

Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

Management Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The accompanying financial statements and all other information contained in this annual report are the responsibility of the management of Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada (CPA Canada). The financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations and have been approved by the Board of Directors.

Preparation of financial information is an integral part of management's broader responsibilities for the ongoing operations of CPA Canada, which includes adherence by all employees to CPA Canada's Code of Conduct. Management maintains a system of internal accounting controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are accurately recorded on a timely basis, are properly approved and result in reliable financial information. Such information also includes data based on management's best estimates and judgments.



Pamela Steer, FCPA, FCA, CFA
President and Chief Executive Officer

The Finance, Audit, and Risk Committee reviews the annual financial statements and recommends them to the Board of Directors for its approval. In addition, the Finance, Audit, and Risk Committee meets periodically with management and the external auditors, and reports to the Board of Directors thereon. The Finance, Audit, and Risk Committee also reviews the annual report in its entirety.

The accompanying financial statements have been audited by the auditors who are engaged by the Board of Directors on the recommendation of the Finance, Audit, and Risk Committee and whose appointment was ratified at the annual meeting of members. The auditors have access to the Finance, Audit, and Risk Committee, without management present, to discuss the results of their work.

To the Members of Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada (the "CPA Canada"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2023, 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, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the CPA Canada as at March 31, 2023, 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 Opinion

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 CPA Canada 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.

Other Matter

The financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on June 16, 2022.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises of the information, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, in the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of the auditor's report. If, based on the work we will perform on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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 CPA Canada'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 CPA Canada or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the CPA Canada'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 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 CPA Canada'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 CPA Canada'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 CPA Canada 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.

Mississauga, Ontario

June 28, 2023

MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Licensed Public Accountants


Statement of Financial Position

as at March 31

	2023 (\$000's)	2022 (\$000's)
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents [Note 4]	\$ 20,150	\$ 37,597
Accounts receivable	12,760	6,776
Investments [Note 5]	7,165	2,516
Inventories [Note 6]	106	264
Prepaid expenses	2,295	1,473
	42,476	48,626
Investments [Note 5]	82,118	88,259
Capital Assets [Note 7]	4,098	5,033
	86,216	93,292
	\$ 128,692	\$ 141,918
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities [Notes 8 & 13]	\$ 18,828	\$ 19,425
Deferred revenue	12,030	12,259
	30,858	31,684
Employee Future Benefits [Note 9]	12,409	15,446
Deferred Lease Incentives [Note 10]	1,392	1,681
	13,801	17,127
	44,659	48,811
NET ASSETS		
Invested in capital assets	2,784	3,442
Internally restricted for strategic initiatives [Note 11]	12,325	21,093
Unrestricted	68,924	68,572
	84,033	93,107
	\$ 128,692	\$ 141,918

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the Board,



Richard Olfert, FCPA, FCA, CMC, ICD.D
Director



Karen Gosse, CPA, CA
Director

Statement of Operations

for the year ended March 31

	2023 (\$000's)	2022 (\$000's)
REVENUES		
Members' fees [Note 17]	\$ 72,834	\$ 72,006
Pre-certification education [Note 13]	29,729	26,390
Thought leadership & professional development	27,233	25,353
Financial literacy	437	349
	130,233	124,098
EXPENSES [Note 14, 16]		
Thought leadership & professional development	47,757	44,042
Pre-certification education [Note 13]	40,253	35,267
Standard setting	25,316	21,982
National and international matters	7,786	6,872
Executive leadership and governance	4,618	6,399
Financial literacy	3,412	2,620
Council of Chief Executives	2,846	1,946
Members' fees (credit card fees)	1,498	881
	133,486	120,009
Excess of (expenses over revenues) / revenues over expenses before investment income and strategic initiatives	(3,253)	4,089
Investment Income [Note 12]	770	2,647
Excess of (expenses over revenues) / revenues over expenses before strategic initiatives	(2,483)	6,736
Strategic Initiatives [Note 11]	(8,768)	(1,907)
EXCESS OF (EXPENSES OVER REVENUES) / REVENUES OVER EXPENSES	\$ (11,251)	\$ 4,829

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

for the year ended March 31

	Invested in Capital Assets	Internally Restricted for Strategic Initiatives [Note 11]	Unrestricted	2023 (\$000's)	Invested in Capital Assets	Internally Restricted for Strategic Initiatives [Note 11]	Unrestricted	2022 (\$000's)
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 3,442	\$ 21,093	\$ 68,572	\$ 93,107	\$ 3,992	\$ 21,000	\$ 53,294	\$ 78,286
Excess of (expenses over revenues) / revenues over expenses	—	(8,768)	(2,483)	(11,251)	—	(1,907)	6,736	4,829
Amortization of capital assets	(1,435)	—	1,435	—	(1,512)	—	1,512	—
Amortization of deferred tenant inducements	277	—	(277)	—	277	—	(277)	—
Purchase of capital assets	502	—	(502)	—	685	—	(685)	—
Disposal of capital assets	(2)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Defined benefit credit – remeasurements and other items	—	—	2,177	2,177	—	—	9,992	9,992
Inter-fund transfer	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	(2,000)	—
Balance, end of year	\$ 2,784	\$ 12,325	\$ 68,924	\$ 84,033	\$ 3,442	\$ 21,093	\$ 68,572	\$ 93,107

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31

	2023 (\$000's)	2022 (\$000's)
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of (expenses over revenues) / revenues over expenses	\$ (11,251)	\$ 4,829
Adjustments to determine net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Amortization of capital assets	1,435	1,512
Loss on disposal of capital assets	2	—
Interest capitalized on investments	(511)	(360)
Interest received on investments capitalized in prior years	282	1,382
Reinvested distributions from index pooled funds	(4,208)	(3,988)
Realized gain/(loss) on sale of investments	160	(602)
Unrealized depreciation in fair value of index pooled funds	5,025	2,673
Required employee future benefits funding	(1,585)	(1,614)
Employee future benefits expense	725	939
Amortization of deferred lease incentives	(289)	(289)
	(10,215)	4,482
Change in non-cash working capital items		
Accounts receivable	(5,984)	7,708
Inventories	158	19
Prepaid expenses	(822)	168
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(597)	(593)
Deferred revenue	(229)	2,107
	(17,689)	13,891
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of short-term investments	(5,293)	—
Purchase of investments	(3,844)	(29,022)
Proceeds on sale of short-term investments	—	322
Proceeds on sale of investments	9,881	21,077
Purchase of capital assets	(502)	(685)
	242	(8,308)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(17,447)	5,583
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	37,597	32,014
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 20,150	\$ 37,597

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(all amounts in \$ thousands)

1. Nature and description of the organization

Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada (CPA Canada) was incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation under the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act on January 1, 2013. CPA Canada is exempt from income taxes.

CPA Canada assists Chartered Professional Accountant (CPA) provincial, territorial and Bermudian (PTBs) regulatory bodies in promoting and developing appropriate and uniform standards of qualification for admission of Chartered Professional Accountants and maintaining appropriate standards of professional conduct for all Chartered Professional Accountants. The relationships between CPA Canada and the PTBs are primarily established through various agreements comprised of the Collaboration Accord, the Education Agreement and a number of Memoranda of Understanding with the PTBs (MOUs). The Collaboration Accord documents the understandings among the parties on managing core elements of the profession that are common to all Accord Parties in a uniform, consistent and coordinated manner across Canada and Bermuda to ensure strength and success of the CPA profession. Both the Collaboration Accord and the MOUs include provisions pertaining to the collection of Members' fees by the PTBs and remittance of those fees to CPA Canada. The Education Agreement includes provisions relating to the funding from the PTBs of the Pre-certification education program across Canada (e.g., education, and qualification).

CPA Canada conducts research into current business issues, issues guidance, publishes professional literature, develops certification education and professional learning programs, represents the CPA profession nationally and internationally, and supports financial literacy.

CPA Canada provides funding, staff, and other resources to support an independent standard-setting process. The Accounting Standards Oversight Council (AcSOC), the Auditing and Assurance Standards Oversight Council (AASOC), and the Implementation Committee for the Canadian Sustainability Standards Board (CSSB) are independent, volunteer bodies that have been established to serve the public interest by overseeing standards-setting activities in Canada.

AcSOC oversees the activities of Canada's independent bodies, being the Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) and the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB), which establish accounting standards for use by Canadian entities.

AASOC oversees the activities of the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AASB), Canada's independent body, which establishes standards for assurance and related services in Canada.

Upon forming an operational Canadian Sustainability Standards Board (CSSB), the Implementation Committee for the CSSB will provide oversight on a transitional basis. The CSSB will provide input into global baseline sustainability disclosure standards developed by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB).

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)**for the year ended March 31, 2023**(all amounts in \$ thousands)***2. Significant accounting policies****a) Basis of accounting**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations and include the following significant accounting policies.

b) Management estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the current year. Actual results may differ from the estimates, the impact of which would be recorded in future years.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

Management considers the discount rates used to measure defined benefit obligations to be significant estimates.

(i) Shared costs under the Education Agreement

Under the Education Agreement, Shared costs are based on a select portion of Information technology and security, Rent and operating, Amortization and Insurance costs, allocated proportionately to Pre-certification education based on salaries.

(ii) Translation services

Language services reflect the full costs of our linguistic services, that are partially charged using on an estimated fee to internal and external customers as Translation services based on direct usage.

(iii) Organizational enablement and administrative expenses

Organizational enablement and administrative expenses reflect all support costs, excluding Shared costs under the Education Agreement and Translation service charges. Organizational enablement and administration expenses are allocated proportionally based on salaries to functional areas.

c) Revenue recognition**(i) Members' fees**

Members' fees are recognized as revenue in the fiscal year to which they relate. Members' fees received in advance of the fiscal year to which they relate are recorded as deferred revenue.

(ii) Pre-certification education

Revenue is recognized upon a candidate's enrolment in a certification education program module. Examination fees are recognized as revenue when the examinations are held. The amount received in advance of an examination being held is recorded as deferred revenue.

(iii) Thought Leadership & Professional Development

Thought leadership includes publications that support standard setting, research, implementation, and interpretation, and thought leadership research regarding the future of the profession.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*
*for the year ended March 31, 2023**(all amounts in \$ thousands)***2. Significant accounting policies** *(continued)***c) Revenue recognition** *(continued)*

Professional development includes courses, conferences, publications, webinars, Pivot magazine, affinity programs and a help desk.

Revenue is recognized at the time of product shipment, when professional learning and development programs are presented, when the service is rendered, proportionately over the period of the subscription depending on the nature of the product or service, or when the specialty certification examinations are held. The amount received in advance of shipment, the program being presented, the service being rendered, the subscription period, or the examination being held is recorded as deferred revenue.

Magazine subscriptions are recognized as revenue over the period of the subscriptions. Advertising revenue is recognized in the period in which the advertisement is published. The amount received in advance of the subscription period or the advertisement being published is recorded as deferred revenue.

(iv) Financial literacy

Revenue is recognized at the time of product shipment, when professional learning and development programs are presented, or when the service is rendered. The amount received in advance of shipment, the program being presented, the service being rendered, is recorded as deferred revenue.

(v) Investment Income

Investment income comprises interest from cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and investments, distributions from index pooled funds, realized gains and losses on the sale of investments, and the unrealized appreciation and depreciation in the fair value of index pooled funds. Revenue is recognized on an accrual basis. Interest earned from investments is recognized over the terms of the respective investments using the effective interest method.

d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and investments which are readily convertible into cash or have a maturity date of 90 days or less from date of acquisition and are not subject to significant risk of changes in value.

e) Short-term investments

Short-term investments consist of guaranteed investment certificates with maturity dates ranging from ninety-one days to twelve months from date of acquisition.

f) Investments

Investments consist of guaranteed investment certificates and fixed income investments with maturity dates greater than twelve months from date of acquisition, and index pooled funds. Guaranteed investment certificates and fixed income investments maturing within twelve months from the year-end date are classified as current.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)**for the year ended March 31, 2023**(all amounts in \$ thousands)***2. Significant accounting policies** *(continued)***g) Donated services**

The work of CPA Canada is dependent on the voluntary service of many individuals who are experts and industry leaders of specialized subject matters. Since these services are not normally purchased by CPA Canada and because of the difficulty of determining their fair value, donated services are not recognized in the financial statements.

h) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition, and is assigned by using the weighted average cost formula.

i) Financial instruments**Measurement of financial assets and liabilities**

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

CPA Canada subsequently measures all of its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, except for investments in index pooled funds that are quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in income in the year in which the changes occur.

Amortized cost is the amount at which a financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction for impairment.

The fair values of investments in index pooled funds are determined by reference to the latest closing transactional net asset value of each respective index pooled fund.

Transaction costs associated with the acquisition and disposal of fixed income investments are capitalized and are included in the acquisition costs or reduce proceeds on disposal. Investment management fees associated with index pooled funds are expensed as incurred.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, short-term investments and investments in guaranteed investment certificates and fixed income investments.

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

Financial assets measured at fair value include investments in index pooled funds.

Impairment

At the end of each year, CPA Canada assesses whether there are any indications that a financial asset measured at amortized cost may be impaired. Objective evidence of impairment includes observable data that comes to the attention of CPA Canada, including but not limited to the following events: significant financial difficulty of the issuer; a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; and bankruptcy or other financial reorganization proceedings.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*
for the year ended March 31, 2023

(all amounts in \$ thousands)

2. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

i) Financial instruments *(continued)*

When there is an indication of impairment, CPA Canada determines whether a significant adverse change has occurred during the year in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows from the financial asset.

When CPA Canada identifies a significant adverse change in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows from a financial asset, it reduces the carrying amount of the financial asset to the greater of the following:

- the present value of the cash flows expected to be generated by holding the financial asset discounted using a current market rate of interest appropriate to the financial asset; and
- the amount that could be realized by selling the financial asset at the statement of financial position date.

Any impairment of the financial asset is recognized in income in the year in which the impairment occurs.

When the extent of impairment of a previously written-down financial asset decreases and the decrease can be related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent of the improvement, but not in excess of the impairment loss. The amount of the reversal is recognized in income in the year in which the reversal occurs.

j) Capital assets

The costs of capital assets are capitalized upon meeting the criteria for recognition as a capital asset, with the exception of expenditures on internally generated intangible assets during the development phase, which are expensed as incurred. The cost of a capital asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

A capital asset is tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any potential impairment is identified, the amount of the impairment is quantified by comparing the carrying value of the capital asset to its fair value. Any impairment of the capital asset is recognized in income in the year in which the impairment occurs.

An impairment loss is not reversed if the fair value of the capital asset subsequently increases.

Capital assets, consisting of furniture and equipment, leasehold improvements and separately acquired computer application software, are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortization is provided for, upon the commencement of the utilization of the assets, on a straight-line basis at rates designed to amortize the cost of the capital assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Furniture and equipment	3 to 10 years
Leasehold improvements	Remaining terms of the relevant leases
Computer application software	3 to 5 years

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(all amounts in \$ thousands)

2. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

k) Employee future benefits

Defined benefit plans

- (i) A defined benefit liability is recognized in the statement of financial position to the extent that the defined benefit obligations of a plan exceed the fair value of the plan's assets.

Components of the total cost of a defined benefit plan, excluding remeasurements and other items, are recognized in income in the year incurred.

Remeasurements and other items incurred during the year are recognized directly in the statement of changes in net assets.

- (ii) Defined benefit obligations are actuarially determined using the projected benefit method prorated on services and management's best estimates of retirement age, mortality, discount rates to reflect the time value of money, future salary and benefit levels and other actuarial assumptions.
- (iii) Defined benefit obligations are measured using actuarial valuation reports prepared for accounting purposes on an annual basis under which actuarial assumptions, including the discount rate, are updated annually.
- (iv) Plan assets are measured at fair value.
- (v) Plan assets and defined benefit obligations are measured at March 31.
- (vi) The components of the total cost of a defined benefit plan for a year are comprised of:
- current service cost;
 - finance cost; and
 - remeasurements and other items.

Current service cost for the year is the actuarial present value of benefits attributed to employees' services rendered during the year, reduced to reflect employee contributions.

Finance cost for the year is the net interest on the defined benefit liability calculated by multiplying the defined benefit liability at the beginning of the year by the discount rate used in determining the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year. Finance cost for a defined benefit asset is a credit.

Remeasurements and other items are comprised of:

- the difference between the actual return on plan assets and the return calculated using the discount rate used in determining the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year;
- actuarial gains and losses;
- the effect of any valuation allowance in the case of a net defined benefit asset;
- past service costs; and
- gains and losses arising from settlements and curtailments.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(all amounts in \$ thousands)

2. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

k) Employee future benefits *(continued)*

Actuarial gains and losses can arise in a given year from:

- the difference between the actual defined benefit obligations at the end of the year and the expected defined benefit obligations at the end of the year; and
- changes in actuarial assumptions.

Defined contribution plans

(i) Components of the total cost of a defined contribution plan are recognized in income in the year incurred.

(ii) The components of the total cost of a defined contribution plan for a year are comprised of:

- current service cost;
- past service costs;
- interest cost on the estimated present value of any contributions required in future years related to employee services rendered during the current year or prior years; and
- a reduction for the interest income for the year on any unallocated plan surplus.

Current service cost for the year is comprised of the contributions required to be made in the year in exchange for employee services rendered during the year and the estimated present value of any contributions required to be made in future years related to employee services rendered during the year.

l) Deferred lease incentives

Lease incentives received include reduced rent benefits and tenant inducements received in cash used to purchase capital assets.

Lease incentives received in connection with original leases are amortized to income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the original leases. Lease incentives received in connection with re-negotiated leases are amortized to income on a straight-line basis over the period from the expiration date of the original lease to the expiration date of the re-negotiated lease.

m) Net assets invested in capital assets

Net assets invested in capital assets comprise the net book value of capital assets less the unamortized balance of deferred tenant inducements used to purchase capital assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(all amounts in \$ thousands)

3. Financial instrument risk management

CPA Canada is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following analysis provides a measure of the risk exposure and concentrations.

The financial instruments of CPA Canada and the nature of the risks to which those instruments may be subject, are as follows:

Financial instruments	Risks				
	Credit	Liquidity	Market risk		
			Currency	Interest rate	Other price
Cash and cash equivalents	X			X	
Accounts receivable	X				
Short-term investments	X			X	
Investments – guaranteed investment certificates	X			X	
Investments – Canadian fixed income	X			X	
Investments – index pooled funds:					
Canadian fixed income	X			X	X
Investments – index pooled funds:					
Canadian and foreign equities			X		X
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		X			

CPA Canada manages its exposure to the risks associated with financial instruments that have the potential to affect its operating and financial performance in accordance with its risk management policy. The objective of the policy is to reduce volatility in cash flow and earnings and to safeguard assets. The Board of Directors monitors compliance with risk management policies and reviews risk management policies and procedures on an annual basis.

Changes in market interest rates will cause fluctuations in the fair value of investments. Our guaranteed investment certificates and fixed income investments, which are generally held to maturity have fixed interest rates. If CPA Canada experiences higher than anticipated liquidity needs, then we may need to liquidate investments prior to maturity. Absent monetization prior to maturity, the related future cash flows will not change due to changes in market interest rates.

CPA Canada has an Investment Policy that details the asset quality and proportion of the fixed income and equity securities in which it invests.

CPA Canada does not use derivative financial instruments to manage its risks

Credit risk

CPA Canada is exposed to credit risk resulting from the possibility that parties may default on their financial obligations, or if there is a concentration of transactions carried out with the same party, or if there is a concentration of financial obligations which have similar economic characteristics that could be similarly affected by changes in economic conditions, such that CPA Canada could incur a financial loss. CPA Canada does not directly hold any collateral as security for financial obligations of counterparties.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(all amounts in \$ thousands)

3. Financial instrument risk management *(continued)*

Credit risk *(continued)*

The maximum exposure of CPA Canada to credit risk at March 31 is as follows:

	2023	2022
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 20,150	\$ 37,597
Accounts receivable	12,760	6,776
Short-term investments	5,293	—
Investments – guaranteed investment certificates	7,203	8,105
Investments – Canadian fixed income	22,043	27,003
Investments – index pooled funds: fixed income	29,989	30,802
	\$ 97,438	\$ 110,283

Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and investments: Credit risk associated with cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and investments is minimized substantially by ensuring that these assets are invested in financial obligations of: governments; major financial institutions that have been accorded investment-grade ratings by a primary rating agency; and/or other credit-worthy parties. An ongoing review is performed to evaluate changes in the status of the issuers of securities authorized for investment under the investment policy of CPA Canada.

Accounts receivable: Credit risk associated with accounts receivable is minimized by CPA Canada's customer base, which includes all business sectors in Canada and provincial and territorial CPA organizations. CPA Canada follows a program of credit evaluations of customers and limits the amount of credit extended when deemed necessary. At March 31, 2023, an allowance for doubtful accounts in the amount of \$29 has been provided for (2022 - \$29).

The concentration of credit risk with respect to accounts receivable is limited due to the strong credit quality of the parties that are extended credit. At March 31, 2023, accounts receivable from the two largest accounts comprised 65% of the total accounts receivable (2022 - 56%).

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to guaranteed investment certificates are mitigated by the credit quality of the major financial institutions issuing the investment. At March 31, 2023, the largest holding in guaranteed investment certificates with the same financial institution comprised 76% of total guaranteed investment certificate holdings (2022 - 50%).

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to Canadian fixed income investments are mitigated by ensuring that these assets are invested in financial obligations of governments, major financial institutions and other credit-worthy parties. At March 31, 2023, the largest holding in Canadian fixed income investments with the same entity comprised 37% of total Canadian fixed income investment holdings (2022 - 30%).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that CPA Canada will not be able to meet a demand for cash or fund its obligations as they come due.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)**for the year ended March 31, 2023**(all amounts in \$ thousands)***3. Financial instrument risk management** *(continued)***Liquidity risk** *(continued)*

CPA Canada meets its liquidity requirements by preparing and monitoring detailed forecasts of cash flows from operations, anticipating investing and financing activities, and holding assets that can be readily converted into cash. CPA Canada has available a short-term unsecured bank facility of up to \$950, bearing interest at prime to meet temporary fluctuations in cash requirements. At March 31, 2022, and 2023, the bank facility had not been drawn upon.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risk is comprised of currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Currency risk

Currency risk refers to the risk that the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flows associated with the instruments will fluctuate relative to the Canadian dollar due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The functional currency of CPA Canada is the Canadian dollar. CPA Canada occasionally transacts in foreign currencies when certain revenues and expenses are denominated in those currencies, or to source certain purchases, services and capital asset acquisitions internationally.

CPA Canada invests a portion of its investment portfolio in an index pooled fund which invests in foreign equities. CPA Canada mitigates its currency risk exposure by investing in an index pooled fund that is composed of investment securities denominated in multiple currencies.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flows associated with the instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

CPA Canada manages the interest rate risk exposure of its investments in guaranteed investment certificates and fixed income investments by using a laddered portfolio with varying terms to maturity. The laddered structure of maturities helps to enhance the average portfolio yield while reducing the sensitivity of the portfolio to the impact of interest rate fluctuations.

CPA Canada invests a portion of its investment portfolio in an index pooled fund which invests in Canadian fixed income investments. CPA Canada mitigates its interest rate exposure by investing in an index pooled fund that is composed of investments with varying terms to maturity.

Other price risk

Other price risk refers to the risk that the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flows associated with the instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from currency risk or interest rate risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all similar instruments traded in the market.

The investment policy of CPA Canada restricts investments in index pooled funds to selected market indices. The investment policy for index pooled funds provides for an asset mix of 55% fixed income investments and 45% equities. The portfolio of index pooled funds is rebalanced to the asset mix on a quarterly basis. Risk and volatility of investment returns are mitigated through diversification of investments in different countries, business sectors and corporation sizes.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(all amounts in \$ thousands)

3. Financial instrument risk management *(continued)*

Changes in risk

There have been no significant changes in the risk profile of the financial instruments of CPA Canada from that of the prior year.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022
Cash – non-interest bearing	\$ 1,468	\$ 627
Cash – 4.55% (2022 – 0.30% to 0.70%)	18,682	36,970
	\$ 20,150	\$ 37,597

5. Investments

	2023	2022
MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST		
Short-term investments	\$ 5,293	\$ —
Guaranteed investment certificates	7,203	8,105
Canadian fixed income	22,043	27,003
	34,539	35,108
MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE		
Index pooled funds – Canadian fixed income	29,989	30,802
– Canadian equities	10,978	11,060
– Foreign equities	13,777	13,805
	54,744	55,667
	\$ 89,283	\$ 90,775
CURRENT		
Short-term investments	\$ 5,293	\$ —
Guaranteed investment certificates	1,112	2,516
Canadian fixed income	760	—
	7,165	2,516
LONG-TERM		
Guaranteed investment certificates	6,091	5,589
Canadian fixed income	21,283	27,003
Index pooled funds	54,744	55,667
	82,118	88,259
	\$ 89,283	\$ 90,775

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*
for the year ended March 31, 2023

(all amounts in \$ thousands)

5. Investments *(continued)*

Short-term investments have an effective interest rate of 5.00% maturing January 2024.

The guaranteed investment certificates have effective interest rates ranging from 1.01% to 4.33% (2022 - 1.01% to 2.95%), with maturity dates ranging from March 2024 to June 2025 (2022 - June 2022 to March 2025).

The Canadian fixed income investments have effective interest rates ranging from 1.11% to 3.26% (2022 - 0.90% to 3.26%), with maturity dates ranging from March 2024 to March 2031 (2022 - April 2023 to March 2031).

The Canadian fixed income investments in the index pooled funds have effective interest rates ranging from 2.86% to 7.72% (2022 - 1.65% to 5.98%) and maturity dates ranging from June 2023 to November 2065 (2022 - December 2022 to November 2065).

6. Inventories

Inventories are comprised of books and publications available for sale. The amount of inventories recognized as an expense during the year was \$212 (2022 - \$165).

7. Capital assets

	2023			2022		
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Furniture and equipment	\$ 11,926	\$ 9,933	\$ 1,993	\$ 12,316	\$ 10,013	\$ 2,303
Leasehold improvements	8,125	6,020	2,105	8,124	5,394	2,730
Computer application software	3,226	3,226	—	3,226	3,226	—
	\$ 23,277	\$ 19,179	\$ 4,098	\$ 23,666	\$ 18,633	\$ 5,033

During the current year, capital assets with a net book value of \$2 were disposed (cost \$891 and accumulated amortization \$889) (2022 -net book value of nil (cost \$485 and accumulated amortization \$485) was disposed for no proceeds).

8. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	2023	2022
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	\$ 18,828	\$ 17,430
Provincial and territorial CPA organizations [Note 13]	—	1,995
	\$ 18,828	\$ 19,425

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(all amounts in \$ thousands)

9. Employee future benefits

	2023	2022
Liability recognized in the statement of financial position:		
Pension plans	\$ 906	\$ 679
Non-pension post-retirement benefits	11,109	14,302
Post-employment benefits	394	465
	\$ 12,409	\$ 15,446
Defined benefit cost recognized in the statement of operations:		
Pension plans	\$ 28	\$ 308
Non-pension post-retirement benefits	638	609
Post-employment benefits	59	22
	\$ 725	\$ 939
Defined benefit (credit) cost recognized in the statement of changes in net assets:		
Pension plans	\$ 816	\$ (8,168)
Non-pension post-retirement benefits	(2,863)	(1,448)
Post-employment benefits	(130)	(376)
	\$ (2,177)	\$ (9,992)
Total cash payments for pension and non-pension post-retirement benefits:		
Required minimum contributions to the funded pension plan under current pension regulations	\$ 13	\$ 32
Benefit payments directly to beneficiaries for the unfunded supplementary pension plan	604	610
Contributions to fund current costs of the non-pension post-retirement benefits plan	968	972
	\$ 1,585	\$ 1,614

a) Pension plans

CPA Canada maintains a registered pension plan with defined benefit and defined contribution components and a non-registered unfunded supplementary pension plan.

Effective July 1, 2010, the registered pension plan was amended to eliminate the non-contributory option for new plan members of the defined benefit component after that date. Effective May 1, 2012, the defined benefit component of the registered pension plan and the supplementary pension plan were closed to new members. Members of the defined benefit component of the registered pension plan continued to accrue services until October 31, 2013. On November 1, 2013, the registered pension plan opened its defined contribution component to new members and existing defined benefit component members with less than 55 combined years of age plus service at November 1, 2013. Members with 55 or more combined years of age plus service were offered the option of staying in the defined benefit component of the registered pension plan until October 31, 2016, or transferring their participation to the defined contribution component of the registered pension plan effective November 1, 2013. All future service of plan members from November 1, 2013, onward is recognized in the defined contribution component of the registered pension plan with the exception of plan members who elected to accrue services in the defined benefit component of the registered pension plan until October 31, 2016, after which their future service is also recognized in the defined contribution component of the registered pension plan.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(all amounts in \$ thousands)
9. Employee future benefits *(continued)*
a) Pension plans *(continued)*

CPA Canada funds the registered pension plan in the amount that is required by governing legislation and determined by actuarial valuations for funding purposes. Pension benefits in excess of the maximum allowable benefits permitted pursuant to the Income Tax Act are provided from the supplementary pension plan for those members who qualified prior to November 1, 2013. Contributions are made to the supplementary plan as benefits are paid.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the pension plans for accounting purposes was made on March 31 2023.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the pension plans for funding purposes was made effective December 31, 2021 and indicated required minimum funding contributions for going concern amortization is nil for fiscal 2022, 2023 and 2024. The next required actuarial valuation of the pension plans for funding purposes will be on December 31, 2024.

	2023			2022		
	Registered plan	Supplementary plan	Total	Registered plan	Supplementary plan	Total
(i) Funded status of plans						
Plan assets at fair value	\$ 56,415	\$ —	\$ 56,415	\$ 63,119	\$ —	\$ 63,119
Defined benefit obligations	(50,448)	(6,873)	(57,321)	(55,896)	(7,902)	(63,798)
Defined benefit surplus/(liability)	\$ 5,967	\$ (6,873)	\$ (906)	\$ 7,223	\$ (7,902)	\$ (679)
(ii) Plan assets at fair value						
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 63,119	\$ —	\$ 63,119	63,396	\$ —	\$ 63,396
Actual return on plan assets	(3,052)	—	(3,052)	2,897	—	2,897
Employer's contributions	13	604	617	32	610	642
Employees' contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benefits paid	(3,665)	(604)	(4,269)	(3,206)	(610)	(3,816)
Balance, end of year	\$ 56,415	\$ —	\$ 56,415	\$ 63,119	\$ —	\$ 63,119
Plan assets consist of:						
Equity securities	60.0%	—	60.0%	60.0%	—	60.0%
Debt securities	40.0%	—	40.0%	40.0%	—	40.0%
	100.0%	—	100.0%	100.0%	—	100.0%
(iii) Defined benefit obligations						
Balance, beginning of year	\$ (55,896)	\$ (7,902)	\$ (63,798)	\$ (63,604)	\$ (8,973)	\$ (72,577)
Current service cost	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest cost on defined benefit obligations	(2,375)	(336)	(2,711)	(2,131)	(301)	(2,432)
Employees' contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benefits paid	3,665	604	4,269	3,206	610	3,816
Actuarial gain	4,158	761	4,919	6,633	762	7,395
Balance, end of year	\$ (50,448)	\$ (6,873)	\$ (57,321)	\$ (55,896)	\$ (7,902)	\$ (63,798)

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(all amounts in \$ thousands)

9. Employee future benefits *(continued)*

a) Pension plans *(continued)*

	2023			2022		
	Registered plan	Supplementary plan	Total	Registered plan	Supplementary plan	Total
(iv) Components of defined benefit costs						
Current service cost	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Finance cost	(308)	336	28	7	301	308
Defined benefit cost recognized in the statement of operations	(308)	336	28	7	301	308
Remeasurements and other items:						
• difference between the actual return on plan assets and the return calculated using the discount rate used in determining the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	5,735	—	5,735	(773)	—	(773)
• actuarial (gain)	(4,158)	(761)	(4,919)	(6,633)	(762)	(7,395)
Defined benefit (credit) cost recognized in the statement of changes in net assets	1,577	(761)	816	(7,406)	(762)	(8,168)
Defined benefit (credit) cost	\$ 1,269	\$ (425)	\$ 844	\$ (7,399)	\$ (461)	\$ (7,860)

(v) Actuarial assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions used in measuring the defined pension obligations and the defined benefit costs for the years then ended are as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Defined benefit obligations	Defined benefit costs	Defined benefit obligations	Defined benefit costs
Discount rate	5.05%	4.25%	4.25%	3.35%
Rate of compensation increase	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%

(vi) Defined contribution component

CPA Canada matches employee contributions to the defined contribution component of the registered pension plan. The matching contribution is based on the member's earnings, level of contributions, age and years of service. The contributions made during fiscal 2023 were \$3,018 (2022 - \$2,789).

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(all amounts in \$ thousands)

9. Employee future benefits *(continued)*

b) Non-pension post-retirement benefits

CPA Canada provides non-pension post-retirement health, dental, and nominal life insurance benefits to its retired employees through defined benefit plans. Benefits are provided through a group insurance contract and are paid through the payment of annual insurance premiums to an insurance provider.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the non-pension post-retirement benefit plans for accounting purposes was made on March 31, 2023.

	2023	2022
(i) Funded status of plans		
Plan assets at fair value	\$ —	\$ —
Defined benefit obligations	(11,109)	(14,302)
Defined benefit liability	\$ (11,109)	\$ (14,302)
(ii) Plan assets at fair value		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ —	\$ —
Employer's contributions	968	972
Benefits paid	(968)	(972)
Balance, end of year	\$ —	\$ —
(iii) Defined benefit obligations		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ (14,302)	\$ (16,113)
Current service cost	(23)	(61)
Interest cost on defined benefit obligations	(615)	(548)
Benefits paid	968	972
Actuarial gain	2,863	1,448
Balance, end of year	\$ (11,109)	\$ (14,302)
(iv) Components of defined benefit cost		
Current service cost	\$ 23	\$ 61
Finance cost	615	548
Defined benefit cost recognized in the statement of operations	638	609
Remeasurements and other items:		
• actuarial (gain)	(2,863)	(1,448)
Defined benefit (credit) recognized in the statement of changes in net assets	(2,863)	(1,448)
Defined benefit (credit)	\$ (2,225)	\$ (839)
(v) Actuarial assumptions		

The significant actuarial assumptions used in measuring the defined benefit obligations and the defined benefit costs for the years then ended are as follows:

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(all amounts in \$ thousands)
9. Employee future benefits *(continued)*
b) Non-pension post-retirement benefits *(continued)*

	2023		2022	
	Defined benefit obligations	Defined benefit costs	Defined benefit obligations	Defined benefit costs
Discount rate	5.05%	4.30%	4.30%	3.40%
Health care inflation – select	4.94%	5.11%	5.11%	5.15%
Health care inflation – ultimate	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Year ultimate rate reached	2040	2040	2040	2040

c) Post-employment benefits

CPA Canada provides post-employment medical and dental benefits while an employee is disabled until the earlier of recovery, death or retirement at age 65. Benefits are provided through a group insurance contract and are paid through the payment of annual insurance premiums to an insurance provider.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the non-pension post-retirement benefit plans for accounting purposes was made on March 31, 2023.

	2023	2022
(i) Funded status of plans		
Plan assets at fair value	\$ —	\$ —
Defined benefit obligations	(394)	(465)
Defined benefit liability	\$ (394)	\$ (465)
(ii) Plan assets at fair value		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ —	\$ —
Employer's contributions	—	—
Benefits paid	—	—
Balance, end of year	\$ —	\$ —
(iii) Defined benefit obligations		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ (465)	\$ (819)
Current service cost	—	—
Interest cost on defined benefit obligations	(59)	(22)
Benefits paid	—	—
Actuarial gain	130	376
Balance, end of year	\$ (394)	\$ (465)
(iv) Components of defined benefit cost		
Current service cost	\$ —	\$ —
Finance cost	59	22
Defined benefit cost recognized in the statement of operations	59	22
Remeasurements and other items:		
• actuarial gain	(130)	(376)
Defined benefit credit recognized in the statement of changes in net assets	(130)	(376)
Defined benefit (credit)	\$ (71)	\$ (354)

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(all amounts in \$ thousands)

9. Employee future benefits *(continued)*

c) Post-employment benefits *(continued)*

(v) Actuarial assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions used in measuring the post-employment benefit obligations and the defined benefit costs for the years then ended are as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Defined benefit obligations	Defined benefit costs	Defined benefit obligations	Defined benefit costs
Discount rate	4.85%	3.90%	3.90%	2.70%
Health care inflation – select	5.70%	5.80%	5.80%	5.90%
Health care inflation – ultimate	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Year ultimate rate reached	2040	2040	2040	2040

d) Financial risks

The primary long-term risk to CPA Canada of the post-retirement benefit plans is that the plan assets and future operational cash flows of CPA Canada will be insufficient to satisfy plan obligations. A summary of the funded status of the plans is as follows:

	2023	2022
Funded plan:		
Plan assets at fair value	\$ 56,415	\$ 63,119
Defined benefit obligations	(50,448)	(55,896)
	5,967	7,223
Unfunded plans:		
Defined benefit obligations – pension plan	(6,873)	(7,902)
– non-pension post-retirement benefits	(11,109)	(14,302)
– post-retirement benefits	(394)	(465)
	(18,376)	(22,669)
Employee future benefits liability recognized in the statement of financial position	\$ (12,409)	\$ (15,446)

The liabilities of the plans expose CPA Canada to various forms of risk, including liquidity risk and the risk associated with changes in actuarial assumptions, primarily interest rate risk with reference to the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligations of the plans.

The assets of the funded plan expose CPA Canada to various forms of risk, including credit, liquidity and market risk which is comprised of interest rate, currency and other price risk. The assets of the plan comprise investments in index pooled funds with an asset mix of 40% fixed income investments and 60% equities. The portfolio of index pooled funds is rebalanced to the asset mix on a quarterly basis.

CPA Canada mitigates the risks relating to the plan assets in the same manner it mitigates risks relating to its financial instruments. In addition, there is a natural offset for the interest rate risk on the liability of its funded plan since the value of its investments in fixed income index pooled funds is also affected by changes in interest rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(all amounts in \$ thousands)

10. Commitments

a) Premises leases

CPA Canada has entered into lease agreements for its office premises. The agreements require CPA Canada to pay a proportionate share of property taxes and operating expenses.

The future annual lease payments for the office premises, including an estimate of the proportionate share of property taxes and operating expenses, are as follows:

2024	\$ 4,608
2025	4,457
2026	4,417
2027	4,460
2028	2,385
2029 and subsequent years	942
	\$ 21,269

b) Deferred lease incentives

	2023			2022		
	Tenant inducements	Reduced rent benefits	Total	Tenant inducements	Reduced rent benefits	Total
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,591	\$ 90	\$ 1,681	\$ 1,868	\$ 102	\$ 1,970
Amortization	(277)	(12)	(289)	(277)	(12)	(289)
Balance, end of year	\$ 1,314	\$ 78	\$ 1,392	\$ 1,591	\$ 90	\$ 1,681

c) Contractual obligations

In alignment with its digital strategy, consultants have been engaged by CPA Canada for a duration of 36 months from February 1, 2021, to February 1, 2024, to assist in the production and distribution of the digital and print versions of *Pivot* magazine at an estimated annual cost of \$2,285.

CPA Canada has a software license with D2L for a duration of 36 months from January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2024, at an estimated annual cost of \$1,261.

11. Net assets internally restricted for strategic initiatives

CPA Canada has internally restricted net assets to provide funding to undertake several projects to support future strategic initiatives of the CPA profession.

In the prior year, the Board of Directors of CPA Canada authorized the internal restriction of net assets in the amount of \$21,093 to meet the anticipated future strategic initiatives of the CPA profession. In the current year, expenses of \$8,768 were incurred. No additional internal restrictions of net assets have been approved by the Board of Directors in the current year. As of year-end, the net assets internally restricted for strategic initiatives have a balance of \$12,325. As at March 31, 2023, the Board has approved \$5,800 for the 2023-24 fiscal year on certain specific strategic initiatives.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(all amounts in \$ thousands)

11. Net assets internally restricted for strategic initiatives *(continued)*

The internal restriction is subject to the direction of the Board of Directors upon the recommendation of the President and CEO of CPA Canada.

12. Investment income

	2023	2022
INVESTMENTS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST		
Interest from cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,097	\$ 246
Interest from short-term investments	59	1
Interest from guaranteed investment certificates	204	210
Interest from fixed income investments	387	273
Realized loss on sale of investments	(54)	—
	1,693	730
INVESTMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE		
Distributions from index pooled funds	4,208	3,988
Unrealized depreciation in fair value of index pooled funds	(5,025)	(2,673)
Realized gain (loss) on sale of index pooled funds	(106)	602
	(923)	1,917
	\$ 770	\$ 2,647

13. Education agreement

During fiscal 2017, an agreement was reached between CPA Canada and each provincial and territorial CPA organization that provides for the annual true-up of the actual cost to CPA Canada of the continued development of the education and examination components of the CPA Certification Program and Preparatory Courses in comparison to the budgeted cost. Variances of actual to budgeted cost are primarily driven by estimates of student registrations compared to actual registrations. Any favourable variances from the budget will be refunded by CPA Canada to the provincial and territorial CPA organizations, whereas CPA Canada will be in receipt of any unfavourable variances from the provincial and territorial CPA organizations.

Pre-certification education expense is comprised of the specific amounts charged under the Education Agreement of \$29,729 (2022 - \$26,613), which includes Shared costs of \$893 (2022 - \$808) and Translation services costs of \$743 (2022 - \$718). Organizational enablement and administration expenses that are allocated but not charged under the Education Agreement are \$10,524 (2022 - \$8,654) [Note 14].

For the year ended March 31, 2023, CPA Canada realized a net unfavourable variance from budget of \$4,471 (2022 - favourable \$1,995) in connection with the continued development of the education and examination components of the CPA Certification Program, including the Preparatory and Professional Education and the Common Final Exam (CFE).

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(all amounts in \$ thousands)

14. Allocation of organizational enablement and administrative expenses

Organizational enablement and administrative expenses reflect all support costs, excluding Shared costs under the Education Agreement and Translation service charges.

	2023	2022
People and culture	\$ 11,392	\$ 5,972
Information technology and security	7,601	6,485
Language services	7,173	6,692
Corporate planning, finance, and operations	6,504	5,689
Communications	6,306	6,447
Rent and operating costs	3,814	3,669
Software licensing	2,956	2,545
Web hosting	1,521	1,665
Legal and privacy	1,443	1,318
Amortization	1,435	1,511
Insurance	1,188	383
Media and market research	808	995
Audit services	274	408
	\$ 52,415	\$ 43,779
Shared costs under the Education Agreement	(893)	(808)
Translation services	(4,989)	(4,624)
Organizational Enablement and Administration Expenses	\$ 46,533	\$ 38,347

Organizational enablement and administration expenses are allocated proportionally based on salaries to the following functional areas noted below.

	2023	2022
Allocation of organizational enablement and administrative expenses to functional areas:		
Thought leadership & professional development	\$ 16,687	\$ 14,612
Standard setting	13,508	10,582
Pre-certification education [Note 13]	10,524	8,654
National and international matters	2,618	1,344
Executive leadership and governance	1,665	2,005
Financial literacy	1,531	1,150
Organizational Enablement and Administration Expenses	\$ 46,533	\$ 38,347

15. Contingencies

CPA Canada is subject to various litigation matters arising in the ordinary course of its business. These matters are at various stages and their outcomes and an estimate of loss, if any, are not determinable.

CPA Canada has no reason to believe that the disposition of any such current matter will have a material adverse impact on its financial position, results of operations or the ability to carry on any of its business activities. No provision for any loss has been recorded in these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)**for the year ended March 31, 2023**(all amounts in \$ thousands)*

16. Comparative period presentation

The comparative period amounts presented on the Statement of Operations have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation which reflects more of a service-driven view of the organization' activities.

17. Subsequent events

- a) As a result of the municipal approval of a redevelopment of the CPA Canada office premises in Toronto, Ontario, CPA Canada received a proposal from its' landlord to end its lease commitment early, effective June 30, 2025. As part of the transaction, approved by the Board, CPA Canada will receive a rent credit amounting to \$2,500 over the period of August 1, 2023, to June 30, 2025, and will further reduce its rent, operating and property tax commitment from July 1, 2025 to August 31, 2027, by \$8,160.

- b) The profession is organized nationally through the Collaboration Accord. Subsequent to the fiscal year-end, CPA Canada received notice from CPA Ontario and CPA Quebec of their intent to withdraw as Organization Members of CPA Canada and parties to the Collaboration Accord, effective December 20, 2024. During the year, CPA Canada received from CPA Ontario and Quebec collectively \$44,700 of Members' Fees (approximately 61.3%) under the Collaboration Accord and MOU with the Ordre des CPA Québec.