

Financial Statements of

**THE ROYAL CANADIAN MARINE
SEARCH AND RESCUE INC.**

And Independent Auditor's Report thereon

Year ended March 31, 2024



KPMG LLP

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of The Royal Canadian Marine Search and Rescue Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Royal Canadian Marine Search and Rescue Inc. (the Entity), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2024
- the statement of operations and changes in net assets for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at March 31, 2024 and its results of 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 auditor's report.

We are independent of the Entity 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 for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the 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.



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In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity'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 Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity'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 the 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity's to cease to continue as a going concern.



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- 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.
- 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'KPMG LLP'. The signature is written in a cursive, stylized font and is underlined with a single horizontal stroke.

Chartered Professional Accountants

Victoria, Canada

June 22, 2024

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MARINE SEARCH AND RESCUE INC.

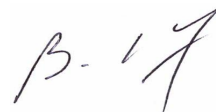
Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	Coast Guard Fund	Gaming Fund	General Fund	2024	2023
Assets					
Current assets:					
Cash	\$ 222,986	\$ 361,880	\$ 1,065,667	\$ 1,650,533	\$ 1,295,577
Accounts receivable	3,039	-	131,333	134,372	62,904
GST receivable (payable)	13,592	2,667	(2,310)	13,949	6,441
Prepaid expenses	-	-	29,482	29,482	26,568
	239,617	364,547	1,224,172	1,828,336	1,391,490
Investments	-	-	21,084	21,084	21,212
Property and equipment (note 3)	-	-	2,514,539	2,514,539	2,421,621
	\$ 239,617	\$ 364,547	\$ 3,759,795	\$ 4,363,959	\$ 3,834,323
Liabilities and Net Assets					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 4)	\$ 244,271	\$ 14,879	\$ 136,967	\$ 396,117	\$ 288,624
Interfund payable	(7,739)	(44,435)	52,174	-	-
Deferred revenue (note 5)	-	-	21,836	21,836	17,941
Current portion of mortgage payable (note 7)	-	-	53,812	53,812	1,082,445
	236,532	(29,556)	264,789	471,765	1,389,010
Deferred capital contributions (note 6)	-	234,521	793,242	1,027,763	606,986
Mortgage payable	-	-	975,422	975,422	-
	236,532	204,965	2,033,453	2,474,950	1,995,996
Net Assets					
Internally restricted	-	-	317,073	317,073	422,625
Externally restricted	-	159,582	-	159,582	154,336
Invested in capital assets	-	-	1,324,718	1,324,718	1,126,535
Unrestricted	3,085	-	84,551	87,636	134,831
	3,085	159,582	1,726,342	1,889,009	1,838,327
Contingency and commitments (note 8)					
	\$ 239,617	\$ 364,547	\$ 3,759,795	\$ 4,363,959	\$ 3,834,323

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MARINE SEARCH AND RESCUE INC.

Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets

Year ended March 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	Coast Guard Fund	Gaming Fund	General Fund	2024	2023
Revenue:					
Federal - Fisheries & Oceans	\$ 2,442,950	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,442,950	\$ 1,983,364
Federal - Other	-	-	49,678	49,678	38,655
Provincial - Gaming	-	255,504	-	255,504	250,000
Provincial - Other	-	-	119,497	119,497	50,686
Donations	-	-	61,627	61,627	51,575
Other income	9,963	9,699	164,786	184,448	251,667
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	-	-	23,975	23,975	26,764
	2,452,913	265,203	419,563	3,137,679	2,652,711
Expenses:					
Training	788,397	251,412	73,492	1,113,301	922,333
Operations	880,098	-	178,437	1,058,535	821,241
Administration	592,142	4,545	43,207	639,894	568,311
Amortization	-	-	78,616	78,616	82,577
Members	38,380	-	-	38,380	36,644
Payment to CCGA National	46,908	-	-	46,908	35,907
Interest on mortgage payable	-	-	52,141	52,141	47,675
Marketing and recruiting	54,356	-	4,866	59,222	42,942
	2,400,281	255,957	430,759	3,086,997	2,557,630
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	52,632	9,246	(11,196)	50,682	95,081
Interfund transfer	(30,670)	-	30,670	-	-
Interfund transfer - rent	(12,000)	(4,000)	16,000	-	-
Net assets, beginning of year	(6,877)	154,336	1,690,868	1,838,327	1,743,246
Net assets, end of year	\$ 3,085	\$ 159,582	\$ 1,726,342	\$ 1,889,009	\$ 1,838,327

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MARINE SEARCH AND RESCUE INC.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024	2023
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operations:		
Excess of revenue over expenses	\$ 50,682	\$ 95,081
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization	78,616	82,577
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	(29,478)	(26,764)
	99,820	150,894
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:		
Accounts receivable	(71,468)	294
Prepaid expenses	(2,914)	52,792
GST recoverable	(7,508)	(3,445)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	107,493	87,944
Deferred revenue	3,895	23,444
Deferred capital contributions	450,255	-
	579,573	311,923
Financing:		
Mortgage principal repayment	(53,211)	(53,378)
Investing:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(171,534)	(24,858)
Decrease in investments	128	3,294
	(171,406)	(21,564)
Increase in cash	354,956	236,981
Cash, beginning of year	1,295,577	1,058,596
Cash, end of year	\$ 1,650,533	\$ 1,295,577

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MARINE SEARCH AND RESCUE INC.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2024

1. Nature and purpose:

The Royal Canadian Marine Search and Rescue Inc. (the "Entity") is incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act as a corporation without share capital under the sponsorship of the federal government. The objective is to provide organized volunteer marine search and rescue and promote public boating safety in the Pacific Region of Canada.

The Entity is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act and is exempt from tax under section 149 of the Income Tax Act.

2. Significant accounting policies:

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations. The Entity's significant accounting policies are as follows:

(a) Basis of presentation:

The Entity records transactions using the deferral method of accounting for contributions. A fund is determined for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations.

Coast Guard Contribution Agreement Fund ('Coast Guard Fund') - activities associated with Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

Gaming Fund - activities associated with grants received through the Gaming Branch - Province of British Columbia.

General Fund - all other activities of the Entity.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MARINE SEARCH AND RESCUE INC.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(b) Property and equipment:

Property and equipment are stated at cost or deemed cost less accumulated amortization. Capital assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives at the following rates and basis:

Asset	Rate
Buildings	40 years
Boating safety promotional equipment	5 years
Facility improvements	10 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Marine simulator	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Roads and parking lots	10 years
Training equipment	5 years
Vessels	5 years

Contributed property and equipment are recorded at fair value at the time of contribution.

Work in progress is not amortized until placed into service.

When property and equipment no longer contributes to the Entity's ability to provide services, its carrying amount is written down to its residual amount.

(c) Revenue recognition:

Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue of the General Fund in the year received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Externally restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Contributions restricted for the purchase of property and equipment are deferred and amortized into revenue on a basis and rate corresponding with the amortization rate of the related assets.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MARINE SEARCH AND RESCUE INC.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(d) Contributed materials and services:

Donated materials and services are recognized in the financial statements when the fair value can be reasonably established, when the materials and services are used in the normal course of operations and would otherwise have been purchased.

A number of people donate time and expertise to the Entity across its operations. Due to the difficulty in determining their fair value, contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

(e) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on initial recognition. Investments that are quoted in an active market are subsequently measured at fair value and all changes in the fair value are recognized in excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses in the period incurred. All other financial instruments are subsequently recorded at cost or amortized cost, unless management has elected to carry the instruments at fair value. There are no other financial instruments designated to be carried at fair value.

Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition of financial instruments measured subsequently at fair value are expensed as incurred. All other financial instruments are adjusted by transaction costs incurred on acquisition and financing costs, which are amortized using the straight-line method.

Financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis at the end of the fiscal year if there are indicators of impairment. If there is an indicator of impairment, the Entity determines if there is a significant adverse change in the expected amount or timing of future cash flows from the financial asset. If there is a significant adverse change in the expected cash flows, the carrying value of the financial asset is reduced to the highest of the present value of the expected cash flows, the amount that could be realized from selling the financial asset or the amount the Entity expects to realize by exercising its right to any collateral. If events and circumstances reverse in a future period, an impairment loss will be reversed to the extent of the improvement, not exceeding the initial carrying value.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MARINE SEARCH AND RESCUE INC.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(f) 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 at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates as additional information becomes available in the future.

3. Property and equipment:

2024	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Land	\$ 1,296,970	\$ -	\$ 1,296,970
Buildings	1,375,328	559,861	815,467
Furniture and fixtures	65,341	53,807	11,534
Marine simulator	1,232,982	1,232,982	-
Motor vehicles	54,257	5,960	48,297
Roads and parking lots	21,164	10,774	10,390
Vessels	237,602	49,400	188,202
Work in progress - simulator	99,892	-	99,892
Work in progress - dock	43,787	-	43,787
	\$ 4,427,323	\$ 1,912,784	\$ 2,514,539

2023	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Land	\$ 1,296,970	\$ -	\$ 1,296,970
Buildings	1,375,328	514,810	860,518
Furniture and fixtures	65,341	46,706	18,635
Marine simulator	1,232,982	1,232,982	-
Motor vehicles	1,862	373	1,489
Roads and parking lots	21,164	8,657	12,507
Vessels	237,602	30,640	206,962
Work in progress - dock	24,540	-	24,540
	\$ 4,255,789	\$ 1,834,168	\$ 2,421,621

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MARINE SEARCH AND RESCUE INC.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

4. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

There were no outstanding government remittances at March 31, 2024 and 2023.

The Entity has an undrawn line of credit available of \$200,000 at March 31, 2024.

5. Deferred revenue:

The Entity receives grants from the Ministry of Fisheries and Oceans and the Provincial Government of BC to fund its operations. It also receives designated donations which are not recognized as revenue until spent. Funds unspent at the year-end are deferred for use in a future year.

Balance, beginning of year	\$	17,941
Restricted contributions received		20,000
Amount recognized as revenue		(16,105)
<hr/>		
Balance, end of year	\$	21,836

6. Deferred capital contributions:

Deferred capital contributions represent contributions restricted to acquiring property and equipment. Deferred capital contributions are amortized on the same basis as the related property and equipment. The changes in deferred capital contributions balance for the year are as follows:

Balance, beginning of the year	\$	606,986
Restricted capital contributions received		450,255
Amount recognized as revenue		(29,478)
<hr/>		
Balance, end of year	\$	1,027,763

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MARINE SEARCH AND RESCUE INC.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

7. Mortgage payable:

	2024	2023
Coast Capital Savings loan bearing interest at 5.57% per annum, repayable in monthly blended payments of \$9,096. The loan matures on August 1, 2027 and is secured by land, building and a general security agreement over all present and after acquired property. (2023 - interest at 4.89% per annum, monthly blended payments of \$8,740, maturing on August 1, 2023).	\$ 1,029,234	\$ 1,082,445
Current portion	(53,812)	(1,082,445)
Long term portion	\$ 975,422	\$ -

8. Contingency and commitments:

From time to time, the Entity is subject to claims and other lawsuits that arise in the course of business, some of which may seek damages in substantial amounts. Liability for these claims and lawsuits are recorded to the extent that the probability of a loss is likely and it is estimable.

9. Risk management:

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Entity to credit risk consist primarily of accounts receivable. Accounts receivables are not concentrated with any single party and are primarily due from government agencies.

(b) 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 Entity is not exposed to significant currency risks arising from its financial instruments as most transactions are denominated in Canadian dollars.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MARINE SEARCH AND RESCUE INC.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

9. Risk management (continued):

(c) 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. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Entity to interest rate risk consist primarily of mortgage payable. The Entity manages the risk of future cash flows by having its debt at a fixed rate of interest.

(d) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. Cash flow from operations provides a substantial portion of the Entity's cash requirements. The Entity manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its operating requirements. The Entity prepares budget and cash forecasts to ensure it has sufficient funds to fulfil its obligations.

10. Economic dependency:

The operations of the Entity are dependent on continuing funding from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

11. Comparative information:

The financial statements have been reclassified, where applicable, to conform to the presentation used in the current year. The changes do not affect prior year earnings.