Freestyle Skiing Ontario Inc.
Financial Statements
For the year ended May 31, 2022

Freestyle Skiing Ontario Inc. Financial Statements For the year ended May 31, 2022

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Freestyle Skiing Ontario Inc.

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Freestyle Skiing Ontario Inc. (the organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at May 31, 2022, and 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, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the organization as at May 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 Qualified Opinion

In common with many not-for-profit organizations, the organization derives revenue from fundraising activities and cash receipts, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, verification of these revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the organization. Therefore, we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to fundraising revenue, excess of revenues over expenses, and cash flows from operations for the years ended May 31, 2022 and 2021, current assets as at May 31, 2022 and 2021, and net assets as at June 1 and May 31 for both the 2022 and 2021 years. Our audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended May 31, 2021 was modified accordingly because of the possible effects of this limitation in scope.

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 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 qualified audit 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 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.

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 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 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 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.

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.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Collingwood, Ontario November 2, 2022

Freestyle Skiing Ontario Inc. Statement of Financial Position

May 31	2022	2021
Assets		
Current Cash and bank Accounts receivable (Note 2) Prepaid expenses	\$ 609,429 19,895 -	\$ 400,935 64,031 2,808
	629,324	467,774
Capital assets (Note 3)	 191,227	208,072
	\$ 820,551	\$ 675,846
Liabilities		
Current Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 4) Deferred revenue (Note 5)	\$ 45,417 300,056	\$ 54,060 112,265
	345,473	166,325
Canadian Emergency Business Account loan (Note 6)	-	30,000
Deferred capital funding (Note 7)	 129,214	139,932
	474,687	336,257
Net assets	 345,864	339,589
	\$ 820,551	\$ 675,846

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Freestyle Skiing Ontario Inc. Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended May 31	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 339,589	\$ 293,944
Excess of revenue over expenses	 6,275	45,645
Balance, end of year	\$ 345,864	\$ 339,589

Freestyle Skiing Ontario Inc. Statement of Operations

For the year ended May 31		2022		2021
Revenue				
CAO - coach grant	\$	11,500	\$	5,000
CSIO- OHPSI	Ą	88,670	۲	91,168
MTSC base funding		295,693		222,263
Ontario Trillium Foundation		45,625		39,275
Student employment grant		3,723		3,658
CFSA registration		25,565		15,735
Sport development		42,653		35,817
Competition fees		72,762		1,020
Fundraising and sponsorship		12,702		5,084
Other grant revenue		5,000		500
Team fees		118,129		25,698
Amortization of deferred capital funding		10,718		10,718
Payroll tax subsidy		1,220		15,266
Forgivable portion of Canadian Emergency Business		1,220		13,200
Account loan (Note 6)				10,000
Account toan (Note o)	_			10,000
		734,163		481,202
Expenses				
Administration		21,797		16,719
Amortization		16,845		16,845
Audit and legal		14,257		19,301
Bank charges and interest		1,852		1,743
Bad debts (recovery)		(506)		7,112
Competition expenses		92,254		22,941
Fundraising		852		6,840
Professional support		18,800		18,720
Rent		7,990		3,214
Sport development		158,379		89,452
Staff support		9,085		3,293
Team expenses		143,773		10,967
Wages and benefits		242,510		218,410
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	_	727,888		435,557
Excess of revenue over expenses for the year	\$	6,275	\$	45,645

Freestyle Skiing Ontario Inc. Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended May 31	2022	2021
Cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities Excess of revenue over expenses for the year	\$ 6,275 \$	45,645
Items not involving cash Amortization Amortization of deferred capital funding Forgivable portion of Canadian Business Account loan	16,845 (10,718)	16,845 (10,718) (10,000)
roiginable portion or canadian pasmess recount tour	12,402	41,772
Changes in non-cash working capital balances Accounts receivable	44,136	(5,265)
Prepaid expenses Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred revenue	 2,808 (8,643) 187,791	36,979 100,793
	226,092	132,507
Investing activities Purchase of capital assets	 -	(4,810)
Financing activities Deferred capital funding	- (20,000)	4,810
Canadian Emergency Business Account loan	 (30,000)	40,000
	 (30,000)	44,810
Increase in cash during the year	208,494	214,279
Cash and bank, beginning of year	 400,935	186,656
Cash and bank, end of year	\$ 609,429 \$	400,935

May 31, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Purpose of Organization

The organization is a not-for-profit organization incorporated without share capital under the laws of Ontario.

The organization's mission is to aid in the growth and development of all aspects of the sport of Freestyle Skiing, with emphasis on safety, fair play and excellence at all levels, in a fun and healthy, athlete-centered environment, with no barriers to participation.

The organization is exempt from income taxes under the income tax act of Canada.

Basis of Accounting

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

Revenue Recognition

The organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions.

Contributions relating to depreciable capital asset are deferred and amortized over the useful life of the depreciable capital asset acquired.

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 are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. This can result in deferred revenue if the funding is received prior to the expenses being incurred.

Fees received from participants are recognized as revenue when the related services have been provided by the organization.

Continued...

May 31, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Contributed Materials and Services

Businesses and volunteers, including the Board of Directors, contribute materials and services to Freestyle Skiing Ontario each year to assist the organization in carrying out its operations. The organization recognizes contributions of materials and services when a fair value can be reasonably estimated and when the materials and services are used in the normal course of the organization's operations and would otherwise have been purchased. If the organization is unable to determine fair market value, these materials and services are not recognized in the financial statements.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization based on the estimated useful life of the asset is calculated as follows:

Computer equipment - 25 % diminishing balance
Water ramp - 20 year straight line
Trampolines - 10 year straight line
Equipment - 3 year straight line

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value when acquired or issued. In subsequent periods, financial instruments are reported at cost or amortized cost less impairment, if applicable. Financial assets are tested for impairment when changes in circumstances indicate the asset could be impaired. Transaction costs on the acquisition, sale or issue of financial instruments are charged to the financial instrument.

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 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 reporting period. The amounts recorded for estimated useful life of capital assets, allowance for doubtful accounts and accrued liabilities is based on management's best estimates. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates as additional information becomes available in the future.

May 31,	202	22
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	Accounts Receivable								
							2022		2021
	Accounts receivable Allowance for doubtful a	ccounts				\$	43,832 (23,937)	\$	88,798 (24,767)
						\$	19,895	\$	64,031
3.	Capital Assets								
					2022				2021
			Cost		cumulated nortization		Cost		cumulated nortization
	Computer hardware	\$	2,948	\$	2,948	\$	2,948	\$	2,948
	Equipment		12,693		11,090		12,693		9,487
	Trampolines Water ramp		23,760 257,314		14,256 77,194		23,760 257,314		11,880 64,328
		\$	296,715	\$	105,488	\$	296,715	\$	88,643
	Net book value			\$	191,227			\$	208,072
	During the year, capital \$4,810).	assets we	ere acquired	in c	ash at an ag	greg	ate cost of	\$nil ((2021 -
									
4.	Accounts Payable and A	.ccrued L	iabilities						
4.		ccrued L	iabilities.				2022		2021

54,060

45,417 \$

	May	31,	2022
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5.	Deferred Revenue		
		 2022	2021
	Deferred grant revenue Prepaid team fees	\$ 285,076 14,980	\$ 93,749 18,516
		\$ 300,056	\$ 112,265
6.	Canadian Emergency Business Account Loan		
		 2022	2021
	Canadian Emergency Business Account loan Forgivable portion, included in revenue	\$ -	\$ 40,000 (10,000)
		\$ -	\$ 30,000

The Canadian Emergency Business Account loan is non-interest bearing with no scheduled terms of repayments up to December 31, 2023. If \$30,000 is repaid prior to December 31, 2023 the remaining \$10,000 will be forgiven.

7. Deferred Capital Funding

	 2022	2021
Ontario Trillium Grant - water ramp Ontario Trillium Grant - timing system Contributed materials	\$ 150,000 4,810 32,300	\$ 150,000 4,810 32,300
Less: accumulated amortization of deferred capital funding	187,110 57,896	187,110 47,178
	\$ 129,214	\$ 139,932

May 31, 2022

8. Related Party Transactions

The organization paid \$4,396 (2021 - \$358) of expenses to Mount St. Louis Moonstone, a ski resort that an individual related to a director holds interest in. There was no remuneration paid to directors and officers during the year and they had no interest in any transactions of the organization. Management, in addition to wages and fees, are reimbursed for certain administrative costs.

9. Government Assistance

The organization received \$451,431 (2021 - \$387,130) in funding from government sources during the year, which represents 61% (2021 - 80%) of the organization's revenue. The organization is economically dependent on this funding.

10. Financial Instrument Risk

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The organization is exposed to credit risk arising from its accounts receivable. The organization minimizes this risk by maintaining frequent communication with members that have outstanding balances to ensure the organization receives payment in a timely manner. The risk relating to the receivable balances is \$16,263 being one customer owing 37% (2021 - \$16,263; 18%) of the total receivable balance. The organization is also exposed to credit risk arising from its cash balances. The Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation (CDIC) insures Canadian current bank accounts and investments at a single financial institution to a maximum of \$100,000. The organization's bank accounts are held with one chartered bank.

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 transaction 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 accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

May 31, 2022

11. COVID-19

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization ("WHO") announced a global health emergency due to a new strain of coronavirus (the "COVID-19 outbreak") and the risk to the international community as the virus spread globally beyond its point of origin. In March 2020, the WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, based on the rapid increase in exposure globally. This resulted in worldwide emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. As part of these measures, certain sports venues, including ski resorts, were temporarily closed leading the organization to cancel scheduled competitions in the prior year.

Management believes the necessary steps have been taken to protect the continuity of their business and are monitoring the crisis daily. Although the disruption from the virus is expected to be temporary, given the dynamic nature of these circumstances and the duration of business disruption the related financial impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.