Independent auditor's report to the Foundation Board

on the financial statements 2021



# Independent auditor's report

to the Foundation Board of World Anti-Doping Agency

### Lausanne

#### Opinion

On your instructions, we have audited the financial statements of World Anti-Doping Agency, which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2021 the statement of activities, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the entity as of December 31, 2021 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and Swiss Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the entity in accordance with the requirements of the Swiss audit profession and the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Responsibilities of Management and the Foundation Board for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the 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.

The Foundation Board is 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 ISAs and Swiss Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs and Swiss Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 the 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 to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Foundation Board or its relevant committee 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers SA

Andrea Costa Audit expert Polina Pyatakhina

Lausanne, May 19, 2022

Enclosure:

• Financial statements (balance sheet, statement of activities, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes)



### Balance Sheet As at December 31, 2021

(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information - Note 2)

	Note	2021 USD	2020 USD	2021 CHF	2020 CHF
Assets					
<b>Current assets</b> Cash and cash equivalents Investments Receivables Derivative financial instruments Other current assets	4 5(b) 6 7	26,797 3,533 2,686 - 3,003	22,341 5,170 593 142 2,608	24,459 3,225 2,452 2,741	19,713 4,562 524 125 2,301
	-	36,019	30,854	32,877	27,225
Non-current assets Investments Fixed assets Intangible assets Right-of-use assets	5(b) 8 9 10	16,490 531 5,788 4,495	14,524 586 6,821 5,055	15,051 485 5,283 4,103	12,816 518 6,019 4,460
	-	27,304	26,986	24,922	23,813
Total assets	-	63,323	57,840	57,799	51,038
Liabilities and Equity					
<b>Current liabilities</b> Accounts payable Lease liabilities Accrued expenses Derivative financial instruments Advance contributions	10 11	2,106 543 1,469 46 12,383	2,957 524 1,077 9,508	1,922 496 1,341 42 11,303	2,610 462 951 - 8,390
		16,547	14,066	15,104	12,413
<b>Non-current liabilities</b> Net pension obligation Lease liabilities	17 10	584 4,544	672 5,111	533 4,148	593 4,509
Total liabilities	_	21,675	19,849	19,785	17,515
<b>Equity</b> Foundation capital Cumulative translation adjustment Litigation reserve Operation reserve Accumulated other comprehensive income Excess of income over expenses brought forward	12 13 13	4,006 - 2,000 7,400 477 27,765	4,006 - 2,000 6,400 1,057 24,528	5,000 (10,725) 1,917 6,754 402 34,666	5,000 (11,883) 1,917 6,035 931 31,523
Total equity	_	41,648	37,991	38,014	33,523
Total liabilities and equity	_	63,323	57,840	57,799	51,038
Commitments	20				
Contingent liabilities	21				

### Approved by the Board of Directors

\_\_\_\_\_ Director \_\_\_\_\_ The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. Director

### Statement of Activities For the year ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2)

	Note	2021 USD	2020 USD	2021 CHF	2020 CHF
<b>Income</b> Annual contributions Grants Other	14 15 16	39,475 2,254 449	36,657 1,676 202	35,983 2,055 410	34,699 1,586 192
		42,178	38,535	38,448	36,477
Operating expenses Salaries and other personnel costs Travel and accommodation Information and communications Testing fees Accreditation fees Research grants Other grants Other grants Project consulting fees Rents Depreciation of right-of-use assets Administration IT costs Depreciation and amortization of fixed and intangible assets	17 18 10 8, 9	20,979 866 427 398 381 1,393 50 5,674 311 560 2,566 1,407 3,509	$\begin{array}{r} 17,931\\ 579\\ 53\\ 304\\ 302\\ 1,394\\ 50\\ 5,733\\ 277\\ 535\\ 1,915\\ 1,245\\ 3,576\end{array}$	$19,123 \\ 789 \\ 363 \\ 349 \\ 1,269 \\ 46 \\ 5,173 \\ 283 \\ 511 \\ 2,325 \\ 1,283 \\ 3,212 \\ $	16,921 548 50 288 285 1,319 47 5,427 262 507 1,813 1,178 3,386
		38,521	33,894	35,115	32,031
Excess of operating income over expenses before financial income (expenses)		3,657	4,641	3,333	4,446
<b>Financial income (expenses)</b> Interest Bank fees Net gain on currency exchange rates		440 (145) 285 580	482 (125) 196 553	401 (132) 260 529	456 (118) 185 523
Excess of income over expenses for the year	14	4,237	5,194	3,862	4,969

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2)

	2021 USD	2020 USD	2021 CHF	2020 CHF
Excess of income over expenses for the year	4,237	5,194	3,862	4,969
Other comprehensive income (loss) Item that will be reclassified to the statement of activities:				
Net change in unrealized gains and losses on investments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income:	(800)	377	(730)	287
Item that may be subsequently reclassified to the statement of activities:				
Currency translation adjustment	-	-	1,158	(3,084)
Item that will not be subsequently reclassified to the statement of activities:				
Remeasurement of net pension plan obligation	220	140	201	123
Total comprehensive income for the year	3,657	5,711	4,491	2,295

### Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2)

	Foundation capital USD	Litigation reserve USD	Operation reserve USD	Accumu- lated other compre- hensive income USD	Excess of income over expenses brought forward USD	Total USD
Balance as at December 31, 2019	4,006	1,500	3,900	540	22,334	32,280
Excess of income over expenses for the year recognised in the statement of activities Transfers to litigation and operation reserves Other comprehensive income for the year	- - -	500	2,500	- - 517	5,194 (3,000) -	5,194 - 517
Total comprehensive income for the year						5,711
Balance as at December 31, 2020	4,006	2,000	6,400	1,057	24,528	37,991
Excess of income over expenses for the year recognised in the statement of activities Transfers to operation reserves Other comprehensive income for the year	- - -	- - -	- 1,000 -	- (580)	4,237 (1,000)	4,237 (580)
Total comprehensive income for the year						3,657
Balance as at December 31, 2021	4,006	2,000	7,400	477	27,765	41,648

	Foundation capital CHF	Cumulative translation adjustment CHF	Litigation reserve CHF	Operation reserve CHF	Accumu- lated other compre- hensive income CHF	Excess of income over expenses brought forward CHF	Total CHF
Balance as at December 31, 2019	5,000	(8,799)	1,476	3,829	521	29,201	31,228
Excess of income over expenses for the year recognised in the statement of activities Transfers to litigation and operation reserves Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	- - (3,084)	- 441 -	- 2,206 -	- - 410	4,969 (2,647)	4,969 - (2,674)
Total comprehensive income for the year							2,295
Balance as at December 31, 2020	5,000	(11,883)	1,917	6,035	931	31,523	33,523
Excess of income over expenses for the year recognised in the statement of activities Transfers to litigation and operation reserves Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	- - 1,158	-	- 719 -	- - (529)	3,862 (719)	3,862 - 629
Total comprehensive income for the year							4,491
Balance as at December 31, 2021	5,000	(10,725)	1,917	6,754	402	34,666	38,014

Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended December 31, 2021

(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2)

	2021 USD	2020 USD	2021 CHF	2020 CHF
Cash flows from				
<b>Operating activities</b> Excess of income over expenses for the year Depreciation and amortization of fixed and intangible assets Depreciation of right-of-use assets Excess of defined contributions cost over contributions Gain (loss) on currency exchange rates Change in fair value of financial assets through profit or loss Changes in	4,237 3,509 560 65 104	5,194 3,576 535 812 204 (142)	3,862 3,212 511 59 95 -	4,969 3,386 507 716 (280) (125)
Receivables Other current assets Accounts payable Accrued expenses Advance contributions	(2,093) (395) (773) 392 2,875	1,252 (343) 483 (126) (1,032)	(1,928) (440) (688) 390 2,913	1,261 (110) 145 (212) (1,807)
Net cash provided by operating activities	8,481	10,413	7,986	8,450
Investing activities Purchase of fixed assets Purchase of intangible assets Purchase of investments Proceeds from sale of investments	(221) (2,278) (6,805) 5,800	(193) (2,767) (4,706) 5,471	(292) (1,925) (6,203) 5,287	(183) (2,619) (4,455) 5,178
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,504)	(2,195)	(3,133)	(2,079)
Financing activities Principal payments on lease liabilities	(521)	(475)	(476)	(461)
Net cash used in financing activities	(521)	(475)	(476)	(461)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	4,456	7,743	4,377	5,910
Currency translation impact	-	-	369	(319)
Cash and cash equivalents – Beginning of year	22,341	14,598	19,713	14,122
Cash and cash equivalents – End of year	26,797	22,341	24,459	19,713
Supplementary information Interest received	464	496	423	470

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2)

#### 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 November 10, 1999 under the Swiss Civil Code. On June 2, 2002, the Head Office of WADA was officially moved to Montréal, Canada, in accordance with the vote of the Foundation Board on August 21, 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

#### **Basis of presentation**

These financial statements have been approved by the Foundation Board of WADA on May 19, 2022 and cannot be amended after issuance. The financial statements of WADA for the year ended December 31, 2021 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

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 and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these 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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2)

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, and US dollars as chosen by management are included as complementary information. 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 in equity. 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.

#### **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 recognised 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.

#### 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.

#### **Financial instruments**

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

- instruments measured at amortised cost;
- instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- instruments measured at fair value though profit or loss (FVTPL).

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

#### **Classification and measurement**

Assets Cash and cash equivalents Investments Derivative financial instruments Receivables

Liabilities Accounts payable Accrued expenses Amortised cost FVOCI FVTPL Amortised cost

Amortised cost Amortised cost

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2)

#### Evaluation

Financial instruments at amortised cost

Financial instruments at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value, and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised 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 statements of comprehensive income and changes in equity. Realised gains or losses are transferred to the statement of activities.

Financial instruments at FVTPL

Financial instruments at FVTPL are initially and subsequently measured at fair value and are accounted for in the statement of activities.

#### Derecognition

Financial assets

WADA derecognises 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 derecognises a financial liability when, and only when, it is extinguished, meaning when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled 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 recognised 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. IFRS 9 requires that an entity recognise a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are measured at amortised cost or FVOCI. The loss allowance shall be recognised in other comprehensive income. Since the Agency has no trade receivables, the impairment related to expected credit losses on receivables is limited. The Agency has limited exposure to credit risk from financial assets recorded FVOCI, given that credit risk on those instruments is low and no loss allowance is recognised as any such impairment will not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements **December 31, 2021** 

(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2)

#### Financial assets and 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 recognised in profit or loss – is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in the statement of activities.

Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognised on the settlement date. Investments are derecognised 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.

#### **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 4.0 years Over the lower of the life of the lease and its useful life

#### 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 capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2)

#### 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).

#### **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 recognised as income in the period for which they are received. However, annual contributions which have not been paid by year-end when due are only recognised 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 Regional Anti-Doping Organizations (RADO), Symposium for Anti-Doping Organizations (ADO) 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 recognised on the date of payment, which is the date giving full effect to the accreditation.

Financial income

Interest income is recognised on an effective yield basis.

#### Income taxes

WADA is exempt from paying income taxes.

#### **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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2)

#### Leases

#### As a lessee

The Agency recognises 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, Leases.

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 recognise 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 recognises 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.

Notes to Financial Statements **December 31, 2021** 

(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2)

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

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

#### Pension benefit plan

WADA offers to its employees based in Switzerland a defined benefit pension plan subject to the Swiss Prévoyance professionnelle regime.

The cost of this plan is recognized in the statement of activities and includes current service cost, past service cost and net interest on net defined benefit plan liability.

Remeasurements of net defined benefit plan liabilities are recognized in items of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently to excess of income over expenses and are immediately reclassified to accumulated other comprehensive income. These remeasurements include actuarial gains and losses and the difference between the actual return on plan assets and the interest income generated by such assets, which is recognized in excess of income over expenses. Actuarial gains and losses result from changes in actuarial assumptions used to determine the defined benefit plan obligation and experience gains and losses on such obligation.

Net defined benefit plan assets or liabilities are equal to the present value of the plans' obligation, calculated using the projected unit credit method, less the fair value of plan assets. The value of any defined benefit plan asset is, when appropriate, limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the pension plans.

#### **Future accounting changes**

As at December 31, 2021, 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

#### **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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2)

a) 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 uses price collars and bank deposits in Canadian dollars, Swiss francs and euros to partly cover its currency exposure.

As at December 31, 2021, 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 CHF137 (USD191) higher (2020 – CHF402 (USD456) higher) mainly as a result of foreign exchange loss on translation of cash and cash equivalents denominated in Canadian dollars.

As at December 31, 2021, the following accounts are shown in Canadian dollars, Swiss francs, euros, South African rand, Japanese yen and British pounds sterling, and have been converted to the functional currency in the balance sheet.

						2021
Denominated in	CAD	CHF	EUR	ZAR	JPY	GBP
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Accounts payable and accrued expenses	8,487 820 1,669	679 17 870	617 13 104	1,074 - 65	16,807 6 77	205 1 10
						2020
Denominated in	CAD	CHF	EUR	ZAR	JPY	GBP
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Accounts payable and	15,638 543	379 17	352 2	684 -	4,741 6	642 1
accrued expenses	1,566	929	235	80	218	268

#### b) Interest rate risk

WADA is exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of rate changes on interest-bearing assets. As at December 31, 2021, WADA's interest-bearing assets were cash and cash equivalents and investments at FVOCI.

As at December 31, 2021, had interest rates been 0.25% lower, with all other variables held constant, equity would have been CHF45 (USD49) higher (2020 – CHF106 (USD120) higher) as a result of an increase in the fair value of bonds classified as FVOCI.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2)

c) 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, WADA is dependent on the receipt of contributions from stakeholders on a timely basis to meet its cash needs.

			December	· 31, 2021
	Less than 1 year USD	1 to 5 years USD	More than 5 years USD	Total USD
Accounts payable and accrued expenses Lease liabilities	3,292 543	- 2,246	- 2,298	3,292 5,087
	3,835	2,246	2,298	8,379
			December	· 31, 2020
	Less than 1 year USD	1 to 5 years USD	More than 5 years USD	Total USD
Accounts payable and accrued expenses Lease liabilities	4,034 524	- 2,992	- 2,119	4,034 5,635
	4,558	2,992	2,119	9,669
			December	<sup>.</sup> 31, 2021
	Less than 1 year CHF	1 to 5 years CHF	More than 5 years CHF	Total CHF
Accounts payable and accrued expenses Lease liabilities	3,005 496	- 2,050	2,098	3,005 4,644
	3,501	2,050	2,098	7,649
			December	· 31, 2020
	Less than 1 year CHF	1 to 5 years CHF	More than 5 years CHF	Total CHF
Accounts payable and accrued expenses Lease liabilities	3,561	-	-	3,561
Lease habilities	462	2,639	1,870	4,971

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(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2)

#### d) Credit risk

Substantially all of WADA's revenues are generated from contributions, which are recognised 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 Quebec sales tax. Cash and cash equivalents and investments at FVOCI are placed with major banks. The table below shows the balance held in the form of cash and term deposits at the three major banks at the balance sheet date.

			2021			2020		
	Rating		Balance	Rating		Balance		
		USD	CHF		USD	CHF		
USB Lombard Odier Darier Hentsch The Bank of Nova Scotia	AA- AA- AA-	18,222 3,607 4,901	16,611 3,288 4,467	A+ AA- AA-	9,339 956 11,998	8,840 905 11,357		
		26,730	24,366		22,293	21,102		

Investments at FVOCI represent mainly bonds issued by major corporations and banking institutions.

#### e) 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.

#### Fair value estimation

As at December 31, 2021, 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 December 31, 2021, no financial assets were impaired or past due.

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(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2)

#### 4 Cash and cash equivalents

	2021	2020	2021	2020
	USD	USD	CHF	CHF
Cash	20,196	10,736	18,434	9,473
Term deposits	6,601	11,605	6,025	10,240
	26,797	22,341	24,459	19,713

Cash and term deposits are subject to current interest rates.

#### **5** Financial instruments

#### a) Financial instruments by category

As at December 31, 2021	Note	Financial assets at amortised cost			Investments at FVOCI		Investments at FVTPL		Total
		USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
<b>Current assets</b> Cash and cash equivalents Investments Receivables Derivative financial instruments	4 5(b) 6	26,797 2,686	24,459 - 2,452 -	3,533 - -	3,225 - -	- - (46)	(42)	26,797 3,533 2,686 (46)	24,459 3,225 2,452 (42)
Non-current assets Investments	5(b)	- 29,483	- 26,911	16,490 20,023	15,051 18,276	- (46)	- (42)	16,490 49,460	15,051 45,145

As at December 31, 2020	Note	Financial assets at amortised cost		Investments at FVOCI		Investments at FVTPL		Total	
		USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
<b>Current assets</b> Cash and cash equivalents Investments Receivables Derivative financial instruments	4 5(b) 6	22,341 - 593 -	19,713 - 524 -	5,170 - -	4,562	- - 142	- - 125	22,341 5,170 593 142	19,713 4,562 524 125
Non-current assets Investments	5(b)		- 20,237	14,524 19,694	12,816 17,378	- 142	- 125	14,524 42,770	12,816 37,740

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(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2)

#### b) Investments at FVOCI

	2021	2020	2021	2020
	USD	USD	CHF	CHF
Bonds in US dollars	20,023	19,694	18,276	17,378
Less: Current portion	3,533	5,170	3,225	4,562
	16,490	14,524	15,051	12,816

Bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 0% to 4.85% and mature from January 2022 to December 2027. Investments at FVOCI comprise corporate bonds in the amount of CHF15,535 (USD17,022) (2020 – CHF15,315 (USD17,356)), banking institution bonds in the amount of CHF2,741 (USD3,001) (2020 – CHF1,673 (USD1,896)) and government bonds in the amount of CHF nil (USD nil) (2020 – CHF389 (USD442)).

#### 6 Receivables

	2021	2020	2021	2020
	USD	USD	CHF	CHF
Quebec sales tax receivable	629	418	574	369
Other receivables	2,019	132	1,843	117
Recoverable withholding taxes	14	15	13	13
Rental deposit and guarantees – Uruguay office	24	28	22	25
	2,686	593	2,452	524

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(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2)

#### 7 Other current assets

	2021 USD	2020 USD	2021 CHF	2020 CHF
Prepaid expenses	2,207	1,890	2,014	1,668
Accrued interest	103	127	94	112
Prepaid scientific research grants 2013	-	60	-	53
Prepaid scientific research grants 2016	4	-	3	-
Prepaid scientific research grants 2018	18	309	16	273
Prepaid scientific research grants 2019	133	150	122	132
Prepaid scientific research grants 2020	317	7	289	6
Prepaid social science research grants 2015	-	11	-	10
Prepaid social science research grants 2017	-	3	-	3
Prepaid social science research grants 2018	11	-	10	-
Prepaid social science research grants 2019	55	51	51	44
Prepaid social science research grants 2020	2	-	2	-
Prepaid social science research grants 2021	153	-	140	-
	3,003	2,608	2,741	2,301

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(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information - Note 2)

#### 8 Fixed assets

		computer quipment	e	Office quipment		easehold vements		Total
	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
Year ended December 31, 2020 Opening net book amount Additions Depreciation charge Currency exchange impact	165 132 (94)	160 126 (89) (17)	140 26 (57)	135 25 (54) (10)	447 3 (176)	432 3 (167) (26)	752 161 (327)	727 154 (310) (53)
Closing net book amount	203	180	109	96	274	242	586	518
As at December 31, 2020 Cost Accumulated depreciation Currency exchange impact	1,045 (842) -	2,000 (1,882) 62	1,458 (1,349) -	1,453 (1,358) 1	653 (379) -	1,358 (1,155) 39	3,156 (2,570) -	4,811 (4,395) 102
Net book amount	203	180	109	96	274	242	586	518
Year ended December 31, 2020 Opening net book amount Additions Depreciation charge Currency exchange impact	203 285 (143)	180 269 (136) 1	109 3 (70)	96 3 (66) 7	274 21 (151) -	242 20 (143) 12	586 309 (364)	518 292 (345) 20
Closing net book amount	345	314	42	40	144	131	531	485
As at December 31, 2021 Cost Accumulated depreciation Currency exchange impact	855 (510)	2,269 (2,018) 63	339 (297) -	1,456 (1,424) 8	433 (289) -	1,378 (1,298) 51	1,627 (1,096) -	5,103 (4,740) 122
Net book amount	345	314	42	40	144	131	531	485

As at December 31, 2021, the amount of leasehold improvements included in accounts payable was USD88 (CHF80) (2020 – USD1 (CHF1)).

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2)

#### 9 Intangible assets

	Softwa		
	USD	CHF	
Year ended December 31, 2020 Opening net book amount Additions Amortization charge Currency exchange impact	7,345 2,725 (3,249)	7,105 2,580 (3,076) (590)	
Closing net book amount	6,821	6,019	
<b>As at December 31, 2020</b> Cost Accumulated amortization Currency exchange impact	26,489 (19,668)	27,353 (20,847) (487)	
Closing net book amount	6,821	6,019	
<b>Year ended December 31, 2020</b> Opening net book amount Additions Amortization charge Currency exchange impact	6,821 2,112 (3,145)	6,019 1,925 (2,867) 206	
Closing net book amount	5,788	5,283	
<b>As at December 31, 2021</b> Cost Accumulated amortization Currency exchange impact	27,534 (21,746) -	29,278 (23,714) (281)	
Closing net book amount	5,788	5,283	

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 December 31, 2021, the amount of intangible assets included in accounts payable was USD269 (CHF246) (2020 – USD435 (CHF384)).

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(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2)

#### 10 Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

Right-of-use assets	2021 USD	2020 USD	2021 CHF	2020 CHF
Net cost as at January 1 Lease modifications Accumulated depreciation Currency exchange impact	6,095 (1,600)	6,024 71 (1,040) -	5,894 - (1,520) (271)	5,827 67 (1,009) (425)
Net carrying amount as at December 31	4,495	5,055	4,103	4,460
Depreciation charge for the year	(560)	(535)	(511)	(507)
Lease liabilities	2021 USD	2020 USD	2021 CHF	2020 CHF
Lease liabilities as at January 1 Lease modifications Principal lease payments Currency exchange rate impact	5,635 (521) (27)	5,835 71 (475) 204	5,251 - (476) (131)	5,645 67 (461) (280)
Lease liabilities as at December 31	5,087	5,635	4,644	4,971

### **11** Accrued expenses

	2021 USD	2020 USD	2021 CHF	2020 CHF
Accruals	779	426	711	376
Accrued scientific research grants 2008	33	33	30	30
Accrued scientific research grants 2013	68	68	62	60
Accrued scientific research grants 2015	32	-	29	-
Accrued scientific research grants 2016	23	62	22	55
Accrued scientific research grants 2017	96	163	88	144
Accrued scientific research grants 2018	201	219	183	193
Accrued scientific research grants 2019	88	28	81	24
Accrued scientific research grants 2020	68	-	62	-
Accrued social science grants 2010	7	7	6	6
Accrued social science grants 2011	4	7	3	6
Accrued social science grants 2012	-	4	-	4
Accrued social science grants 2013	3	4	3	3
Accrued social science grants 2015	31	26	28	23
Accrued social science grants 2016	3	3	3	3
Accrued social science grants 2017	9	4	8	4
Accrued social science grants 2018	12	23	11	20
Accrued social science grants 2019	12	-	11	-
	1,469	1,077	1,341	951

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#### **12** Foundation capital

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

#### **13 Reserves**

#### Litigation

In 2007, the Foundation Board agreed to a reserve of USD2,000 dedicated to litigation. This will allow the Agency to engage in any case where it is required.

#### Operations

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

In 2015, the Executive Committee of WADA agreed to increase the operation reserve to hold six months of operations or USD9,600. The operation reserve 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 2021, the operation reserve was increased to USD7,400 funded through surplus from operations.

#### 14 Annual contributions

	2021 USD	2020 USD	2021 CHF	2020 CHF
2002 to 2010 contributions 2012 Public Authorities and governments 2015 Public Authorities and governments 2016 Public Authorities and governments 2016 International Olympic Committee 2017 Public Authorities and governments 2018 Public Authorities and governments 2019 Public Authorities and governments 2020 Public Authorities and governments 2020 Public Authorities and governments 2020 International Olympic Committee 2021 Public Authorities and governments 2021 International Olympic Committee	27 - 1 4 - 4 10 45 310 649 19,974 18,451 39,475	1 - - 4 11 43 133 18,391 18,073 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	24 - 1 3 - 4 9 41 282 592 18,208 16,819 35,983	1 - - 4 11 40 126 17,408 17,108 - - - - -
	39,475	30,057	30,903	54,099

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(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information - Note 2)

#### **15 Grants**

	2021	2020	2021	2020
	USD	USD	CHF	CHF
Montréal International	2,164	1,405	1,973	1,330
Government of Australia	55	55	50	52
Government of Japan	35	175	32	165
Canton de Vaud / City of Lausanne		41	-	39
	2,254	1,676	2,055	1,586

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 Governments of Canada and Quebec amended the agreement in order to extend the financial contributions from the second amendment by an additional 10-year period. Under this amended agreement, WADA will receive an additional total cash contribution of CAD20.2M, indexed over a 10-year period (2021-2031), from the Government of Canada and an additional total cash contribution of CAD10.0M, indexed over a 10-year period (2021–2031), 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.

#### 16 Other income

	2021	2020	2021	2020
	USD	USD	CHF	CHF
Laboratory accreditation and re-accreditation fees	220	125	201	119
Code monitoring	217	37	198	35
Inducements and reward programs	12	40	11	38
	449	202	410	192

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(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information - Note 2)

#### 17 Salaries and other personnel costs

	2021	2020	2021	2020
	USD	USD	CHF	CHF
Salaries	15,089	12,176	13,754	11,526
Social charges and other benefits	5,763	4,724	5,254	4,472
Defined benefit pension plan contributions	127	1,031	115	923
	20,979	17,931	19,123	16,921

The number of people employed was 160 as at December 31, 2021 (2020 – 144).

#### **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 to a financially independent trust. Prior to 2020, because of the limited number of employees under this plan, no actuarial calculations have been performed for reasons of materiality.

As at December 31, 2021, the pension benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets amount to CHF1,604 (USD1,757) and CHF1,071 (USD1,173), respectively. As at December 31, 2020, the pension benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets amounted to CHF1,617 (USD1,838) and CHF1,024 (USD1,164) respectively.

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(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2)

#### **18** Research grants

	2021 USD	2020 USD	2021 CHF	2020 CHF
<b>Research grants expensed</b> Scientific research grants expensed Social science research grants expensed Refunds received on cancellation of project	1,163 224 6	1,154 252 (12)	1,059 204 6	1,092 238 (11)
Total research grants expensed	1,393	1,394	1,269	1,319
<b>Research grants paid out</b> Research grants expensed Prepaid expenses (movement) Accruals (movement)	1,393 103 (40)	1,394 105 (79)	1,269 94 (36)	1,319 100 (75)
Total research grants paid out	1,456	1,420	1,327	1,344

#### **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 and the President and the Executive Committee of WADA are not remunerated by the Agency. However, in accordance with WADA statute, the President and Vice-President receive a fixed annual indemnity amount of 100 thousand CHF and 50 thousand CHF, respectively. 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.

	2021 USD	2020 USD	2021 CHF	2020 CHF
<b>Compensation of key management</b> Salaries Benefits and social charge	3,671 1,637	2,800 1,114	3,346 1,492	2,625 1,043
	5,308	3,914	4,838	3,668

Key management of WADA is defined as all the directors of the Agency. Compensation is for 18 directors as at December 31, 2021 (2020 – 16 directors).

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(in thousands of Swiss francs with audited US dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2)

#### 20 Commitments

#### **Commitments for service contracts**

	2021	2020	2021	2020
	USD	USD	CHF	CHF
Less than one year	438	565	400	498
More than one year and less than five years	94	121	86	107
	532	686	486	605

The commitments for non-lease elements are related mainly to the external expert services in government support.

#### 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:

	2021 USD	2020 USD	2021 CHF	2020 CHF
Less than one year More than one year and less than five years	3,580 621	3,758 1,035	3,268 567	3,316 913
	4,201	4,793	3,835	4,229

#### 21 Contingent liabilities

As at December 31, 2021, WADA has contingent liabilities in the amount of CHF3,296 (USD3,611) (2020 – CHF2,141 (USD2,427)). 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 2022.