FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF

HORSE COUNCIL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

December 31, 2020

HORSE COUNCIL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Independent Auditor's Report

Financial Statements

Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Operations

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

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Schedule of Reallocated Expenses

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Horse Council of British Columbia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Horse Council of British Columbia, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, 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, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the organization as at December 31, 2020, and its its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations ("ASNPO").

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 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 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 ASNPO, 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.





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT, continued

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.





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT, continued

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements
As required by the Societies Act of British Columbia, we report that, in our opinion, these principles have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Langley, British Columbia March 29, 2021

Chartered Professional Accountants

J. Wadie Noody





HORSE COUNCIL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at December 31, 2020

	-	2020		2019
ASSETS				
Current Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable Inventory (Note 3) Prepaid expenses	\$	1,127,970 - 33,517 4,581	\$	561,504 4,639 37,587 4,120
		1,166,068		607,850
Capital assets (Note 4)	-	1,297,629		1,323,516
	\$	2,463,697	\$	1,931,366
LIABILITIES				
Current Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 5) Deferred revenue (Note 6) GST payable	\$	110,421 600,994 21,653	\$	88,009 407,004 11,921
		733,068		506,934
Loan payable (Note 7)	Ę	40,000		
		773,068		506,934
FUND BALANCES				
Net Assets	-	1,690,629		1,424,432
	\$	2,463,697	\$	1,931,366
Approved by the board				
Director			Dir	ector

HORSE COUNCIL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

	_	2020 Actual	(U	2020 Budget Jnaudited)		2019 Actual
REVENUES						
Coaching	\$	11,646	\$	24,200	\$	16,936
Competition		7,447		17,400		19,763
Marketing		8,365		22,000		32,775
Recreation		12,506		2,300		6,894
Sales		31,482		65,750		31,422
Building		77,777		80,410		72,788
Industry		-		70,000		50,000
General (Schedule 1)	-	1,513,577	-	1,542,667	_	1,482,975
		1,662,800		1,824,727		1,713,553
EXPENDITURES						
Building operating		25,450		42,000		56,072
Coaching expenses		9,838		30,550		24,094
Competition		2,012		36,200		18,837
Marketing expense		66,759		80,300		69,800
Recreation expense		41,811		38,675		30,511
General expenses (Schedule 1)		407,280		483,755		452,764
Industry expense		61,561		124,900		36,266
Cost of sales		19,751		52,650		27,507
Development expense		4,938		9,200		22,077
Staffing costs		546,287		688,666		626,995
Board of directors		1,840		54,900		37,247
Administration	-	209,076		198,438		209,330
		1,396,603		1,840,234		1,611,500
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	\$	266,197	\$	(15,507)	\$	102,053

HORSE COUNCIL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

Year ended December 31, 2020

	BALANCE, beginning of year	Allo	Allocation of budget		Revenue Expenditures	Expe	nditures	reve	Excess of revenues over expenditures	B	2020 BALANCE
Equity in Capital Assets Internally Restricted - Animal Disaster	\$ 1,323,516 52,636	↔	30,000	69	8,718	€9.	1 1	69	177,360	6/9	1,500,876
Internally Restricted - BC Trails Internally Restricted - Regions Unrestricted	2,356		24,818 7,732 (62,550)		8,073		(29,841) (7,732) 37,573		88,837		5,406
	\$ 1,424,432	69		69		69		69	266,197	6/9	\$ 1,690,629
	BALANCE, beginning of	Allo	Allocation of budget		Revenue	Exp	Expenditures	(definers)	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	P	2019 BALANCE
Equity in Capital Assets	\$ 1,352,444	69	20000	69	,	\$	1 2000	69	(28,928)	8	1,323,516
Internally Kestricted - Animal Disaster Internally Restricted - BC Trails	2,471		20,400		3,814		(14,030) $(24,329)$		1 (2,356
Internally Restricted - Regions Unrestricted	12,527 (80,063)	- 19	(788) (44,958)		(10,134)		(11,739) 50,098		130,981		45,924
	\$ 1,322,379	69		69	÷	60		69	102,053	69	102,053 \$ 1,424,432

HORSE COUNCIL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		2020	2	019
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Excess of revenues over expenditures	\$	266,197	102	,053
Item not affecting cash				
Amortization	\ <u>-</u>	30,523	32	,276
		296,720	134	,329
Change in non-cash working capital items				
Accounts receivable		4,639	(4	,528)
Inventory		4,070	(11	,535)
Prepaid expenses		(461)	(1,	,439)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		22,412	(14	,121)
Deferred revenue		193,990	36	,633
GST payable	(-	9,732		104
		531,102	139	,443
FINANCING ACTIVITY				
Increase in loan payable		40,000		-
INVESTING ACTIVITY				
Purchase of capital assets	_	(4,636)	(3.	,346)
INCREASE IN CASH		566,466	136	,097
CASH, beginning of year	-	561,504	425	,407
CASH, end of year	\$	1,127,970	5 561.	,504

December 31, 2020

1. Nature of operations

Horse Council of British Columbia (the "Society") is a not-for-profit organization incorporated provincially under the British Columbia Societies Act and is exempt from the payment of income tax under Section 149(1) of the Income Tax Act.

The Society operates to provide programs and financial support to various equestrian groups, societies in the province of British Columbia and its members.

2. Significant accounting policies

The Society applies the Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less from their date of acquisition, which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash, and are subject to an insignificant risk to changes in their fair value.

(b) Inventory

Inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method.

(c) Revenue recognition

The Society 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.

Externally restricted contributions for the purchase of capital assets that will be amortized are recorded as deferred capital contributions and recognized as revenue on the same basis as the amortization expense related to the acquired capital assets. Externally restricted contributions for the purchase of capital assets that will not be amortized are recognized as direct increases in net assets to the Investment in Capital Assets balance.

December 31, 2020

2. Significant accounting policies, continued

(c) Revenue recognition, continued

Grant funds are recognized in the period which the grant relates.

Interest income is recognized in the period earned.

Membership fees are charged on a calendar year basis and recognized in the year that the fees relate.

Sale of merchandise and books are recognized when there is persuasive evidence that an arrangement exits, the goods have been received by the customer, the price is fixed and determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. In most instances, the recognition is a point of sale.

Rental income from tenant leases is recognized over the term of the related agreements. Property taxes, insurance and other operating costs recovered from the tenants on a monthly basis are recognized as revenue in the period in which received.

All other unrestricted revenue is recognized when received.

(d) Impairment of long-lived assets

The Society tests for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability is assessed by comparing the carrying amount to the projected undiscounted future net cash flows the long-lived assets are expected to generate through their direct use and eventual disposition. When a test for impairment indicates that the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable, an impairment loss is recognized to the extent carrying value exceeds its fair value.

(e) Measurement uncertainty

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 period. Significant areas requiring the use of estimates include: estimated useful lives of capital assets, determination of deferred revenue, and allocation of expenditures to various functions. Actual results may differ from management's best estimates as additional information becomes available in the future.

December 31, 2020

3.	Inventory				
		£1	2020		2019
	Books	S	21,337	S	24,858
	Merchandise		5,930		6,479
	Awards and prizes	<u>-</u>	6,250		6,250
		\$	33,517	S	37,587

4. Capital assets

Building

Capital assets are recorded at cost. The Society provides for amortization using the following methods at rates designed to amortize the cost of the capital assets over their estimated useful lives. The annual amortization rates and methods are as follows:

4% Declining balance

Equipment Automotive Furniture and fixtures Computer equipment Computer software				vears Straight 30% Declinin 20% Declinin 30% Declinin vears Straight	ng b ng b ng b	ealance ealance ealance
				2020		2019
		Cost	cumulated ortization	Net Book Value		Net Book Value
Land Building Equipment Automotive Furniture and fixtures Computer equipment Computer software	S	722,422 725,959 48,450 6,782 59,196 18,109 11,353	\$ 202,260 16,795 5,984 44,012 14,255 11,336	\$ 722,422 523,699 31,655 798 15,184 3,854 17	\$	722,422 545,520 34,562 1,140 14,344 5,506 22
	\$	1,592,271	\$ 294,642	\$ 1,297,629	\$	1,323,516

December 31, 2020

5.	Accounts payable and accrued	liabilities				
				_	2020	2019
	Trade payables Payroll and employee benefits			\$	56,780 53,641	\$ 60,768 27,241
				\$	110,421	\$ 88,009
6.	Deferred revenue					
				_	2020	2019
	Equine Foundation Rental deposits Other Membership fees Viasport funding received in adv Optional insurance fees received			\$	3,863 4,730 - 492,493 35,478 64,430	\$ 4,829 4,730 5,334 392,111
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			\$	600,994	\$ 407,004
7.	Loan payable				2020	2019
	Canada Emergency Benefit According or before December 31, 2022, portion.			<u>s</u>	40,000	\$ 2019
8.	Internally restricted reserve					
		Regions	BC Trails		Animal Disaster	Total
		-				
	Balances, beginning of year Revenue Expenditures Budget allocation Unused budget	(7,732) 22,117 (14,385)	\$ 2,356 8,073 (29,841) 24,818	\$	52,636 8,718 - 30,000	\$ 54,992 16,791 (37,573) 76,935 (14,385)

December 31, 2020

9. Commitments

As at December 31, 2020, the Society has outstanding commitments of approximately \$31,225 with respect to various equipment leases.

2021	S	11,120
2022		9,510
2023		4,561
2024		3,448
2025		2,586
	\$	31,225

10. Related party transactions

During the year fees were paid to the following entities and individuals:

	_	2020	_	2019
Equestrian Canada (i) Directors (ii)	\$	112,234 200	\$	109,502 1,580
	\$	112,434	\$	111,082

- i) Equestrian Canada is the federal governing body for equestrian sport.
- ii) Directors receiving direct or indirect consideration services provided to the Society.

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. Non-monetary transactions

The Society has media contracts with two member commercial entities. In exchange for providing the businesses with a subscription services on its website, the Society receives free advertising in the members' publications. The Society has estimated the value of free advertising services received to be \$27,170 (2019 - \$27,170).

As allowed by Canadian accounting standards applicable to not-for-profit organizations, these non-monetary transactions (being an exchange of service in the same line of business to facilitate sales to parties other than the parties to the exchange) are recorded at the carrying amount (value of service given up), which is nil.

December 31, 2020

12. Budget amounts

The 2020 budget amounts on the Statement of Operations and the Schedules to the Financial Statements, are presented for information purposes only and are unaudited.

13. Remuneration of employees, contractors and directors

The B.C. Societies Act requires the society to disclose the remuneration paid to employees and contractors whose remuneration during the year was at least \$75,000 and all remuneration paid to directors.

No remuneration was paid to any of the directors. See Note 10.

2 employees received remuneration in excess of \$75,000 during the year.

14. Financial instruments

Transactions in financial instruments may result in an entity assuming or transferring to another party one or more of the financial risks described below. The required disclosures provide information that assists users of financial statements in assessing the extent of risk related to financial instruments.

(a) Fair value

The fair value of current financial assets and current financial liabilities approximates their carrying value due to their short-term maturity dates. The fair value of long-term financial liabilities approximates their carrying value based on the presumption that the Society is a going concern and thus expects to fully repay the outstanding amounts.

(b) Foreign exchange risk

The Society is not exposed to significant foreign exchange risk as all operations take place in Canada.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether the factors are specific to the instrument or all instruments traded in the market. The Society is not exposed to significant market risk.

December 31, 2020

14. Financial instruments, continued

(d) Credit risk

The Society does not have significant credit risk in accounts receivable with balance of \$-(2019 - \$4,639). Credit risk is the risk that one party to a transaction will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Society reduces its exposure to credit risk by performing credit valuations on a regular basis; granting credit upon a review of the credit history of the applicant and creating an allowance for bad debts when applicable. The Society maintains strict credit policies and limits in respect to counterparties. In the opinion of management the credit risk exposure to the Society is low and is not significant.

(e) Liquidity risk

The Society does have a liquidity risk in the accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$110,421 (2019 - \$88,009). Liquidity risk is the risk that the Society cannot repay its obligations when they become due to its creditors. The Society reduces its exposure to liquidity risk by ensuring that it documents when authorized payments become due. In the opinion of management the liquidity risk exposure to the Society is low and is not significant.

(f) Interest rate risk

The Society is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

Schedule of general revenue and expenses				Schedule 1
		2020	2020	2019
	_	Actual	Budget (Unaudited)	Actual
Revenue				
Administrative fees	\$	3,458	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,754
Animal relief		8,718		6,445
Gaming		61,100	61,000	63,647
Interest		2,750	20,000	20,732
Members optional insurance		79,095	64,450	114,965
Memberships		1,151,755	1,237,925	1,109,742
Miscellaneous		2,109	15,500	19,831
Sport funding	-	204,592	141,792	143,859
	7.4	1,513,577	1,542,667	1,482,975
Expenses				
Animal relief		-	20,000	14,030
Athlete support		-	9,000	2,750
Club grants		25,853	55,000	31,510
Equestrian Canada		112,234	121,555	109,012
Members insurance		182,767	190,400	166,238
Members optional insurance		78,695	64,450	115,170
Scholarships		-	-	1,000
Travel support		200	1,000	1,200
Region support	-	7,731	22,350	11,854
		407,280	483,755	452,764
EXCESS OF GENERAL REVENUES OVER EXPENSES	\$	1,106,297	\$ 1,058,912	\$ 1,030,211

Schedule of reallocated expenses						Schedule 2
		2020 Actual		2020 Budget		2019 Actual
	_	18,000	(U	naudited)		
Expenses by Category						
Advertising and promotion	\$	66,632	\$	73,300	\$	66,081
Amortization		30,523		-		32,276
Contract payments		35,526		84,600		71,285
Credit card processing charges		76,758		46,000		34,799
Equipment rental		13,565		14,338		11,735
Insurance		387,344		396,005		416,806
Interest and bank charges		703		300		304
Meetings		1,088		28,900		18,625
Memberships and dues		4,818		9,000		15,224
Office and miscellaneous		21,243		29,200		19,858
Professional fees		10,898		15,000		15,950
Program supplies		125,181		237,925		133,251
Property taxes		7,462		7,000		6,832
Purchases		14,774		41,650		21,519
Repairs and maintenance		6,081		18,000		25,933
Salaries and benefits		546,234		679,666		622,079
Support and grants		33,585		107,350		62,344
Telephone		12,381		12,000		11,199
Travel	_	1,807		40,000		25,400
	S	1,396,603	S	1,840,234	S	1,611,500

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