

CIO ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2026

CIO ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2026

INDEX	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report	1 - 3
Statement of Financial Position	4
Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets	5
Statement of Cash Flows	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7 - 11

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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 (the "Association"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2026, 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 the Association as at June 30, 2026, 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 the Association 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 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.

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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- 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 25, 2026

CIO ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2026

Page 4

	2026 \$	2025 \$
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	394,024	383,865
Investments (Note 2)	421,895	260,602
Accounts receivable	29,154	47,694
Prepaid expenses	60,784	22,438
	905,857	714,599
EQUIPMENT (Note 3)	633	1,112
	906,490	715,711
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	60,683	75,102
Government remittances payable	22,931	33,254
Deferred revenue (Note 4)	386,672	278,145
	470,286	386,501
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted net assets	436,204	329,210
	906,490	715,711

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

_____, Director

_____, Director

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
REVENUES		
Sponsorship	583,615	424,367
Membership fees	403,869	357,780
Event registration	133,799	79,916
Examination fees	92,902	98,920
Other revenue	19,650	10,847
Interest	8,842	10,144
	1,242,677	981,974
EXPENSES		
Payroll	456,757	405,176
Events	411,609	333,166
Projects and development	147,680	82,871
Professional fees	35,345	35,468
Interest and bank charges	27,809	17,302
Technology	19,577	15,815
Governance	12,184	21,585
Grants, scholarships and other support	6,000	9,500
Donations	5,306	300
General and administrative	4,716	5,250
Telephone	3,867	3,342
Insurance	2,875	2,779
Advertising and promotion	1,206	1,936
Amortization	480	477
Travel, meetings and entertainment	272	339
	1,135,683	935,306
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR	106,994	46,668
NET ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	329,210	282,542
NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR	436,204	329,210

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
CASH WAS PROVIDED BY (USED IN):		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash receipts from sponsorship	690,430	375,006
Cash receipts from membership fees	424,121	366,276
Cash receipts from event registration	133,799	79,916
Cash receipts from examination fees	92,902	98,920
Cash receipts from other income	19,650	10,847
Cash receipts from interest income	8,842	10,144
(Cash paid) to suppliers	(1,198,291)	(935,545)
	171,453	5,564
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
(Purchase) of investments	(161,294)	(14,369)
(Purchase) of equipment	-	(189)
	(161,294)	(14,558)
Change in cash	10,159	(8,994)
Cash, beginning of year	383,865	392,859
Cash, end of year	394,024	383,865

PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

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

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.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash, investments 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.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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
--------------------	----------------------

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.

Continued...

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Revenue Recognition (continued)

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

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

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

Other revenue are recognized as revenue in the period 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:

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Non-redeemable GIC, 3.00%, maturing July 2026	11,291	10,992
Cashable GIC, 2.15%, maturing October 2026	220,266	-
Non-redeemable GIC, 2.45%, maturing December 2026	5,240	-
Cashable GIC, 2.15%, maturing January 2027	75,778	-
Non-redeemable GIC, 2.70%, maturing January 2027	53,542	-
Cashable GIC, 2.25%, maturing January 2027	25,271	-
Non-redeemable GIC, 2.70%, maturing April 2027	30,507	-
Cashable GIC, 3.25%, maturing October 2025	-	214,878
Non-redeemable GIC, 3.00%, maturing April 2026	-	29,640
Non-redeemable GIC, 3.45% maturing December 2025	-	5,092
	421,895	260,602

Continued...

3. EQUIPMENT

	2026		2025	
	Cost	Accumulated	Cost	Accumulated
	\$	amortization	\$	amortization
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Computer equipment	2,399	(1,766)	2,399	(1,287)
Net book value	633		1,112	

4. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue consists of the following:

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Membership fees	201,747	181,495
Sponsorship	184,925	96,650
	386,672	278,145

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, 2026.

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 (2025: \$nil).

Continued...

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

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.