Financial Statement of

COMMUNITY FOUNDATION OF THE SOUTH OKANAGAN SIMILKAMEEN

And Independent Auditors' Report thereon

Year ended December 31, 2019



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Community Foundation of the South Okanagan Similkameen

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Community Foundation of the South Okanagan Similkameen (the Entity), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019
- the statement of revenue, expenses and fund balances for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2019 and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *"Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements"* section of our auditors' report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
- The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' 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
- 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Societies Act (British Columbia), we report that, in our opinion, the accounting policies applied by the Entity in preparing and presenting the financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding period.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Kelowna, Canada May 13, 2020

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 242,959	211,085
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	362,446	441,023
Accounts receivable	30,482	31,865
Deposits and prepaid expenses	14,160	13,834
	650,047	697,807
Investments, measured at fair value (note 2)	10,264,605	8,934,052
Tangible capital assets (note 3)	2,912,582	2,953,912
	\$ 13,827,234	\$ 12,585,771
Liabilities and Fund Balances		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 52,049	\$ 35,416
Security deposits	10,412	10,412
Demand loan (note 4)	1,839,549	1,872,015
	1,902,010	1,917,843
Fund balances		
Unrestricted		
Invested in tangible capital assets	1,073,033	1,081,897
Unrestricted	228,359	210,956
	1,301,392	1,292,853
Restricted:		
Endowments	8,946,651	8,164,154
Retained returns from investments	1,419,556	772,359
Other	257,625	438,562
	10,623,832	9,375,075
	11,925,224	10,667,928
	\$ 13,827,234	\$ 12,585,771

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See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board:

Director

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Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Fund Balances

Year ended December 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

		Unrestricted		Restricted		2019		2018
Revenue					_			
Investment								
Investment income	\$	18,839	\$	514,775	\$	533,614	\$	449,071
Gain (loss) on investments (note 2)		-		782,491		782,491		(512,630)
Less: Investment management fees		-		(55,544)		(55,544)		(49,082)
		18,839		1,241,722		1,260,561		(112,641)
Contributions								
Designated funds		-		782,497		782,497		135,727
Flow through		-		385,363		385,363		621,498
Grants and sponsorships		121,763		22,551		144,314		149,354
Other		107,957		-		107,957		188,568
		229,720		1,190,411		1,420,131		1,095,147
Administration fees								
Restricted funds		160,212		(160,212)		-		-
Other		5,537		-		5,537		5,708
		165,749		(160,212)		5,537		5,708
Rental revenue (note 5)		243,846		-		243,846		226,317
Fundraising		941		-		941		77,065
Total revenue		659,095		2,271,921		2,931,016		1,291,596
Expenses								
Grants paid		-		981,119		981,119		598,889
Administrative								
Amortization		884		-		884		783
Contract fees		-		25,600		25,600		21,129
Insurance		1,141		-		1,141		955
Licenses, dues and fees		15,636		-		15,636		14,058
Office and miscellaneous		12,727		1,139		13,866		19,495
Professional development		5,727		-		5,727		10,981
Professional fees		30,603		-		30,603		17,744
Public relations and communications		14,090		11,164		25,254		16,763
Rent		10,800		-		10,800		10,800
Salaries and wages (note 8)		260,333		-		260,333		232,638
Telephone		4,143		-		4,143		4,157
Travel		12,438		-		12,438		4,489
		368,522		37,903		406,425		353,992
Rental expenses (note 5)		282,831		-		282,831		221,032
Fundraising		3,345		-		3,345		14,563
Total expenses		654,698		1,019,022		1,673,720		1,188,476
Excess of revenue over expenses		4,397		1,252,899		1,257,296		103,120
Fund balances, beginning of year		1,292,853		9,375,075		10,667,928		10,564,808
Fund transfers		4,142		(4,142)		-		-
Fund balances, end of year	\$	1,301,392	\$	10,623,832	\$	11,925,224	\$	10,667,928
See accompanying notes to financial statements	Ψ	1,001,002	Ψ	10,020,002	Ψ	11,020,224	Ψ	10,001,320

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities		
Cash receipts from fundraising	\$ 941	\$ 77,065
Cash receipts from contributions	638,691	1,211,579
Cash receipts from endowment contributions	782,497	135,727
Cash receipts from investment revenue	483,607	387,079
Cash receipts from rental revenue	245,257	236,729
Cash paid for rental expenses	(143,389)	(122,938)
Cash paid for administrative, fundraising and other expenses	(392,253)	(343,049)
Cash paid for grants	(981,119)	(598,889)
Cash paid for interest	(87,294)	(71,815)
	546,938	911,488
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from demand loan	-	1,900,000
Repayment of demand loan	(32,466)	(27,985)
Decrease in restricted cash and cash equivalents	78,577	158,954
	46,111	2,030,969
Investing activities:		
Purchase of tangible capital assets	(11,701)	(2,979,627)
Proceeds from disposal of investments	1,882,268	693,833
Purchase of investments	(2,431,742)	(556,651)
	(561,175)	(2,842,445)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	31,874	100,012
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	211,085	111,073
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 242,959	\$ 211,085

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2019

Community Foundation of the South Okanagan Similkameen (the "Foundation") is dedicated to building healthy, vibrant, and livable communities across the South Okanagan Similkameen. The Foundation makes beneficial and lasting improvements by connecting gifts of energy, ideas, time and money with the needs and opportunities of our communities.

The Foundation sees itself operating three "lines of business". As "brokers" we achieve our goals through supporting others to achieve their legacies, primarily by working with donors to fulfill their giving goals. As "catalysts" we act and engage in social change, working as philanthropic leaders to build a culture of giving, and proactively conducting research to better understand community needs. As "facilitators" we encourage others to join as groups to create their dreams by bringing diverse groups together to implement or fund social change.

The Foundation accepts donations received as contributions to its operations, endowment funds, and restricted funds, as directed by donors. Grants are made to charitable organizations throughout the South Okanagan Similkameen using income earned from the investment of donated assets.

The Foundation was incorporated on December 18, 1991, and became a registered charity under the Income Tax Act on August 10, 1992. The Foundation operates under the Societies Act of British Columbia. As a result of its status as a charity, the Foundation is exempt from income taxes and may issue tax receipts to donors as long as it complies with the rules and regulations of the Income Tax Act.

1. Significant accounting policies:

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

(a) Fund accounting:

The Foundation follows the restricted fund method of accounting for contributions, thereby recognizing contributions and investment income as revenue in the appropriate restricted funds as specified by donors. The fund classifications are:

(i) Unrestricted:

Unrestricted represents unrestricted contributions, investment income and fundraising proceeds, administrative fees charged to restricted funds, administrative expenses and community grants. The Foundation holds its investment in tangible capital assets and realizes related net revenue inside its unrestricted fund.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2019

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

- (a) Fund accounting (continued):
 - (ii) Restricted

Restricted funds include endowment funds and other externally or internally restricted funds. Endowment fund represents funds that are permanently restricted either by the donor or internally by the Foundation; these funds must be maintained in perpetuity. Other restricted funds represent flow-through funds specifically designated by donors, grants designated for specific and non-specific charitable purposes as well as restricted investment income earned on the endowment funds. Administration fees are charged on all restricted funds in accordance with financial management policies of the Foundation.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash and term deposits readily convertible into cash.

(c) Tangible capital assets:

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost, less accumulated amortization. When the Foundation's management determines that certain tangible capital assets no longer contribute to its ability to provide services, their carrying amount is written down to its net recoverable amount. Tangible capital assets are amortized using the following methods and annual rates:

Asset	Method	
Building	Straight-line	50 years
Furniture and equipment	Declining balance	20%
Computer equipment	Declining balance	20-55%

(d) Investments:

Investments include pooled investment funds, and interest bearing investments. These investments are recorded at their fair values determined, on a settlement date basis, on the last business day of the fiscal period.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2019

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(e) Revenue recognition:

Contributions to the restricted or unrestricted fund are recognized as revenue when they are received or receivable, provided the amounts are measurable and collection is reasonably assured.

Investment income earned on restricted funds is recognized as revenue in the restricted fund in accordance with the terms of the restricted contribution. Investment income on unrestricted funds is recognized as revenue in the unrestricted fund.

Rental revenue is recognized in the unrestricted fund as revenue is received or receivable, provided the amounts are measurable and collection is reasonably assured.

(f) Contributed services:

The Foundation receives services from volunteers each year and due to the difficulty of determining their value, contributed services of volunteers are not recognized in the financial statements. When the value of donated services can be reasonably estimated, the amount has been recorded at market value.

(g) Financial instruments:

The Foundation measures cash and investments at fair value and accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and demand loan at amortized cost. Changes in fair value of cash and investments are recognized in the statement of operations in the periods in which they arise.

(h) Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2019

2. Investments:

	Fair Value Cost 2019			Fair Value 2018
Pooled investments	\$ 8,880,698	\$	10,264,605 \$	8,934,052

Gains (losses) on investments for the year consisted of the following:

	2019				
Realized gains Unrealized gains (losses)	\$ 135,095 647,396	\$	62,379 (575,009)		
	\$ 782,491	\$	(512,630)		

3. Tangible capital assets:

			2019	2018
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value	Net book value
Land	\$ 349,279	\$ - :	\$ 349,279	\$ 349,279
Building	2,639,551	78,427	2,561,124	2,601,571
Furniture and equipment	3,336	2,042	1,294	1,617
Computer equipment	10,989	10,104	885	1,445
	\$ 3,003,155	\$ 90,573	\$ 2,912,582	\$ 2,953,912

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2019

4. Demand loan:

	2019	2018
Demand loan bearing interest at the the lender's prime rate plus 0.75%, secured by land and building and assignment of rents. Repayable in blended monthly payments of \$9,980	\$ 1,839,549	\$ 1,872,015

Assuming the demand feature is not exercised, scheduled principal payments required for the next five years are as follows:

2020	\$ 34,915
2021	36,575
2022	38,314
2023	40,136
2024	42,045

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2019

5. Rental revenue and expense:

Rental revenue and expenses for the year then ended were as follows:

	2019	2018
Revenue	\$ 243,846	\$ 226,317
Expenses:		
Administration	26,419	62,086
Amortization	52,148	26,279
Interest	87,294	71,815
Repairs and maintenance	88,727	41,983
Utilities	28,243	18,869
	(282,831)	(221,032)
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	\$ (38,985)	\$ 5,285

6. Funds held in trust:

At December 31, 2019, the Foundation held trust funds totaling \$992,597 (2018 - \$978,036) on behalf of other charitable organizations. These funds are neither an asset nor a liability of the Foundation and, accordingly, are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

7. Financial risks and concentration of risk:

The Foundation invests its funds according to an investment policy approved by the Board. The Foundation manages credit, liquidity and market risk associated with its financial instruments by investing in a diversified portfolio managed by an investment firm approved by the Board of Directors. The Foundation's investment policy outlines the objectives, policies and processes relating to investment activities and applies to all investments of the Foundation.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Foundation's risk management framework, including risks related to financial management of assets.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2019

7. Financial risks and concentration of risk: (continued):

The Foundation has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Such risks arise principally from certain financial assets held by the Foundation. The maximum credit risk exposure for the Foundation's financial assets is the carrying value of the assets.

(b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Foundation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The majority of the Foundation's assets are investments traded in active markets that can be readily liquidated. In addition, the Foundation aims to retain a sufficient cash position to manage liquidity in order to meet its obligations on a timely basis. Liquidity risk for the year ended December 31, 2019 was impacted by the repayment on the demand loan.

(c) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, as a result of changes in interest rates and equity prices, will affect the Foundation's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while attempting to maximize the potential return.

(i) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk relates to the risk that changes in interest rates will affect the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments held by the Foundation. The Foundation is invested in several fixed income pooled investment funds and attempts to manage this risk by maintaining a mix of investments across a variety of asset classes. The Foundation's demand loan bears interest at a floating rate as disclosed in note 4.

(ii) Equity price risk:

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equity financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The Foundation is exposed to equity price risk on its indirect investments in preferred and common stock. The objective of the Foundation's investment policy is to manage equity price risk by maintaining a portfolio which is diversified across geographic and industry sectors.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2019

7. Financial risks and concentration of risk: (continued):

(iii) Valuation risk:

The Foundation is subject to valuation risk through its indirect investment in alternative assets including infrastructure and real estate. These assets are regularly reviewed and valuations are updated accordingly.

8. Remuneration paid to directors, employees and contractors:

In accordance with the Societies Act (British Columbia) Section 36.1 and Societies Regulation 9.2(b):

The Directors of the Foundation receive no remuneration for the performance of their responsibilities as Directors.

Of employees earning total annual remuneration of \$75,000 or greater, the Foundation paid total remuneration of \$100,000 to one employee.

9. Subsequent event:

Subsequent to December 31, 2019, the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. This has resulted in governments worldwide, including the Canadian and British Columbia governments, enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally and in British Columbia, resulting in an economic slowdown. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions, however, the success of these interventions is not currently determinable.

The current challenging economic climate may lead to adverse changes in cash flows, working capital levels and/or debt balances, which may also have a direct impact on the Foundation's operating results and financial position in the future. The situation is dynamic and the ultimate duration and magnitude of the impact on the economy and the financial effect on the organization is not known at this time.