FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Triathlon Ontario MILTON Ontario

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Triathlon Ontario which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2020 and the statement of earnings and changes in net assets and statement of 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 entity as at March 31, 2020 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Basis for 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 entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other 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 these 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 entity'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 entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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NORTON McMULLEN LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

MARKHAM, Canada November 30, 2020



TRIATHLON ONTARIO			
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION			
As at March 31,	2020		2019
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents \$	187,921	\$	197,927
Accounts receivable	5,698		2,255
Inventories	12,696 52,793		1,623 44,341
Prepaid expenses\$	259,108	\$	246,146
Capital Assets (Note 2)	6,496		9,234
Intangible Assets (Note 3)	12,289		20,086
\$	277,893	÷	275 466
<u>*</u>	211,093	\$	275,466
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities \$	18,772	\$	13,217
Deferred revenues and grants (Note 4)	160,381		162,841
\$	179,153	\$	176,058
NET ASSETS	98,740		99,408
<u>\$</u>	277,893	\$	275,466
Approved by the Board:			

Director



Director

For the year ended March 31,

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

REVENUES				
Memberships (Note 4)	\$	300,143	\$	285,808
Athlete development projects		123,827		110,307
Government and other grants (Note 4)		107,094		110,637
Non-membership programs		35,698		38,221
Sanction fees		28,705		25,683
Marketing		15,099		12,118
Coaching and official fees		8,996		16,831
Other		3,252		1,531
	\$	622,814	\$	601,136
EXPENSES				
Salaries and benefits	\$	271,103	\$	262,627
Athlete assistance and development		141,910		138,328
General and administrative		53,890		56,454
Coaching and officials		33,883		28,562
Membership benefits		32,590		31,103
Non-membership programs		26,179		21,640
Communication		26,075		23,730
Marketing		24,987		22,660
Amortization of intangible assets		7,797		7,797
Amortization of capital assets		5,068		4,292
Triathlon Canada affiliation fees				100
	\$	623,482	\$	597,293
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES	\$	(668)	\$	3,843
NET ASSETS - Beginning		99,408		95,565
NET ASSETS - Ending	\$	98,740	\$	99,408
NET ACCETO - LITCHING	<u>*</u>	00,7 70	<u> </u>	00,100

2020

2019



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended March 31,	2020	2019

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS WERE PROVIDED BY (USED IN):

OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Excess (Deficiency) of revenues over expenses Items not affecting cash:	\$ (668)	\$	3,843
Amortization of intangible assets	7,797		7,797
Amortization of capital assets	5,068		4,292
·	\$ 12,197	\$	15,932
Net change in non-cash working capital balances:			
Accounts receivable	(3,443)		(2,255)
Inventories	(11,073)		2,410
Prepaid expenses	(8,452)		(1,836)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,555		(919)
Deferred revenue and grants	 (2,460)		4,143
	\$ (7,676)	\$	17,475
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of capital assets:			
Sports equipment	\$ (2,330)	\$	(12,221)
Computer equipment	-		(1,305)
Purchase of intangible assets	 		(4,746)
	\$ (2,330)	\$	(18,272)
DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	\$ (10,006)	\$	(797)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - Beginning	 197,927		198,724
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - Ending	\$ 187,921	\$	197,927
Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following: Cash in bank balances Guaranteed investment certificates bearing interest at rates	\$ 27,465	\$	77,471
from 0.3% - 1.2% (2019 - 0.5% - 1.4%) maturing between September 2020 and June 2021	160,456		120,456
Soptombol 2020 and Sant 2021	 100,400	-	120,430
	\$ 187,921	\$	197,927



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2020

NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Triathlon Ontario (the "Organization") exists to develop programs in Ontario that support triathletes, promote the sport and encourage safe and fair races. The Organization is incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario as a non-profit Organization and as such, is exempt from income tax.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

a) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements 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.

Significant estimates include the estimated useful life of capital and intangible assets.

b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash held in bank accounts and short-term guaranteed investment certificates that are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

c) Inventories

Inventories consisting of clothing and various race accessories are measured at the lower of cost and replacement value with cost being determined using the first-in, first-out method.

d) Capital Assets

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

	Rate
Sporting equipment Computer equipment	3 years 3 years
• • •	•

e) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are amortized on the basis of their useful life of the assets using the straight-line method at the following annual rate:

	Rate	
Website	4 years	



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2020

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

f) Impairment of Long-lived Assets

When a long-lived 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.

g) Revenue Recognition

The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for grants. Externally restricted grants are recognized as revenue in the period in which the related expenses are incurred.

Memberships, athlete development projects, non-membership programs, marketing, sanction and coaching and official fees 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.

h) Contributed Goods and Services

Contributed goods and services are not recorded in the accounts.

i) Financial Instruments

Measurement of Financial Instruments

The Organization initially measures all of its financial assets and liabilities at fair value and subsequently measures all of its financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost.

Financial instruments measured at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

The Organization has no financial assets measured at fair value and has not elected to carry any financial asset or liability at fair value.

Impairment

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are tested for impairment when events or circumstances indicate possible impairment. Write-downs, if any, are recognized in excess of revenues over expenses and may be subsequently reversed to the extent that the net effect after the reversal is the same as if there had been no write-down. There are no impairment indicators in the current year.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2020

2. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets consist of the following:

	2020						
	Cost	Accumulated Net Book Amortization Value			Net Book Value		
Sporting equipment Computer equipment	\$ 14,551 6,288	\$	8,924 5,419	\$	5,627 869	\$	8,147 1,087
	\$ 20,839	\$	14,343	\$	6,496	\$	9,234

3. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets consist of the following:

	2020					2019		
	C	ost	Accumulated Amortization				Net Book Value	
Website	\$	31,188	\$	18,899	\$	12,289	\$	20,086

4. DEFERRED REVENUES AND GRANTS

Deferred revenues and grants represent unspent operating funds received in the current period that are related to a subsequent period and consist of the following:

	Go	overnment Grants	Membership		Other		2020		2019
Balance - Beginning	\$	4,179	\$	112,251	\$	46,411	\$	162,841	\$ 158,698
Amounts received during the year	\$	105,886 110,065	\$	297,624 409,875	\$	222,278 268,689	\$	625,788 788,629	\$ 603,024 761,722
Amounts recognized as revenue during the year		107,094		300,143		221,011		628,248	 598,881
Balance - Ending	\$	2,971	\$	109,732	\$	47,678	\$	160,381	\$ 162,841

According to the terms and conditions of the agreements entered into by the Organization, grants received from various sources must be spent on approved programs within specified time frames.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2020

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risks and Concentrations

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

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 is not exposed to significant credit risk.

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.

c) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, and price risk. The Organization is not exposed to significant market risk.

6. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The effect of the COVID-19 health crisis is expected to negatively impact the Organization's revenue in 2021. Management is currently unable to quantify this impact.

