

KidSport™ Donation Form

KidSport™ Canada consists of over 175 provincial and community chapters who collectively work to ensure that that no kid is left on the sidelines and all are given the opportunity to experience the positive benefits of organized sports. Your unconditional donation today can help a child learn, play and grow tomorrow.

Yes, I want to make sure ALL	(ids Can Play! Enclosed is	s my contribution of \$	
Date:			
Name:			
Address:			
City:	Province:	Postal Code:	
Home Telephone:	Work Telephone:		
Cell:	Email address:	Email address:	
		ddress, telephone numbers) so that if we require not experience delay - thank you!*	
	or specific sport: (please s	I would suggest that support be provided to specify the province/community and/or type of	
This is a gift: ☐ In memory ☐	In celebration □ In hono	our of:	
To pay by cheque, please make 423 – 145 Pacific Avenue, Wir		"KidSport Canada" and mail to:	
To pay by credit card, please pr	ovide the following inform	nation:	
Card Type: ☐ Visa ☐ MasterC	ard □ American Express	S	
Card Number:		Expiry Date: month year	
Name on the Card:	:	Signature	
·	tes on achievements or in	nformation from KidSport™ Canada	

Thank you for your support!

Tax deductible receipts for eligible donations of \$20.00 or more are issued quarterly.

Reference Number: CPS - 007 Effective Date: February 7, 1995

KidSport™ Canada is a Registered Canadian Amateur Athletic Association (RCAAA) Canadian Registered Charitable Tax Number: 86212 5986 RR0003 http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/chrts-gvng/qlfd-dns/qd-lstngs/RCAAA-ACESA-lst-eng.html







Purpose: This policy statement outlines the Directorate's policy on the issuance and control of receipts by Registered Canadian Amateur Athletic Associations (RCAAAs).

Statement: Under the *Income Tax Act*, qualified donees are organizations that can issue official donation receipts for gifts that individuals and corporations make to them. RCAAAs are qualified donees and as such can issue official donation receipts.

Implementation

- 1. This policy applies to Registered Canadian Amateur Athletic Associations.
- 2. Paragraph 168(1)(f) of the *Income Tax Act* provides that a gift to a RCAAA must be made without any implied or express condition or understanding that it be transferred to a local club or other named beneficiary. A RCAAA must maintain significant accountability and control over the issuance of receipts and the amount of funds raised. A RCAAA cannot lend its registration number to a member club.
- 3. The issuance of receipts can only be delegated to a subordinate body at the provincial level. It should not be sub-delegated by a provincial level association to member clubs without the RCAAA's consent. The RCAAA must maintain direction and control over its receipt-issuing policies.
- 4. A local club that has raised funds may receive a percentage of those funds as financing for the club's activities that are consistent with the RCAAA's purposes. However, the percentage returned to the local club must not form part of any solicitation for funds by the local club, or any agreement with a prospective donor.
- 5. A RCAAA cannot operate as a conduit for a local club's own purposes. A significant amount of funds raised must be retained by the RCAAA for its own use, for contingencies or to be redistributed to other clubs. An administration fee covering the expense of receiving funds raised and issuing receipts is not considered to be a significant amount.
- 6. A local club that receives percentage funding must account to the RCAAA for the amounts raised. The accounting provided to the RCAAA must enable the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency to verify whether receipts are issued in accordance with the Act.
- 7. In view of the widespread practice of soliciting contributions from parents whose children receive direct support from local clubs, a RCAAA should require as part of its granting policy, that accounting from local clubs include the names of all those athletes who receive subsidized training. Should an audit by the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency uncover any substantial abuse at the local level, the RCAAA will be deemed to have failed meeting the requirements the Act unless it can demonstrate that it had proper mechanisms in place for the proper issuance of receipts.

Policy for Issuing Receipts:

- 1. Where a charitable donation is provided by way of a cheque written on an account held jointly by spouses, that is both names appear on the cheque, the charity can issue the official donation receipt in either or both names, regardless of how the cheque is endorsed.
- 2. Where a registered charity receives a cheque from a corporation and is subsequently asked to issue the official donation receipt in the name of an individual who controls the corporation, the charity must refuse to issue the receipt to the individual. The charity may only issue a receipt to the individual if there is evidence to show that the individual is the true donor, for example, the donation is by way of that individual's personal cheque or by way of the corporation making the donation in the name or on behalf of the individual (e.g., a corporation accounts for the donation from a shareholder in the shareholder's account). This guideline also applies to a gift from a partnership in which both spouses are business partners.
- 3. In other circumstances, where the provider of the gift asks the charity to issue an official donation receipt in another name and there is no obvious indication as to the true donor, the registered charity must be reasonably sure that the name it records on the receipt is that of the true donor. In these circumstances, the charity should request a written declaration as to the identity of the true donor from the party providing the donation.