Financial Statements of

KIDSPORT CANADA

And Independent Auditor's Report thereon

Year ended December 31, 2022



KPMG LLP 1900 - 360 Main Street Winnipeg MB R3C 3Z3 Telephone (204) 957-1770 Fax (204) 957-0808 www.kpmg.ca

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Directors of KidSport Canada

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of KidSport Canada (the "Entity"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022, the statements of operations and changes in fund balances and cash flows for the years 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, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion" section of our auditor's report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2022, 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 Qualified Opinion

In common with many non-profit organizations, the Entity derives revenue from fundraising activities, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, verification of this revenue was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the Entity.

Therefore, we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to:

the current assets reported in the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and 2021

- the fundraising revenue and excess of revenue over expenditures reported in the statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.
- the fund balances, at the beginning and end of the year, reported in the statements of changes in fund balances for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.
- the excess of revenue over expenditures reported in the statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

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 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 qualified 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 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 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 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.
- 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.

Chartered Professional Accountants

KPMG LLP

Winnipeg, Canada June 6, 2023

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

		2022		2021
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash	\$	4,701,240	\$	1,893,347
Short-term investments (note 3)		300,000		300,000
Accounts receivable		299,690		285,342
GST/HST receivable		8,365		2,795
Prepaid expenses		29,120		18,167
Due from Sport Manitoba (note 4)		_		454,860
	\$	5,338,415	\$	2,954,511
Liabilities and Net Assets Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	1,851,017	\$	508,504
Deferred revenue	Ψ	771,121	Ψ	100,000
Bololiou Teveliuo		2,622,138		608,504
Fund balances:				
Unrestricted – general fund		1,107,940		925,232
Internally restricted – provincial chapter fund		1,479,588		1,308,830
Externally restricted – specific projects fund (note 6)		128,749		111,945
		2,716,277		2,346,007
	\$	5,338,415	\$	2,954,511

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:

Director

Director

Statement of Operations and Changes in Fund Balances

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

		(Schedule 2)					
		`	Provincial		Specific			
		General	Chapter		Projects	Total		Total
		Fund	Fund		Fund	2022		2021
Revenue:								
Donations	\$	644,400 \$	1,797,023	\$	182.666 \$	2,624,089	\$	2,122,935
Government and foundation grants	•	2.047.063	394.333	•	_	2,441,396	•	354.211
Sport Canada –		, ,	•			, ,		•
Community Sport for All Initiative (CSAI)		3,201,544	_		_	3,201,544		_
Corporate support		360,953	_		_	360,953		450,207
Interest and other		26,780	44,281		_	71,061		14,689
Canada Emergency Wage								
Subsidy		_	1,385		_	1,385		39,543
Licensing fees		11,000	_		_	11,000		11,000
		6,291,740	2,237,022		182,666	8,711,428		2,992,585
Expenditures:								
Program grants		2,715,460	1,663,515		165,862	4,544,837		2,447,917
CSAI Program grants and administration		3,201,544	_		_	3,201,544		
Human resources and contract services		122,828	110,225		_	233,053		305,636
Administration and governance		37,885	186,709		_	224,594		78,021
Marketing and promotion		15,223	105,815		_	121,038		16,486
Website, database and								
fundraising development		15,965	_		_	15,965		12,069
Other languages		127	_		_	127		4,988
Safe Sport		_	_		_	_		4,453
		6,109,032	2,066,264		165,862	8,341,158		2,869,570
_ ,								
Excess of revenue over		400 700	470 750		40.004	070 070		400.045
expenditures		182,708	170,758		16,804	370,270		123,015
Fund balances, beginning of year		925,232	1,308,830		111,945	2,346,007		2,222,992
Fund balances, end of year	\$	1,107,940 \$	1,479,588	\$	128,749 \$	2,716,277	\$	2,346,007

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

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

	2022	2021
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Excess of revenue over expenses Item not affecting cash:	\$ 370,270	\$ 123,015
Amortization	_	1,604
	370,270	124,619
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Accounts receivable	(14,348)	(109,551)
GST/HST receivable	(5,570)	9,993
Prepaid expenses	(10,953)	(5,309)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,342,513	176,378
Deferred revenue	671,121	84,937
	2,353,033	281,067
Financing:		
Due from Sport Manitoba	454,860	(9,389)
Investing:		
Purchase of short-term investments	_	(86,388)
Increase in cash	2,807,893	185,290
Cash, beginning of year	1,893,347	1,708,057
Cash, end of year	\$ 4,701,240	\$ 1,893,347

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2022

1. Basis of presentation:

KidSport Canada ("KSC") is a Registered Canadian Amateur Athletic Association ("RCAAA") under the Income Tax Act, and as such, has the authorization to issue tax donations receipts and is not subject to income tax. KSC is incorporated under the Canada Not-for-Profit Corporations Act.

KSC's mission is to raise financial resources to enable underprivileged children an opportunity to participate in organized sport.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies:

The financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations in Part III of the CPA Canada Handbook.

(a) Fund accounting:

KSC maintains its accounts in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. Resources are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into funds according to the activity or objective specified.

KSC has the following funds:

- (i) The General fund reports the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenditures related to KSC's operating activities. Funding from all sources, including donations, grants, fee revenue and corporate support that is not specifically designated by donors is included in this fund.
- (ii) The Provincial Chapter fund reports the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenditures related to restricted revenue received for KSC's provincial chapters across Canada.
- (iii) The Specific Projects fund reports the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenditures related to funding received from third parties designated to be spent on specific projects. Specific projects include social development programs, food bank projects, the Wendy Ladner-Beaudry Memoriam and the Give the Gift of Sport funds.
- (iv) The Capital Asset fund reports the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenditures related to KSC's capital asset acquisitions, disposals and amortization.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(b) Capital assets:

Capital assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated annually as follows:

Assets	Rate
Computer equipment Computer software	3 years straight-line 100% declining balance

(c) Revenue recognition:

KSC follows the restricted fund method of accounting for contributions. Unrestricted donations, corporate support and government and corporate grants are recorded as revenue when received or receivable if the amount can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Externally restricted revenue is recognized as revenue of the appropriate restricted fund in the year in which such revenue is received. If there is no appropriate restricted fund, the revenue is recorded as deferred revenue and recognized in the General fund in the year in which the related expenditures are incurred.

Gift in kind donations are valued at their fair market value when received.

Licensing fees, interest and other revenue are recognized as earned.

Government assistance related to current expenses is included in the determination of revenue for the year when the related expenditures are incurred. A liability to repay government assistance, if any, is recorded in the period in which the conditions arise that causes the assistance to become repayable.

(d) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on initial recognition. Equity instruments that are quoted in an active market are subsequently measured at fair value. All other financial instruments are subsequently recorded at cost or amortized cost, unless management has elected to carry the instruments at fair value. KSC has elected to carry its marketable securities and investments at fair value.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

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

(e) Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

3. Short-term investments:

Short-term investments relate to a guaranteed investment certificate that earns interest at a rate of 3.35% (2021 - 0.30%) and matures in January 2023.

4. Due from Sport Manitoba:

Sport Manitoba, along with all member Provincial and Territorial Sport Federations, nominate staff or representatives to be elected as Board members of KSC and thus is a related party to KSC. The balance due from Sport Manitoba is non-interest bearing and due on demand. At December 31, 2022 the balance due was nil (2021 - 454,860).

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

5. Capital assets:

					2022	2021
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation		N	let book value	Net book value
Computer equipment Computer software	\$ 11,136 56,002	\$	11,136 56,002	\$	_ _	\$
	\$ 67,138	\$	67,138	\$	_	\$

6. Externally restricted – specific projects funds:

	January 1, 2022			Revenue	Ex	penditures	Dec	cember 31, 2022
Wendy Ladner-Beaudry Memoriam Give the Gift of Sport Other one-time community projects	\$	11,965 85,261 14,719	\$	_ 182,666 _	\$	_ 165,862 _	\$	11,965 102,065 14,719
	\$	111,945	\$	182,666	\$	165,862	\$	128,749

The Wendy Ladner-Beaudry Memoriam fund is restricted to provide funding support for research, community engagement and early physical literacy in sport.

The Give the Gift of Sport fund is an annual campaign to raise funds for grants to the Provincial Chapters. National designated donations remain in this fund to cover expenses for future campaign expenses or for Board approved specific projects.

7. Financial instruments:

KSC has exposure to the following risks associated with its financial instruments:

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterpart may default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss. KSC is exposed to credit risk with respect to its accounts receivable and GST/HST receivable balances.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

7. Financial instruments (continued):

KSC reduces its exposure to credit risk by monitoring credit risk, adopting policies and procedures to ensure credit is only provided to credit worthy individuals and creating an allowance for doubtful accounts when appropriate. As at December 31, 2022, the allowance for doubtful accounts is nil (2021 - nil). As a result, it is management's opinion that KSC is not exposed to significant credit risk arising from its financial instruments.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that KSC will be unable to fulfill its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. KSC is exposed to liquidity risk mainly in respect to its accounts payable.

KSC manages liquidity risk by monitoring its operating requirements. KSC prepares budgets and cash forecasts to ensure it has sufficient funds to fulfill its obligations.

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows or a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates.

Financial assets and financial liabilities with variable interest rates expose KSC to cash flow interest risk.

KSC's exposure to interest rate price risk is limited to its fixed interest short-term investments. KSC's interest rate cash flow risk is limited to its variable interest bearing investments.

There have been no significant changes to the above noted risk exposure from 2021.

Schedule 1 to the Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2022

		General Fund	Provincial Chapter Fund		Specific Projects Fund		Total 2022
Accepta							
Assets Current assets:							
Cash	\$	1 522 665	\$ 3,049,826	\$	128,749	\$	4,701,240
Short-term investments	φ	300,000	\$ 3,049,020	φ	120,749	φ	300,000
Accounts receivable		168,220	131,470		_		299,690
GST/HST receivable		5,566	2,799		_		8,365
Prepaid expenses		15,253	13,867		_		29,120
r ropala experiede		10,200	10,007				20,120
	\$	2,011,704	\$ 3,197,962	\$	128,749	\$	5,338,415
Liabilities Current liabilities Accounts payable and							
accrued liabilities	\$	847 974	\$ 1,003,043	\$	_	\$	1,851,017
Deferred revenue	Ψ	55,790	715,331	Ψ	_	Ψ	771,121
		903,764			_		2,622,138
Fund balances							
Unrestricted		1,107,940	_		_		1,107,940
Internally restricted		_	1,479,588		_		1,479,588
Externally restricted		_	_		128,749		128,749
	\$	2,011,704	\$ 3,197,962	\$	128,749	\$	5,338,415

Schedule 2 to the Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2022

Schedule of Provincial Chapter financial activi	ty by provinc	е						Schedule 2	
	British Columbia Alberta		Alberta Manitoba Ontario I		New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Total 2022	
Revenue:									
Donations National revenue – provincial allotment Government and foundation grants Interest and other	569,767 880,806 97,592 3,641	\$ 931,528 3,171,083 212,370 680	\$ 60,048 192,977 5,228 10,365	\$ 127,041 579,780 25,000 28,519	\$ 30,872 170,328 49,143	\$ 42,037 269,698 5,000 1,076	\$ 35,730 81,704 - -	\$ 1,797,023 5,346,376 394,333 44,281	
Canada emergency wage subsidy ("CEWS")	_ 1,551,806	- 4,315,661		1,385 761,725	_ 250,343	_ 317,811	_ 117,434	1,385 7,583,398	
Expenditures:									
Program grants Human resources and contact services Administration and governance Marketing and promotion	1,514,326 - 37,548 -	4,006,153 - 23,936 81,631	398,945 - 1,093 2,220	601,962 107,130 120,135 16,047	71,524 - 459 5,917	311,981 3,095 2,735 –	105,000 - 803 -	7,009,891 110,225 186,709 105,815	
	1,551,874	4,111,720	402,258	845,274	77,900	317,811	105,803	7,412,640	
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	(68)	203,941	(133,640)	(83,549)	172,443	_	11,631	170,758	
Fund balances, beginning of year	3,069	349,419	665,386	168,659	98,865	2	23,430	1,308,830	
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 3,001	\$ 553,360	\$ 531,746	\$ 85,110	\$ 271,308	\$ 2	\$ 35,061	\$ 1,479,588	