

RECREATION NOVA SCOTIA
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2020

**RECREATION NOVA SCOTIA
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MARCH 31, 2020**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of:
Recreation Nova Scotia

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Recreation Nova Scotia** ("the Organization"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2020 and the statements of operations, changes in net assets 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 possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at March 31, 2020, and 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 non-profit organizations, Recreation Nova Scotia derives revenue from certain fundraising projects, ticket sales and other sources, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, our verification of these revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of Recreation Nova Scotia and we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to revenues, excess of revenues over operating expenses, assets and net assets.

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 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 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.

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:

- 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 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 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.

Baker Tilly Nova Scotia Inc

Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
September 30, 2020

Chartered Professional Accountants

**RECREATION NOVA SCOTIA
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020**

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	2020	2019
	\$	\$
REVENUES		
Program (Schedule 1)	697,316	768,460
Core funding - Communities, Culture and Heritage	156,680	156,680
Membership dues	29,885	24,270
Non-Core Funding	40,000	-
Other	<u>60,993</u>	<u>31,238</u>
	<u>984,874</u>	<u>980,648</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Program (Schedule 2)	694,406	705,700
Administration (Schedule 3)	<u>395,168</u>	<u>240,763</u>
	<u>1,089,574</u>	<u>946,463</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER OPERATING EXPENSES	<u>(104,700)</u>	<u>34,185</u>

RECREATION NOVA SCOTIA
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

	Unrestricted	Internally Restricted	Total 2020	Total 2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
NET ASSETS - beginning of year	357,458	2,844	360,302	326,117
Excess(deficiency) of revenues over operating expenses	(104,700)	-	(104,700)	34,185
NET ASSETS - end of year	<u>252,758</u>	<u>2,844</u>	<u>255,602</u>	<u>360,302</u>

**RECREATION NOVA SCOTIA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT MARCH 31, 2020**

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	295,595	365,720
Term deposits (Note 3)	182,500	177,145
Accounts receivable (Note 4)	33,649	51,483
Prepays	<u>7,854</u>	<u>797</u>
	519,598	595,145
CAPITAL ASSETS	<u>25,965</u>	<u>2,989</u>
	<u>545,563</u>	<u>598,134</u>
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	34,027	39,180
Deferred revenue (Note 5)	<u>255,934</u>	<u>198,652</u>
	<u>289,961</u>	<u>237,832</u>
NET ASSETS		
INTERNALLY RESTRICTED (Note 6)	2,844	2,844
UNRESTRICTED	<u>252,758</u>	<u>357,458</u>
	<u>255,602</u>	<u>360,302</u>
	<u>545,563</u>	<u>598,134</u>
COMMITMENT (Note 7)		
SUBSEQUENT EVENT (Note 8)		

Approved by the Board

Heather Kelday Director

Misty James Director

**RECREATION NOVA SCOTIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020**

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	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
OPERATING		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over operating expenses	(104,700)	34,185
Item not affecting cash		
Amortization	<u>4,352</u>	<u>-</u>
	(100,348)	34,185
Changes in non-cash working capital items		
Accounts receivable	17,834	(2,300)
Prepays	(7,057)	2,526
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(5,153)	22,214
Deferred revenue	<u>57,282</u>	<u>30,851</u>
	<u>(37,442)</u>	<u>87,476</u>
INVESTING		
Acquisition of term deposits	(182,500)	(177,145)
Disposal of term deposits	177,145	174,205
Acquisition of capital assets	<u>(27,328)</u>	<u>(2,714)</u>
	<u>(32,683)</u>	<u>(5,654)</u>
CHANGE IN CASH	(70,125)	81,822
CASH - beginning of year	<u>365,720</u>	<u>283,898</u>
CASH - end of year	<u>295,595</u>	<u>365,720</u>

1. OPERATIONS

Recreation Nova Scotia ("the Organization") is a not-for-profit organization, incorporated under the Societies Act of Nova Scotia, operating to inspire and support a diverse and comprehensive network of partners committed to addressing the recreation needs of all Nova Scotians, through the provision of leadership and a strong provincial voice.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations and include the following significant accounting policies:

Cash and term deposits

Cash consists of a bank balance and term deposits held with a financial institution.

Capital assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost. Amortization is provided for using the following rates and method over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Equipment	30%	Diminishing balance
Computer equipment	30%	Diminishing balance

One half year's amortization is taken in the year of acquisition.

Impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows resulting from its use and eventual disposition. Any impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the long-lived asset exceeds its fair value.

Revenue recognition

The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for revenue. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. 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.

Revenue from all other sources is recognized when earned, the amount is fixed or determinable and collection is reasonably assured.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Contributed goods and services

Contributed goods and services are recognized in the financial statements when their fair value can be reasonably determined and they are used in the normal course of the Organization's operations and would otherwise have been purchased.

The Organization benefits from donated services in the form of volunteer time for various programs and objectives of the Organization. Due to the difficulty of determining their fair value, these contributed services are not recognized in these financial statements.

Income taxes

The Organization is a non-profit organization under Section 149.1(1) of the Income Tax Act, and, as such, is exempt from income taxes. Accordingly, no provision has been made in the accounts for income taxes.

Financial instruments

Measurement of financial instruments

The Organization initially measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value.

The Organization subsequently measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash, term deposits and accounts receivable.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Impairment

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. The amount of any write down is recognized in excess of revenues over operating expenses. Any previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed to the extent of the improvement, directly or by adjusting the allowance account, 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 excess of revenues over operating expenses.

**RECREATION NOVA SCOTIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020**

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance 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 contingencies at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates are used when accounting for items and matters such as useful lives of capital assets and certain accrued liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

3. TERM DEPOSITS

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Toronto-Dominion Bank		
1.50% GIC maturing June 5, 2021	106,293	-
0.80% GIC maturing June 26, 2021	76,207	-
Matured GICs	<u>-</u>	<u>177,145</u>
	<u><u>182,500</u></u>	<u><u>177,145</u></u>

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Trade receivables	14,396	37,082
HST recoverable	<u>19,253</u>	<u>14,401</u>
	<u><u>33,649</u></u>	<u><u>51,483</u></u>

5. DEFERRED REVENUE

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Deferred revenue consists of:		
Department of Communities, Culture and Heritage:		
RPAC Initiative	176,703	182,988
High Five	7,140	-
Physical Literacy	6,429	12,404
BAP	42,313	-
Principles of Healthy Aging	20,088	-
Other deferred revenue	<u>3,261</u>	<u>3,260</u>
	<u><u>255,934</u></u>	<u><u>198,652</u></u>

**RECREATION NOVA SCOTIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020**

5. DEFERRED REVENUE (Continued)

Changes in deferred revenue are as follows:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Balance - beginning of year	198,652	167,801
Amount recognized as revenue	(195,391)	(164,541)
Amounts received related to future periods	<u>252,673</u>	<u>195,392</u>
	<u>255,934</u>	<u>198,652</u>

6. INTERNALLY RESTRICTED

The James Bayer Fund is designed to provide the members of the Organization with financial assistance to pursue development opportunities related to the field of recreation. During the year, \$NIL was distributed in the form of scholarships (2019 - \$680).

7. COMMITMENT

The Organization is committed to an office lease rental agreement which has minimum payments for the next five years as follows:

	\$
2021	48,759
2022	48,759
2023	48,759
2024	48,759
2025	24,380

8. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On March 11, 2020 the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. During the 11 days that followed, the federal and provincial government issued many orders and restrictions on businesses and travel, leading up to the Province of Nova Scotia declaring a State of Emergency on March 22, 2020. This contagious disease outbreak, which has continued to spread, has adversely affected workforces, customers, economies, and financial markets globally, potentially leading to an economic downturn.

While the impact of COVID-19 is expected to be temporary, the current circumstances are dynamic. The duration and severity of the COVID-19 pandemic is unknown at this time and the Council is unable to reliably predict the financial impact should the situation continue for a prolonged period.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risks and concentrations

The Organization is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following analysis provides a measure of the Organization's risk exposure and concentrations at March 31, 2020.

It is management's opinion that the Organization is not exposed to significant market, currency, interest rate, or other price risk from its financial instruments. The risks arising on financial instruments are limited to the following:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Organization to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash, term deposits and accounts receivable. The Organization deposits its cash and term deposits in a reputable financial institution and therefore believes the risk of loss to be remote. The Organization is exposed to credit risk from accounts receivable. The Organization believes this credit risk is minimized as the Organization has a large and diverse customer base. A provision for impairment of accounts receivable is established when there is objective evidence that the Organization will not be able to collect all amounts due.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Organization is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Organization generates sufficient cash flow from operating activities to fund operations and fulfill obligations as they become due.

10. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain figures presented for comparative purposes have been reclassified to conform with the financial statement presentation adopted for the current year.

**RECREATION NOVA SCOTIA
SCHEDULES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020**

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	2020	2019
	\$	\$
SCHEDULE 1 - PROGRAM REVENUES		
Atlantic Conference	-	6,980
Before and After Program (BAP)	70,187	-
Connect	18,200	73,306
High Five	114,468	119,116
Mental Health	1,760	30,829
Nova Scotia Conference	49,050	34,143
Provincial Engagement	12,000	18,459
Outdoor Network	4,376	16,074
Physical Literacy	5,990	22,559
RPAC Initiative	421,285	378,586
Shared Strategy	-	13,083
Walkability	-	55,000
Women Active	-	325
	<u>697,316</u>	<u>768,460</u>
SCHEDULE 2 - PROGRAM EXPENSES		
Atlantic Conference	994	2,607
Before and After Program	70,873	-
Connect	26,694	52,038
High Five	98,920	92,248
Mental Health	1,508	25,836
Nova Scotia Conference	40,886	33,302
Provincial Engagement	24,893	17,675
Outdoor Network	7,291	11,442
Physical Literacy	5,765	22,559
RPAC Initiative	415,309	385,826
Shared Strategy	79	10,785
Teen Challenge	39	1,063
Walkability	-	49,994
Women Active	1,155	325
	<u>694,406</u>	<u>705,700</u>
SCHEDULE 3 - ADMINISTRATION		
Amortization	4,352	-
Bad Debts	28,262	12,313
Board of Directors	6,636	6,194
CPRA Partnership	7,965	9,233
Facilitate Education and Development of Recreation Professionals and Volunteers	4,500	5,487
Other (telephone, printer, office supplies, etc.)	70,088	24,638
Professional Fees	31,262	11,986
Rent	26,044	8,500
Salaries and Benefits	216,059	162,412
	<u>395,168</u>	<u>240,763</u>