Saskatchewan Party Caucus Financial Statements March 31, 2016



# Management's Responsibility

To the Members of Saskatchewan Party Caucus:

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Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods, and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the preparation of financial statements.

The Management Committee is composed entirely of MLA's who are neither management nor employees of the Caucus. The Management Committee is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and for approving the financial information included in the annual report. The Management Committee fulfills these responsibilities by reviewing the financial information prepared by management and discussing relevant matters with management and external auditors. The Management Committee is also responsible for recommending the appointment of the Caucus' external auditors.

MNP LLP is appointed by the members to audit the financial statements and report directly to them; their report follows. The external auditors have full and free access to, and meet periodically and separately with, both the Management Committee and management to discuss their audit findings.

August 01, 2016

Offief of Staff





# **Independent Auditors' Report**

To the Members of Saskatchewan Party Caucus:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Saskatchewan Party Caucus, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2016, and the statements of operations and changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Saskatchewan Party Caucus as at March 31, 2016 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.

Regina, Saskatchewan

August 01, 2016

Chartered Professional Accountants





# Saskatchewan Party Caucus Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2016

	2016	2015
Assets		
Current		
Cash	155,174	399,267
Prepaid expenses and deposits	872	415,833
	156,046	815,100
Capital assets (Note 3)	38,338	13,328
	194,384	828,428
Liabilities		
Current		
Accounts payable and accruals (Note 4)	81,569	37,011
	81,569	37,011
Surplus		
Caucus Surplus (Note 5)	112,815	791,417
	194,384	828,428

Approved of behalf of the Board

Member

Member



# Saskatchewan Party Caucus Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets For the year ended March 31, 2016

	2016	2015
Revenue		
Grant revenue	1,212,815	1 245 202
Amortization of deferred contributions	1,212,019	1,245,392 10,695
	1,212,815	1,256,087
Expenses		
Advertising	1,048,686	555,803
Amortization	8,698	5,127
Bank charges and interest	611	177
Computer maintenance	4,054	4,217
Contract work	44,729	48,417
Facilitation services	3,120	468
Insurance	400	400
Meetings	12,219	11,462
Membership fees	1,896	2,450
Office supplies	40,137	16,667
Postage	117,517	1,874
Professional fees	11,165	8,900
Repairs and maintenance	요 이는 이 이번에 하는 이번 보는 사람들이 없다.	1,399
Salaries and benefits	578,840	603,251
Telephone	9,503	6,439
Travel and entertainment	9,842	7,605
	1,891,417	1,274,656
Deficiency of revenue over expenses	(678,602)	(18,569
Caucus surplus, beginning of year	791,417	809,986
Caucus surplus, end of year	112,815	791,417



# Saskatchewan Party Caucus Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended March 31, 2016

	. o. the year ended h	. or the jour ended maren er, 2010		
	2016	2015		
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities				
Operating				
Cash receipts from grants	1,212,815	1,245,392		
Cash paid for program service expenses	(848,334)	(1,074,094)		
Cash paid for salaries and benefits	(574,866)	(597,977)		
	(210,385)	(426,679)		
Investing				
Purchase of capital assets	(33,708)	(1,097)		
Decrease in cash resources	(244,093)	(427,776)		
Cash resources, beginning of year	399,267	827,043		
Cash resources, end of year	155,174	399,267		

For the year ended March 31, 2016

#### 1. Organization and operations

A Caucus is defined by S.2 of the Legislative Assembly Act 2007 to mean a group of two or more Members who are elected to the Assembly and who belong to the same political party.

The Saskatchewan Party Caucus receives funding from the Legislative Assembly pursuant to various directives adopted by the Legislative Assembly's Board of Internal Economy.

In accordance with Board of Internal Economy Directive #23 - Caucus Accountability and Disclosure, the Caucus is required to submit annual audited financial statements as well as audited financial statements for the term of the 27th Legislature.

### 2. Significant accounting policies

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

#### Capital assets

Purchased capital assets are recorded at cost. Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair value at the date of contribution if fair value can be reasonably determined.

Amortization is provided using the declining balance method at rates intended to amortize the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives.

	wetnoa	Rate
Computer equipment	declining balance	30 %
Computer software	declining balance	30 %
Office equipment	declining balance	20 %

## Deferred contributions related to information technology enhancements

Grants related to information technology enhancements are deferred and amortized over the estimated useful life of the assets the grant monies were used to purchase.

#### Measurement uncertainty

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

These estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary they are reported in excess of revenues and expenses in the periods in which they become known.

#### Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized on the accrual basis when earned, and collection is assured.



For the year ended March 31, 2016

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

#### Financial instruments

The Caucus recognizes its financial instruments when the Caucus becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. All financial instruments are initially recorded at their fair value.

At initial recognition, the Caucus may irrevocably elect to subsequently measure any financial instrument at fair value. The Caucus has not made such an election during the year. The Caucus subsequently measures all financial instruments at amortized cost.

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

#### Financial asset impairment:

The Caucus assesses impairment of all of its financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost. When there is an indication of impairment, the Caucus determines whether it has resulted in a significant adverse change in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows during the year. If so, the Caucus reduces the carrying amount of any impaired financial assets to the highest of: the present value of cash flows expected to be generated by holding the assets; the amount that could be realized by selling the assets; and the amount expected to be realized by exercising any rights to collateral held against those assets. Any impairment, which is not considered temporary, is included in current year excess of revenues over expenses.

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

#### 3. Capital assets

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	2016 Net book value	2015 Net book value
Computer equipment	120,118	86,390	33,728	7,946
Computer software	32,569	31,094	1,475	2,107
Office equipment	19,993	16,858	3,135	3,275
	172,680	134,342	38,338	13,328



For the year ended March 31, 2016

#### 4. Accounts payable and accruals

In accordance with the Board of Internal Economy Directive #23 - Caucus Accountability and Disclosure, at year end, accounts payable and accrued liabilities include:

	2016	2015
Audit	8,525	8,525
Courier service	928	2,135
Equipment service		2,170
General contractual services	- 1	330
Office supplies	619	1,350
Promotion	24,305	
Telephone	2,087	233
Vacation payable	26,074	22,100
Water	11	168
Printing	19,020	<del>-</del>
	81,569	37,011

#### 5. Caucus surplus

Board of Internal Economy Directive #23 - Caucus Accountability and Disclosure provides that within six months following the polling date subsequent to the dissolution of each Legislature, all surplus funds determined pursuant to clause (5)(a) shall revert to the Crown. This provision only becomes a requirement if the Caucus ceases to exist as described in clause (7). Since the Caucus is still in existence at year end, no provision has been made in the accounts for this potential contingency during the year.

#### 6. Financial instruments

The Caucus, as part of its operations, carries a number of financial instruments, which include cash, accounts payable and accruals.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Caucus will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Caucus enters into transactions to purchase goods and services on credit for which repayment is required at various maturity dates. The Caucus monitors its cash balances and cash flows generated from funding to meet requirements. The Caucus manage the liquidity risk resulting from accounts payable by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows.

