

**The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Yarmouth
Non-Consolidated Financial Statements**

*December 31, 2022
(Unaudited)*

The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Yarmouth

Contents

For the year ended December 31, 2022

(Unaudited)

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Independent Practitioner's Review Engagement Report

To the Most Reverend Brian Dunn Archbishop of The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Yarmouth:

We have reviewed the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements of The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Yarmouth (the "Corporation") that comprise the non-consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the non-consolidated statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these non-consolidated 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 non-consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Practitioner's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with Canadian generally accepted standards for review engagements, which require us to comply with relevant ethical requirements.

A review of non-consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted standards for review engagements is a limited assurance engagement. The practitioner performs procedures, primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the Corporation, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures, and evaluates the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in a review are substantially less in extent than, and vary in nature from, those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these non-consolidated financial statements.

Basis for Qualified Conclusion

In common with many charitable organizations, the organization derives many different types of revenues from the general public, including donations, contributions, bequests and gifts, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory review verification. Accordingly, our verification of these revenues was limited to the amount recorded in the records of the Corporation and we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to the non-consolidated statements; therefore, we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to contributions, donations, bequests and gifts, excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses, and cashflows from operations for the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, current assets as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, and net assets as at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. Our report on the non-consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 was also modified accordingly because of the possible effects of this limitation in scope.

The Corporation controls numerous parishes as part of its operations, the assets, liabilities, net assets and operating results of which should be disclosed in the notes to the non-consolidated financial statements. The cost of providing this information outweighs the benefit as management has access to the financial statements of the controlled entities; therefore, this disclosure is not provided in the non-consolidated financial statements. Our report on the non-consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 was also modified.

Qualified Conclusion

Based on our review, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Conclusion paragraph, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the non-consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Yarmouth as at December 31, 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to note 1 in the non-consolidated financial statements which describes the basis of presentation used in preparing these non-consolidated financial statements.

We also draw attention to note 14 in the non-consolidated financial statements which describes a class action lawsuit that the Corporation has been named in.

Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

October 24, 2023

MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Yarmouth

Non-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2022
(Unaudited)

	General Fund	Designated Funds	2022	2021
Assets				
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents	154,841	-	154,841	392,370
Accounts receivable (Note 3)	105,288	-	105,288	97,367
Current portion of long-term investments (Note 4)	414,706	54,716	469,422	306,538
	674,835	54,716	729,551	796,275
Investments (Note 4)	3,529,294	377,367	3,906,661	4,017,922
Cash surrender value of life insurance	7,245	-	7,245	7,109
Funds held in trust (Note 11)	329,112	-	329,112	-
Due from (to) funds	(7,697)	7,697	-	-
	4,532,789	439,780	4,972,569	4,821,306
Liabilities				
Current				
Bank Indebtedness (Note 5)	230,000	-	230,000	230,000
Accounts payable and other accruals (Note 6)	220,154	-	220,154	190,234
Current portion of parish funds on deposit (Note 9)	27,250	-	27,250	743,781
Special purpose funds (Note 8)	26,103	-	26,103	-
	503,507	-	503,507	1,164,015
Advance from a related party (Note 7)	1,053,547	-	1,053,547	-
Special purpose funds (Note 8)	-	-	-	23,494
Parish funds on deposit and other long-term liabilities (Note 9)	3,397,127	-	3,397,127	2,495,652
	4,954,181	-	4,954,181	3,683,161
Contingencies (Note 11)				
Net Assets				
Internally restricted	-	141,947	141,947	51,047
Externally restricted	-	297,833	297,833	299,573
Unrestricted	(421,392)	-	(421,392)	787,525
	(421,392)	439,780	18,388	1,138,145
	4,532,789	439,780	4,972,569	4,821,306

Approved on behalf of The Most Reverend Brian Dunn

Archbishop of Yarmouth

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements

The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Yarmouth Non-Consolidated Statement of Operations

*For the year ended December 31, 2022
(Unaudited)*

	<i>General Fund</i>	<i>Designated Funds</i>	2022	2021
Revenue				
Parish contributions based on revenues <i>(Note 10)</i>	211,010	-	211,010	219,354
Bequests	-	-	-	293,444
Investment income	108,703	11,745	120,448	104,149
Grant revenues	-	-	-	17,858
Collections and fees <i>(Note 10)</i>	17,036	19,738	36,774	18,250
	336,749	31,483	368,232	653,055
Expenses				
Business office <i>(Note 10)</i>	39,752	-	39,752	30,424
Repairs and maintenance	-	-	-	1,765
Infirm and retired priests	6,099	-	6,099	25,162
Assistance to parishes <i>(Note 10)</i>	15,260	-	15,260	16,438
Chaplaincy	62,704	-	62,704	63,030
Catechetics	53,564	-	53,564	42,869
CCCB <i>(Note 10)</i>	15,532	-	15,532	14,304
	192,911	-	192,911	193,992
Excess of revenues over expenses before other income (expenses)	143,838	31,483	175,321	459,063
Other income (expenses)				
Interest on parish funds <i>(Note 10)</i>	(102,549)	-	(102,549)	(89,454)
Realized gain (loss) on investments	(17,870)	(7,210)	(25,080)	144,239
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(311,235)	(23,308)	(334,543)	386,839
Mediation settlements and legal fees <i>(Note 11)</i>	(822,732)	-	(822,732)	(50,433)
Investment and management fees	(25,857)	(2,705)	(28,562)	(24,918)
Bad debt recoveries	427	-	427	14,979
Interest other	(9,906)	-	(9,906)	(6,548)
Special property parish assessment <i>(Note 10)</i>	27,867	-	27,867	-
	(1,261,855)	(33,223)	(1,295,078)	374,704
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	(1,118,017)	(1,740)	(1,119,757)	833,767

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements

The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Yarmouth
Non-Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended December 31, 2022
(Unaudited)

	<i>General Fund</i>	<i>Designated Funds</i>	2022	2021
Net assets, beginning of year	787,525	350,620	1,138,145	304,378
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	(1,118,017)	(1,740)	(1,119,757)	833,767
Interfund transfers (Note 12)	(90,900)	90,900	-	-
Net assets, end of year	(421,392)	439,780	18,388	1,138,145

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements

The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Yarmouth
Non-Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2022
(Unaudited)

	2022	2021
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	(1,119,757)	833,767
Unrealized (gain) loss on investments	334,543	(386,839)
	(785,214)	446,928
Changes in working capital accounts		
Accounts receivable	(7,921)	(1,558)
Accounts payable and other accruals	29,920	(4,145)
Special purpose funds	2,609	134
	(760,606)	441,359
Financing		
Advances from a related party (Note 10)	1,053,547	-
Repayment of demand loan	-	(50,000)
Increase in parish funds on deposit and other long-term liabilities	943,479	1,940,753
Decrease in parish funds on deposit and other long-term liabilities	(758,535)	(1,562,684)
	1,238,491	328,069
Investing		
Purchase of investments	(816,639)	(1,308,201)
Proceeds on disposal of investments	430,473	790,700
Advances of funds in trust (Note 11)	(639,112)	-
Mediation settlements from funds in trust (Note 11)	310,000	-
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	(136)	(35)
	(715,414)	(517,536)
Increase (decrease) in cash resources	(237,529)	251,892
Cash resources, beginning of year	392,370	140,478
Cash resources, end of year	154,841	392,370

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements

The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Yarmouth

Notes to the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2022

1. Incorporation and nature of the organization

The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Yarmouth (the "Corporation") was incorporated as a corporation sole under the statutes of the Province of Nova Scotia on March 31, 1953. The Corporation is a registered charity and, as a result, is exempt from income tax pursuant to paragraph 149 (1) (f) of the Income Tax Act.

The Corporation is the ministerial and administrative centre with the purpose of providing support and services to the parishes within the counties of Yarmouth, Kings, Annapolis, Digby and Shelburne.

The Corporation controls several related entities including the parishes.

These non-consolidated financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities and operations of the Corporation. The non-consolidated financial statements do not reflect the assets, liabilities, and operations of the parishes within the Archdiocese or any other related entities. The financial statements of these entities are all readily available to management.

2. Significant accounting policies

The non-consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations set out in Part III of the CPA Canada Handbook - Accounting, as issued by the Accounting Standards Board in Canada, and include the following significant accounting policies:

Fund accounting

The Corporation follows the restricted fund method of accounting for contributions, and maintains two funds: the General Fund and the Designated Funds.

General Fund

The General Fund reports the general operations of the Corporation. The main sources of revenue are investment income and parish contributions. There are a variety of expenses set out in the non-consolidated statement of operations. Restricted contributions for which no corresponding restricted fund exists are included in the General Fund.

Designated Funds

The Designated Funds of the Corporation are used to fund specific purposes, as either internally or externally restricted funds. Presently, the externally restricted designated fund is used for Diocesan outreach, and the internally restricted designated fund is used for a variety of expenses. Both the income and principal of the Designated Funds may be expended.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include balances with banks and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less.

Investments

Investments are accounted for at market value. The market value of the Corporation's portfolio of securities is determined based on the closing price reported on recognized securities exchanges and on over-the-counter markets. Such indicated market values do not necessarily represent the realizable value of the total holding of any security, which may be more or less than that indicated by market quotations. Investment transactions are accounted for on the trade date and realized gains and losses from such transactions are calculated on the average cost basis.

Revenue recognition

Investment income is recognized on the accrual basis, parish assessment revenue is recognized in the year of assessment, special property parish assessment revenue is recognized in the year of a property sale and other revenue including unrestricted contributions, donations, bequests, gifts, collections and fees are recognized when ultimate collection is reasonably assured.

Externally restricted contributions for which no corresponding fund exists are recognized as revenue of the general fund when the expenditure is incurred.

The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Yarmouth

Notes to the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2022
(Unaudited)

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued from previous page)

Government assistance

Government assistance is recorded in the non-consolidated financial statements when there is reasonable assurance that the Corporation has and will continue to comply with all conditions necessary to obtain the assistance and collection is reasonably assured. Government assistance is recorded as revenue on the non-consolidated statement of operations.

Contributed materials and services

Contributions of materials and services are recognized both as contributions and expenses in the statement of operations when a fair value can be reasonably estimated and when the materials and services are used in the normal course of the Corporation's operations and would otherwise have been purchased. Due to the difficulty of determining the fair value of these items, no amounts are recognized in the non-consolidated financial statements.

Financial instruments

The Corporation recognizes financial instruments when the Corporation becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Arm's length financial instruments

Financial instruments originated/acquired or issued/assumed in an arm's length transaction ("arm's length financial instruments") are initially recorded at their fair value.

At initial recognition, the Corporation may irrevocably elect to subsequently measure any arm's length financial instrument at fair value. The Corporation has not made such an election during the year.

The Corporation subsequently measures investments in equity instruments quoted in an active market at fair value. Fair value is determined by published price quotations. With the exception of financial liabilities indexed to a measure of the Corporation's performance or value of its equity and those instruments designated at fair value, all other financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Transaction costs and financing fees directly attributable to the origination, acquisition, issuance or assumption of financial instruments subsequently measured at fair value are immediately recognized in excess of revenues over expenses. Conversely, transaction costs and financing fees are added to the carrying amount for those financial instruments subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost.

Related party financial instruments

The Corporation initially measures the following financial instruments originated/acquired or issued/assumed in a related party transaction ("related party financial instruments") at fair value:

- Investments in equity instruments quoted in an active market

All other related party financial instruments are measured at cost on initial recognition. When the financial instrument has repayment terms, cost is determined using the undiscounted cash flows, excluding interest, dividend, variable and contingent payments, less any impairment losses previously recognized by the transferor. When the financial instrument does not have repayment terms, but the consideration transferred has repayment terms, cost is determined based on the repayment terms of the consideration transferred. When the financial instrument and the consideration transferred both do not have repayment terms, the cost is equal to the carrying or exchange amount of the consideration transferred or received (refer to note 10).

At initial recognition, the Corporation may elect to subsequently measure related party debt instruments that are quoted in active market, or that have observable inputs significant to the determination of fair value, at fair value.

The Corporation subsequently measures investments in equity instruments quoted in an active market and all derivative instruments, except those designated in a qualifying hedging relationship or that are linked to, and must be settled by delivery of, unquoted equity instruments of another entity, at fair value. Fair value is determined by published price quotations. Financial instruments that were initially measured at cost and derivatives that are linked to, and must be settled by, delivery of unquoted equity instruments of another entity, are subsequently measured using the cost method less any reduction for impairment.

The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Yarmouth

Notes to the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2022
(Unaudited)

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued from previous page)

Transaction costs and financing fees directly attributable to the origination, acquisition, issuance or assumption of related party financial instruments are immediately recognized in excess of revenues over expenses.

Financial asset impairment

The Corporation assesses impairment of all its financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost. The Corporation groups assets for impairment testing when available information is not sufficient to permit identification of each individually impaired financial asset in the group; there are numerous assets affected by the same factors; and no asset is individually significant. Management consider whether the issuer is having significant financial difficulty; and whether there has been a breach in contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments in determining whether objective evidence of impairment exists. When there is an indication of impairment, the Corporation determines whether it has resulted in a significant adverse change in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows during the year.

With the exception of related party debt instruments and related party equity instruments initially measured at cost, the Corporation reduces the carrying amount of any impaired financial assets to the highest of: the present value of cash flows expected to be generated by holding the assets; the amount that could be realized by selling the assets at the statement of financial position date; and the amount expected to be realized by exercising any rights to collateral held against those assets.

For related party debt instruments initially measured at cost, the Corporation reduces the carrying amount of the asset (or group of assets), to the highest of: the undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by holding the asset, or group of similar assets, excluding the interest and dividend payments of the instrument; the present value of cash flows expected to be generated by holding the assets; the amount that could be realized by selling the assets at the statement of financial position date; and the amount expected to be realized by exercising any rights to collateral held against those assets.

For related party equity instruments initially measured at cost, the Corporation reduces the carrying amount of the asset (or group of assets), to the amount that could be realized by selling the asset(s) at the statement of financial position date.

Any impairment, which is not considered temporary, is included in current year excess of revenues over expenses.

The Corporation reverses impairment losses on financial assets when there is a decrease in impairment and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. The amount of the reversal is recognized in excess of revenues over expenses in the year the reversal occurs.

Measurement uncertainty (use of estimates)

The preparation of non-consolidated financial statements in conformity 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 and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the non-consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Accounts receivable are stated after evaluation as to their collectability and an appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts or impairment is provided where considered necessary. Accrued liabilities are recorded using management's best estimate of expenses incurred but not invoiced at year-end. As per note 11, no amounts have been recorded for any potential contingent liabilities as amounts cannot be reasonably estimated.

By their nature, these judgments are subject to measurement uncertainty, and the effect on the non-consolidated financial statements of changes in such estimates and assumptions in future years could be material. These estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary they are reported in excess of revenues over expenses in the years in which they become known.

The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Yarmouth

Notes to the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

*For the year ended December 31, 2022
(Unaudited)*

3. Accounts receivable

	2022	2021
Receivables from parishes	76,299	97,637
Other receivables	2,584	-
HST receivable	27,931	1,683
	106,814	99,320
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,526)	(1,953)
	105,288	97,367

4. Investments

	2022	2021
Measured at fair value:		
Nesbitt Burns - cemetery #1	1,107,123	1,169,422
Nesbitt Burns - cemetery #2	719,536	756,886
Nesbitt Burns - vocation and parish	2,117,341	2,044,404
Nesbitt Burns - designated funds	432,083	353,748
	4,376,083	4,324,460
Less: current portion	469,422	306,538
	3,906,661	4,017,922

Current portion of investments consist of cash and short term investments maturing within one year. It is management's intention to reinvest short term investments upon maturity.

Average funds invested during fiscal year 2022 were \$4,350,271 (2021 - \$3,872,290), resulting in a loss on investment of 6.15% (2021 - return of 15.74%).

5. Bank indebtedness

Bank indebtedness includes an operating demand loan totaling to \$500,000 (2021 - \$500,000) of which \$230,000 (2021 - \$230,000) was drawn down. The operating loan bears interest at prime plus 0.50% (2021 – prime plus 0.50%). Assets pledged as collateral are Nesbitt Burns cemetery #2 investments, with a market value of \$719,536 (2021 – \$756,886).

6. Accounts payable and other accruals

Accounts payable and accruals	162,406	114,016
Payables to parishes	26,144	26,990
Payable to The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Halifax	31,604	49,228
	220,154	190,234

7. Advances from a related party

\$1,053,547 was advanced from The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Halifax during the year. This amount is non-interest bearing and has no set terms of repayment, therefore, it is classified as a long-term liability.

The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Yarmouth

Notes to the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

*For the year ended December 31, 2022
(Unaudited)*

8. Special purpose funds

	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year	23,494	23,360
Contributions received during the year	2,847	134
Amount spent on expenses and distributions during the year	(238)	-
	26,103	23,494

9. Parish funds on deposit and other long-term liabilities

These deposits bear interest at 3% (2021 - 3%) and have no specified repayment terms. The Corporation usually has advance warning of any upcoming repayments to be requested on these loans. Amounts requested and not yet paid have been classified as current payables. The remaining balances have been classified as long-term.

The parish and other deposit balances outstanding at year end include the following:

	2022	2021
Parish funds on deposit and other long-term liabilities	3,424,377	3,239,433
Less: current portion	27,250	743,781
	3,397,127	2,495,652

10. Related party transactions

In the normal course of its operations, the Corporation enters into transactions with its controlled entities. In addition to transactions disclosed elsewhere in these non-consolidated financial statements, certain controlled entities also participate with the Corporation in group health and insurance plans with nominal amounts being paid to the Corporation for participation. These transactions are in the normal course of operations and have been recorded at their exchange amounts.

The balances due from related parties are included in accounts receivable (note 3). The short-term balances due to related parties are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 6). The long-term balances owing to related parties are included in parish funds on deposit and other long-term liabilities (note 9).

Included in the non-consolidated statement of operations for the General Fund is parish contributions of \$211,010 (2021 - \$219,354) collected from the Corporation's controlled entities, collections and fees of \$16,088 (2021 - \$16,200), management fees of \$12,000 (2021 - \$12,000) paid to a related party for administrative and accounting services, grants paid to controlled entities totaling \$15,260 (2021 - \$16,438), \$15,532 (2021 - \$14,304) for Council of Catholic Bishops' Assessment, interest paid on parish funds on deposit totaling \$102,549 (2021 - \$89,454), \$512,732 (2021 - \$50,433) for legal fees, and special property parish assessment revenue of \$27,867 (2021 - \$nil). Included in the non-consolidated statement of operations for the Designated Funds is \$19,738 (2021 - \$nil) collected from a controlled entity from the sale of a parish property.

The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Yarmouth

Notes to the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2022
(Unaudited)

11. Contingent liabilities

The Corporation has been named in a class action claim. During the year, a settlement was reached which caps the Corporation's maximum potential exposure to \$1,850,000 which includes the claimants legal fees and settlements. \$796,453 of the total \$1,850,000 is covered by insurance, leaving the Corporations' total exposure at \$1,053,547. Total claimant legal fees paid by the Corporation, for the period January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022 totaled \$414,435 inclusive of disbursements and HST. These claims and legal fees are recorded in the non-consolidated statement of operations. The balance of \$639,112 is being held in trust to cover the Corporation's remaining exposure. There have been four claims to date totaling \$310,000 not covered by insurance that have been recorded in the financial statements. The \$639,112 funds held in trust has been reduced by the \$310,000. The Corporation is working closely with their insurers on the settlement. The claims process for the class action lawsuit is currently in process which allows for any additional claimants to come forward up to December 2023. There are no legal fees accrued with legal counsel that have not yet been billed as of December 31, 2022.

12. Inter-fund transfers and loans

During the year, a transfer for the purpose of restricting future use of funds of \$100,000 was approved from the General Fund to the internally restricted Designated Fund. Also, during the year, funds totaling \$9,100 were approved to be transferred from the Designated Fund to the General Fund to cover expenditures incurred.

The General Fund has a loan balance due to the Designated Funds. This loan is non-interest bearing. The Designated Funds have a loan balance due from the General Fund. This loan is non-interest bearing. The inter-fund loans have no set terms of repayment and, accordingly, these loans have been classified as long-term.

13. Financial instruments

The Corporation, as part of its operations, carries a number of financial instruments. It is management's opinion that the Corporation is not exposed to significant interest, currency, credit, liquidity or other price risks arising from these financial instruments except as otherwise disclosed.

Credit concentration

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Corporation is exposed to credit risk with its accounts receivable (note 3). The Corporation has two parties whose receivable balances represent 69% of total accounts receivable. During the year, the Corporation recovered bad debts of \$427 (2021 - \$14,979). Financial instruments that potentially subject the Corporation to concentrations of credit risk consists of cash and investments held by financial institutions. To minimize this risk, the Corporation holds cash and investments with high quality Canadian financial institutions.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument might be adversely affected by a change in the interest rates. Changes in the market interest rates may have an effect on the cash flows associated with some financial assets and liabilities, known as cash flow risk, and on the fair value of other financial assets and liabilities, known as price risk.

The Corporation is exposed to interest rate risk with respect to bank indebtedness bearing interest at a variable rate.

Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Corporation is exposed to other price risk with respect to its investments. To manage these risks, the Corporation has established a target mix of investment types designed to achieve the optimal return within reasonable risk tolerances. In addition these risks are mitigated through the use of five professional investment managers.

The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Yarmouth

Notes to the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2022
(Unaudited)

13. Financial instruments *(Continued from previous page)*

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency rates. The Corporation is exposed to fluctuations arising from changes in foreign exchange rates as it relates to the USD cash and investment balances. At year end, the Corporation has USD cash of \$122,886 and USD investments of \$929,270.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Corporation is exposed to liquidity risk with respect to bank indebtedness, special purpose funds, parish funds on deposit and contingent liabilities with regards to the class action suit.

14. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with current year presentation.