

Financial Statements of

TRIATHLON CANADA

And Independent Auditors' Report thereon

Year ended March 31, 2022



KPMG LLP
800-730 View Street
Victoria BC V8W 3Y7
Canada
Tel 250-480-3500
Fax 250-480-3539

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Directors of Triathlon Canada

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Triathlon Canada (the "Organization"), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2022
- the statement of operations and changes in net assets for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at March 31, 2022 and its results of 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 "***Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***" section of our auditors' 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 the 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
- 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.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Victoria, Canada

August 19, 2022

TRIATHLON CANADA

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	2022	2021
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,767,042	\$ 697,030
Accounts receivable (note 2)	348,614	313,609
Inventories	38,093	57,001
Prepaid expenses	22,938	39,665
	<u>2,176,687</u>	<u>1,107,305</u>
Capital assets (note 3)	86,793	74,092
Intangible assets (note 4)	-	3,375
	<u>\$ 2,263,480</u>	<u>\$ 1,184,772</u>

Liabilities and Net Assets

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 5)	\$ 1,453,279	\$ 112,392
Deferred revenue (note 6)	645,669	801,166
	<u>2,098,948</u>	<u>913,558</u>
Net assets:		
Unrestricted net assets	164,532	271,214
	<u>\$ 2,263,480</u>	<u>\$ 1,184,772</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:

 Director

 Director

TRIATHLON CANADA

Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets

Year ended March 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	2022	2021
Revenue:		
Grants (note 8)	\$ 3,489,197	\$ 2,209,002
Memberships and fees	180,958	17,106
Donations	89,068	136,386
Participation teams	81,291	34,970
Sponsorships	156,316	198,980
National Triathlon Centre	10,200	5,760
Interest and other contributions	25,550	21,521
Canada emergency wage subsidy (note 7)	258,621	425,204
	<u>4,291,201</u>	<u>3,048,929</u>
Expenses:		
Performance programs	1,854,736	1,226,459
Sustainability and administrative expenses	1,077,226	864,309
Technical and events	1,378,422	676,804
Age group programs	87,499	79,931
	<u>4,397,883</u>	<u>2,847,503</u>
(Loss) net earnings	(106,682)	201,426
Net assets, beginning of year	271,214	69,788
Net assets, end of year	<u>\$ 164,532</u>	<u>\$ 271,214</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

TRIATHLON CANADA

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
(Loss) net earnings	\$ (106,682)	\$ 201,426
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of capital assets	56,252	53,163
Amortization of intangible assets	3,375	6,749
	(47,055)	261,338
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:		
Accounts receivable	(35,005)	(131,012)
Inventories	18,908	136
Prepaid expenses	16,727	64,991
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,340,887	(100,001)
Deferred revenue	(155,497)	336,789
	1,138,965	432,241
Investing activities:		
Purchase of capital assets	(68,953)	(44,714)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	4,052
	(68,953)	(40,662)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,070,012	391,579
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	697,030	305,451
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 1,767,042	\$ 697,030

Non-cash transactions (note 9)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

TRIATHLON CANADA

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2022

Nature of operations:

Triathlon Canada (the "Organization") is the national federation for the sports of triathlon and other multisport events in Canada and is a member of the International Triathlon Union (ITU), the international governing body for these sports.

Triathlon Canada was incorporated without share capital August 7, 1990 under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The Organization is a Registered Canadian Amateur Athletic Association as defined in the Income Tax Act, and is not subject to income taxes.

1. Significant accounting policies:

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

(a) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and funds held in bank accounts.

(b) Capital assets:

Capital assets are recorded at cost. Amortization is being provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets using the following annual rates:

Asset	Rate
Office equipment	3 years
Office furniture	5 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Computer database	3 years
Competition equipment	3 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the term of the lease
Training equipment	3 years

When a capital asset no longer has any long-term service potential to the Organization, the excess of its net carrying amount over any residual value is recognized as an expense.

TRIATHLON CANADA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(c) Intangible assets:

Separately acquired intangible assets are recognized as an asset provided the cost can be measured reliably. The cost of a separately acquired intangible asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use. Intangible assets include the costs associated with the Organization's website and rebranding. The assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives of 5 years.

(d) Revenue recognition:

The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Externally restricted contributions are deferred and recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Contributions restricted for the purchase of capital assets are deferred and amortized into revenue on a straight-line basis at a rate corresponding with the amortization rate for the related capital assets. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable and collection is reasonably assured.

Memberships and fees, participation teams and National Triathlon Centre revenue are recognized as revenue proportionately over the fiscal year to which they relate and when collection is reasonably assured. Amounts received for future periods are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized as revenue in the period they relate to.

Investment income, including dividends and interest, is recognized as revenue when it is earned.

(e) Contributed materials and services:

Donated materials and services are recognized in the financial statements when a fair value can be reasonably established, when the materials and services are used in the normal course of operations and would otherwise have been purchased.

Volunteers and members contribute a significant number of hours per year to assist the Organization in carrying out its activities. Because of the difficulty in determining their fair market value, contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

TRIATHLON CANADA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(f) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on initial recognition. Investments that are quoted in an active market are subsequently measured at fair value and all changes in the fair value are recognized in excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses in the period incurred. All other financial instruments are subsequently recorded at cost or amortized cost, unless management has elected to carry the instruments at fair value. The Organization has not elected to carry any such financial instruments at fair value.

Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition of financial instruments measured subsequently at fair value are expensed as incurred. All other financial instruments are adjusted by transaction costs incurred on acquisition and financing costs, which are amortized using straight-line method.

Financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis at the end of the fiscal year if there are indicators of impairment. If there is an indicator of impairment, the Organization determines if there is a significant adverse change in the expected amount or timing of future cash flows from the financial asset. If there is a significant adverse change in the expected cash flows, the carrying value of the financial asset is reduced to the highest of the present value of the expected cash flows, the amount that could be realized from selling the financial asset or the amount the Organization expects to realize by exercising its right to any collateral. If events and circumstances reverse in a future period, an impairment loss will be reversed to the extent of the improvement, not exceeding the initial carrying value.

(g) 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 based on currently available information. Such estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from the estimates used.

TRIATHLON CANADA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2022

2. Accounts receivable:

Accounts receivable consists of the following:

	2022		2021	
Trade account receivables	\$	28,945	\$	114,608
Grants receivable		307,089		231,165
Public service body rebate receivable		12,580		8,384
Allowance for doubtful accounts		-		(40,548)
	\$	348,614	\$	313,609

3. Capital assets:

	2022		2021	
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value	Net book value
Office equipment	\$ 5,990	\$ 5,990	\$ -	\$ -
Office furniture	38,950	38,950	-	3,895
Computer equipment	46,452	37,104	9,348	12,133
Computer database	65,631	50,253	15,378	16,646
Competition equipment	149,851	87,784	62,067	41,418
Leasehold improvements	7,274	7,274	-	-
Training equipment	28,001	28,001	-	-
	\$ 342,149	\$ 255,356	\$ 86,793	\$ 74,092

Amortization for the year amounted to \$56,252 (2021 - \$53,163) and is included in performance programs and sustainability and administrative expenses.

4. Intangible assets:

	2022		2021	
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value	Net book value
Website and rebranding	\$ 33,746	\$ 33,746	\$ -	\$ 3,375

Amortization for the year amounted to \$3,375 (2021 - \$6,749) and is included in sustainability and administrative expenses.

TRIATHLON CANADA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2022

5. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities are amounts payable of \$1,166,289 (2021 - \$10,000) to local organizing committees. These amounts have been paid subsequent to year end.

6. Deferred revenue:

Deferred revenue consists of the following:

	2022	2021
Age-group team fees	\$ 37,984	\$ 18,040
Deferred grants	467,377	254,024
Sport Canada funding (note 8)	-	316,964
Other	140,308	212,138
	<u>\$ 645,669</u>	<u>\$ 801,166</u>

7. Wage subsidies:

During the year, the Organization applied for and received the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (CEWS). CEWS is a subsidy that provides government assistance up to 75% of eligible remuneration and is based on the revenue reduction experienced by the Organization as a result of COVID-19. The funds received are not required to be repaid. As of October 24, 2021, the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (CEWS) was replaced with the Hardest-Hit Business Recovery Program (HHBRP) which offers wage and rent support through to May 7, 2022 for eligible organizations who experience both a 50% average revenue drop from March 2020 to February 2021 and a claim period revenue drop of at least 50%.

During the year, the Organization recognized a total of \$258,621 (2021 - \$425,204) in CEWS and HHBRP funding, of this amount, \$57,089 was accrued as grant receivable from the government at March 31, 2022.

TRIATHLON CANADA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2022

8. Grants:

A substantial portion of the Organization's total revenue is derived from Sport Canada and other funding agencies in the form of various operating grants. Grant revenue consists of the following:

	2022	2021
Sport Canada:		
Sport Canada: Reference Level Funding		
Triathlon	\$ 657,536	\$ 494,964
Enhanced Excellence - Triathlon	447,320	171,753
Enhanced Excellence - Paratriathlon	103,647	-
Emergency Relief	-	253,188
Hosting Grants	-	175,000
Medicine Support	103,915	127,865
Next Generation	70,000	70,000
Next Generation - Paratriathlon	25,000	25,250
Official Languages	14,500	-
Ref Level Recovery	322,000	-
Sport Hosting Program	1,350,000	500,000
Safe Sport and Gender Equity	201,196	44,104
	<u>3,295,114</u>	<u>1,862,124</u>
Canadian Olympic Committee	127,500	152,500
Canadian Paralympic Committee - Next Generation	25,000	43,250
94 Forward Commonwealth Legacy	38,583	145,128
Coaching Association of Canada	3,000	6,000
	<u>\$ 3,489,197</u>	<u>\$ 2,209,002</u>

The following table provides a reconciliation of Sport Canada funding received in the fiscal 2022 year:

	2022
Sport Canada funding received for the year end March 31, 2022	\$ 3,295,114
Sport Canada fiscal 2022 funding recognized as revenue	(3,295,114)
Unspent Sport Canada funding for the fiscal year end March 31, 2022	\$ -

TRIATHLON CANADA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2022

9. Contributed materials and services:

During fiscal 2022, the Organization received \$195,000 (2021 - \$195,000) of contributed materials and services consisting of leased premises and uniforms. These amounts are recognized within the Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets, except for \$3,554 of uniforms which is recorded in inventory as at March 31, 2022 (2021 - \$20,658).

10. Financial instruments:

The Organization is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following analysis provides a summary of the Organization's exposure to and concentrations of risk at March 31, 2022:

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Organization's main credit risk relates to accounts receivable. Management monitors credit exposure on a specific creditor basis. There has been no change in the assessment of credit risk from the prior year.

(b) 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 with respect to its accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Organization manages this risk by managing its working capital and by generating sufficient cash flow from operations. There has been no change in the assessment of liquidity risk from the prior year.