and no assurance can be given that actual useful lives and residual values will not differ significantly from current assumptions.

Impairment of long lived assets

The Organization tests for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability is assessed by comparing the carrying amount to the projected future net cash flows the long-lived assets are expected to generate through their direct use and eventual disposition. When a test for impairment indicates that the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable, an impairment loss is recognized to the extent the carrying value exceeds its fair value.

Year Ended December 31, 2022

3. CASH

Cash includes \$121,584 (2021 - \$283,818) restricted in use by the Alberta Gaming, Liquor and Cannabis Commission (AGLC). These funds are held in separate deposit accounts with a Canadian Chartered Bank, consistent with the Organization's licensing requirements with AGLC.

4. INVESTMENTS

Investments, all of which are recorded at fair market value, have an asset mix as follows:

	_	2022	2021
Short-term investments Cash held by investment managers Fixed income	\$	1,726,033 3,046,924	\$ 1,031,546 4,017,638
	<u>\$</u>	4,772,957	\$ 5,049,184
Long-term investments Fixed income Equities and pooled funds	\$	6,864,201 11,013,799	\$ 5,006,708 14,750,967
	\$	17,878,000	\$ 19,757,675
Investment income (loss) consists of the following: Dividends Foreign income Interest income Management fees Unrealized and realized gains (losses)	\$	504,081 373,941 6,693 (100,606) (2,937,557)	\$ 607,511 425,112 104,714 (93,276) 250,434
	\$	(2,153,448)	\$ 1,294,495

5. LONG-TERM PREPAID EXPENSE

The land on which the Calgary building is located has been subleased for one dollar from Alberta Health Services (formerly Calgary Health Region) for 90 years commencing January 1, 2005.

In 2015, the sublease agreement was amended to include an additional parcel of land of approximately 1.26 acres in size for future capital expansion purposes. In consideration of the amendment to the sublease, the Organization prepaid \$500,000. This amount is reflected in the financial statements as a long-term prepaid expense and amortized over the life of the lease.

Year Ended December 31, 2022

6. CAPITAL ASSETS

	 Cost	-	Accumulated	2022 Net book value	 2021 Net book value
Land	\$ 4,340,862	\$	-	\$ 4,340,862	\$ 4,240,862
Buildings	29,017,838		9,743,360	19,274,478	19,511,462
Construction in progress - Calgary	1,219,723		-	1,219,723	263,565
Furniture and fixtures	2,633,222		2,189,880	443,342	336,056
Artwork	262,839		-	262,839	262,839
Computer equipment	257,802		255,529	2,273	19,266
Motor vehicles	 122,948		122,948	-	 2,166
	\$ 37,855,234	\$	12,311,717	\$ 25,543,517	\$ 24,636,216

During the year, amortization expense for the organization was \$755,874 (2021 - \$823,706). During the year, capital assets were donated to the organization in the amount of \$nil (2021 - \$43,108).

7. DEFERRED CONTRIBUTIONS

Deferred contributions represent unspent resources externally restricted for program expenses in future years for which a corresponding fund does not exist. Changes in the deferred contributions balances are as follows:

		2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year Amounts received during the year Amounts recognized as revenues during the year	\$	2,075,490 532,056 (736,984)	\$ 2,615,071 396,342 (935,923)
Balance, end of year	\$	1,870,562	\$ 2,075,490
FUND BALANCES			
	. <u> </u>	2022	2021
<u>General fund</u>			
Unrestricted Internally restricted for capital and facility expansion	\$	14,519,165 9,376,216	\$ 15,670,166 10,000,000
	_	23,895,381	 25,670,166
Capital asset fund			
Externally restricted Internally funded capital assets		560,766 27,279,985	1,204,597 26,613,541
		27,840,751	27,818,138
	\$	51,736,132	\$ 53,488,304

(continues)

8.

Year Ended December 31, 2022

8. FUND BALANCES (continued)

During the year, the Board restricted \$nil (2021 - \$10,000,000) in the general fund exclusively for capital and facility expansion. In 2022, \$623,784 (2021- \$nil) was transferred from this restricted amount to the capital asset fund to offset expenses incurred.

Externally restricted amounts reported in the capital asset fund represent unspent resources for capital maintenance and capital projects. During the year, \$571,131 (2021 - \$25,000) was received through the capital funding campaign. The total amount spent for capital expansion during 2022 was \$1,219,915, which was comprised of \$596,131 from externally restricted funding and \$623,784 from internally restricted for capital and facility expansion.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

RMHC is a system of independent, separately registered public benefit organizations, referred to as Chapters within the global organizations. The Organization is an independent operating Chapter within the RMHC system. Each Chapter is licensed by McDonald's Corporation and Ronald McDonald House Charities, Inc. to use RMHC related trademarks in conjunction with fundraising activities and the operation of its programs; the License Agreement also sets standards of operations for programs, governance, finance, branding and reporting.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Organization received from Ronald McDonald House Charities, Global, \$89,684 CDN or \$67,173 US (2021 - \$6,067 CDN or \$5,000 US), and \$1,296,558 CDN (2021 - \$1,990,860 CDN) from Ronald McDonald House Charities, Canada.

Included in accounts receivable is \$333,975 (2021 - \$133,859) receivable from Ronald McDonald House Charities, Canada.

10. DONATED GOODS AND SERVICES

The fair value of donated goods and services included as contributions in the financial statements are as follows:

	 2022	2021
Programming Fundraising	\$ 785,637 248,456	\$ 953,723 387,633
	\$ 1,034,093	\$ 1,341,356

Year Ended December 31, 2022

11. COVID-19 SUBSIDIES AND GRANTS

As part of the Government of Canada's COVID-19 Economic Response plan, the Organization received funding through the following programs.

Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy

As a result of COVID-19, the Organization received the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy to cover a portion of its employee wages from January 1 - July 5, 2021 in the amount of \$455,889. No amounts were received in 2022.

The Organization also received government subsidies which provided immediate financial assistance for expenditures incurred in the areas of providing families with meals, accommodation and travel expense relief. Total amounts recognized as revenue in 2022 were \$ nil (2021 - \$82,053).

12. CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING

As required under section 7(2) of the Charitable Fundraising Regulation in Alberta, the following amounts are disclosed:

	 General	Event	2022	2021
Contributions and donations	\$ 7,857,183	\$ 1,391,121	\$ 9,248,304	\$ 9,163,895
Amounts paid as remuneration to employees whose duties involve fundraising Amounts paid as other fundraising	\$ 847,493	\$ 306,310	\$ 1,153,803	\$ 878,932
and general event	 331,727	 274,621	 606,348	782,129
	\$ 1,179,220	\$ 580,931	\$ 1,760,151	\$ 1,661,061

13. ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES

The Organization allocates expenses by identifying an appropriate basis of allocation which includes full-time equivalents, time spent on specific activities, and square footage.

General management and program salary expenses are based on proportional hours attributable to the function.

General management and program salaries expenses of \$1,961,755 (2021 - \$1,791,034) have been allocated as follows:

	 2022	2021
Programming	\$ 835,278	\$ 802,036
Management and general	676,251	600,413
Fundraising	373,773	388,585
Capital campaign	 76,453	_
	\$ 1,961,755	\$ 1,791,034

Year Ended December 31, 2022

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Organization is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments and has a comprehensive risk management framework to monitor, evaluate and manage these risks. The following analysis provides information about the Organization's risk exposure and concentration as of December 31, 2022.

<u>Credit risk</u>

The Organization is exposed to credit risk principally in connection with its cash, accounts receivable and investments because of the risk that one party to the financial instrument may cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The organization holds its cash and investments with reputable Canadian Chartered Banks and associated brokerages and it is managements opinion that its exposure to credit risks from these financial assets is minimal.

Interest rate risk

The Organization is exposed to interest rate risk with respect to its investments in fixed income securities, which subjects the Organization to a fair value risk.

Market risk

The investments of the Organization are subject to price risk because changing interest rates impact the market value of fixed-rate investments, and general economic conditions affect the market value of equity investments. This risk is mitigated through the use of an investment manager and maintenance of an investment policy.

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent to December 31, 2022, the Organization disposed of its Investment in Real Property in Edmonton, Alberta for proceeds of \$1,275,000. These proceeds will be used to expand the Organization's programming capacity through expansion of the Organization's facilities in Edmonton and Calgary.

16. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Some of the comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.