B.C. AMATEUR ATHLETICS ASSOCIATION

Financial Statements For the year ended March 31, 2012

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Auditor's Report

To the Members

B.C. Amateur Athletics Association

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the B.C. Amateur Athletics Association, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2012, and the statement of operations and net assets (deficit), and cash flows for the year then ended, and 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 generally accepted accounting principles, 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.

Auditor's 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 the auditor's 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, the auditor considers 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 the B.C. Amateur Athletics Association as at March 31, 2012 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Chartered Accountants

Penticton, British Columbia September 4, 2012

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B.C. Amateur Athletics Association Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31		2012	 2011
Assets			
Current Cash Accounts receivable Inventory (Note 2) Prepaid expenses Reserve fund (Note 3)	\$	349,131 20,626 52,581 25,929 28,788	\$ 108,544 20,718 53,803 26,508 26,761
Capital assets (Note 4)	_	477,055 5,504	 236,334
	\$	482,559	\$ 247,111
Liabilities and Members' Equity			
Current Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred revenue (Note 8)	\$	86,540 176,149	\$ 71,987 37,925
	•	262,689	 109,912
Net Assets Unrestricted net assets (deficit) Net assets invested in capital assets Net assets in reserve fund		79,603 5,504 134,763	 (5,595) 10,777 132,017
		219,870	137,199
	\$	482,559	\$ 247,111

On behalf of the Board:

Director

Director

B.C. Amateur Athletics Association Statement of Operations and Net Assets (Deficit)

For the year ended March 31		2012	2011
Revenue Association committee meetings Administration Memberships Publications Leadership In-province competitions Marketing, promotions and sponsorships Grants/program revenue Special programs Athlete development Awards/recognition Run jump throw contributions Reserve fund income	\$	9,095 \$ 2,233 329,027 248 10,175 107,364 65,986 409,103 160,396 4,907 527 22,232 2,027	
Expanditures		1,123,320	1,035,834
Expenditures Administration Association committee meetings Athlete development Awards/recognition B.C. regional centres B.C. team programs Hosting competitions In-province competitions Leadership Marketing and promotion National training centres Publications Run jump throw instruction, training and delivery Special programs (includes team uniforms) Staffing: - Administration - Programs - Summer student/part time staff		193,024 47,801 90,074 2,439 21,288 53,558 2,500 165,420 31,377 2,966 20,000 1,797 84,184 24,562 176,827 107,898 8,984	194,796 52,193 70,543 2,072 20,000 109,724 - 160,322 19,999 4,271 20,000 989 73,932 25,010 167,224 79,725 8,043
	1	1,034,699	1,008,843
Surplus from operations		88,621	26,991
Unrestricted net deficit, beginning of year		(5,595)	(31,583)
Transfer to Capital Fund Transfer to Reserve Fund		(3,423)	(1,003)
Unrestricted net assets (deficit), end of year	\$	79,603	(5,595)

B.C. Amateur Athletics Association Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31		2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities Cash received from customers and funding Cash payments to suppliers, employees and athletes Interest received	\$	1,259,609 \$ (1,018,344)	1,090,726 (1,004,941) 1,003
		241,265	86,788
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of capital assets Increase in reserve funds	_	(3,424)	- (1,003)
		(3,424)	(1,003)
Cash flows from financing activities Track and field equipment repair fund contribution		2,746	3,711
Increase in cash during the year		240,587	89,496
Cash, beginning of year		108,544	19,048
Cash, end of year	\$	349,131 \$	108,544

B.C. Amateur Athletics Association Operating Fund Financial Position

As at March 31	 2012		2011	
Assets				
Current Cash Accounts receivable Inventory Prepaid expenses	\$ 349,131 20,626 52,581 25,929	\$	108,544 20,718 53,803 26,508	
	\$ 448,267	\$_	209,573	
Liabilities and Net Assets (Deficit)		_		
Current Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred revenue Due to reserve fund	\$ 86,540 176,149 105,975	\$	71,987 37,925 105,256	
Net assets (deficit) Unrestricted net assets (deficit)	368,664 79,603		215,168 (5,595)	
	\$ 448,267	\$	209,573	

B.C. Amateur Athletics Association Capital Fund Financial Position

As at March 31	2012		2012		
Assets					
Capital assets (Note 4)	\$	5,504	\$	10,777	
Liabilities and Net Assets					
Net assets Net assets invested in capital assets, beginning of year	\$	10,777	\$	22,060	
Purchase of capital assets Amortization		3,423 (8,696)		- (11,283)	
Net assets invested in capital assets, end of year	\$	5,504	\$	10,777	

B.C. Amateur Athletics Association Reserve Fund Financial Position

As at March 31		2012	2011	
Assets				
Cash (Note 3)	\$	28,788	\$	26,761
Due from Operating Fund		105,975		105,256
	\$	134,763	\$	132,017
Net Assets				
Net assets in reserve funds, beginning of year	\$	132,017	\$	128,299
Track and field repair fund contribution Interest income	1	2,746		2,715 1,003
Net assets in reserve funds, end of year	\$	134,763	\$_	132,017

March 31, 2012

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature and Purpose of Organization

B.C. Amateur Athletics Association is a not-for-profit organization incorporated under the B.C. Society Act and under an agreement with Athletics Canada coordinates cross-country running, road racing and track & field in British Columbia.

The Association is a registered not-for-profit organization and, as such, is exempt from income tax under section 149(1)(I).

Financial Instruments

The Association utilizes various forms of financial instruments and classifies its financial instruments into one of the following categories based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Association's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Held for Trading

The Association has classified cash as held for trading. This financial instrument is recorded at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of revenue and expense as incurred. Transaction costs related to instruments classified as held for trading are expensed as incurred.

Loans and Receivables

The Association has classified accounts receivable as loans and receivables. These financial instruments are non-derivative financial assets resulting from the delivery of cash or other assets by a lender to a borrower in return for a promise to repay on a specified date or dates, or on demand. They are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently measured at the amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized as incurred.

Other Financial Liabilities

The Association has classified accounts payable and accrued liabilities as other financial liabilities. These financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently measured at the amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized as incurred.

March 31, 2012

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Measuring Fair Value

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount of consideration that would be agreed upon in an arm's-length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. Fair values are determined by reference to quoted bid or asking prices as appropriate, in the most advantageous active market for that instrument to which the Association has immediate access.

Fair values determined using valuation models require the use of assumptions concerning the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows and discounted rates. In determining those assumptions, external readily observable market inputs including interest rate yield curves, currency rates and price and rate volatilities are considered as applicable.

Financial Instruments Risk Exposure and Management

In common with all other businesses, the Association is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Association's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and methods used to measure them.

There have been no substantive changes in the Association's exposure to financial instruments risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or methods used to measure them from previous periods unless otherwise stated in this note.

Principal Financial Instruments

The principal financial instruments used by the Association, from which financial instrument risk arises, are as follows:

- cash;
- accounts receivable;
- investments; and
- accounts payable and accrued liabilities

March 31, 2012

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Instruments Risk Exposure and Management (continued)

General Objectives, Policies, and Processes

The Board has overall responsibility for the determination of the Association's risk management objectives and policies and, while retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Association's administration function. The Board receives financial statements through which it reviews the effectiveness of the processes put in place and the appropriateness of the objectives and policies it sets.

The overall objective of the Board is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Association's competitiveness and flexibility. Further details regarding these policies are set out below.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises principally from the Association's accounts receivable. It is the risk that the counterparty fails to discharge its obligation in respect of the instrument. In respect of trade and other receivable, the Association is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. Based on historical information about customer default rates, management considers the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good.

The credit risk for cash and investments is considered negligible since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Association's management of working capital and the finance charges. It is the risk that the Association will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Association's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due. At the balance sheet date, the Association expected to have sufficient liquid resources to meet its obligations under all reasonably expected circumstances.

March 31, 2012

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Instruments Risk Exposure and Management (continued)

Interest Rate Risk

Fixed rate debt and fixed rate investments are subject to interest rate price risk, as the value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market rates. Floating rate debt is subject to interest rate cash flow risk, as the required cash flows to service the debt will fluctuate as a result of changes in market rates.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost. The capital purchases which are not funded by the Capital Fund are charged to the Operations Fund in the year of acquisition. The Capital Fund reports the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses related to the Association's capital assets. Amortization based on the estimated useful life of the asset is expensed in the Capital Fund and calculated as follows:

Equipment - 3 & 5 years straight line basis
Computer equipment - 5 years straight line basis
Computer software - 2 years straight line basis
Leasehold improvements - 5 years straight line basis

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles 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. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates as additional information becomes available in the future.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue received are of three types: a) grants and incomes which relate to the fiscal period; b) membership fees which are collected throughout the year and are non-refundable; and c) grants and incomes that relate to specific events or projects. Those revenues received or earned that relate to the fiscal period are recognized when received or earned. Those revenues received or earned that relate to membership fees are recognized when received or earned. Those revenues received or earned that relate to specific events or projects are deferred until the event or project is complete.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank balances and investments in money market instruments with maturities of three months or less.

March 31, 2012

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is generally determined on the first-in, first-out basis. Included in inventory are items that are held for resale and those that are consumable and used as prizes and uniforms.

Accounting Framework

For year ends beginning on or after January 1, 2012, non-for-profit organizations (NPO) will have the option of adopting IFRS or accounting standards for NPOs. The existing standards NPO standards in the CICA Handbook will continue to be available until 2012, at which time they will cease to be an authoritative source of Canadian GAAP. Accordingly, an NPO that wishes to adopt accounting standards for NPOs will be able to adopt the new standards early. The Association is currently monitoring changes to the standards to determine the potential impact on its financial statements.

2. Inventory

The following table summarizes the Association's inventory held at year end:

	 2012	 2011
Inventory held for resale Inventory held for event prizes and uniforms	\$ 8,602 43,979	\$ 8,408 45,395
	\$ 52,581	\$ 53,803

3. Reserve Fund

The Reserve Fund represents appropriated Operating Fund surplus, the revenue and capital of which will be used to fund specific activities of the Association or to supplement Operating Fund sources.

		2012		2011	
Cash Treasury bill	\$	24,894 3,894	\$	22,880 3,881	
	_ \$ _	28,788	\$	26,761	

March 31, 2012

4. Capital Assets

	 	2012	 	 2011
	Cost	 cumulated mortization	Cost	Accumulated Amortization
Equipment Computer equipment Leasehold improvements	\$ 334,728 33,133 4,606	\$ 333,014 29,343 4,606	\$ 334,728 29,710 4,606	\$ 330,631 23,030 4,606
	\$ 372,467	\$ 366,963	\$ 369,044	\$ 358,267
Net book value		\$ 5,504	 	\$ 10,777

5. Capital Fund

The Capital Fund reports the assets, liabilities, and sources and uses of capital financing related to the Association's capital assets.

6. Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue represents funding received for programs that were not completed during the year, or cash/inventory received in advance.

2012 2011

		2012		2011
B.C. Gaming - direct access	\$	100,228	\$	-
Coaching seminar L1	•	=	•	775
Coaching seminar L2		-		900
Gaming - WCG grant		-		16,800
1st Contact Grassroots Travel & Expenses		1,843		-
Legacies Now - RJT After School Grant		-		2,203
RJT certification training session		22,871		561
Sanction fees		4,695		1,064
Sport BC - In province travel assistance		20,500		-
Timex watches received		17,758		480
Western Canada Summer Games		-		8,850
Donations		8,254		6,292
	\$	176,149	\$	37,925

March 31, 2012

7. Capital Management

The Association's objectives when managing capital are:

- 1. To safeguard the Association's ability to continue to operate as a going concern, and
- 2. To maintain a flexible capital structure

The Association's credit facilities are reviewed annually to ensure sufficient funds are available to meet operational and business needs.

8. Comparative Figures

The comparative amounts presented in the financial statements have been restated to conform to the current year's presentation.