FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

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Independent Auditor's Report



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Directors of EduDeo Ministries

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of EduDeo Ministries, which comprise the balance sheet as at June 30, 2024, and the statements of changes in fund balances, revenues and expenses 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 effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of EduDeo Ministries as at June 30, 2024 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.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

In common with many not-for-profit organizations, the organization derives revenue from 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 fundraising revenue, excess of revenues over expenses, and cash flows from operations for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, current assets as at June 30, 2024 and 2023, and net assets as at July 1 and June 30 for both the 2024 and 2023 years. Our audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023 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 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.

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.

DBK Accounting Protessional Corportion

DBK Accounting Professional Corporation Authorized to practice public accounting by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario

Hamilton, Ontario October 4, 2024

BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 2024

	2024_	2023
ASSETS		
Current assets Cash Short-term investments (Note 3) Accounts receivable Prepaid expenses GST/HST recoverable	\$ 430,908 625,917 4,317 86,052 11,198	\$ 456,817 607,953 4,000 69,503 23,019
	1,158,392	1,161,292
Capital assets (Note 4)	627,035	651,376
	<u>\$ 1,785,427</u>	\$ 1,812,668
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred revenue (Note 5)	\$ 58,714 192,110	\$ 50,831 202,994
	250,824	253,825
Deferred contributions (Note 6)	405,121	417,823
	655,945	671,648
FUND BALANCE	-	
General - unrestricted	907,567	907,467
Invested in capital assets	221,915	233,553
	1,129,482	1,141,020
	<u>\$ 1,785,427</u>	\$ 1,812,668

Approved on behalf of the Directors:

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	<u>u</u>	General - nrestricted	 nvested in bital assets	 Total 2024	 Total 2023
Balance, beginning of year	\$	907,467	\$ 233,553	\$ 1,141,020	\$ 1,165,750
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses Capital asset additions		8,786 (8,686)	 (20,324) 8,686	 (11,538) 	 (24,730)
Balance, end of year	\$	907,567	\$ 221,915	\$ 1,129,482	\$ 1,141,020

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	 2024	 2023
Revenues		
Donations	\$ 2,059,381	\$ 2,571,823
Grants from other charities	773,381	406,686
Investment income and other	10,806	11,985
Special events	46,870	92,260
Rental income	36,000	39,575
Amortization of deferred contributions	 12,702	 12,702
	2,939,140	3,135,031
General and administrative expenses		
Administration, Schedule 1	210,067	241,037
Fundraising, Schedule 1	225,979	274,617
Projects, Schedule 1	1,272,435	1,695,981
Program , Schedule 1	 1,305,253	 985,121
	 3,013,734	 3,196,756
Deficiency of revenues over expenses before other item	(74,594)	(61,725)
Other income		
Unrealized gains (losses) on short term investment	 63,056	 36,995
Deficiency of revenues over expenses for the year	\$ (11,538)	\$ (24,730)

SCHEDULE OF GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

		2024		2023
Administration				
Amortization	\$	16,513	\$	17,087
Insurance	Ψ	42,479	Ψ	3,714
Interest and bank charges		937		5,107
Memberships		9,149		8,565
Office		3,341		7,772
Postage and courier		1,597		1,350
Professional fees		8,715		12,616
Property taxes		3,784		6,186
Repairs and maintenance		2,553		12,675
Salaries, benefits and subcontracting		75,059		114,276
Telephone and internet		23,117		23,188
Travel and meetings		19,623		24,512
Utilities		3,200		3,989
	\$	210,067	\$	241,037
Fundraising				
Advertising and promotion	\$	71,556	\$	48,395
Bank charges		937		5,107
Postage and Courier		1,597		1,350
Salaries, benefits and subcontracting		130,240		192,928
Special event expenses		12,339		13,729
Telephone and internet		7,476		5,946
Travel		1,834		7,162
	\$	225,979	\$	274,617
Projects				
Belize	\$	185,350	\$	237,769
Burkina Faso	•	78,829	•	152,520
Dominican Republic		369,918		367,894
Ethiopia		110,528		95,702
Ghana		14,862		20,110
Guatemala		18,881		27,246
Haiti		44,160		61,960
Indonesia		29,117		-
Malawi		49,385		20,040
Nicaragua		116,653		275,141
Rwanda		24,687		25,793
Uganda		19,080		20,040
Zambia		210,985		391,766
	\$	1,272,435	\$	1,695,981

SCHEDULE OF GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	 2024	 2023
Program		
Advertising and promotion	\$ 30,500	\$ 34,206
Amortization	16,513	17,087
Co Impact	5,999	17,294
Global Education Summit	217,103	-
Grants to other organizations	11,128	31,583
Insurance	32,793	3,714
Interest and bank charges	18,204	10,214
Memberships	2,011	12,126
Office and administration	10,528	10,769
Postage and courier	3,197	2,701
Property taxes	3,784	6,186
Rent	384	4,070
Repairs and maintenance	2,762	-
Salaries, benefits and subcontracting	873,979	768,765
Technology & communications	15,604	11,892
Travel	56,836	38,421
Utilities	3,365	4,136
Walking together	 563	 11,957
	\$ 1,305,253	\$ 985,121

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	 2024	 2023
Operating activities Deficiency of revenues over expenses Adjustments for	\$ (11,538)	\$ (24,730)
Amortization Amortization of deferred contributions	 33,026 (12,702)	 34,174 (12,702)
Net change in non-cash working capital items	8,786	(3,258)
Short-term investments Accounts receivable Prepaid expenses GST/HST recoverable Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred revenue	 (17,964) (317) (16,549) 11,821 7,884 (10,884) (17,223)	 (192,415) 3,194 (50,314) (12,026) 29,050 (36,508) (262,277)
Investing activity Purchase of capital assets	 (8,686)	 (4,523)
Decrease in cash	(25,909)	(266,800)
Cash, beginning of year	 456,817	 723,617
Cash, end of year	\$ 430,908	\$ 456,817

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

1. Nature of operations

The organization was incorporated as a corporation without share capital by letters patent under the Ontario Corporations Act on June 14, 1994. The Ministry of Government Services approved a name change on April 19, 2011. The name changed from Worldwide Christian Schools (Ontario) to EduDeo Ministries.

The corporation is a non-profit organization and has been approved as a registered charity under the Income Tax Act and therefore is exempt from payment of income taxes.

EduDeo Ministries advances quality education rooted in a Biblical worldview, so that children in the majority world learn to live as Christ. Desiring to see partners grow in their capacity, the organization partners long-term with school associations and ministries to deliver quality, Christ-centred education by strengthening their learning, leaders, and organizations.

2. Significant accounting policies

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations. The significant accounting policies are detailed as follows:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less from their date of acquisition, which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash, and are subject to an insignificant risk to changes in their fair value.

(b) Revenue recognition

The organization follows the deferral method of accounting for donations. Restricted donations are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted donations and grants are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Restricted investment income is recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted investment income is recognized as revenue when earned.

Externally restricted donations and grants for the purchase of capital assets that will be amortized are recorded as deferred contributions and recognized as revenue on the same basis as the amortization expense related to the acquired capital assets. Externally restricted donations and grants for the purchase of capital assets that will not be amortized are recognized as direct increases to the Investment in Capital Assets balance.

Fundraising and rental revenues are recognized as revenue in the year the corresponding services are provided or the year in which the event takes place.

Investment income is recorded as it is earned.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2. Significant accounting policies, continued

(c) Capital assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost. Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair value at the date of the contribution. Amortization is provided on capital assets using the straight line method over the useful life of the assets at the following annual rates:

Building	2.5%
Furniture and equipment	20%
Computer equipment	30%
Digital assets	20%

(d) Financial instruments

(i) Measurement of financial instruments

The organization initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value adjusted by, in the case of a financial instruments that will not be measured subsequently at fair value, the amount of transaction costs directly attributable to the instrument.

The organization subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial 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 deficiency of revenues over expenses in the period incurred.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost on a straight line basis include cash, short-term investments and accounts receivable.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost on a straight-line basis include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(ii) Impairment

For financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost, the organization determines whether there are indications of possible impairment. When there is an indication of impairment, 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 deficiency of revenues over expenses. A previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed to the extent of the improvement. The carrying amount of the financial asset may not be 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 deficiency of revenues over expenses.

(e) Investments

All investments are classified as held-for-trading. These investments are measured at fair value with gains and losses recognized in revenue in the statement of revenues and expenses. Any unrealized holding gains and losses related to held-for-trading investments are included in investment income. The quoted market price was used to record the fair value of the financial instruments held as investments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2. Significant accounting policies, continued

(f) Use of estimates

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 balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates, as additional information becomes available in the future. The significant areas requiring management's judgement relate to the rates of amortization used for capital assets and deferred contributions.

(g) Volunteer Services

Because the hours of service by volunteers are not normally purchased by the organization and the difficulty in determining their fair market value, contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

(h) Foreign exchange

The organization uses the temporal method to translate its foreign currency transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. Other assets and liabilities are translated at the rate in effect on the transaction date. Balances for the current year appearing in the income statement, except for the cost of inventories and depreciation translated at historic rates, are translated at average year rates. Exchange gains and losses are included in the income statement.

(i) Allocated expenses

The major expenses have been allocated on the following basis:

Salaries, benefits and subcontracting based on the time spent by each employee and contract worker.

Building expenses based on floor area occupied by each function.

Administration expenses, including travel, office supplies, telephone, insurance, professional fees and postage based on usage or purpose.

3. Short-term investments

	 2024	 2023
Mutual funds - Scotia Innova Income Fund Scotiabank cash and savings accelerator account, bearing	\$ 625,917	\$ 459,247
interest at 2%	 -	 148,706
	\$ 625,917	\$ 607,953

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

4. Capital assets

	 Cost	 cumulated nortization	 2024 Net	 2023 Net
Land Building Furniture and equipment Computer equipment Digital assets	\$ 137,140 575,646 42,371 64,084 69,799	\$ - 125,953 41,084 60,068 34,900	\$ 137,140 449,693 1,287 4,016 34,899	\$ 137,140 458,559 - 6,818 48,859
	\$ 889,040	\$ 262,005	\$ 627,035	\$ 651,376

5. Deferred revenue

Details of deferred revenue balances are as follows:

	 2024	 2023
Co-Impact (formerly known as HANDS) donations - project support	\$ 144,980 -	\$ 175,144 25,000
Partner support: Guatemala Rent Deposit Donations - Foundations/Charities 2024-2025 Road 2 Hope Registration	 1,190 2,850 40,000 <u>3,090</u>	 2,850 - - -
	\$ 192,110	\$ 202,994

6. Deferred contributions

Deferred contributions related to capital assets represent donated capital assets and restricted donations for capital assets. The changes in the deferred contributions balance for the year are as follows:

	 2024	 2023
Balance, beginning of year Amounts amortized to revenue	\$ 417,823 (12,702)	\$ 430,525 (12,702)
Balance, end of year	\$ 405,121	\$ 417,823

7. Comparative figures

The financial statements have been reclassified, where applicable, to conform to the presentation used in the current year. The changes do not affect the prior year's excess of revenues over expenses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

8. Financial instruments

(a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the organization cannot repay its obligations when they become due to its creditors. The organization reduces its exposure to liquidity risk by ensuring that tit documents when authorized payments become due; maintains an adequate cash reserve to repay trade creditors as they become due. In the opinion of management, the liquidity risk exposure to the organization is low and it not material.

(b) Foreign exchange risk

Management is aware that the organization is exposed to changes in the exchange rates as it pays for expenses and provides grants in various foreign currencies.