

Financial Statements of

BOBSLEIGH CANADA SKELETON

Year ended March 31, 2016



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bobsleigh Canada Skeleton, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2016, the statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bobsleigh Canada Skeleton as at March 31, 2016, 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.

Comparative Information

The financial statements of Bobsleigh Canada Skeleton as at and for the year ended March 31, 2015 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on September 14, 2015.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

August 3, 2016

Calgary, Canada

BOBSLEIGH CANADA SKELETON

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

	2016	2015
Assets		
Current assets:		
Restricted cash	197	75
Accounts receivable (notes 3 and 10)	260,693	448,848
Prepaid expenses	-	6,695
	<u>260,890</u>	<u>455,618</u>
Property and equipment (note 5)	377,065	383,605
	<u>\$ 637,955</u>	<u>\$ 839,223</u>

Liabilities and Net Deficiency

Current liabilities:		
Bank indebtedness (note 6)	\$ 348,186	\$ 269,170
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	641,792	804,631
Deferred contributions (note 7)	-	31,500
Deferred capital contributions (note 8)	49,127	-
	<u>1,039,105</u>	<u>1,105,301</u>
Net Deficiency	(401,150)	(266,078)
	<u>\$ 637,955</u>	<u>\$ 839,223</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board:

_____ Director

_____ Director

BOBSLEIGH CANADA SKELETON

Statement of Operations

Year ended March 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

	2016	2015
Revenue:		
Sport Canada	\$ 1,817,702	\$ 1,889,141
Events	262,969	352,945
Fédération Internationale de Bobsleigh et de Tobogganing	237,828	114,249
Athlete membership and program fees	184,096	25,869
Canada Olympic Committee	161,065	165,187
Sponsorship	75,500	313,000
Trust and other donations	66,640	101,154
Other	31,722	56,854
Amortization of deferred capital contributions (note 8)	12,282	-
Canadian Sports Institute	7,250	27,000
	<u>2,857,054</u>	<u>3,045,399</u>
Expenses:		
National team – bobsleigh	1,341,361	1,543,678
General and administrative salaries	380,295	414,103
National team – skeleton	368,182	295,722
Development team – bobsleigh	346,343	84,150
Events	251,803	221,927
Amortization of property and equipment	189,550	188,866
Development team – skeleton	42,902	30,923
Recruitment	24,871	6,702
Marketing and sponsorship	23,865	51,686
Repairs and maintenance	22,954	175,770
	<u>2,992,126</u>	<u>3,013,527</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	<u>\$ (135,072)</u>	<u>\$ 31,872</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BOBSLEIGH CANADA SKELETON

Statement of Net Deficiency

Year ended March 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

	2016	2015
Net deficiency, beginning of year	(266,078)	(297,950)
Excess (expenses) over revenues	\$ (135,072)	\$ 31,872
Net deficiency, end of year	\$ (401,150)	\$ (266,078)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BOBSLEIGH CANADA SKELETON

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

	2016	2015
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operations:		
Excess (expenses) over revenues	\$ (135,072)	\$ 31,872
Item not affecting cash:		
Amortization of property and equipment	189,550	188,866
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	(12,282)	-
	<u>42,196</u>	<u>220,738</u>
Change in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	188,155	167,745
Prepaid expenses	6,695	4,386
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(162,839)	(265,015)
Deferred revenue	(31,500)	31,500
	<u>42,707</u>	<u>159,354</u>
Financing:		
Increase (decrease) in bank indebtedness	79,016	(66,451)
Investing:		
Contribution received for purchase of property and equipment	61,409	-
Purchase of property and equipment	(183,010)	(97,827)
(Increase) decrease in restricted cash	(122)	4,924
	<u>(121,723)</u>	<u>(92,903)</u>
Change in cash	-	-
Cash, beginning of year	-	-
Cash, end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BOBSLEIGH CANADA SKELETON

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Nature of operations:

Bobsleigh Canada Skeleton (the "Organization") was incorporated on March 22, 1990 under the Canada Corporations Act as a non-profit organization and commenced operations effective April 1, 1990. The Organization's purpose is to develop and administer the sport of bobsleigh and skeleton in Canada in order to ensure opportunities for participation at domestic levels and to foster international excellence. It receives funding from Sport Canada, the Canadian Olympic Committee and other sources.

Bobsleigh Luge Skeleton Canada, formerly Bobsleigh and Luge Canada, is an organization that acts to coordinate the activities of Bobsleigh Canada Skeleton and the Canadian Luge Association. Bobsleigh Luge Skeleton Canada applies for and administers all Sport Canada funding on behalf of the sports of bobsleigh and luge in Canada. Accordingly, the Organizations is allocated its proportionate share of Sport Canada funding by Bobsleigh Luge Skeleton Canada.

Bobsleigh Canada Skeleton is a non-profit organization and is registered as a tax-exempt Canadian Amateur Athletic Association under the Income Tax Act.

2. Significant accounting policies:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not for profit organizations in Part III of the CPA Handbook, the more significant of which, are as follows:

(a) Revenue recognition:

The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions.

Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Restricted contributions related to property and equipment are deferred and recognized as revenue on the same basis as amortization expense. Sponsorship revenue is recognized over the periods specified per individual contracts.

Event revenue is recognized when the event has taken place.

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Notes to Financial Statements, page 2

Year ended March 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(b) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on initial recognition. 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 the declining balance 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.

(c) Restricted cash:

Restricted cash consists of funds received as prize money for performance excellence and fundraising activities of the individual athletes and teams of the Organization. These funds are required to be distributed to the athletes.

(d) Property and equipment:

Property and equipment is recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided annually on a declining balance basis using the following rates:

Asset	Rate
Bobsleighs and skeletons	5 years
Office and electronic equipment	5 years
Tools and materials	10 years

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Notes to Financial Statements, page 3

Year ended March 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(d) Property and equipment (continued):

Long-lived assets, including property and equipment, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability is measured by a comparison of the asset's carrying amount to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. When quoted market prices are not available, the Organization uses the expected future cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risks associated with the recovery of the asset as an estimate of fair value.

(e) Foreign currency transactions:

Transactions completed in foreign currencies are reflected in Canadian dollars at the rates prevailing at the time of the transactions. Current assets and current liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are reflected in the financial statements at the Canadian dollar equivalent at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Translation gains and losses are included in earnings.

(f) Contributed services:

Volunteers assist the Organization in carrying out certain activities. Due to uncertainty in determining fair value of the service and given that such assistance is generally not otherwise purchased, contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

(g) Donated equipment and materials

Donated equipment and materials are recorded at fair market value if it can be reasonably determined and if such equipment and materials are normally purchased and would be paid for if not donated. If fair market value cannot be reasonably determined, donated equipment and materials are recorded at nominal value.

(h) Research and development costs:

The Organization incurs costs on activities that relate to research and development of composition of runners and sled materials. Research and development costs are expensed.

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Notes to Financial Statements, page 4

Year ended March 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(i) Cash offsetting:

Cash balances, for which the Company has the ability to and intent of offset, are used to reduce reported balance of cheques issued in excess of funds on deposit.

(j) Use of estimates:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires management to use estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the carrying amounts of property and equipment and provisions for impairment of accounts receivable. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

3. Accounts receivable:

Accounts receivable includes \$nil (2015 - \$6,146), representing GST due from the government.

4. Contributed materials:

a) Adidas provided value in kind of clothing and gear worth \$nil (2015 - \$180,000).

b) During the year, BMW provided 80 (2015 – 80) helmets in kind at an estimated price of \$600 (2015 - \$600) per helmet totaling \$48,000 (2015 - \$48,000).

5. Property and equipment:

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	2016 Net book value	2015 Net book value
Bobsleighs and skeletons	\$ 2,169,621	\$ 1,795,528	\$ 374,093	\$ 380,661
Office and electronic equipment	200,138	198,316	1,822	1,463
Tools and materials	137,392	136,242	1,150	1,481
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	\$ 2,507,151	\$ 2,130,086	\$ 377,065	\$ 383,605

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Notes to Financial Statements, page 5

Year ended March 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

6. Bank indebtedness:

The Organization has access to two revolving demand facilities of \$300,000 and \$100,000 for a total of \$400,000. The 2nd facility can only be drawn in January 1 to March 31. Both facilities bear interest at the bank's prime interest rate plus 1.10% (2015 – 1.10%) per annum. Total bank indebtedness at year-end March, 31 2016 is \$348,186. This amount is net cash balances of \$29,084, with the same lending institution.

Other facilities available to the Organization include a VISA card facility with a maximum of \$100,000.

Borrowings are secured by Sport Canada funding and does not require financial statement covenants be met.

7. Deferred contributions:

Deferred contributions represent unspent resources subject to externally imposed restrictions requiring that funds be used for specific expenditures:

	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 31,500	\$ -
Contributions provided by funders	-	31,500
Contributions taken into revenue	(31,500)	-
Balance, end of year	\$ -	\$ 31,500

8. Deferred capital contributions

Deferred capital contributions represent restricted contributions received and designated to be used for capital purposes. Contribution received for property and equipment are deferred and amortized over the useful life of the related assets and are composed of the following:

	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of year	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions provided by funders for the purchase of property and equipment	61,409	-
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	(12,282)	-
Balance, end of year	\$ 49,127	\$ -

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Year ended March 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

9. Economic dependence:

During the year, the Organization received revenue of \$2,196,019 (2015 - \$1,998,641), which represents 76% (2015 – 66%) of its revenues, from Sport Canada.

The Organization's purpose is to develop and administer the sport of bobsleigh and skeleton in Canada. The majority of revenue is earned under renewable contracts with the Government of Canada.

10. Related party transactions:

Related party balances and transactions not otherwise disclosed in these financial statements consist of:

- (a) Bobsleigh Luge Skeleton Canada, an organization related by common control, distributed to the Organization, core Sport Canada revenue totaling \$413,172 (2015 - \$413,172), Sports Canada Excellence revenue totaling \$1,035,124 (2015 - \$966,969) and event grants of \$50,000 (2015 - \$50,000). All amounts are included in the Sport Canada revenue line item. At year end, \$10,000 (2015 - \$114,740) of this amount is included in accounts receivable.
- (b) Accounts payable to a key management personnel at year-ended March 31, 2016 of \$21,174 (2015 - \$19,012).

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and have been valued in these financial statements at the exchange amount which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

11. Financial instruments:

The Organization holds various forms of financial instruments. The Organization's financial instruments consist of restricted cash, accounts receivable, bank indebtedness and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The nature of these instruments and the Organization's operations expose the Organization to foreign exchange risk, credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The Organization manages its exposure to these risks by operating in a manner that minimizes its exposure to the extent practical.

- (a) Foreign exchange risk:

The Organization is exposed to foreign exchange risk as a portion of its accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and deferred revenue are denominated in foreign currencies other than Canadian dollars. The Organization does not hedge against these currency fluctuations as the turnover of the related foreign payables is relatively short. The Organization does not have any exposure to highly inflationary currencies.

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Notes to Financial Statements, page 7

Year ended March 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

11. Financial instruments (continued):

(b) Credit risk:

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss. The Organization does not believe it is subject to any significant concentration of credit risk. Cash is in place with major financial institutions and substantially all of the accounts receivables are due from the federal government, where chances of default are low.

(c) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization encounters difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. Liquidity risk includes the risk that, as a result of operational liquidity requirements, the Organization will not have sufficient funds to settle a transactions on the due date; will be forced to sell financial assets at a value, which is less than what they are worth; or may be unable to settle or recover a financial asset. Liquidity risk arises from the bank indebtedness and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Management constantly monitors its cash flows to ensure that commitments are met. Management has also secured funding and is constantly seeking sponsorships and additional funding sources. In addition, the athletes arrange fundraising events to bring in additional cash.

(d) Interest rate risk:

The Organization is subject to interest rate risk due to changes to the prime lending rate since its bank indebtedness bears a variable rate of interest.

12. Comparative information:

Certain prior year comparatives have been reclassified to conform to current year's presentation.