# PROJECT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE, NOVA SCOTIA CHAPTER Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2020

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE, NOVA SCOTIA CHAPTER Index to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2020

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### LYLE TILLEY DAVIDSON **Chartered Professional Accountants**

### INDEPENDENT PRACTITIONER'S REVIEW ENGAGEMENT REPORT

To the Members of Project Management Institute, Nova Scotia Chapter

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of Project Management Institute, Nova Scotia Chapter (the "Institute") that comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, and the statements of revenues and expenditures, 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 (ASNPO), 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.

### Practitioner's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the accompanying financial statements based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with Canadian generally accepted standards for review engagements, which require us to comply with relevant ethical requirements.

A review of financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted standards for review engagements is a limited assurance engagement. The practitioner performs procedures, primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures, and evaluates the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in a review are substantially less in extent than, and vary in nature from, those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

### Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Project Management Institute, Nova Scotia Chapter as at December 31, 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with ASNPO.

Halifax, Nova Scotia November 23, 2021

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Tyle Villey Davidson



### PROJECT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE, NOVA SCOTIA CHAPTER Statement of Financial Position December 31, 2020

			2019		
ASSETS					
CURRENT					
Cash	\$	80,806	\$	67,753	
Term deposits (Note 4)		64,289		64,039	
Harmonized sales tax recoverable		1,838		-	
Prepaid expenses		795		750	
		147,728		132,542	
CAPITAL ASSETS (Note 5)		955		1,365	
	\$	148,683	\$	133,907	
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS  CURRENT  Accounts payable and accrued liabilities  Harmonized sales tax payable  Deferred revenue	\$	\$ 4,584 - -		4,379 2,961 7,000	
	_	4,584		14,340	
NET ASSETS					
Unrestricted net assets		143,144		118,202	
Net assets invested in capital assets		955		1,365	
		144,099		119,567	
	\$	148,683	\$	133,907	

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD	
	Director
	Director

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE, NOVA SCOTIA CHAPTER Statement of Revenues and Expenditures Year Ended December 31, 2020

		2019		
REVENUE Programs and professional development Membership fees Sponsorship Investments	\$	27,598 26,346 2,000 250	\$	49,070 26,366 2,000 318
Investments		56,194		77,754
EXPENDITURES				
Amortization Business management Interest and bank charges		410 7,761 806		296 8,399 1,867
Office and sundry Professional fees Programs		3,264 4,630 14,791		2,609 4,736 47,402
		31,662		65,309
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	\$	24,532	\$	12,445

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE, NOVA SCOTIA CHAPTER Statement of Changes in Net Assets Year Ended December 31, 2020

		nrestricted et Assets	Net Assets Invested In Capital Assets		2020		2019	
NET ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR Excess of revenue over expenditures	\$	118,202 24,532	\$	1,365 <b>\$</b>	119,567 24,532	\$	107,122 12,445	
Amortization of capital assets  NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR	<u> </u>	410 143,144	\$	- (410) 955 <b>\$</b>	144.099	Ф.	119,567	

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE, NOVA SCOTIA CHAPTER Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended December 31, 2020

		2020	2019
OPERATING ACTIVITIES  Excess of revenue over expenditures Item not affecting cash:	\$	24,532	\$ 12,445
Amortization		410	296
		24,942	12,741
Changes in non-cash working capital: Accounts receivable Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred revenue Prepaid expenses Harmonized sales tax payable (recoverable)		- 205 (7,000) (45) (4,799)	3,860 (2,741) 1,761 - 2,985
	_	(11,639)	5,865
Cash flow from operating activities		13,303	18,606
INVESTING ACTIVITY Purchase of capital assets		-	(1,346)
INCREASE IN CASH FLOW		13,303	17,260
Cash - beginning of year		131,792	114,532
CASH - END OF YEAR	\$	145,095	\$ 131,792
CASH CONSISTS OF: Cash Term deposits	\$	80,806 64,289	\$ 67,753 64,039
	\$	145,095	\$ 131,792

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE, NOVA SCOTIA CHAPTER Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2020

### 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Project Management Institute, Nova Scotia Chapter (the "Institute") is a not-for-profit organization incorporated provincially under the Societies Act of Nova Scotia.

The Institute's objective is to promote project management professionalism within local businesses, universities and professional organizations in the chapter area. This is achieved through chapter activities, meetings and other educational programs.

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Basis of presentation

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

### Cash

Cash includes term deposits, cash on hand and deposits within Canadian financial institutions, net of outstanding transactions.

### Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value when acquired or issued, except for transactions with related parties which are recorded at the exchange amount. In subsequent periods, financial assets with actively traded markets are reported at fair value, with any unrealized gains and losses reported in income. All other financial instruments are reported at amortized cost, and tested for impairment at each reporting date. Transaction costs on the acquisition, sale, or issue of financial instruments are expensed when incurred.

### Capital assets

Capital assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and are amortized over their estimated useful lives on a declining balance basis at the following annual rate:

### Computer equipment

30%

Amortization is calculated at half the normal annual rate in the year of acquisition; no amortization is recorded in the year of disposal.

### Impairment of long-lived assets

The Institute 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.

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### PROJECT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE, NOVA SCOTIA CHAPTER Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2020

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### Revenue recognition

Project Management Institute, Nova Scotia Chapter follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions.

Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Membership revenue is recognized when dues are received.

### Contributed services

The operations of the Institute depend on both the contribution of time by volunteers and donated materials from various sources. The fair value of donated materials and services cannot be reasonably determined and are therefore not reflected in these financial statements.

### 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. Significant estimates include useful lives of capital assets and accrued liabilities. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

### 3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Institute is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments and has a comprehensive risk management framework to monitor, evaluate and manage these risks. The Institute's financial instruments consist of cash, term deposits, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The following analysis provides information about the Institute's risk exposure and concentration as of December 31, 2020.

### Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the potential that a counter party will fail to perform its obligations. The Institute is exposed to credit risk from members. In order to reduce its credit risk, the Institute reviews a new customer's credit history before extending credit and conducts regular reviews of its existing member's credit performance. An allowance for doubtful accounts is established based upon factors surrounding the credit risk of specific accounts, historical trends and other information. The Institute has a significant number of members which minimizes concentration of credit risk.

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Institute is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its receipt of funds from its members and other related sources and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

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### PROJECT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE, NOVA SCOTIA CHAPTER Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2020

### 3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

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. The Institute is mainly exposed to interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument might be adversely affected by a change in the interest rates. In seeking to minimize the risks from interest rate fluctuations, the Institute manages exposure through its normal operating and financing activities. The Institute is exposed to interest rate risk primarily through its through its investment in term deposits.

### 4. TERM DEPOSITS

Term deposits consist of a guaranteed investment certificate bearing interest annually at 0.1%, maturing on September 22, 2021. The investment's carrying value approximates its fair value.

### 5. CAPITAL ASSETS

	Cost	Accumulated amortization		N	2020 let book value	ĺ	2019 Net book value
Computer equipment	\$ 8,795	\$	7,840	\$	955	\$	1,365

### 6. COVID-19

Beginning in March 2020 the Governments of Canada and Nova Scotia, as well as foreign governments instituted emergency measures as a result of the COVID-19 virus. The virus has had a major impact on Canadian and international securities and currency markets and consumer activity which may impact the Institute's financial position, its results of operations and its cash flows significantly. As these are on-going events, these financial statements do not reflect any potential future impact. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments and the impact on the financial results and condition of the Institute as at the report date.