

**CIO ASSOCIATION OF CANADA**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**JUNE 30, 2025**

**CIO ASSOCIATION OF CANADA**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**JUNE 30, 2025**

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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To the Members of the  
**CIO Association of Canada**

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### *Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of CIO Association of Canada, which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2025, and the statements of operations and 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 CIO Association of Canada as at June 30, 2025, 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 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 CIO Association of Canada 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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

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### *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 Association'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 Association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Association'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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

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- 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 Association'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 Association'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 Association 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.

**KRIENS~LAROSE, LLP**

*KRIENS~LAROSE, LLP*

**Chartered Professional Accountants  
Licensed Public Accountants**

Toronto, Canada  
September 26, 2025

CIO ASSOCIATION OF CANADA  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
AS AT JUNE 30, 2025

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	2025 \$	2024 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT</b>		
Cash	383,865	392,859
Investments (Note 2)	260,602	246,233
Accounts receivable	47,694	-
Prepaid expenses	22,438	13,239
	714,599	652,331
<b>EQUIPMENT</b> (Note 3)	1,112	1,400
	715,711	653,731
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>CURRENT</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	75,102	77,679
Government remittances payable	33,254	22,194
Deferred revenue (Note 4)	278,145	271,316
	386,501	371,189
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		
Unrestricted net assets	329,210	282,542
	715,711	653,731

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

\_\_\_\_\_, Director

\_\_\_\_\_, Director

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

**STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<b>REVENUES</b>		
Sponsorship	424,367	379,906
Membership fees	357,780	305,450
Examination fees	98,920	52,544
Event registration	79,916	43,092
Other revenue	10,847	15,323
Interest	10,144	11,726
	981,974	808,041
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Payroll	405,176	357,300
Events	333,166	291,194
Projects and development	82,871	3,423
Professional fees	35,468	47,180
Governance	21,585	8,547
Interest and bank charges	17,302	17,428
Technology	15,815	16,021
Grants, scholarships and other support	9,500	7,500
General and administrative	5,250	7,086
Telephone	3,342	2,460
Insurance	2,779	2,670
Advertising and promotion	1,936	1,200
Amortization	477	442
Travel, meetings and entertainment	339	797
Donations	300	200
	935,306	763,448
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES</b>		
<b>FOR THE YEAR</b>	46,668	44,593
<b>NET ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	282,542	237,949
<b>NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR</b>	329,210	282,542

	2025 \$	2024 \$
<b>CASH WAS PROVIDED BY (USED IN):</b>		
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Cash receipts from sponsorship	375,006	440,903
Cash receipts from membership fees	366,276	340,081
Cash receipts from examination fees	98,920	52,544
Cash receipts from event registration	79,916	43,092
Cash receipts from other income	10,847	15,323
Cash receipts from interest income	10,144	11,726
Cash paid to suppliers	(935,545)	(749,165)
	5,564	154,504
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
(Purchase) of investments	(14,369)	(4,149)
Purchase of equipment	(189)	-
	(14,558)	(4,149)
Change in cash	(8,994)	150,355
Cash, beginning of year	392,859	242,504
Cash, end of year	383,865	392,859



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## PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

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The CIO Association of Canada ("the Association") is a not-for-profit community of CIO's and IT leaders whose mission is to facilitate networking, sharing of best practices and executive development, and to collaborate on issues facing CIO's and IT Executives.

The Association provides members with an exchange forum for best IT leadership strategies and practices to enhance business results and ensures CIO's are represented at key industry and government decision tables.

The Association is a not-for-profit entity under the Income Tax Act (Canada) and as such, is exempt from the payment of income taxes under section 149(1)(l) of the Income Tax Act (Canada).

## 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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The financial statements were prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations in Part III of the CPA Handbook and include the following significant accounting policies:

### Financial Instruments

The Association initially measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value. The Association subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost. Changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of operations.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and accounts receivable. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. The amount of a write-down, if any, is recognized in the excess of revenue over expenses. Reversals of impairment are recorded to the extent that the value has increased, up to the amount that would have been reported at the date of the reversal had the impairment not been recognized previously. The amount of the reversal is recognized in the excess of revenue over expenses.

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## 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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### 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 and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. These estimates are reviewed periodically and adjustments are made, as appropriate, in the statement of operations in the year they become known.

### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and fixed income investments with maturities of less than 90 days.

### Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses are recorded for goods and services to be received in the next fiscal year, which were paid for in the current fiscal year.

### Equipment

Purchased equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided annually on a basis designed to amortize the assets over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Computer equipment	5 year straight line
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Equipment are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any potential impairment is identified, the amount of the impairment is quantified by comparing the carrying value of the equipment to its fair value. Any impairment of the equipment is recognized in income in the year in which the impairment occurs. An impairment loss is not reversed if the fair value of the equipment subsequently increases.

### Revenue Recognition

The Association uses 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.

Membership fees are recognized as revenue when invoiced. Membership fees received in advance of the year of membership are deferred to the year of membership.

Examination fees are recognized as revenue when the examinations are held.

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## 1. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

### **Revenue Recognition (continued)**

Event registration are recognized as revenue when the event takes place.

Interest is recognized as revenue as earned on an accrual basis.

Other revenue are recognized as revenue when the service is provided or event takes place.

### **Donated Property and Services**

During the year, voluntary services were provided. Because these services are not normally purchased by the Association and because of the difficulty of determining their fair value, donated services are not recognized in these statements.

## 2. **INVESTMENTS**

Investments are summarized as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cashable GIC, 3.25%, maturing October 21, 2025	214,878	-
Non-redeemable GIC, 3%, maturing April 1, 2026	29,640	-
Non-redeemable GIC, 3%, maturing July 13, 2026	10,992	-
Non-redeemable GIC, 3.45% maturing December 18, 2025	5,092	-
Variable Rate GIC, 4.75%, maturing October 21, 2024	-	206,611
Bonus Rate GIC, 4.15%, maturing May 12, 2025	-	10,583
Bonus Rate GIC, 5.00%, maturing April 1, 2025	-	29,039
	260,602	246,233

Continued...

### 3. EQUIPMENT

	2025		2024	
	Cost	Accumulated	Cost	Accumulated
	\$	amortization	\$	amortization
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Computer equipment	2,399	(1,287)	2,210	(810)
Net book value	1,112		1,400	

### 4. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue consists of the following:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Membership fees	181,495	172,999
Sponsorship	96,650	98,317
	278,145	271,316

### 5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Association is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following presents the Association's risk exposure and concentration as at June 30, 2025.

#### Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Association's credit risk would occur with their accounts receivable. Actual exposure to credit losses has been minimal in prior years. The allowance for doubtful accounts is \$nil (2024: \$nil).

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## 5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

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### **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk the Association will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Association is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Association expects to meet these obligations as they come due by generating sufficient cash flow from operations, and from unrestricted net assets.

### **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 three types of risks: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

### **Currency Risk**

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 does not have a significant foreign currency risk.

### **Interest Rate Risk**

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

### **Other Price 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 (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Association is not exposed to other price risk.