## Coaching Association of Canada Financial Statements For the Year Ended March 31, 2023

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### Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Coaching Association of Canada

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Coaching Association of Canada (the Association), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2023, 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 Association as at March 31, 2023, and its financial performance and 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 Association 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 Matters

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on June 2, 2022.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Association'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 Association'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 Association'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 Association 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.

BDO Carada LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Ottawa, Ontario June 13, 2023

## Coaching Association of Canada Statement of Financial Position

March 31	2023	2022
Assets		
Current Cash Investments (Note 2) Accounts receivable Grants receivable Government sales tax receivable Prepaid expenses	\$ 1,309,060 1,052,301 103,864 179,646 141,452 242,620	\$ 369,097 1,061,400 93,974 109,809 93,777 166,005
Investments (Note 2) Tangible capital assets (Note 3)	 3,028,943 102,904 10,297	1,894,062 100,355 24,797
	\$ 3,142,144	\$ 2,019,214
Liabilities and Net Assets  Current    Accounts payable and accrued liabilities    Deferred contributions (Note 4)    Deferred revenue	\$ 1,079,251 177,647 57,969	\$ 586,469 35,375 60,737
	1,314,867	682,581
Contractual obligations (Note 5)		
Net Assets Invested in tangible capital assets Internally restricted for future development Unrestricted	 10,297 500,000 1,316,980	24,797 500,000 811,836
	1,827,277	1,336,633
	\$ 3,142,144	\$ 2,019,214

On behalf of the Board:

TC Norton
Director



## Coaching Association of Canada Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended March 31	Unr	estricted	Invested in tangible capital assets	Internally stricted for future evelopment	2023	2022
Balance, beginning of the year	\$	811,836	\$ 24,797	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,336,633	\$ 1,524,540
Acquisition of tangible capital assets		-	-	-	-	17,856
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses		505,144	(14,500)	-	490,644	(205,763)
Balance, end of the year	\$	1,316,980	\$ 10,297	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,827,277	\$ 1,336,633

## Coaching Association of Canada Statement of Operations

For the year ended March 31	2023	2022
Revenue		
Grants Sport Canada Public Health Agency of Canada E-commerce Partners fees and sales Sponsorship International projects Registration fees Other revenue	\$ 4,724,490 1,573,091 624,866 587,218 259,931 163,987 73,276 52,630 8,059,489	\$ 4,477,202 
Expenses		
Educational and partnerships Marketing and communications Salaries and benefits Administration International projects Innovation and business enablement Sport safety COVID-19 Emergency Support	1,449,564 466,050 2,728,442 1,996,700 56,648 173,450 697,991	1,245,056 413,754 3,177,186 569,439 30,806 266,381 732,612 5,667
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses	\$ 490,644	\$ (187,907)

## Coaching Association of Canada Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31		2023	2022
Cash flaves from apprating activities			
Cash flows from operating activities  Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses  Items not affecting cash:	\$	490,644	\$ (187,907)
Amortization of tangible capital assets (Gain) loss on investments		14,500 6,550	17,856 (1,170)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		511,694	(171,221)
Accounts receivable Grants receivable Government sales tax receivable		(9,890) (69,837) (47,675)	(6,227) 69,958 50,070
Prepaid expenses Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred contributions Deferred revenue		(76,615) 492,782 142,272 (2,768)	(6,668) (1,068,033) (74,976)
25/6/164/6/6/146	_	939,963	(1,207,097)
Cash flows from investing activities Acquisition of investments Acquisition of tangible capital assets		- -	(407,577) (4,099)
		-	(411,676)
Net increase (decrease) in cash		939,963	(1,618,773)
Cash, beginning of the year	_	369,097	1,987,870
Cash, end of the year	\$	1,309,060	\$ 369,097

#### March 31, 2023

#### 1. Significant Accounting Policies

# Nature and Purpose of Organization

Coaching Association of Canada (the Association) is a non-profit Registered Canadian Amateur Athletic Association incorporated in 1971 without share capital under the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act. It's mission is to enhance the experience of all athletes and participants in Canada through quality coaching. The Association is registered charity under the Income Tax Act and, as such, is exempted from income taxes and may issue income tax receipts to donors.

#### Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared using Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

#### Revenue Recognition

The Association follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expense is incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue then they are received or can be reasonably assured.

Partner fees and sales, registration fees, E-commerce, international projects and sponsorship revenue is recognized as revenue during the period to which it relates.

Investment income is recognized as revenue in the year in which it is earned.

#### Financial Instruments

#### Initial and subsequent measurement

The Association initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The Association subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, except for investments, which consist of fixed income investments and mutual funds, and are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value of these financial instruments are recognized in the statement of operations in the year incurred.

#### *Impairment*

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are tested for impairment when there are indications of possible impairment.

#### Transaction costs

Transaction costs related to financial instruments that will be subsequently measured at fair value are recognized in the statement of operations in the year incurred. Transaction costs related to financial instruments subsequently measured at amortized cost are included in the original cost of the asset or liability and recognized in the statement of operations over the life of the instrument using the straight-line method.

#### March 31, 2023

#### Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Use of Estimates The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the year covered. The main estimates

relate to valuation of accounts receivable.

**Tangible Capital Assets** Tangible capital assets are accounted for at cost less accumulated

amortization. Amortization are recorded at cost and

amortization is calculated on the declining basis.

Office furniture 20% 45% Computer equipment

Computer software is expensed in the year it is purchased.

Services

Contributed Materials and Contributed materials and services which are used in the normal course of the Association's operations and would otherwise have

been purchased are not recorded.

### March 31, 2023

#### 2. Investments

Investments consist of mutual funds and term deposits and are recorded at fair value.

	 2023	2022
Short-term investments		
IG Core Portfolio Balanced Fund Term deposit, bearing interest at a fixed rate of	\$ 949,798	\$ 651,629
2.19%, maturing in February 2024	102,503	100,315
IG Managed Payout Portfolio	-	223,285
IG Mackenzie Canadian Money Market Fund	-	86,171
	 1,052,301	1,061,400
		_
Long-term investment  Term deposit, bearing interest at a fixed rate of		
2.54%, maturing in February 2025	 102,904	100,355
	\$ 1,155,205	\$ 1,161,755

### 3. Tangible Capital Assets

	_	2023			20	22	
		Cost		cumulated nortization	Cost		cumulated nortization
Office furniture Computer equipment	\$	8,525 96,593	\$	7,463 87,358	\$ 8,525 96,593	\$	7,197 73,124
		105,118		94,821	105,118		80,321
Net carrying value			\$	10,297		\$	24,797

#### March 31, 2023

#### 4. Deferred Contributions

Deferred contributions reported in the statement of financial position represent grants and other externally restricted amounts related to subsequent years or for which the related expenses have not yet been incurred. The variations in the balance of deferred contributions are as follows:

	 2023	2022
Beginning balance Add: amounts received during the year Less: amounts recognized as revenue	\$ 35,375 \$ 140,632 (5,000)	116,686 58,593 (139,904)
Ending balance	\$ 171,007 \$	35,375

#### 5. Contractual Obligations

The Association entered into a long-term lease for office space, furniture, IT infrastructure and fit-up with the Recreation Association of the Public Service of Canada. The lease commenced October 1, 2017 and extends to September 30, 2023. The minimum payment for next fiscal year is \$76,581.

The Association has also entered into an agreement with Westin Hotel and Resorts for the 2023 Petro-Canada Sport Leadership Sportif Conference. The minimum payment based on the cancellation policy is \$173,828.

#### 6. Financial Instruments

#### Credit risk

The Association is exposed to credit risk for its accounts receivable. The Association assesses the collectibility of these receivables on a continuous basis, on the basis of amounts it is virtually certain to receive. The Association is also exposed to credit risk as all of its bank accounts are in one financial institution. There have not been any changes in the credit risk from the prior year.

#### Liquidity risk

The Association is exposed to liquidity risk for its accounts payable. The Association's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash flows to fund its operations and to meet its liabilities when due. The Association also maintains a portion of its invested assets in liquid securities. There have not been any changes in the liquidity risk from the prior year.

#### Other price risk

The Association is exposed to other price risk through its investments for which the value fluctuates with the quoted market price. The risk has not changed since last year.

#### March 31, 2023

#### 7. Economic Dependence

Approximatey 59% (2022 - 72%) of the revenue reported in the statement of operations in the year is related to contributions received from Sport Canada. Should the contributions not be continued or it can not be replace, the Association would not be able to continue its operations at the current level.

#### 8. Comparative Amounts

For comparison purposes, certain items of the previous year have been reclassified to reflect the financial statement presentation adopted in the current year.

#### 9. Uncertainty due to COVID-19

COVID-19 had ongoing impact in 2022-2023 on sport participation and resulting economic impact. The Association had to adapt its plan and budget to adapt to impact and opportunities resulting from COVID-19.