

Financial statements

Standardbred Canada (Incorporated under the Animal Pedigree Act)

October 31, 2016

Contents

	Page
Independent auditor's report	1 - 2
Statement of operations	3
Statement of changes in net assets	4
Statement of financial position	5
Statement of cash flows	6
Notes to the financial statements	7 - 13



Independent auditor's report

Grant Thornton LLP Suite 501 201 City Centre Drive Mississauga, ON L5B 2T4

T +1 416 366 0100 F +1 905 804 0509 www.GrantThornton.ca

To the Members of Standardbred Canada

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Standardbred Canada, which comprise the statement of financial position as at October 31, 2016, and the statements of operations, changes in net assets 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 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.

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 Standardbred Canada as at October 31, 2016, 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.

Mississauga, Canada January 27, 2017 Chartered Professional Accountants Licensed Public Accountants

Grant Thornton LLP

Standardbred Canada Statement of operations			
For the year ended October 31		2016	2015
Revenue			
Trot magazine	\$	884,553	\$ 938,612
Computer services		834,308	816,946
Membership services		834,171	879,855
Track fees		677,256	685,924
Membership dues and licensing fees		671,103	713,071
Horse sales and pedigree sales Identification		280,545	308,077
Stake and administrative services		197,426 138,319	195,338 146,475
Rent		77,819	77,819
Investment income		35,727	37,257
Miscellaneous income		24,998	74,261
Miscellaneous income	-	24,990	74,201
	-	4,656,225	4,873,635
Expenses			
Information technology		1,023,030	1,014,128
Customer services		782,583	735,859
General and administrative		778,846	1,031,206
Trot magazine		646,911	647,529
Occupancy costs		281,730	267,149
Industry marketing and business development		276,322	247,876
Identification		198,606	192,168
Horse sales		181,563	233,430
Member insurance		153,692	186,634
Travel and meetings		74,567	76,375
Sales and stakes		51,207	114,551
Industry and government relations	-	<u>42,013</u>	40,691
	-	4,491,070	4,787,596
Excess of revenue over expenses	\$_	165,155	\$ 86,039

Statement of changes in net assets

For the year ended October 31							2016		2015
	<u> </u>	<u>Jnrestricted</u>	Invested in property and equipment and software		Internally restricted		<u>Total</u>		<u>Total</u>
Net assets - beginning of year	\$	1,458,608	\$ 2,646,063	\$	300,000	\$	4,404,671	\$	4,318,632
Excess of revenue over expenses		342,129	(176,974)		-		165,155		86,039
Transfer for purchase of capital and intangible assets	_	(388,528)	388,528	_	<u>-</u>	-	<u>-</u>	_	<u>-</u>
Net assets - end of year	\$_	1,412,209	\$ 2,857,617	\$_	300,000	\$.	4,569,826	\$_	4,404,671

Standardbred Canada Statement of financial position		
October 31	2016	2015
Assets Current		
Cash and cash equivalents Investments (Note 3) Receivables Supplies and prepaid expenses	\$ 679,056 936,713 516,271 <u>131,462</u> 2,263,502	\$ 1,750,653 1,122,200 588,584 57,849 3,519,286
Investments (Note 3) Lease inducement (Note 4) Tangible capital assets (Note 5) Intangible assets (Note 6)	602,264 3,862 1,684,183 _1,173,434	302,191 15,448 1,776,406 869,657
	\$ 5,727,245	\$ 6,482,988
Liabilities Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 7) Due to consignors (Note 8) Stake programs Deferred revenue Deferred membership revenue	\$ 394,247 124,078 162,692 119,901 356,501 1,157,419	\$ 603,710 804,907 169,324 111,267 389,109 2,078,317
Net assets Unrestricted Invested in property and equipment and software Internally restricted - reserve for computer replacement	1,412,209 2,857,617 300,000 4,569,826	1,458,608 2,646,063 300,000 4,404,671
	\$ 5,727,245	\$ 6,482,988
On behalf of the Board of Directors		
Director		Director

Standardbred Canada Statement of cash flows				
For the year ended October 31		2016		2015
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents				
Operating activities Excess of revenue over expenses	\$	165,155	\$	86,039
Items not involving cash Unrealized (gain) loss on investments Amortization – tangible capital assets Amortization – intangible assets Amortization – lease inducement		(11,919) 120,620 56,354 11,586		(1,923) 94,004 2,527 11,586
Net change in non-cash operating working capital Receivables Supplies and prepaid expenses Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Due to consignors Stake programs Deferred revenue Deferred membership revenue	_	72,313 (73,613) (209,463) (680,829) (6,632) 8,634 (32,608)	-	16,145 31,535 228,916 (32,352) 1,866 2,754 (17,442)
Investing activities Purchase of investments (net) Purchase of tangible capital assets Purchase and development of intangible capital assets	-	(102,667) (28,397) (360,131)	-	91,124 (27,250) (233,873)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	_	(491,195) (1,071,597)	-	(169,999) 253,656
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	=	1,750,653	-	1,496,997
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$_	679,056	\$.	1,750,653

Notes to the financial statements

October 31, 2016

1. Nature of operations

Standardbred Canada ("the Association") was incorporated under the Animal Pedigree Act to be the official registry and recordkeeping body and a national leader that informs, inspires, drives and records information on standardbred racing and breeding for the standardbred industry in Canada.

Standardbred Canada promotes and protects the standardbred breed and the persons who own, breed or race standardbred horses through:

- a) The registration and identification of standardbred horses and the keeping of pedigrees;
- b) The maintenance, preservation and dissemination of records regarding the breeding and racing of standardbred horses; and
- c) The promotion of harness racing and standardbred horses.

The Association is a not-for-profit organization and is exempt from income taxes under section 149(1) of the Income Tax Act.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The Association follows accounting policies that conform with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations. The following is a summary of significant accounting policies adopted by the Association in the preparation of the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Membership fees are recorded as revenue of the fiscal year to which they relate. Deferred revenue represents membership fees which have been received but not earned. The membership year is coincidental with the member's birth date.

Horse sales represent commission and entry fees earned by the Association on the sale of standardbred horses. The Association is an agent for these sales and does not act as principal. In its role as agent, the Association collects proceeds from the sales and remits net proceeds to the consignor.

Investment income comprises interest, dividends, and realized and unrealized gains (losses).

Other revenues are recognized when services have been performed, amounts can be reasonably estimated, and collection is reasonably assured.

Financial instruments – recognition and measurement

Initial measurement

The Association's financial instruments are measured at fair value when issued or acquired. For financial instruments subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost, fair value is adjusted by the amount of the related financing fees and transaction costs. Financing fees and transaction costs relating to financial instruments that are measured subsequently at fair value are recognized in operations in the year in which they are incurred.

Notes to the financial statements

October 31, 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments – recognition and measurement (continued)

Subsequent measurement

At each reporting date, the Association measures its financial assets and liabilities at cost or amortized cost (less impairment in the case of financial assets), except for equities, which consist of equities quoted in an active market and must be measured at fair value, and stake programs liabilities, which the Association has designated to measure at fair value. The Association uses the effective interest rate method to amortize any premiums, discounts, transaction fees and financing fees to the statement of operations. The financial instruments measured at amortized cost are cash and cash equivalents, investment in guaranteed investment certificates and treasury bills, receivables, accounts payable, and due to consignors.

For financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost, the Association regularly assesses whether there are any indications of impairment. If there is an indication of impairment, and the Association determines that there is a significant adverse change in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows from the financial asset, the Association recognizes an impairment loss in the statement of operations. Any reversals of previously recognized impairment losses are recognized in operations in the year the reversal occurs.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, balances with banks and short-term investments which are readily convertible to cash and have maturity dates three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Lease inducement

Deferred lease inducement represents cash paid to a tenant for the benefit of the tenant pursuant to a lease agreement for premises owned by the Association. The lease inducement is amortized to occupancy costs over the term of the lease.

Tangible and intangible capital assets and amortization

Tangible capital assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided at rates designed to charge to operations the cost of tangible capital assets, on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives, as follows:

Building 40 years
Building improvements 10 years
Computer equipment 3 years
Vehicles 5 years
Other equipment 3 to 10 years
Leasehold improvements 5 years

Notes to the financial statements

October 31, 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Tangible and intangible capital assets and amortization (continued)

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided at rates designed to charge to operations the cost of intangible capital assets, on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset, as follows:

Purchased software 3 years Internally generated software 7 years

The Association has chosen to capitalize software development costs that meet the criteria for capitalization as an internally generated intangible asset. Capitalization of software under development will cease when the software is substantially complete and available for use. Amortization will commence upon initial utilization of the software.

When a capital asset no longer has any long-term service potential to the Association, the excess of its net carrying amount over any residual value is recognized as an expense in the statement of operations. Any write-downs recognized are not reversed.

Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Canadian dollars at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. Revenue and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate in effect on the date of each transaction. Foreign currency gains or losses are included in the determination of the excess of revenue over expenses for the year.

Estimates and measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Items requiring significant estimates and subject to measurement uncertainty include determination of the allowance for doubtful accounts receivable, and the useful lives and impairment of tangible and intangible assets. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty. Actual results could differ from those estimates. These estimates are reviewed periodically, and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in the statement of operations in the period in which they become known.

Notes to the financial statements

October 31, 2016

3. Investments

Short-term investments consist of equities, guaranteed investment certificates (GICs) and treasury bills which bear interest at rates ranging from 1.4% to 1.95% (2015 - 1.46% to 2.10%) and have maturities greater than three months and less than one year.

Long-term investments consist of GICs and treasury bills, which bear interest at rates ranging from 1.7% to 2.1% (2015 - 1.66% to 1.95%) and have maturities of greater than one year.

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
GICs and treasury bills Canadian equity securities	\$ 1,361,144 <u>177,833</u> 1,538,977	\$ 1,254,303
Less: short-term portion	936,713	1,122,200
	\$ 602,264	\$ 302,191

4. Lease inducement

During 2012, the Association made a payment to a tenant for leasehold improvements for the benefit of the tenant and are not considered to be improvements to the building. The lease inducement is recorded at a cost of \$57,930 (2015 - \$57,930) less accumulated amortization of \$54,068 (2015 - \$42,482).

5. Tangible capital assets

	<u>Cost</u>	Accumulated Amortization	2016 Net <u>Book Value</u>	2015 Net <u>Book Value</u>
Land \$	813,629	\$ -	\$ 813,629	\$ 813,629
Building and building				
improvements	2,231,048	1,469,239	761,809	833,939
Computer equipment	1,661,151	1,643,772	17,379	25,920
Vehicles	72,008	53,999	18,009	24,012
Other equipment	1,165,499	1,092,142	73,357	78,906
Leasehold improvements	282,083	282,083		
\$	6,225,418	\$ 4,541,235	\$ 1,684,183	\$ 1,776,406

Notes to the financial statements

October 31, 2016

6. Intangible assets

Software is recorded at cost of \$1,380,378 (2015 - \$1,019,566) less accumulated amortization of \$206,944 (2015 - \$149,909).

Included in software is software under development costs of \$1,228,195 (2015 - \$868,065).

Amortization of the software costs commenced in fiscal 2016 with the roll out of the first components of the new software.

7. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is \$9,313 (2015 - \$99,780) in government remittances payable.

8. Due to consignors

Of the total balance due to consignors, \$102,159 (2015 - \$795,505) has been collected from third parties and is included in cash and cash equivalents. The remaining balance of \$21,809 (2015 - \$9,402) due to consignors has not yet been collected and is included in receivables.

9. Credit facility agreement

The Association has an operating facility totalling \$250,000, which bears interest at the bank's prime lending rate plus 0.25%, is unsecured and is repayable on demand. At October 31, 2016, \$Nil (2015 – \$Nil) was drawn on this facility.

10. Financial instruments

Fair value

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, investments in GICs and treasury bills, receivables, accounts payables and accrued liabilities, due to consignors and stake programs liabilities approximate fair value because of the short term maturity of these financial instruments.

Investments that have been recorded at quoted market prices, which represent fair value, are disclosed in Note 3.

Risk management

Risk management relates to the understanding and active management of risks associated with all areas of the business and the associated operating environment. The Association's financial instruments, which are unchanged from the prior year, are primarily exposed to credit, market and liquidity risks. The Association has formal policies and procedures that establish target asset mix. The Association's policies also require diversification of investments within categories, and set limits on exposure to individual investments.

Notes to the financial statements

October 31, 2016

10. Financial instruments (continued)

Credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Association to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, investments and accounts receivable.

Cash and cash equivalents consist of money market funds with a major Canadian financial institution and deposits with a major Canadian banking institution which may exceed federally insured limits. Investments consist of GICs and treasury bills, which carry an investment grade credit rating and are administered by a major Canadian financial institution.

Receivables are due from a large membership and customer base, which is geographically dispersed. The Association evaluates its members' and customers' financial condition and limits the amount of credit extended when deemed necessary. The Association utilizes an allowance for doubtful accounts to record potential credit losses associated with its trade receivables, the balance of which was \$48,340 at October 31, 2016 (2015 - \$62,920). Credit losses to date have been within management's expectations.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency, interest rate and other price risks.

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Association maintains a bank account denominated in U.S. funds. As such, it is subject to foreign currency risk due to fluctuations in U.S./Canadian exchange rates. Cash and cash equivalents denominated in U.S. funds of \$33,005 (2015 - \$110,188) are translated at 1.3253 (2015 - 1.3075).

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the value of money market funds held by the Association. The Association manages this risk by holding a large portion of its securities in investment grade GICs and treasury bills. The Association invests in Canadian equities which are not subject to interest rate risk.

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Association manages this risk by holding a large portion of its portfolio in investment grade Canadian equities.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Association will encounter difficulties in meeting its financial liability obligations. The Association manages its liquidity risk through cash management.

Notes to the financial statements

October 31, 2016

11. Capital management

The Association's main objective when managing capital is to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide services to members and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Association sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The Association manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Association may adjust the timing of expenditures, or sell assets to meet obligations as they come due, particularly obligations relating to stake events.

Because computer functionality is fundamental to the Association's survival, the Association maintains a \$300,000 internally restricted reserve for computer replacement.

12. Comparative amounts

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified from those previously presented to conform to the presentation of the 2016 financial statements.