

# World Anti-doping Agency

Lausanne

Report of the statutory auditor  
to the Foundation Board

on the financial statements 2019



# 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 financial statements of World Anti-doping Agency, which comprise the balance sheet, statement of activities, statement of cash flow, statement of comprehensive income and changes in Equity and notes, for the year ended 31 December 2019.

#### 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 and internal regulations. 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, Swiss Auditing Standards and International Standards on Auditing. 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 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 2019 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 and internal regulations.

### 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.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers SA

Philippe Tzaud  
Audit expert  
Auditor in charge

Edouard Clergue  
Audit expert

Lausanne, 29 June 2020

Enclosure:

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

## World Anti-Doping Agency

### Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019

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

	Note	2019 USD	2018 USD	2019 CHF	2018 CHF
<b>Assets</b>					
<b>Current assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	14,598	13,158	14,122	12,946
Investments	5b	4,359	4,140	4,217	4,073
Receivables	6	1,845	956	1,785	941
Other current assets	7	2,265	2,305	2,191	2,268
		<u>23,067</u>	<u>20,559</u>	<u>22,315</u>	<u>20,228</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Investments	5b	15,723	18,016	15,211	17,726
Fixed assets	8	752	911	727	896
Intangible assets	9	7,345	6,762	7,105	6,653
Right-of-use assets	10	5,519	-	5,340	-
		<u>29,339</u>	<u>25,689</u>	<u>28,383</u>	<u>25,275</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b><u>52,406</u></b>	<b><u>46,248</u></b>	<b><u>50,698</u></b>	<b><u>45,503</u></b>
<b>Liabilities and Equity</b>					
<b>Current liabilities</b>					
Accounts payable		2,548	2,369	2,465	2,331
Lease obligations	10	480	-	464	-
Accrued expenses	11	1,203	1,260	1,163	1,240
Advance contributions		10,540	11,695	10,197	11,506
		<u>14,771</u>	<u>15,324</u>	<u>14,289</u>	<u>15,077</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>					
Lease obligations	10	5,355	-	5,181	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<u>20,126</u>	<u>15,324</u>	<u>19,470</u>	<u>15,077</u>
<b>Equity</b>					
Foundation capital	12	4,006	4,006	5,000	5,000
Cumulative translation adjustment		-	-	(8,722)	(8,271)
Litigation reserve	13a	1,500	1,500	1,451	1,476
Operation reserve	13b	3,900	3,400	3,773	3,345
Cumulative fair value gain (loss) on investments		540	(243)	521	(239)
Excess of income over expenses brought forward		22,334	22,261	29,205	29,115
<b>Total Equity</b>		<u>32,280</u>	<u>30,924</u>	<u>31,228</u>	<u>30,426</u>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>		<b><u>52,406</u></b>	<b><u>46,248</u></b>	<b><u>50,698</u></b>	<b><u>45,503</u></b>
Commitments	20				
Contingent liabilities	21				

## World Anti-Doping Agency

### Statement of Activities for the year ended 31 December 2019

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

	Note	2019 USD	2018 USD	2019 CHF	2018 CHF
<b>Income</b>					
Annual contributions	14	34,550	32,404	34,352	31,673
Grants	15	3,073	2,734	3,055	2,673
Other	16	427	248	424	242
<b>Total income</b>		<b>38,050</b>	<b>35,386</b>	<b>37,831</b>	<b>34,588</b>
<b>Operating expenses</b>					
Salaries and other personnel costs	17	15,733	14,060	15,643	13,743
Travel and accommodation		3,974	4,265	3,951	4,168
Information and communications		136	262	135	257
Testing fees		533	611	530	597
Accreditation fees		347	348	345	340
Research grants	18	2,307	1,765	2,293	1,726
Other grants		50	100	50	98
Testing material for development programs		51	20	50	20
Project consulting fees		6,886	3,437	6,847	3,359
Rents		305	908	304	888
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	10	505	-	502	-
Administration		2,932	2,691	2,915	2,630
IT costs		1,314	1,480	1,306	1,447
Depreciation and amortization of fixed and intangible assets	8, 9	2,771	2,764	2,755	2,701
<b>Total operating expenses</b>		<b>37,844</b>	<b>32,711</b>	<b>37,626</b>	<b>31,974</b>
<b>Excess of operating income over expenses before financial income</b>		<b>206</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>2,614</b>
<b>Financial income (expenses)</b>					
Interest		558	674	555	659
Bank fees		(121)	(137)	(120)	(134)
Net loss on exchange rates		(70)	(163)	(70)	(159)
<b>Total financial income</b>		<b>367</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>366</b>
<b>Excess of income over expenses for the year</b>		<b>573</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>2,980</b>

## World Anti-Doping Agency

### Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2019

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

	2019 USD	2018 USD	2019 CHF	2018 CHF
<b>Operating activities</b>				
Excess of income over expenses for the year	573	3,049	570	2,980
Depreciation and amortization of fixed and intangible assets	2,771	2,764	2,755	2,701
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	505	-	502	-
Interest	(756)	(674)	(752)	(659)
Gain on exchange rates	248	-	240	-
Changes in				
Receivables	(889)	(28)	(844)	(27)
Other current assets	13	(123)	13	(120)
Accounts payable	380	446	378	436
Accrued expenses	(57)	(349)	(77)	(341)
Advance contributions	(1,155)	(1,141)	(1,309)	(1,115)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>3,944</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>3,855</b>
<b>Investing activities</b>				
Purchase of fixed assets	(232)	(478)	(227)	(467)
Purchase of intangible assets	(3,165)	(3,342)	(3,147)	(3,267)
Interest received	783	727	779	710
Purchase of investments	(1,914)	(9,582)	(1,903)	(9,365)
Proceeds from sale of investments	4,772	7,784	4,745	7,608
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>(4,891)</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>(4,781)</b>
<b>Financing activities</b>				
Principal payments on lease obligations	(437)	-	(422)	-
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(437)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(422)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>(947)</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>(926)</b>
<b>Currency translation impact</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(125)</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>	<b>13,158</b>	<b>14,105</b>	<b>12,946</b>	<b>13,768</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>14,598</b>	<b>13,158</b>	<b>14,122</b>	<b>12,946</b>

**World Anti-Doping Agency**

**Statement of Comprehensive Income and Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2019**

(in thousands of 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 investments at fair value through other comprehensive income USD	Excess of income over expenses brought forward USD	Total USD
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2017</b>	<b>4,006</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>(21)</b>	<b>19,712</b>	<b>28,097</b>
Excess of income over expenses for the year	-	-	-	-	3,049	<b>3,049</b>
Transfer to operation reserve	-	-	500	-	(500)	-
<b>Item that will be reclassified to profit or loss</b>						
Fair value loss on investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(222)	-	<b>(222)</b>
Total comprehensive income for the year						<b>2,827</b>
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>4,006</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>(243)</b>	<b>22,261</b>	<b>30,924</b>
Excess of income over expenses for the year	-	-	-	-	573	<b>573</b>
Transfer to operation reserve	-	-	500	-	(500)	-
<b>Item that will be reclassified to profit or loss</b>						
Fair value gain on investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	783	-	<b>783</b>
Total comprehensive income for the year						<b>1,356</b>
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>4,006</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>22,334</b>	<b>32,280</b>

## World Anti-Doping Agency

### Statement of Comprehensive Income and Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2019

(in thousands of 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 investments at fair value through other comprehensive income CHF	Excess of income over expenses brought forward CHF	Total CHF
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2017</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>(8,476)</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<b>26,627</b>	<b>27,425</b>
Excess of income over expenses for the year	-	-	-	-	-	2,980	2,980
Transfer to operation reserve	-	-	-	492	-	(492)	-
<b>Item that will be reclassified to profit or loss</b>							
Fair value loss on investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(219)	-	(219)
<b>Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>							
Exchange movement	-	205	12	23	-	-	240
Total comprehensive income for the year							<b>3,001</b>
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>(8,271)</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>3,345</b>	<b>(239)</b>	<b>29,115</b>	<b>30,426</b>
Excess of income over expenses for the year	-	-	-	-	-	570	570
Transfer to operation reserve	-	-	-	484	-	(480)	4
<b>Item that will be reclassified to profit or loss</b>							
Fair value gain on investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	760	-	760
<b>Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>							
Exchange movement	-	(451)	(25)	(56)	-	-	(532)
Total comprehensive income for the year							<b>802</b>
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>(8,722)</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>3,773</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>29,205</b>	<b>31,228</b>

## **World Anti-Doping Agency**

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### **Notes to Financial Statements 31 December 2019**

(in thousands of Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information, unless otherwise specified – Note 2a)

#### **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 June 2020 via circulatory vote after WADA 15 May 2020 executive meeting and cannot be amended after issuance. The financial statements of WADA for the year ended 31 December 2019 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). 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 investments at fair value through other comprehensive income 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.

**Notes to Financial Statements  
31 December 2019**

(in thousands of Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information, unless otherwise specified – Note 2a)

**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 instruments**

On initial recognition, the Agency determines the financial instruments classification as per the following categories:

- Instruments measured at amortized cost
- Instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The table below summarizes the classification and measurement of the Agency's financial instruments:

**Classification and measurement**

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents		Amortized cost
Investments	Fair value through other comprehensive income	
Receivables		Amortized cost

Liabilities

Accounts payable		Amortized cost
Accrued expenses		Amortized cost

**Evaluation**

Financial instruments at amortized cost

Financial instruments at amortized cost are initially measured at fair value, and subsequently at amortized cost, using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in the statement of activities.

Financial instruments at FVOCI

Financial instruments at FVOCI are initially and subsequently measured at fair value and are accounted for in the statement of comprehensive income and changes in equity. Realized gains or losses are transferred to the statement of activities.

**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**31 December 2019**

(in thousands of Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information, unless otherwise specified – Note 2a)

**Derecognition**

Financial assets

WADA derecognizes a financial asset when, and only when, the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired or when contractual rights to the cash flows have been transferred.

Financial liabilities

The Agency derecognizes a financial liability when, and only when, it is extinguished, meaning when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, canceled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the extinguished financial liability and the consideration paid or payable, including non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statement of activities.

**Impairment**

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments also introduced a single expected credit loss impairment model, which is based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. Since the Agency has no trade receivables, the impairment related to expected credit losses is not applicable.

**Financial liabilities disclosure**

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 investments 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 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 investments are recognized on the settlement date. 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.

**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**31 December 2019**

(in thousands of Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information, unless otherwise specified – Note 2a)

**e) 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	2.5 years
Office equipment	4 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the lower of the life of the lease and its useful life

**f) 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.

**g) 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).

**h) Revenue and income 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 RADO, ADO Symposium and additional contributions from Public Authorities.

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.

**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**31 December 2019**

(in thousands of Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information, unless otherwise specified – Note 2a)

Financial income

Interest income is recognized on an effective yield basis.

**i) Income taxes**

WADA is exempt from paying income taxes.

**j) Research grants**

Research grants are provided for specific research projects and paid by WADA on a yearly basis by an up-front 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.

**k) Changes in accounting policy and disclosures**

IFRS 16 Leases

On January 1, 2019, the Agency adopted IFRS 16 Leases and all related amendments, using the modified retrospective transition method, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognized in excess of income over expenses brought forward at January 1, 2019.

The new standard requires the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the Agency's balance sheet for all leases, with exceptions for leases of either low-value assets or a term not exceeding one year. As such, the Agency separately recognizes interest expense on the lease liabilities and depreciation expense on the right-of-use assets and no longer recognizes rental expenses.

There is no impact to the overall changes in cash flows. However, operating cash flows are positively impacted, while financing cash flows are negatively impacted due to the classification of principal payments on lease liabilities. The comparative information for the prior period has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 17 Leases and related interpretations. The primary change in accounting policies as a result of the application of IFRS 16 is explained below. Such a change is made in accordance with the transitional provisions of IFRS 16.

Definition of a lease

Previously, the Agency determined at contract inception whether an arrangement is or contains a lease under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease. Under IFRS 16, the Agency assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition of a lease, as explained in the accounting policy below.

The Agency elected to use the transition practical expedient allowing the standard to be applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 at the date of initial application. Therefore, the definition of a lease under IFRS 16 was applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after January 1, 2019.

As a lessee, the Agency previously classified all of its leases as operating based on its assessment that such leases did not transfer significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Agency. Under IFRS 16, the Agency recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases previously classified as operating under IAS 17.

**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**31 December 2019**

(in thousands of Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information, unless otherwise specified – Note 2a)

At transition, the Agency measured the right-of-use assets at an amount corresponding to the lease liability measured on January 1, 2019, plus or minus any prepaid or accrued amount recorded under IAS 17 as at December 31, 2018.

At transition, the Agency also used the following practical expedients when applying IFRS 16 to leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17:

- Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term and for all leases of low-value assets.
- Excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.

As a result, there was no impact on excess of income over expenses brought forward upon adoption as of January 1, 2019.

Policies applicable until December 31, 2018

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.

Policies applicable from January 1, 2019

At inception of a contract, the Agency assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Agency assesses whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- The Agency has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- The Agency has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Agency has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Agency allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

**Notes to Financial Statements  
31 December 2019**

(in thousands of Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information, unless otherwise specified – Note 2a)

As a lessee

The Agency recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset, less any lease incentives received prior to the commencement date. Any costs related to the removal and restoration of leasehold improvements, which meet the definition of fixed assets under IAS 16 Property Plant and Equipment, are assessed under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, and are not within the scope of IFRS 16.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, which is considered the appropriate useful life of these assets. In addition, the right-of-use asset is reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability, to the extent necessary.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Agency's incremental borrowing rate if the rate implicit in the lease arrangement is not readily determinable.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.

The lease liability is measured to reflect a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, lease term, or if the Agency changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Lease incentives receivable are included in the initial measurement of the lease liability and right-of-use asset.

Short-term leases and lease of low-value assets

The Agency has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Agency recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

On the statement of cash flows, lease payments related to short-term leases, low-value assets and variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities and interest on lease liabilities are classified as cash outflows from operating activities, whereas the remaining lease payments are classified as cash flows from financing activities.

The Agency does not currently act in the capacity of a lessor.

The disclosures relating to IFRS 16 can be found in note 10.

**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**31 December 2019**

(in thousands of Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information, unless otherwise specified – Note 2a)

**l) Future accounting changes**

As at December 31, 2019, there were no accounting standards issued by the IASB that were not yet effective as at such date that would have a significant 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 partially in Canadian Dollars. WADA used price collars and bank deposits in Canadian Dollars, Swiss Francs and Euros to partly cover its currency exposure.

As at 31 December 2019, had the Canadian Dollar weakened by 5% against the US Dollar, with all other variables held constant, excess of income over expenses for the year would have been CHF190 (USD271) higher (2018 – excess of expenses over income would have been CHF172 (USD238) lower) mainly as a result of foreign exchange loss on translation of cash and cash equivalents denominated in Canadian Dollars.

As at 31 December 2019, had the Swiss Franc weakened by 2% against the US Dollar, with all other variables held constant, excess of income over expenses for the year would have been CHF18 (USD18) lower (2018 – excess of income over expenses for the year would have been CHF4 (USD4) lower) mainly as a result of foreign exchange loss on translation of cash and cash equivalents denominated in Swiss Francs.

As at 31 December 2019, the following accounts are shown in Canadian Dollars, Swiss Francs, Euros, South African Rand, Japanese Yen and British Pounds, and have been converted to the functional currency in the balance sheet.

	<b>2019</b>					
<b>Denominated in</b>	<b>CAD</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>ZAR</b>	<b>JPY</b>	<b>GBP</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	10,345	347	222	1,046	6,684	224
Receivables	898	47	3	-	6	662
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,524	670	200	7	1,687	191

## World Anti-Doping Agency

### Notes to Financial Statements 31 December 2019

(in thousands of Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information, unless otherwise specified – Note 2a)

Denominated in	2018					
	CAD	CHF	EUR	ZAR	JPY	GBP
Cash and cash equivalents	3,907	270	333	962	7,347	59
Receivables	917	45	1	-	1,259	7
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,241	446	127	7	1,004	33

#### 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 2019, WADA's interest-bearing assets were cash and cash equivalents and investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

As at 31 December 2019, had interest rates been 0.25% lower, with all other variables held constant, equity would have been CHF118 (USD122) higher (2018 – CHF142 (USD145) higher) as a result of an increase in the fair value of bonds classified as FVOCI.

#### 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) Credit risk

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 investments at fair value through other comprehensive income 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.

Banks	2019				2018	
	Rating	Balance		Rating	Balance	
		USD	CHF		USD	CHF
UBS	A+	5,769	5,736	A+	9,310	9,100
Lombard Odier Darier Hentsch	AA-	539	536	AA-	748	732
The Bank of Nova Scotia	AA-	8,230	8,183	AA-	3,017	2,949
		<u>14,538</u>	<u>14,455</u>		<u>13,075</u>	<u>12,781</u>

Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income represent mainly bonds issued by major corporations and banking institutions.

**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**31 December 2019**

(in thousands of Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information, unless otherwise specified – Note 2a)

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 2019, 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 2019, no financial assets were impaired or past due.

**4 Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>2019</b> <b>USD</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>USD</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>CHF</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>CHF</b>
Cash	7,555	10,854	7,309	10,679
Term deposits	7,043	2,304	6,813	2,267
	<u>14,598</u>	<u>13,158</u>	<u>14,122</u>	<u>12,946</u>

Cash and term deposits are subject to current interest rates.

**5 Financial instruments**

a) **Financial instruments by category**

As at 31 December 2019	<u>Loans and receivables</u>		<u>Investments at FVOCI</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	14,598	14,122	-	-	14,598	14,122
Investments (note 5b)	-	-	4,359	4,217	4,359	4,217
Receivables (note 6)	1,845	1,785	-	-	1,845	1,785
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Investments (note 5b)	-	-	15,723	15,211	15,723	15,211
<b>Total</b>	<u>16,443</u>	<u>15,907</u>	<u>20,082</u>	<u>19,428</u>	<u>36,525</u>	<u>35,335</u>

Notes to Financial Statements  
31 December 2019

(in thousands of Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information, unless otherwise specified – Note 2a)

As at 31 December 2018	Loans and receivables		Investments at FVOCI		Total	
	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	13,158	12,946	-	-	13,158	12,946
Investments (note 5b)	-	-	4,140	4,073	4,140	4,073
Receivables (note 6)	956	941	-	-	956	941
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Investments (note 5b)	-	-	18,016	17,726	18,016	17,726
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,114</b>	<b>13,887</b>	<b>22,156</b>	<b>21,799</b>	<b>36,270</b>	<b>35,686</b>

b) Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2019 USD	2018 USD	2019 CHF	2018 CHF
Bonds in US Dollars	20,082	22,156	19,428	21,799
Less current portion	4,359	4,140	4,217	4,073
<b>Total non-current portion</b>	<b>15,723</b>	<b>18,016</b>	<b>15,211</b>	<b>17,726</b>

Bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 0.13% to 4.85% and mature from January 2020 to December 2027. Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise corporate bonds in the amount of CHF16,711 (USD17,273) (2018 – CHF15,433 (USD15,686)), banking institution bonds in the amount of CHF2,007 (USD 2,075) (2018 – CHF4,471 (USD4,544)), and CHF 710 (USD734) of government bonds (2018 – CHF1,895 (USD1,926)).

6 Receivables

	2019 USD	2018 USD	2019 CHF	2018 CHF
Quebec sales tax receivable	410	612	396	602
Other receivables	1,366	331	1,322	326
Recoverable withholding taxes	42	2	40	2
Rental deposit and guarantees – Uruguay office	27	11	27	11
	<b>1,845</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>941</b>

## World Anti-Doping Agency

### Notes to Financial Statements 31 December 2019

(in thousands of Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information, unless otherwise specified – Note 2a)

#### 7 Other current assets

	2019 USD	2018 USD	2019 CHF	2018 CHF
Prepaid expenses	1,638	1,326	1,585	1,305
Accrued interest	141	168	137	164
Prepaid scientific research grants 2013	-	43	-	42
Prepaid scientific research grants 2015	34	26	33	26
Prepaid scientific research grants 2016	37	48	35	47
Prepaid scientific research grants 2017	31	259	30	255
Prepaid scientific research grants 2018	108	408	104	402
Prepaid scientific research grants 2019	183	-	177	-
Prepaid social science research grants 2015	2	3	2	3
Prepaid social science research grants 2017	25	24	24	24
Prepaid social science research grants 2018	66	-	64	-
	<u>2,265</u>	<u>2,305</u>	<u>2,191</u>	<u>2,268</u>

#### 8 Fixed assets

	Computer equipment		Office equipment		Leasehold improvements		Total	
	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
<b>Year ended 31 December 2018</b>								
Opening net book amount	426	416	92	89	430	420	948	925
Additions	84	82	113	111	286	260	483	453
Depreciation charge	(321)	(314)	(59)	(58)	(140)	(137)	(520)	(509)
Exchange effect	-	2	-	1	-	24	-	27
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	<u>189</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>576</u>	<u>567</u>	<u>911</u>	<u>896</u>
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>								
Cost	1,276	1,735	1,380	1,378	838	1,318	3,494	4,431
Accumulated depreciation	(1,087)	(1,630)	(1,234)	(1,248)	(262)	(819)	(2,583)	(3,697)
Exchange effect	-	81	-	13	-	68	-	162
<b>Net book amount</b>	<u>189</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>576</u>	<u>567</u>	<u>911</u>	<u>896</u>
<b>Year ended 31 December 2019</b>								
Opening net book amount	189	186	146	143	576	567	911	896
Additions	140	139	51	51	41	37	232	227
Depreciation charge	(164)	(163)	(57)	(56)	(170)	(170)	(391)	(389)
Exchange effect	-	(2)	-	(3)	-	(2)	-	(7)
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	<u>165</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>447</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>752</u>	<u>727</u>
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>								
Cost	912	1,874	1,432	1,429	879	1,356	3,223	4,659
Accumulated depreciation	(747)	(1,793)	(1,292)	(1,304)	(432)	(989)	(2,471)	(4,086)
Exchange effect	-	79	-	10	-	65	-	154
<b>Net book amount</b>	<u>165</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>447</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>752</u>	<u>727</u>

As at 31 December 2019, the amount of leasehold improvements included in accounts payable was USD32 (CHF32) (2018 – USD31 (CHF31)).

**Notes to Financial Statements  
31 December 2019**

(in thousands of Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information, unless otherwise specified – Note 2a)

**9 Intangible assets**

	<b>Software</b>	
	<b>USD</b>	<b>CHF</b>
<b>Year ended 31 December 2018</b>		
Opening net book amount	5,582	5,448
Additions	3,423	3,346
Amortization charge	(2,243)	(2,192)
Exchange effect	-	51
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	<b>6,762</b>	<b>6,653</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>		
Cost	22,212	21,769
Accumulated amortization	(15,450)	(15,367)
Exchange effect	-	251
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	<b>6,762</b>	<b>6,653</b>
<b>Year ended 31 December 2019</b>		
Opening net book amount	6,762	6,653
Additions	2,963	2,946
Amortization charge	(2,380)	(2,366)
Exchange effect	-	(128)
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	<b>7,345</b>	<b>7,105</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>		
Cost	23,763	24,773
Accumulated amortization	(16,418)	(17,771)
Exchange effect	-	103
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	<b>7,345</b>	<b>7,105</b>

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 2019, the amount of intangible assets included in accounts payable was USD476 (CHF473) (2018 – USD678 (CHF663)).

**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**31 December 2019**

(in thousands of Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information, unless otherwise specified – Note 2a)

**10 Right-of-use assets and lease obligations**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>CHF</b>
<b>Right-of-use assets</b>		
<b>Cost</b>		
<b>As at January 1, 2019</b>	-	-
Recognition following application of IFRS 16 (note 2k)	5,915	5,722
New leases	109	105
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>As at December 31, 2019</b>	6,024	5,827
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>		
<b>As at January 1, 2019</b>	-	-
Depreciation charges	(505)	(502)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>As at December 31, 2019</b>	(505)	(502)
Exchange effect	-	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Cost, net accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2019</b>	<hr/> <b>5,519</b>	<hr/> <b>5,340</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>CHF</b>
<b>Lease obligations</b>		
<b>As at January 1, 2019</b>	-	-
Liabilities following application of IFRS 16 (note 2k)	5,915	5,722
New leases	109	105
Interest charges for lease obligations	198	192
Leases payments	(635)	(614)
Gain on exchange rates	248	240
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>As at December 31, 2019</b>	<hr/> <b>5,835</b>	<hr/> <b>5,645</b>
Current liabilities	480	464
Non-current liabilities	5,355	5,181

**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**31 December 2019**

(in thousands of Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information, unless otherwise specified – Note 2a)

**11 Accrued expenses**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>CHF</b>
Accruals	472	371	456	365
Accrued scientific research grants 2008	34	39	32	38
Accrued scientific research grants 2012	-	61	-	60
Accrued scientific research grants 2013	68	87	66	85
Accrued scientific research grants 2014	-	117	-	115
Accrued scientific research grants 2015	60	160	58	157
Accrued scientific research grants 2016	162	270	157	266
Accrued scientific research grants 2017	199	80	193	79
Accrued scientific research grants 2018	141	-	136	-
Accrued social science grants 2009	1	1	1	1
Accrued social science grants 2010	7	7	7	7
Accrued social science grants 2011	7	7	7	7
Accrued social science grants 2012	4	4	4	4
Accrued social science grants 2013	4	4	3	4
Accrued social science grants 2014	5	9	5	9
Accrued social science grants 2015	36	35	35	35
Accrued social science grants 2016	3	3	3	3
Accrued social science grants 2017	-	5	-	5
	<b>1,203</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,240</b>

**12 Foundation capital**

Foundation capital is defined in the statutes as a fixed amount of CHF5.0M (USD4.0M).

**13 Reserves**

**a) Litigation**

In 2007, the Foundation Board agreed to a reserve of USD1.5M 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 USD2.4M dedicated to operations.

In 2015, the Executive Committee agreed to increase the operation reserve to hold six months of operations or USD9.6M. The operation fund would be funded over time through the allocation of unallocated funds as a regular budgetary item, or with any surplus from operations (year-end profits) or through specific sources of revenue such as one-time gifts of special grants.

In 2019, the operation reserve was increased to USD3.9M funded through surplus on operations.

## World Anti-Doping Agency

### Notes to Financial Statements 31 December 2019

(in thousands of Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information, unless otherwise specified – Note 2a)

#### 14 Annual contributions

	2019 USD	2018 USD	2019 CHF	2018 CHF
2002 to 2010 contributions	-	8	-	8
2011 Public Authorities and governments	1	1	1	1
2012 Public Authorities and governments	1	1	1	1
2013 Public Authorities and governments	-	1	-	1
2014 Public Authorities and governments	1	1	1	1
2015 Public Authorities and governments	2	76	1	74
2016 Public Authorities and governments	14	125	14	122
2017 Public Authorities and governments	19	228	19	222
2018 Public Authorities and governments	60	15,912	60	15,553
2018 International Olympic Committee	-	16,051	-	15,690
2019 Public Authorities and governments	17,117	-	17,019	-
2019 International Olympic Committee	17,335	-	17,236	-
	<b>34,550</b>	<b>32,404</b>	<b>34,352</b>	<b>31,673</b>

#### 15 Grants

	2019 USD	2018 USD	2019 CHF	2018 CHF
Montréal International	1,452	1,470	1,443	1,438
Government of China	993	994	987	972
Government of Australia	75	60	75	59
Government of Japan	163	164	162	159
Canton de Vaud / City of Lausanne	40	41	40	40
Government of Poland	350	-	348	-
Government of Egypt	-	5	-	5
	<b>3,073</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>3,055</b>	<b>2,673</b>

WADA benefits from two major government supports in Canada. The Government of Canada provides WADA with a total cash contribution of CAD10.0M, 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 CAD5.0M, 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 CAD10.0M, indexed over a 10-year period (2012–2021), from the Government of Canada and an additional total cash contribution of CAD5.0M, 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.

**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**31 December 2019**

(in thousands of Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information, unless otherwise specified – Note 2a)

**16 Other income**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>CHF</b>
Laboratory accreditation and re-accreditation fees	345	160	343	156
Code monitoring	30	39	30	38
Inducements and reward programs	52	49	51	48
	<u>427</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>424</u>	<u>242</u>

**17 Salaries and other personnel costs**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>CHF</b>
Salaries	10,949	9,745	10,887	9,526
Social charges and other benefits	4,563	3,940	4,536	3,851
Defined benefit pension plan contributions	185	178	184	174
Temporary staff	36	197	36	192
	<u>15,733</u>	<u>14,060</u>	<u>15,643</u>	<u>13,743</u>

The number of people employed was 130 as at 31 December 2019 (2018 – 117).

**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.

## World Anti-Doping Agency

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### Notes to Financial Statements 31 December 2019

(in thousands of Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information, unless otherwise specified – Note 2a)

#### 18 Research grants

	2019 USD	2018 USD	2019 CHF	2018 CHF
<b>Research grants expensed</b>				
Scientific research grants expensed	2,143	1,630	2,131	1,593
Social science research grants expensed	200	202	198	198
Refunds received on cancellation of project	(36)	(67)	(36)	(65)
<b>Total research grants expensed</b>	<b>2,307</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>1,726</b>
<b>Research grants paid out</b>				
Research grants expensed	2,307	1,765	2,293	1,726
Prepaid expenses (movement)	(327)	451	(325)	441
Accruals (movement)	158	169	157	165
<b>Total research grants paid out</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>2,332</b>

#### 19 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.

<b>Compensation of key management</b>	2019 USD	2018 USD	2019 CHF	2018 CHF
Salaries	2,592	2,563	2,578	2,505
Benefits and social charges	1,149	1,131	1,142	1,103
	<b>3,741</b>	<b>3,694</b>	<b>3,720</b>	<b>3,608</b>

Key management of WADA is defined as all the directors of the Agency. Compensation is for 14 directors as at 31 December 2019 (2018 – 14 directors).

**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**31 December 2019**

(in thousands of Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information, unless otherwise specified – Note 2a)

**20 Commitments**

**a) Lease commitments**

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

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>CHF</b>
Less than one year	686	637	664	627
More than one year and less than five years	962	1,447	931	1,424
More than five years	28	-	27	-
	<u>1,676</u>	<u>2,084</u>	<u>1,622</u>	<u>2,051</u>

The lease commitments are for the following:

Montréal, Canada office lease to February 2021  
Lausanne, Switzerland office lease to April 2020  
Tokyo, Japan office lease to March 2020  
Montevideo, Uruguay office lease to June 2020

**b) Commitments for non-lease elements**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>CHF</b>
Less than one year	480	1,172	465	1,145
More than one year and less than five years	61	815	58	802
	<u>541</u>	<u>1,987</u>	<u>523</u>	<u>1,947</u>

The commitments for non-lease elements are related mainly to the IT management service contract from 2016 to 2020, ADAMS development, the Infosys Ltd. contract from 2016 to 2019, 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:

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>CHF</b>
Less than one year	3,048	3,007	2,949	2,959
More than one year and less than five years	886	386	857	380
	<u>3,934</u>	<u>3,393</u>	<u>3,806</u>	<u>3,339</u>

**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**31 December 2019**

(in thousands of Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information, unless otherwise specified – Note 2a)

**21 Contingent liabilities**

At the end of 2019, WADA has contingent liabilities in the amount of CHF2,358 (USD2,438) (2018 – CHF2,983 (USD3,032)). 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 2020.

**22 Subsequent event**

Subsequent to year-end, the World Health Organization declared the rapidly spreading coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak a pandemic. This pandemic has resulted in governments worldwide, enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. Since the beginning of March 2020, the Agency is monitoring the potential impact of this pandemic on the operations of the Company. While the disruption is currently expected to be temporary, there is uncertainty on its duration. As of the time of authorization of these financial statements, it is not possible to estimate the length and severity of these developments and its impact on the financial results and operations of the Agency.