Financial Statements

September 30, 2020



To the Members of African Communities of Manitoba Inc. (ACOMI)

Qualified Opinion

CRAIG & ROSS

We have audited the financial statements of ACOMI (the Organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 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 September 30, 2020 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 donations, the completeness of which is not susceptible of satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, our verification of these revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the Organization and we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to donations, excess of revenues over expenses, assets and net assets. Our audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2020 was modified accordingly because of the possible effects of this limitation of 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 ethical responsibilities in accordance with those requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw your attention to Note 2 of the financial statements which indicates that the Organization is economically dependent on government grants, and individual and corporate donations to maintain its operations. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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.

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of ACOMI (continued)

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating 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 not 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 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 judgement 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 out audit.

Craig & Ross

Chartered Professional Accountants 1515 One Lombard Place Winnipeg, MB R3B 0X3 February 21, 2021

Statement of Financial Position

September 30	, 2020		
		2020	2019
ASSETS			
CURRENT			
Cash	\$	306,843	5 170,872
Term deposits		68,752	35,984
Accounts receivable		150	14,308
		375,745	221,164
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Note 4)		82,605	43,522
	\$	458,350	264,686
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS CURRENT			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	4,279	3,498
Deferred revenue - general		163,334	70,328
Deferred revenue - capital		43,521	18,302
		211,134	92,128
NET ASSETS		0.17.04.0	470 550
General fund		247,216	172,558
	\$	458,350	6 264,686

September 30, 2020

APPROVED BY THE BOARD:

Titi Tijani

Director

Frank Andome

Director

Statement of Operations

	2020	2019
REVENUES		
Grants	\$ 216,513 \$	80,812
Membership dues	1,500	1,600
Folklorama income	-	63,567
Hall rental income	4,437	256
Donations	50,222	8,987
Interest income	 2,659	374
	 275,330	155,596
EXPENSES		
Advertising and promotion	236	3,351
Amortization	19,603	9,159
Donations	1,004	3,968
Folklorama expenses	1,929	47,214
Insurance	6,548	131
Interest and bank charges	293	139
Licenses	433	165
Meals and entertainment	1,015	4,368
Moving and storage	3,110	-
Office	2,587	7,647
Program expenses	31,847	146
Professional fees	11,955	5,478
Project events	1,413	5,933
Rental	7,145	8,069
Repairs and maintenance	1,786	878
Salaries and wages	103,165	48,569
Utilities	3,205	2,944
Volunteer expenses	 3,399	9,282
	 200,672	157,441
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES	\$ 74,658 \$	(1,845)

Year Ended September 30, 2020

Yea	ar Ei	nded Sept	emb	er 30, 2020			
		Capital		General			
		Fund		Fund		2020	2019
NET ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$	-	\$	172,558	\$	172,558	\$ 174,403
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES		-		74,658		74,658	(1,845)
NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR	\$	-	\$	247,216	\$	247,216	\$ 172,558

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Statement of Cash Flows

	2020	2019
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses	\$ 74,658 \$	(1,845)
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization	 19,603	9,159
	94,261	7,314
Changes in working capital accounts:		
Accounts receivable	14,158	(13,441)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred revenue	778	2,870
Deletted levenue	 118,225	85,797
	 133,161	75,226
Cash flows from operating activities	 227,422	82,540
INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Purchase of capital assets	 (58,684)	(26,097)
INCREASE IN CASH	168,739	56,443
CASH - BEGINNING OF YEAR	 206,856	150,413
CASH - END OF YEAR	\$ 375,595 \$	206,856
Cash consists of:		
Cash	\$ 306,843 \$	170,872
Term deposits	 68,752	35,984
	\$ 375,595 \$	206,856

Year Ended September 30, 2020

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2020

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANIZATION

ACOMI is a non-profit, non-sectarian organization, bringing together individuals and community organizations of African heritage in the province of Manitoba, Canada.

The entity is registered with the Charities Division of the Canada Revenue Agency and is classified as a registered Canadian charity. As such, it is exempt from income taxes and can issue charitable donation receipts.

2. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

In common with many registered charities, the Organization is economically dependent on government grants, and individual and corporate donations to maintain its operations. These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. Management is of the opinion that sufficient working capital will be obtained from operations to meet the Organization's liabilities as they come due.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for notfor-profit organizations (ASNPO).

Fund accounting

Revenues and expenses related to projects are reported in the General Fund.

Revenues and expenses related to capital expenditures are reported in the Capital Fund

Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Equipment is amortized over the estimated useful life at the following rates and methods:

Computer equipment	30%	declining balance method
Equipment	20%	declining balance method
Vehicles	30%	declining balance method
Furniture and fixtures	20%	declining balance method

The Organization regularly reviews its equipment to eliminate obsolete items.

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Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Contributed services

ACOMI acknowledges the substantial services provided by volunteers in assisting the Organization in carrying out its activities. Due to the difficulty in determining their value, these services are not reported in the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

ACOMI follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenues in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection can be reasonably assured.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value when acquired or issued. In subsequent periods, all 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.

The fair value of the Organization's financial instruments approximates carrying value due to the shortterm maturity of these instruments.

Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for not-forprofit 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.

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	2020				2019				
Equipment Motor vehicles Computer equipment Furniture and fixtures		Cost	Accumulated amortization		Cost		Accumulate Amortizatio		
	\$	1,105 56,635 26,701 26,926	\$	398 8,495 10,291 9,578	\$	1,105 - 24,651 26,926	\$	221 - 3,698 5,241	
Net book value		\$	82,60	5		\$	43,522		

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2020

5. 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 September 30, 2020. There have been no changes to the concentration of risks noted below since the prior period.

(a) Liquidity risk

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

Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Organization is not exposed to any significant credit, interest or currency risks arising from their financial instruments.

6. COVID-19 UNCERTAINTY

During the year, the corona virus (COVID-19) has created considerable uncertainty in business and in markets around the globe. The World Health Organization declared the situation a pandemic on March 11, 2020. The Organization has not experienced any significant costs related to the COVID-19 outbreak as of September 30, 2020. While the disruption caused by COVID-19 is expected to be temporary, there is considerable uncertainty around the duration of the disruption and the related financial impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.