JEWISH NATIONAL FUND OF CANADA INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Directors of **Jewish National Fund Of Canada Inc.**

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Jewish National Fund of Canada Inc.**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the statements of changes in net assets, revenues and expenses and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **Jewish National Fund of Canada Inc.** as at December 31, 2022 and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

In common with many not-for-profit organizations, the organization derives revenue from certain contributions the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, our verification of these revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the organization and we were not able to determine whether adjustments might be necessary to receipts from contributions, excess of revenues over expenses for the year, assets and net assets.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the organization in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, concerning the audit of the accounts of the Organization by the Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA"). On August 20, 2019, CRA notified the Organization that in its view, the Organization no longer met the conditions for charitable registration and has issued a notice of intent to revoke its charitable status. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

AUDIT • FISCALITÉ • SERVICES-CONSEILS

Baker Tilly Montréal S.E.N.C.R.L. / LLP, qui exerce ses activités sous le nom de Baker Tilly Montréal est membre de la Coopérative Baker Tilly Canada, qui fait partie du réseau mondial Baker Tilly International Limited. Les membres de la Coopérative Baker Tilly Canada et de Baker Tilly International Limited sont tous des entités juridiques distinctes et indépendantes.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (cont'd.)

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the organization's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (cont'd.)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the organization'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 organization 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 those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Baker Tilly Montréal S.E.N.C.R.L./LLP

Montréal, Québec June 11, 2023

¹CPA auditor, public accountancy permit No. A104321



JEWISH NATIONAL FUND OF CANADA INC. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

		2022		2021
ASSETS				
Current				
Cash	\$	7,854,429	\$	10,493,990
Investments held by third parties (Note 4)		22,670,635		21,943,018
State of Israel bonds (Note 5)		59,044		64,880
Accounts receivable (Note 6)		624,439		779,216
Prepaid expenses and sundry assets	_	22,237	_	16,722
		31,230,784		33,297,826
Life insurance policies (Note 7)		295,117		283,874
Loan receivable (Note 8)		280,000		280,000
Property and equipment (Note 9)		49,040		59,994
Intangible assets (net of accumulated amortization of \$375,481; 2021 - \$370,978)	_	18,010	_	22,513
	<u>\$</u>	31,872,951	<u>\$</u>	33,944,207
LIABILITIES				
Current				
Accounts payable and sundry liabilities (Note 10)	\$	87,750	\$	129,372
Salaries and vacation payable	•	187,570	Ψ	151,428
Deferred contributions (Note 11)	_	10,714,451	_	9,754,550
		10,989,771		10,035,350
NET ASSETS				
Unrestricted	_	20,883,180	_	23,908,857
	¢	31,872,951	\$	33,944,207

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECTORS:

Auriner	Member
W. Eilings Gertlywn	Member

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND OF CANADA INC. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

		2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year	\$	23,908,857 \$	21,040,548
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses for the year after charitable activities	_	(3,025,677)	2,868,309
Balance, end of year	<u>\$</u>	20,883,180 \$	23,908,857

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND OF CANADA INC. STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

		2022	2021
Revenues Receipts from contributions Deferred contributions recognized (Note 11) Receipts from contributions deferred (Note 11) Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance policies Investment income including realized gains and losses Interest income from balance of sale receivable Government assistance (Note 12)	\$	13,193,030 \$ 6,192,867 (7,152,768) 11,243 384,586 -	12,822,264 3,508,349 (7,752,314) 8,236 1,193,626 16,213 692,297
		12,628,958	10,488,671
Fundraising expenses (Note 13)	_	3,877,942	1,529,016
Excess of revenues over fundraising expenses		8,751,016	8,959,655
Expenses General and administrative Amortization		3,936,763 15,457	3,236,714 19,176
		3,952,220	3,255,890
Excess of revenues over expenses before undernoted items		4,798,796	5,703,765
Expenses incurred on sale of investment in real estate		-	(83,223)
Unrealized gain (loss) on fair value adjustment of investments held by third party		(1,631,606)	756,116
Excess of revenues over expenses for the year before charitable activities		3,167,190	6,376,658
Charitable activities		(6,192,867)	(3,508,349)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses for the year after charitable activities	\$	(3,025,677) \$	2,868,309

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND OF CANADA INC. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

		2022	2021
Operating activities	•	(2 005 077) ¢	0.000.000
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses for the year Adjustments for	\$	(3,025,677) \$	2,868,309
Amortization		15,457	19,176
Decrease (increase) in fair value of investments held by third		10, 101	,
parties		1,631,606	(756,116)
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance policies		(11,243)	(8,236)
Loss on disposition of investments in real estate		-	83,223
Non-cash increase in investments in real estate	_	<u> </u>	(3,424,000)
		(1,389,857)	(1,217,644)
Net change in non-cash working capital items		(1,000,001)	(:,=::,0::)
Decrease in accounts receivable		154,777	785,386
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and sundry assets		(5,515)	28,083
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and sundry liabilities		(41,622)	64,658
Increase (decrease) in salaries and vacation payable		36,142	(70,352)
Increase in deferred contributions	_	959,901	4,243,966
Cash (used in) provided by operating activities	_	(286,174)	3,834,097
Investing activities			
Decrease (increase) in State of Israel bonds		5,836	(9,113)
Net proceeds from sale of investments in real estate		-	3,340,777
Increase in investments held by third party		(2,359,223)	(6,336,342)
Decrease in balance of sale receivable	_	-	892,486
Cash used in investing activities	_	(2,353,387)	(2,112,192)
(Decrease) increase in cash		(2,639,561)	1,721,905
Cash, beginning of year	_	10,493,990	8,772,085
Cash, end of year	<u>\$</u>	7,854,429 \$	10,493,990

1. Purpose of the organization

Jewish National Fund of Canada Inc. raises funds from various Canadian sources. These funds are used for charitable purposes in Israel through various arrangements with the organization. The organization is incorporated under the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act (NFP Act) and is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act.

The organization is classified as tax-exempt under Federal and Provincial income tax laws. Consequently, no provision for income taxes has been reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

2. Registered charity status

Following an audit of the accounts of the organization by the Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA") that commenced in 2011, the CRA notified the organization that in its view, the organization was not carrying on its activities in a manner that met the conditions for continued charitable registration and in 2019 issued a notice of intent to revoke its charitable status. The organization then submitted a detailed objection to the CRA's position providing information supporting the basis that the organization was in fact complying with the requirements for registration and requested a meeting with the CRA to review the organization's position.

Since 2019, the organization has attempted on several occasions to meet with the CRA to substantiate its position. Subsequent to year-end, the CRA began to communicate with the organization. As of June 11, 2023, no final decision has been reached by the CRA and in the interim, the organization has been permitted to continue operating as a registered charity.

3. Significant accounting policies

The organization applies the Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

(a) Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reported period. These estimates are reviewed periodically, and as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in the excess of revenues over expenses in the period in which they become known.

Estimates made by management include the impairment of loan receivable, useful life of property and equipment, salary and vacation payable accruals, deferred contributions calculation and the allocation of salaries and compensation costs. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

(b) Financial instruments

(i) Measurement of financial instruments

The organization initially measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value. Subsequent thereto, its financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, except for its investments held by third parties, State of Israel bonds, and cash surrender value of life insurance policies, which are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in the excess of revenues over expenses for the year.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash, accounts receivable (net of sales taxes receivable) and loan receivable.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and sundry liabilities (net of government remittances), and salaries and vacation payable.

(ii) Impairment

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of possible impairment. The amount of the write-down is recognized in the excess of revenues over expenses for the year. The previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed to the extent of the improvement, directly or by adjusting the allowance account, provided it is no greater than the amount that would have been reported at the date of the reversal had the impairment not been recognized previously. The amount of the reversal is recognized in the excess of revenues over expenses for the year.

(c) Revenue recognition

The organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related project costs are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received. Pledges are recognized as revenue when collectability is assured. Bequests are recognized as revenue when assets donated can be reasonably identified and measured. Gifts in kind in the form of investments and life insurance policies are recognized as revenue when assets donated can be reasonably identified and measured.

(d) Balance of sale receivable

Balance of sale receivable is recorded at the face amount of the contract less any impairment.

Interest income is recorded when collectability is assured. The balance of sale receivable is impaired when in the opinion of management there is a reasonable doubt as to the ultimate collectability of any principal or interest.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

(e) Cash surrender value of life insurance

Cash surrender value of life insurance is recorded as the amount currently available, plus the deferred surrender charges which are available to the organization in the future, provided the policy is held for a minimum period, as stipulated in the insurance contract.

(f) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost and are being amortized over their estimated useful lives. The annual amortization rates and methods are as follows:

Furniture and fixtures
Data processing equipment

20% declining balance 20% declining balance

Amortization of leasehold improvements is recorded over the remaining term of the lease. The average term of a lease is five years.

(g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recorded at cost and are being amortized over their estimated useful lives. The annual amortization rate and method is as follows:

Software

20% declining balance

(h) Allocation of expenses

Compensation costs that are directly attributable to fundraising activities are allocated to fundraising expenses. The amount of compensation costs allocated is based on the time spent by the employees on fundraising activities.

(i) Government assistance

Government and other grants related to property and equipment are accounted for as deferred government assistance and amortized on the same basis as the related property and equipment. Operating grants are accounted for as revenue when earned.

4. Investments held by third parties

These investments are held and administered by the Jewish Community Foundation of Montréal and the Jewish Community Foundation of Greater Toronto.

State of Israel bonds

State of Israel bonds have been adjusted to fair market value. The bonds mature at various dates from January 2023 to December 2026 (2021 - June 2022 to December 2026) and bear interest at an average rate of approximately 3.36% (2021 - 4.64%) per annum.

6. Accounts receivable

	_	2022	2021
Sales taxes receivable Other receivables Government assistance receivable	\$	221,090 403,349 -	\$ 432,506 342,474 4,236
	\$ <u></u>	624,439	\$ 779,216

7. Life insurance policies

This includes insurance policies having a cash surrender value of approximately \$201,000 (2021 - \$190,000) net of loans to finance premiums. The face value including any paid up additions of all the insurance policies is approximately \$1,741,000 (2021 - \$1,743,000), which is net of outstanding loans of approximately \$66,000 (2021 - \$63,000).

8. Loan receivable

This loan receivable from a former executive vice president was advanced as part of his retirement package. It is non-interest bearing and will be repaid from the proceeds of an insurance policy on his life, the premiums for which are being paid by the former executive vice president. The life insurance policy has been assigned to the organization as security.

9. **Property and equipment**

				2022				2021
		Cost		ccumulated mortization		Net		Net
Furniture and fixtures Leasehold improvements Data processing	\$	568,888 49,541	\$	556,031 40,085	\$	12,857 9,456	\$	16,071 10,514
equipment		1,055,416		1,028,689		26,727	_	33,409
	<u>\$</u>	1,673,845	<u>\$</u>	1,624,805	<u>\$</u>	49,040	<u>\$</u>	59,994

10. Accounts payable and sundry liabilities

Included in accounts payable and sundry liabilities are approximately \$48,000 (2021 - \$48,000) of payroll deductions.

11. Deferred contributions

Deferred contributions represent externally restricted donations for charitable purposes that have been received but not recognized as the related project costs have not been incurred. The changes in the deferred contributions balance are as follows:

	_	2022	2021
Deferred contributions, beginning of the year	\$	9,754,550 \$	5,510,585
Externally restricted contributions received and deferred during the year Externally restricted contributions recognized as revenue		7,152,768	7,752,314
during the year	_	(6,192,867)	(3,508,349)
Deferred contributions, end of the year	<u>\$</u>	10,714,451 \$	9,754,550

12. Government assistance

The organization had received government assistance under the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (CEWS) program, which was subsequently replaced by the Canada Recovery Hiring Program (CRHP), which helps businesses by subsidizing a portion of the employees' wages during the COVID-19 pandemic. To be eligible, the organization must remain open, continue to pay salary and other remunerations to eligible employees and experience a decrease in gross revenues. Management had determined that the organization meets the criteria under CEWS and CRHP and had recorded an aggregate amount of \$NiI (2021 - \$563,628) as revenue during the year, of which \$NiI (2021 - \$4,236) is recorded in accounts receivable at year-end.

The organization had also applied for government assistance under the Canada Emergency Rent Subsidy (CERS) program which helps Canadian businesses, non-profit organizations, or charities who have seen a drop in revenue during the COVID-19 pandemic cover part of their commercial rent or property expenses. Management had determined that the organization meets the criteria under CERS and has recorded an amount of \$Nil (2021 - \$128,669) as revenue during the year.

13. Fundraising expenses

Included in fundraising expenses are allocated salaries and other compensation costs of approximately \$1,334,000 (2021 - \$1,172,000).

14. Commitments

The minimum rentals payable under long-term operating leases, exclusive of certain operating costs for which the organization is responsible, are approximately as follows:

2023 2024 2025 2026	\$ 247,000 232,000 223,000 146,000
	\$ 848,000

15. Financial instruments

Interest rate risk

The organization is exposed to changes in interest rates, which could adversely impact expected returns from the organization's investments held by third party and State of Israel bonds.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The organization is exposed to market risk because of its investments held by third party and State of Israel bonds.