

World Anti-Doping Agency Lausanne

Report of the statutory auditor to the Foundation Board on the financial statements 2015



Report of the statutory auditor to the Foundation Board of World Anti-Doping Agency Lausanne

Report of the statutory auditor on the financial statements

As statutory auditor, we have audited the accompanying financial statements of World Anti-Doping Agency, which comprise the balance sheet, statement of activities, statement of comprehensive loss and changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Foundation Board's responsibility

The Foundation Board is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of Swiss law and the foundation's deed. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining an internal control system relevant to the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Foundation Board is further responsible for selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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 Swiss law and Swiss Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance 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 the internal control system relevant to the entity's preparation 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 system. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made, 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 for the year ended 31 December 2015 give a true and fair view of the financial position, the results of operations and the cash flows in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and comply with Swiss law and the foundation's deed.

Report on other legal requirements

We confirm that we meet the legal requirements on licensing according to the Auditor Oversight Act (AOA) and independence (article 83b paragraph 3 CC in connection with article 728 CO) and that there are no circumstances incompatible with our independence.

In accordance with article 83b paragraph 3 CC in connection with article 728a paragraph 1 item 3 CO and Swiss Auditing Standard 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists which has been designed for the preparation of financial statements according to the instructions of the Foundation Board.

We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

PricewaterhouseCoopers SA

Pierre-Alain Dévaud Audit expert Auditor in charge Julien Droz Audit expert

Lausanne, 12 May 2016

Enclosure:

- Financial statements (balance sheet, statement of activities, statement of comprehensive loss and changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes)

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2015

(in Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2a)

	Note	2015 USD	2014 USD	2015 CHF	2014 CHF
Assets					
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Available-for-sale investments Receivables Other current assets	4 5b 6 7	24,646,325 1,438,280 739,035 2,132,424	16,520,642 3,869,052 405,224 2,405,408	24,461,478 1,427,493 733,492 2,116,431	16,345,523 3,828,040 400,929 2,379,911
Non-current assets Available-for-sale investments Fixed assets Intangible assets	5b 8 9	28,956,064 7,863,846 1,008,752 5,199,475 14,072,073	23,200,326 6,072,141 585,745 4,242,490 10,900,376	28,738,894 7,804,867 1,001,186 5,160,479 13,966,532	22,954,403 6,007,776 579,536 4,197,520 10,784,832
Total Assets		43,028,137	34,100,702	42,705,426	33,739,235
Liabilities and Equity					
Current liabilities Accounts payable Accrued expenses Advance contributions	10	1,639,541 2,320,230 12,804,275	1,066,030 2,204,651 3,249,828	1,627,245 2,302,830 12,708,243	1,054,730 2,181,283 3,215,380
Total Liabilities		16,764,046	6,520,509	16,638,318	6,451,393
Equity Foundation capital Cumulative translation adjustment Litigation reserve Operation reserve	11 12a 12b	4,006,500 - 1,500,000 2,400,000	4,006,500 1,500,000 2,400,000	5,000,000 (8,084,386) 1,488,750 2,382,000	5,000,000 (8,119,954) 1,484,100 2,374,560
Cumulative fair value gain (loss) on available-for-sale investments Excess of income over expenses brought forward		(13,923) 18,371,514	135,856 19,537,837	(13,819) 25,294,563	134,416 26,414,720
Total Equity		26,264,091	27,580,193	26,067,108	27,287,842
Total Liabilities and Equity		43,028,137	34,100,702	42,705,426	33,739,235

Notes 1 to 20 are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Activities for the year ended 31 December 2015

(in Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2a)

	Note	2015 USD	2014 USD	2015 CHF	2014 CHF
Income					
Annual contributions	13	27,443,532	26,685,297	26,357,225	24,231,362
Grants	14	2,246,861	2,228,122	2,157,923	2,023,228
Other	15	208,986	408,817	200,714	371,223
Total income		29,899,379	29,322,236	28,715,862	26,625,813
Operating expenses					
Salaries and other personnel costs	16	10,290,367	11,110,051	9,883,040	10,088,389
Travel and accommodation		3,056,166	3,538,274	2,935,193	3,212,900
Information and communications		140,135	255,124	134,588	231,663
Testing fees		565,421	727,939	543,040	660,999
Accreditation fees		368,573	294,468	353,984	267,389
Research grants	17	4,401,981	4,125,085	4,227,736	3,745,749
Other grants		490,586	386,319	471,167	350,794
Education		52,494	20,749	50,416	18,841
Project consulting fees		3,230,716	2,080,056	3,102,833	1,888,778
Rents		716,593	842,065	688,228	764,630
Administration		2,302,925	2,474,181	2,211,767	2,246,660
IT costs		1,463,569	1,679,837	1,405,636	1,525,363
Depreciation and amortization of fixed and					
intangible assets		2,077,400	2,189,893	1,995,171	1,988,514
Writedown of intangible assets		121,080	<u> </u>	116,287	
Total operating expenses		29,278,006	29,724,041	28,119,086	26,990,669
Excess of operating expenses over income					
(income over expenses) before financial income		621,373	(401,805)	596,776	(364,856)
Financial income (expenses)					
Interest		271,347	314,081	260,606	285,199
Losses from disposal of			(0.511)		(0.626)
available-for-sale investments		(02.207)	(9,511)	- (00,000)	(8,636)
Bank fees		(83,297)	(87,045)	(80,000)	(79,040)
Net losses on exchange rates		(1,975,746)	(951,945)	(1,897,539)	(864,406)
		(1,787,696)	(734,420)	(1,716,933)	(666,883)
Excess of expenses over income for the year		(1,166,323)	(1,136,225)	(1,120,157)	(1,031,739)

Notes 1 to 20 are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2015

(in Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2a)

	2015 USD	2014 USD	2015 CHF	2014 CHF
Operating activities				
Excess of expenses over income for the year	(1,166,323)	(1,136,225)	(1,120,157)	(1,031,739)
Depreciation and amortization of fixed and intangible assets	2,077,400	2,189,893	1,995,171	1,988,514
Interest	(271,347)	(314,081)	(260,606)	(285,199)
Losses from disposal of available-for-sale investments Writedown of intangible assets	121,080	9,511	116,287	8,636
writedown of intaligible assets	121,000	-	110,287	-
Changes in				
Receivables	(333,811)	306,333	(320,598)	278,163
Other current assets	257,074	127,306	246,898	115,599
Accounts payable	(38,866)	(316,279)	(37,327)	(287,194)
Accrued expenses	115,579	(246,189)	111,004	(223,549)
Advance contributions	9,554,447	1,613,926	9,176,251	1,465,512
Net cash provided by operating activities	10.315.233	2,234,195	9.906.923	2,028,743
The class provided by operating activities	10,515,255	2,231,173	7,700,723	2,020,715
Investing activities				
Purchase of fixed assets	(464,300)	(159,368)	(445,921)	(144,713)
Purchase of intangible assets	(2,501,795)	(1,814,391)	(2,402,765)	(1,647,543)
Interest received	277,746	311,004	266,752	282,405
Purchase of available-for-sale investments	(3,837,343)	(1,950,000)	(3,685,448)	(1,770,681)
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale investments	4,336,142	3,575,993	4,164,502	3,247,151
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,189,550)	(36,762)	(2,102,880)	(33,381)
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Increase in cash and cash equivalents	8,125,683	2,197,433	7,804,043	1,995,362
Currency translation impact	-	-	311,912	1,595,745
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	16,520,642	14,323,209	16,345,523	12,754,416
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	24,646,325	16,520,642	24,461,478	16,345,523

Statement of Comprehensive Loss and Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2015

(in Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2a) $\,$

	Foundation capital USD	Litigation reserve USD	Operation reserve USD	Cumulative fair value gain (loss) on available- for-sale investments USD	Excess of income over expenses brought forward USD	Total USD
Balance as at 31 December 2013	4,006,500	1,500,000	2,400,000	225,790	20,674,062	28,806,352
Excess of expenses over income for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,136,225)	(1,136,225)
Item that will be reclassified to profit or loss Fair value loss on available-for-sale investments		_	-	(89,934)	_	(89,934)
Total comprehensive loss for the year						(1,226,159)
Balance as at 31 December 2014	4,006,500	1,500,000	2,400,000	135,856	19,537,837	27,580,193
Excess of expenses over income for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,166,323)	(1,166,323)
Item that will be reclassified to profit or loss Fair value loss on available-for-sale investments		-	-	(149,779)	-	(149,779)
Total comprehensive loss for the year						(1,316,102)
Balance as at 31 December 2015	4,006,500	1,500,000	2,400,000	(13,923)	18,371,514	26,264,091

Notes 1 to 20 are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Loss and Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2015 (cont'd)

(in Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2a)

	Foundation capital CHF	Cumulative translation adjustment CHF	Litigation reserve CHF	Operation reserve CHF	Cumulative fair value gain (loss) on available- for-sale investments CHF	Excess of income over expenses brought forward CHF	Total CHF
Balance as at 31 December 2013	5,000,000	(10,469,111)	1,335,708	2,137,133	201,060	27,446,459	25,651,249
Excess of expenses over income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,031,739)	(1,031,739)
Item that will be reclassified to profit or loss Fair value loss on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	-	(66,644)	-	(66,644)
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss Exchange movement		2,349,157	148,392	237,427	-	-	2,734,976
Total comprehensive income for the year							1,636,593
Balance as at 31 December 2014	5,000,000	(8,119,954)	1,484,100	2,374,560	134,416	26,414,720	27,287,842
Excess of expenses over income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,120,157)	(1,120,157)
Item that will be reclassified to profit or loss Fair value loss on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	-	(148,235)	-	(148,235)
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss Exchange movement	_	35,568	4,650	7,440	_	_	47,658
Total comprehensive loss for the year		22,230	-,	.,			(1,220,734)
Balance as at 31 December 2015	5,000,000	(8,084,386)	1,488,750	2,382,000	(13,819)	25,294,563	26,067,108

1 Activity

The World Anti-Doping Agency ("WADA" or the "Agency"), domiciled in Lausanne, Switzerland, is a not-for-profit foundation constituted in Lausanne on 10 November 1999 under the Swiss Civil Code. On 2 June 2002, the Head Office of WADA was officially moved to Montréal, Canada, in accordance with the vote of the Foundation Board on 21 August 2001 in Tallinn, Estonia, the office in Lausanne therefore becoming a branch office. However, WADA remains a Swiss foundation with its registered office in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The mission of WADA is to promote and coordinate, at an international level, the fight against doping in sports in all its forms. The Agency cooperates with intergovernmental organizations and governments (hereafter "Public Authorities") and other public and private organizations devoted to fighting against doping in sports, including the International Olympic Committee, the International Sports Federations, the National Olympic Committees and athletes.

The financing of WADA is provided equally by the International Olympic Committee and the Public Authorities involved in the mission of WADA.

2 Basis of presentation and summary of significant accounting policies

a) Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been approved by the Foundation Board of WADA on 12 May 2016 and cannot be amended after issuance. The financial statements of WADA for the year ended 31 December 2015 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). WADA's financial statements are prepared in accordance with Swiss legal requirements.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost principle, except for available-for-sale investments which are shown at fair value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying WADA's accounting policies. In particular, areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity are the definition of the Agency's functional currency and the research grant recognition described below.

The functional currency of the Agency is the US Dollar, as the majority of its activities (income and expenses) are based in US Dollars. The presentation currency of the Agency is the Swiss Franc to fulfill Swiss legal requirements. Assets and liabilities are converted from US Dollars to Swiss Francs at the closing rate. The Agency's capital in Swiss Francs is kept at historical exchange rates. The statement of activities is translated into Swiss Francs at the transaction rate. Any resulting exchange difference is recorded in the cumulative translation adjustment on the balance sheet. The statement of cash flows is translated into Swiss Francs at the transaction rate. Any resulting exchange difference is shown separately on the statement of cash flows.

US Dollar figures are included as complementary information.

b) Foreign currencies

Foreign currency income and expenses are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of activities. Non-monetary items that are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the historical exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and unrestricted deposits held with banks with original maturity of three months or less.

d) Financial assets

The Agency classifies its financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables and available-for-sale assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets are acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market nor intended for trading. They are included in current assets, except for assets with maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date, which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are classified as receivables on the balance sheet.

Loans and receivables are originally recognized at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, less a provision for bad debts or impairment losses, as appropriate.

Available-for-sale assets

Available-for-sale assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated in this category or not classified in the other category. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the balance sheet date. Available-for-sale assets are classified as available-for-sale investments on the balance sheet.

Available-for-sale assets are recognized at fair value plus transaction fees. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are presented in equity in Cumulative fair value gain (loss) on available-for-sale investments.

When assets classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in equity are included in the statement of activities as gains (losses) from disposal of available-for-sale investments. Interest on available-for-sale investments calculated using the effective interest rate method is recognized in the statement of activities as part of financial income (expenses).

WADA discloses the fair value measurements by level as per the following hierarchy:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

Substantially all available-for-sale assets held by WADA are valued using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets (Level 1) at the balance sheet date.

WADA assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of activities.

Regular purchases and sales of available-for-sale investments are recognized on the settlement date. Available-for-sale investments are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and WADA has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

e) Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities at amortized cost comprise accounts payable and accrued expenses.

f) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Computer equipment

Office equipment

Leasehold improvements

2.5 years

4 years

Over the lower of the life of the lease and its useful life

g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise the Anti-Doping Administration & Management System software ("ADAMS") and other software, which are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over four years, which is the estimated useful life of the assets.

Acquired computer software licences are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

h) Impairment of non-financial assets

Fixed assets and intangible assets are tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. For the purpose of measuring recoverable amounts, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use (being the present value of the expected future cash flows of the relevant asset as determined by management).

i) Leases

The leasing of computer equipment and software where the Agency has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the statement of activities over the lease period. Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership is retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases, and such payments are charged to the statement of activities on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. WADA does not currently hold any finance leases.

j) Revenue recognition

Annual contributions and advance contributions

The annual contributions due from Public Authorities involved in the fight against doping in sports and the International Olympic Committee are recognized as income in the period for which they are due. However, annual contributions which have not been paid by year-end when due are only recognized when they are received.

Advance contributions are composed of annual contributions received in the current year for the following years' income and grants received for special projects such as Research Fund, Olympic Solidarity and ADAMS.

Grants

Grants are recorded as income when there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received and WADA will comply with all attached conditions.

Other

Laboratory accreditation and re-accreditation fees are recognized on the date of payment, which is the date giving full effect to the accreditation.

Financial income

Interest income is recognized on an effective yield basis.

k) Income taxes

WADA is exempt from paying income taxes.

1) Research grants

Research grants are provided for specific research projects and paid by WADA on a yearly basis by an upfront payment of 80% of the granted amount and 20% payment upon completion of the yearly research project report. These grants cover a 12-month research period. They are expensed on a straight-line basis from the date the amount is granted as per the contractual agreement.

m) Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Agency

There are no standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2015 that are material to the Agency's financial statements.

New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted by the Agency

A number of new standards and amendments and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2015, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have, significant effect on the financial statements of the Agency, except for following set out below.

- IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The complete version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014. It replaces the guidance in International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through the statement of activities. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss with the irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. There is now a new expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in IAS 39. IFRS 9 relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness by replacing the bright-line hedge effectiveness tests. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Agency is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 9 on its financial statements.
- IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. The standard replaces IAS 18, Revenue, and IAS 11, Construction Contracts, and related interpretations. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Agency is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 15 on its financial statements.

- IFRS 16, Leases, sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract, which is the customer ("lessee") and the supplier ("lessor"). IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17, Leases and related interpretations. All leases result in the lessee obtaining the right to use an asset at the start of the lease and, if lease payments are made over time, also obtaining financing. Accordingly, IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases as is required by IAS 17 and, instead, introduces a single lessee accounting model. Applying that model, a lessee is required to recognize:
 - (a) assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value; and
 - (b) amortization of lease assets separately from interest on lease liabilities in the statement of income.

The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Early adoption is permitted if IFRS 15 is also applied. Management has not yet evaluated the impact that this standard will have on its financial statements.

There are no other IFRS or IAS interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Agency.

3 Financial risk management

a) Financial risk factors

Because of the international nature of its activities, WADA is exposed to the following financial risks: foreign currency exchange risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and capital risk.

Risk management is carried out by management under policies approved by the Foundation Board. Management identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks.

i) Foreign currency exchange risk

WADA is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk mainly because most of its revenues are generated in US Dollars, whereas its operating expenses are essentially in Canadian Dollars. During the year ended 31 December 2015, WADA used price collars and bank deposits in Canadian Dollars, Swiss Francs and Euros to partly cover its currency exposure.

As at 31 December 2015, had the Canadian Dollar weakened by 5% against the US Dollar, with all other variables held constant, excess of expenses over income for the year would have been CHF246,694 (USD344,726) higher (2014 – excess of expenses over income would have been CHF390,457 (USD394,640) higher) mainly as a result of foreign exchange loss on translation of cash and cash equivalents denominated in Canadian Dollars

As at 31 December 2015, had the Swiss Franc weakened by 2% against the US Dollar, with all other variables held constant, excess of expenses over income for the year would have been CHF2,221 (USD2,238) higher (2014 – excess of expenses over income would have been CHF16,706 (USD16,885) higher) mainly as a result of foreign exchange loss on translation of cash and cash equivalents denominated in Swiss Francs.

As at 31 December 2015, the following accounts are shown in Canadian Dollars, Swiss Francs, Euros, South African Rands and Japanese Yen, and have been converted to the functional currency in the balance sheet.

					2015
Denominated in	CAD	CHF	EUR	ZAR	YEN
Cash and cash equivalents Available-for-sale investments Receivables Accounts payable and accrued expenses	5,851,133 1,304,460 563,424 1,950,924	2,250 336,812	1,673,787 203,550 3,236 101,155	1,198,623 - - 17,591	9,997,644 - 153,648
					2014
Denominated in	CAD	CHF	EUR	ZAR	YEN
Cash and cash equivalents Available-for-sale investments Receivables Accounts payable and accrued expenses	8,414,442 306,285 372,534 1,461,040	874,382 3,811 285,443	1,258,101 508,160 4,972 34,713	859,294 - 93,990 71,972	2,766,341 - 276,848 179,538

ii) Interest rate risk

WADA is exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of rate changes on interest-bearing assets. As at 31 December 2015, WADA's interest-bearing assets were cash and cash equivalents and available-for-sale investments

As at 31 December 2015, had interest rates been 0.25% lower, with all other variables held constant, equity would have been CHF62,736 (USD63,210) higher (2014 – CHF51,972 (USD52,529) higher) as a result of an increase in the fair value of bonds classified as available for sale.

iii) Liquidity risk

WADA needs to maintain sufficient levels of cash and cash equivalents to finance its ongoing activities. In the absence of bank financing facilities, it is dependent on the receipt of contributions on a timely basis from stakeholders to meet its cash needs.

iv) <u>Credit risk</u>

Substantially all of WADA's revenues are generated from contributions, which are recognized in the statement of activities at their payment date. Revenues generated from grants are considered to be fully collectible by WADA. WADA has policies which limit the amount of credit and investment exposures. WADA is exposed to minimal credit risk on receivables, as a large portion is due from the Quebec government for sales taxes (Quebec sales tax). Cash and cash equivalents and available-for-sale investments are placed with major banks. The table below shows the balance held at the three major banks at the balance sheet date in the form of cash and term deposits.

			2015			2014
		Ba	lance		Ba	lance
Banks	Rating	USD	CHF	Rating	USD	CHF
UBS Lombard Odier	A	17,557,638	16,862,649	A	10,015,282	9,909,120
Darier Hentsch The Bank of	AA-	3,405,508	3,270,707	AA-	3,635,635	3,597,097
Nova Scotia	AA-	3,634,714	3,490,840	AA-	2,818,032	2,788,161
		24,597,860	23,624,196		16,468,949	16,294,378

Available-for-sale investments represent mainly bonds issued by major corporations and Public Authorities government entities.

v) Capital risk

WADA's objective when managing capital is to maintain an appropriate level to develop new programs and participate in new activities. Foundation capital, litigation reserve and operation reserve are considered for capital risk management.

b) Fair value estimation

As at 31 December 2015, the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, accounts payable and accrued expenses was not significantly different from their book value because of their maturity being close to the balance sheet date. As at 31 December 2015, no financial assets were impaired or past due.

4 Cash and cash equivalents

	2015	2014	2015	2014
	USD	USD	CHF	CHF
Cash	18,719,989	10,920,127	18,579,589	10,804,374
Term deposits	5,926,336	5,600,515	5,881,889	5,541,149
	24,646,325	16,520,642	24,461,478	16,345,523

Cash and term deposits are subject to current interest rates.

5 Financial instruments

a) Financial instruments by category

As at 31 December 2015	Loans and receivables		Available-for-sale assets			Total
	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents (note 4) Available-for-sale investments (note 5b) Receivables (note 6)	24,646,325 739,035	24,461,478 - 733,492	1,438,280	1,427,493 -	24,646,325 1,438,280 739,035	24,461,478 1,427,493 733,492
Non-current assets Available-for-sale investments (note 5b)		-	7,863,846	7,804,867	7,863,846	7,804,867
Total	25,385,360	25,194,970	9,302,126	9,232,360	34,687,486	34,427,330
As at 31 December 2014	Loans and	d receivables	Available-for-	-sale assets		Total
	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents (note 4) Available-for-sale investments (note 5b) Receivables (note 6)	16,520,642 405,224	16,345,523	3,869,052	3,828,040	16,520,642 3,869,052 405,224	16,345,523 3,828,040 400,929
Non-current assets Available-for-sale investments (note 5b)		-	6,072,141	6,007,776	6,072,141	6,007,776
Total	16,925,866	16,746,452	9,941,193	9,835,816	26,867,059	26,582,268
b) Available-for-sale investments						
		2015 USD	2014 USD		2015 CHF	2014 CHF
Bonds in US Dollars Structured products in US Dollars Bonds in Euros Bonds in Canadian Dollars		8,139,464 - 221,961 940,701	8,557,662 501,945 618,011 263,575	22	78,418 - 20,296 33,646	8,466,951 496,624 611,460 260,781
		9,302,126	9,941,193	9,23	32,360	9,835,816

Bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 1.05% to 3.30% and mature from April 2016 to February 2022. Available-for-sale investments comprise corporate bonds in the amount of CHF8,342,876 (USD8,405,921) (2014 – CHF8,181,824 (USD8,269,481)), banking institution bonds CHF889,484(USD896,205) (2014 – CHF1,256,360 (USD1,269,820)), and no amounts of government bonds (2014 – CHF397,632 (USD401,892)).

6 Receivables

	2015	2014	2015	2014
	USD	USD	CHF	CHF
Quebec sales tax receivable	423,408	309,083	420,232	305,808
Other receivables	292,668	72,143	290,472	71,378
Recoverable withholding taxes	359	1,398	357	1,383
Rental deposit and guarantees	22,600	22,600	22,431	22,360
	739,035	405,224	733,492	400,929

The rental deposit is for the Uruguay office and amounts to CHF22,431 (USD22,600) (2014 - CHF22,360 (USD22,600)).

7 Other current assets

	2015 USD	2014 USD	2015 CHF	2014 CHF
	CSD	OSD	CIII	CIII
Prepaid expenses	941,846	975,875	934,782	965,531
Accrued interest	61,325	77,235	60,865	76,416
Prepaid scientific research grants 2009	5,743	· -	5,700	· -
Prepaid scientific research grants 2010	-	30,000	· -	29,682
Prepaid scientific research grants 2012	2,167	155,093	2,150	153,449
Prepaid scientific research grants 2013	203,311	642,446	201,787	635,636
Prepaid scientific research grants 2014	437,051	388,976	433,774	384,853
Prepaid scientific research grants 2015	417,647	· -	414,515	· -
Prepaid social science research grants 2009	2,552	816	2,533	807
Prepaid social science research grants 2012		11,212	· -	11,093
Prepaid social science research grants 2013	-	17,377	-	17,194
Prepaid social science research grants 2014	24,868	106,378	24,681	105,250
Prepaid social science research grants 2015	35,914		35,644	
	2,132,424	2,405,408	2,116,431	2,379,911

8 Fixed assets

	Computer equipment		Office eq	Office equipment		Leasehold improvements		Total	
	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	
Year ended 31 December 2014 Opening net book amount Additions Depreciation charge Exchange effect	422,938 156,023 (218,116)	376,614 141,675 (198,058) 36,789	73,518 20,523 (41,752)	65,466 18,636 (37,913) 5,545	278,068 (105,457)	247,612 - (95,759) 18,929	774,524 176,546 (365,325)	689,692 160,311 (331,730) 61,263	
Closing net book amount	360,845	357,020	52,289	51,734	172,611	170,782	585,745	579,536	
As at 31 December 2014 Cost Accumulated depreciation Exchange effect	817,843 (456,998)	827,187 (490,657) 20,490	1,222,378 (1,170,089)	1,135,170 (1,086,148) 2,712	522,441 (349,830)	553,445 (390,876) 8,213	2,562,662 (1,976,917)	2,515,802 (1,967,681) 31,415	
Net book amount	360,845	357,020	52,289	51,734	172,611	170,782	585,745	579,536	
Year ended 31 December 2015 Opening net book amount Additions Depreciation charge Exchange effect	360,845 468,137 (241,149)	357,020 425,089 (231,604) 32,920	52,289 99,570 (28,377)	51,734 90,414 (27,254) 7,661	172,611 229,314 (104,488)	170,782 208,227 (100,352) 16,549	585,745 797,021 (374,014)	579,536 723,730 (359,210) 57,130	
Closing net book amount	587,833	583,425	123,482	122,555	297,437	295,206	1,008,752	1,001,186	
As at 31 December 2015 Cost Accumulated depreciation Exchange effect	1,283,018 (695,185)	1,252,276 (722,261) 53,410	1,240,989 (1,117,507)	1,225,584 (1,113,402) 10,373	751,755 (454,318)	761,672 (491,228) 24,762	3,275,762 (2,267,010)	3,239,532 (2,326,891) 88,545	
Net book amount	587,833	583,425	123,482	122,555	297,437	295,206	1,008,752	1,001,186	

As at 31 December 2015, the amount of leasehold improvements included in accounts payable was USD363,063 (CHF360,340) (2014 – USD30,342 (CHF30,020)).

9 Intangible assets

	Soft	ware
	USD	CHF
Year ended 31 December 2014 Opening net book amount Additions Amortization charge Exchange effect	4,558,411 1,508,647 (1,824,568)	4,059,138 1,369,914 (1,656,784) 425,252
Closing net book amount	4,242,490	4,197,520
As at 31 December 2014 Cost Accumulated amortization Exchange effect	12,940,470 (8,697,980)	12,203,432 (8,255,500) 249,588
Net book amount	4,242,490	4,197,520
Year ended 31 December 2015 Opening net book amount Additions Amortization charge Writedown Exchange effect	4,242,490 2,781,451 (1,703,386) (121,080)	4,197,520 2,671,352 (1,635,960) (116,287) 43,854
Closing net book amount	5,199,475	5,160,479
As at 31 December 2015 Cost Accumulated amortization Exchange effect	15,403,792 (10,204,317)	14,758,497 (9,891,460) 293,442
Net book amount	5,199,475	5,160,479

Intangible assets comprise the ADAMS project and other software mainly developed internally. The amount related to the ADAMS project represents the core software necessary to fulfill the requirements of the World Anti-Doping Code regarding tracking and management of testing activity. This software enables more efficient tracking and management of the testing results.

As at 31 December 2015, the amount of intangible assets included in accounts payable was USD414,014 (CHF410,909) (2014 – USD134,358 (CHF132,934)).

10 Accrued expenses

	2015 USD	2014 USD	2015 CHF	2014 CHF
Accruals	885,256	771,938	878,616	763,755
Accrued scientific research grants 2005	20,000	20,000	19,850	19,788
Accrued scientific research grants 2006	2,469	2,469	2,450	2,443
Accrued scientific research grants 2007	37,030	78,250	36,753	77,421
Accrued scientific research grants 2008	90,934	101,601	90,252	100,524
Accrued scientific research grants 2009	41,494	79,494	41,183	78,651
Accrued scientific research grants 2010	130,358	184,827	129,381	182,868
Accrued scientific research grants 2011	238,971	477,236	237,179	472,177
Accrued scientific research grants 2012	263,450	338,372	261,474	334,785
Accrued scientific research grants 2013	377,860	106,020	375,026	104,896
Accrued scientific research grants 2014	154,350	-	153,193	-
Accrued social science grants 2010	6,767	6,767	6,716	6,695
Accrued social science grants 2011	11,098	15,000	11,015	14,841
Accrued social science grants 2012	14,929	8,998	14,817	8,905
Accrued social science grants 2013	15,138	13,679	15,025	13,534
Accrued social science grants 2014	30,126	-	29,900	
	2,320,230	2,204,651	2,302,830	2,181,283

11 Foundation capital

Foundation capital is defined in the statutes as a fixed amount of CHF5,000,000 (2015 – USD4,006,500).

12 Reserves

a) Litigation

In 2007, the Foundation Board agreed to a reserve of USD1,500,000 dedicated to litigation. This will allow the Agency to engage in any case where it is required.

b) Operations

In 2009, the Foundation Board agreed to a reserve of USD2,400,000 dedicated to operations.

13 Annual contributions

	2015 USD	2014 USD	2015 CHF	2014 CHF
	USD	OSD	CIII	CIII
2002 Public Authorities and governments	104	-	100	-
2002 International Olympic Committee	104	-	100	-
2005 Public Authorities and governments	-	18	-	16
2005 International Olympic Committee	18	-	17	-
2006 Public Authorities and governments	25	-	24	-
2006 International Olympic Committee	25	-	24	-
2007 Public Authorities and governments	22	-	21	-
2007 International Olympic Committee	22	-	21	-
2008 Public Authorities and governments	5	-	5	-
2009 Public Authorities and governments	25	8,411	24	7,638
2010 Public Authorities and governments	114	788	110	716
2011 Public Authorities and governments	1,781	1,041	1,710	945
2012 Public Authorities and governments	5,545	2,991	5,326	2,716
2013 Public Authorities and governments	3,216	136,479	3,089	123,929
2014 Public Authorities and governments	125,979	13,193,420	120,992	11,980,175
2014 International Olympic Committee	· -	13,342,149	· -	12,115,227
2015 Public Authorities and governments	13,564,133	· · · · · -	13,027,219	· · · · -
2015 International Olympic Committee	13,742,414	-	13,198,443	
	27,443,532	26,685,297	26,357,225	24,231,362

14 Grants

	2015	2014	2015	2014
	USD	USD	CHF	CHF
Montréal International	1,418,142	1,596,170	1,362,006	1,449,390
Government of Australia	60,000	61,152	57,625	55,529
Government of Japan	145,259	132,348	139,509	120,177
Government of Uruguay Government of the Russian Federation Government of United Kingdom	6,750 339,417 49,995	7,000 408,957	6,483 325,982 48,017	6,356 371,350
Government of Seychelles	227	-	218	20,426
Government of Kuwait	56,938	-	54,684	
Canton de Vaud / City of Lausanne	31,826	22,495	30,566	
Asia Anti-Doping Foundation	20,000	-	19,208	-
Fondation Sport Santé (France)	6,024	-	5,786	-
Olympic Solidarity	112,283	-	107,839	-
	2,246,861	2,228,122	2,157,923	2,023,228

WADA benefits from two major government supports in Canada. The Government of Canada provides WADA with a total cash contribution of CAD10,000,000, indexed over a 10-year period (2002–2011), and exempts WADA from any income tax. The Government of Quebec also provides WADA with a total cash contribution of CAD5,000,000, indexed over a 10-year period (2002–2011). The governments of Canada and Quebec amended the agreement in order to extend the financial contributions for the initial period by an additional 10-year period. Under this amended agreement, WADA will receive an additional total cash contribution of CAD10,000,000, indexed over a 10-year period (2012–2021), from the Government of Canada and an additional total cash contribution of CAD5,000,000, indexed over a 10-year period (2012–2021), from the Government of Quebec. The grants are paid as one combined amount from a corporation, Montréal International, formed by the aforementioned governments. The grants are subject to the following conditions: WADA must maintain its permanent operational headquarters in Montréal, maintain a minimum staff of 17 to 25 employees, supply quarterly unaudited and annual audited accounts, budgets and activity reports, and continue its original mission. The aim of these government supports is to encourage and maintain WADA's activities on a long-term basis.

WADA also receives additional grants from Public Authorities (governments) to support specific activities.

15 Other income

16

	2015 USD	2014 USD	2015 CHF	2014 CHF
Laboratory accreditation and				
re-accreditation fees	159,957	297,758	153,625	270,377
Code monitoring	30,937	46,805	29,713	42,501
Tenant inducements	18,092	64,254	17,376	58,345
	208,986	408,817	200,714	371,223
Salaries and other personnel costs	2015	2014	2015	2014
	USD	USD	CHF	CHF
Salaries	5,946,152	6,321,579	5,710,783	5,740,257
Social charges and other benefits	4,199,877	4,585,639	4,033,632	4,163,951
Defined benefit pension plan contributions	143,516	106,189	137,835	96,424
Temporary staff	822	96,644	790	87,757

10,290,367

11,110,051

9,883,040

10,088,389

The number of people employed was 81 as at 31 December 2015 (2014 – 75).

Retirement benefit obligation

Most of WADA's employees are located at its Montréal headquarters. WADA grants all of its employees a predefined proportion of their salary as a contribution to their pension plan. Considering that WADA has no further obligation once payments are made, these costs are considered as fringe benefits and are included in salaries and other personnel costs in the statement of activities in the period they are incurred. The retirement obligations for WADA's employees in Tokyo are met by the Japanese government. For its South African office employees, WADA only contributes with the employees into the state pension scheme. For WADA's employees in Switzerland, the retirement obligations qualify as a defined benefit plan. It is funded by contributions from WADA and the employees to a financially independent trust. Because of the limited number of employees under this plan, no actuarial calculations have been performed for reasons of materiality.

17 Research grants

	2015 USD	2014 USD	2015 CHF	2014 CHF
Research grants expensed				
Scientific research grants expensed	4,212,426	4,022,367	4,045,684	3,652,477
Social science research grants expensed	251,943	193,997	241,970	176,157
Refunds received on cancellation of project	(62,388)	(91,279)	(59,918)	(82,885)
Total research grants expensed	4,401,981	4,125,085	4,227,736	3,745,749
Research grants paid out				
Research grants expensed	4,401,981	4,125,085	4,227,736	3,745,749
Prepaid expenses (movement)	(182,500)	354,848	(175,276)	322,217
Accruals (movement)	(2,277)	105,892	(2,187)	96,154
Total research grants paid out	4,217,204	4,585,825	4,050,273	4,164,120

18 Related party transactions

Transactions with Public Authorities and other organizations including the Olympic Movement are disclosed separately in these financial statements. The Foundation Board members, the President and the Executive Committee of WADA are not remunerated by the Agency. However, WADA covers all expenses related to the execution of their functions, in particular, travel, hotel and meal expenses and a daily allowance for out-of-pocket expenses. These costs are included in travel and accommodation in the statement of activities.

Compensation of key management	2015	2014	2015	2014
	USD	USD	CHF	CHF
Salaries	2,014,180	2,597,294	1,934,452	2,358,451
Benefits and social charges	973,556	1,152,055	935,019	1,046,114
Defined benefit pension plan contributions	64,331	48,265	61,783	43,827
	3,052,067	3,797,614	2,931,254	3,448,392

Key management of WADA is defined as all the directors of the Agency. Compensation is for 11 directors as at 31 December 2015 (2014 - 11 directors).

19 Commitments

a) Operating lease commitments

The future minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2015	2014	2015	2014
	USD	USD	CHF	CHF
Less than one year	461,721	480,450	458,258	475,357
More than one year and less than five years	1,591,990	1,750,542	1,580,050	1,731,986
More than five years	398,686	860,501	395,696	851,380
	2,452,397	3,091,493	2,434,004	3,058,723

The operating lease commitments are for the following:

Montréal, Canada office lease to February 2021 Lausanne, Switzerland office lease to April 2017 Tokyo, Japan office lease to March 2017 Montevideo, Uruguay office lease to June 2017

b) Commitments for non-lease elements

	2015 USD	2014 USD	2015 CHF	2014 CHF
Less than one year More than one year and less than five years More than five years	2,076,259 1,297,802	2,127,804 1,238,989	2,060,688 1,288,068	2,105,249 1,225,856
	3,374,061	3,366,793	3,348,756	3,331,105

The commitments for non-lease elements are related mainly to the IT management service contract from 2013 to 2016, the R3D – Conseil Inc. contract from 2016 to 2017, and various other contracts.

c) Scientific and social science research commitments

Scientific research grants and social science research grants may be committed over several years by the signing of research grant contracts, including upcoming years of research for certain projects. The related amounts at the end of the year are as follows:

2014

2015

2014

	USD	2014 USD	CHF	2014 CHF
Less than one year More than one year and less than five years More than five years	4,341,727 304,643	4,739,218 478,241	4,309,164 302,358	4,303,407 434,263
	4,646,370	5,217,459	4,611,522	4,737,670

20 Contingent liabilities

At the end of 2015, WADA has contingent commitments in the amount of CHF2,913,450 (USD2,935,467) (2014 – CHF2,639,735 (USD2,668,017)). This amount is for all research grants that have been granted by WADA but are contingent upon one or more of the following approvals: ethical approval from the government of the country of the laboratory which is to conduct the research or the signing of the research contract by the laboratory. Eighty percent of the amount would be due upon these approvals and would probably be disbursed in 2016.