
Royal Canadian Naval Benevolent Fund

Financial Statements

March 31, 2025

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Independent Auditor's Report

**To the directors of
Royal Canadian Naval Benevolent Fund**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Royal Canadian Naval Benevolent Fund, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2025, and the statements of operations, changes in net assets and 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 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the organization as at March 31, 2025, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations ("ASNPO").

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 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 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 ASNPO, 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.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

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.
- ♦ 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.

Vaive and Associates

Ottawa
July 8, 2025

Vaive and Associates Professional Corporation
(Authorized to practice public accounting by the Chartered
Professional Accountants of Ontario)

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Royal Canadian Naval Benevolent Fund

Statement of Operations

For the year ended March 31,

	2025	2024
Revenue		
Donations	\$ 76,165	\$ 39,822
Investment income	307,287	189,232
Unrealized gain on investments	162,708	350,765
	546,160	579,819
Expenses		
Advertising and promotion	19,949	2,934
Amortization	1,160	1,620
Grants and bursaries (note 3)	129,665	173,488
Insurance	1,361	3,204
Interest and bank charges	4,299	2,831
Investment management fees	15,188	14,926
Office and administration	21,150	26,445
Professional fees	26,513	26,652
Salaries and related benefits	202,593	204,714
Subcontract	61,598	63,854
Telephone and utilities	2,119	1,751
Travel, accomodation and hospitality	8,278	5,218
	493,873	527,637
Excess of revenue over expenses before other item	52,287	52,182
Other expense		
Loss on foreign exchange	-	4,107
Excess of revenue over expenses	\$ 52,287	\$ 48,075

Royal Canadian Naval Benevolent Fund

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

	Balance, beginning of year	Unrealized market adjustment	Endowment fund income	Excess of revenue over expenses	2025 Balance, end of year
Unrestricted	\$ 4,026,871	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 52,287	\$ 4,079,158
The Marcelle Fontaine Hurst and Douglas Charles Hurst Educational Fund	117,348	6,343	6,679	-	130,370
	\$ 4,144,219	\$ 6,343	\$ 6,679	\$ 52,287	\$ 4,209,528
	Balance, beginning of year	Unrealized market adjustment	Endowment fund income	Excess of revenue over expenses	2024 Balance, end of year
Unrestricted	\$ 3,978,796	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,075	\$ 4,026,871
The Marcelle Fontaine Hurst and Douglas Charles Hurst Educational Fund	100,788	13,197	3,363	-	117,348
	\$ 4,079,584	\$ 13,197	\$ 3,363	\$ 48,075	\$ 4,144,219

Royal Canadian Naval Benevolent Fund

Statement of Financial Position

March 31,	2025	2024
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Assets

Current

Cash	\$ 176,397	\$ 127,282
Short-term investments (note 4)	607,939	741,125
Accounts receivable (note 5)	12,995	5,546
Prepaid expenses	7,035	5,405

804,366	879,358
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Investments (note 4)	3,501,610	3,274,220
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Property, plant and equipment (note 6)	1,052	810
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\$ 4,307,028	\$ 4,154,388
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Liability

Current

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 7)	\$ 97,500	\$ 10,169
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Fund balances

Unrestricted	4,079,158	4,026,871
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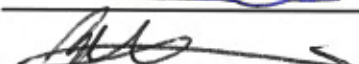
The Marcelle Fontaine Hurst and Douglas Charles Hurst Educational Fund	130,370	117,348
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4,209,528	4,144,219
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\$ 4,307,028	\$ 4,154,388
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Approved by the board:

 Chair

 Treasurer

Royal Canadian Naval Benevolent Fund

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31,

	2025	2024
Operating activities		
Excess of revenue over expenses	\$ 52,287	\$ 48,075
Items not affecting cash		
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	1,160	1,620
Unrealized gain on investments	(162,708)	(350,765)
	(109,261)	(301,070)
Change in non-cash working capital items		
Accounts receivable	(7,449)	3,288
Prepaid expenses	(1,630)	(3,974)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	87,331	(30,644)
	(31,009)	(332,400)
Investing activities		
Sale of investments (net of purchases)	67,102	314,991
Endowment fund income	13,022	16,560
	80,124	331,551
Increase (decrease) in cash	49,115	(849)
Cash, beginning of year	127,282	128,131
Cash, end of year	\$ 176,397	\$ 127,282
Cash consists of:		
Cash	\$ 173,670	\$ 126,907
Endowment cash	2,727	375
	\$ 176,397	\$ 127,282

Royal Canadian Naval Benevolent Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2025

1. Nature of operations

Royal Canadian Naval Benevolent Fund commenced operations in 1942 and the corporation was continued under the most recent Canada Not-For-Profit Act in 2014. Its objectives are to promote the wellbeing of the naval community by providing financial support to serving members, naval veterans, and their respective families. These objectives are achieved by means of assistance in the form of grants to individuals experiencing financial distress, funding for projects/partnerships that serve the client base, education, and an award program. The Fund derives most of its revenues from investments.

The Fund is a charitable organization registered with Canada Revenue Agency and is exempt from income taxes.

2. Significant accounting policies

The Fund applies the Canadian accounting standards for not for profit organizations.

(a) Revenue recognition

The Fund follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenditures are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable when the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Donations are recognized when received, or when there is reasonable assurance that the donations will become receivable.

Restricted investment income is recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted investment income is recognized as revenue when earned.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is defined as the balances readily available in the Fund's chequing accounts. Balances in investment savings accounts are classified as investments, as these funds are not intended to be withdrawn unless necessary.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. The Fund provides for amortization using the straight-line method at rates designed to amortize the cost of the property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives. The annual amortization rate is as follows:

Computer equipment	2 years
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The estimated useful lives of assets are reviewed by management and adjusted if necessary.

Royal Canadian Naval Benevolent Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2025

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) The Marcelle Fontaine Hurst and Douglas Charles Hurst Educational Fund

In 2022, the Fund received a \$100,000 bequest in memory of Douglas Charles Hurst and Marcelle Fontaine. The Fund has invested the capital and will eventually distribute only income generated from it for educational purposes.

(e) Use of estimates

The preparation of the 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 revenue and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(f) Foreign exchange

Foreign currency income and expense accounts are translated into Canadian dollars using the temporal method as follows:

- ♦ monetary assets and liabilities at rates of exchange in effect at the end of the year
\$1 U.S. - \$1.4384 Canadian
- ♦ non-monetary assets and liabilities at historical rates of exchange
- ♦ revenues and expenses at rates of exchange in effect at the transaction date
- ♦ exchange gains and losses arising from foreign currency translation are included in the determination of income.

(g) Financial instruments

(i) Measurement of financial instruments

The Fund initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

The Fund subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at cost or amortized cost, except for investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in excess of revenue over expenses in the period incurred.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost on a straight line basis include cash, accounts receivable, and prepaid expenses.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost on a straight-line basis include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Financial assets measured at fair value include investments in long-term bonds, public company shares and investment trusts.

Royal Canadian Naval Benevolent Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2025

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Impairment

For financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost, the Fund determines whether there are indications of possible impairment. When there is an indication of impairment, and the Fund determines that a significant adverse change has occurred during the period in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows, a write-down is recognized in excess of revenue over expenses. A previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed to the extent of the improvement. The carrying amount of the financial asset may not be 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 excess of revenue over expenses.

(iii) Transaction costs

Transaction costs related to financial instruments that will be subsequently measured at fair value are recognized in net income in the period incurred. Transaction costs related to financial instruments subsequently measured at amortized cost are included in the original cost of the asset or liability and recognized in net income over the life of the instrument using the straight-line method.

3. Grants and bursaries

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Awards	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
Bursaries	-	20,000
Special projects	-	75,000
Community support programs	113,000	50,000
Individuals	<u>11,665</u>	<u>23,488</u>
Total	<u>\$ 129,665</u>	<u>\$ 173,488</u>

Royal Canadian Naval Benevolent Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2025

4. Investments

Guaranteed investment certificates include investments with interest rates ranging from 2.961% to 4.83%, having maturity dates ranging from 2025 to 2026.

Investments in long-term bonds mature between 2026 and 2030 and have interest rates of 2.75% and 5.759%.

	2025	2024
Guaranteed investment certificates	\$ 408,964	\$ 526,497
High interest savings accounts	198,975	214,628
Total short-term investments	<u>\$ 607,939</u>	<u>\$ 741,125</u>
	2025	2024
Long-term bonds	\$ 824,737	\$ 631,102
Public company shares and investment trusts	2,676,873	2,643,118
Total long-term investments	<u>\$ 3,501,610</u>	<u>\$ 3,274,220</u>

5. Accounts receivable

	2025	2024
Public Service Bodies' rebate receivable	<u>\$ 12,995</u>	<u>\$ 5,546</u>

6. Property, plant and equipment

	2025		
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Computer equipment	<u>\$ 6,261</u>	<u>\$ 5,209</u>	<u>\$ 1,052</u>
	2024		
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Computer equipment	<u>\$ 4,859</u>	<u>\$ 4,049</u>	<u>\$ 810</u>

Royal Canadian Naval Benevolent Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2025

7. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	2025	2024
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 26,500	\$ 10,169
Grants payable	71,000	-
	<u>\$ 97,500</u>	<u>\$ 10,169</u>

8. Financial instruments

Transactions in financial instruments may result in an entity assuming or transferring to another party one or more of the financial risks described below. The required disclosures provide information that assists users of financial statements in assessing the extent of risk related to financial instruments.

(a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will be unable to fulfil its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. The Fund manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its operating requirements. The Fund prepares budget and cash forecasts to ensure it has sufficient funds to fulfil its obligations. In the opinion of management the liquidity risk exposure to the Fund is low and is not material.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss. Credit exposure of fixed income investments is minimized by holding no Canadian bond issues below BB+ grade and holding TSX 300 listed corporations' P1 or P2 grade preferred shares.

(c) Market risk

The Fund's investment income is largely derived from publicly traded shares and trusts which are subject to fluctuations in the capital markets. The Fund manages this risk through regular review and rebalancing of its portfolio.

(d) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Approximately 24% of the entity's investments are in foreign currency (2024 - 21%). Consequently, some assets are exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations. As at March 31, 2025, investments of \$979,886 (2024 - \$988,713) are denominated in US dollars and converted into Canadian dollars.

(e) Interest rate risk

The Fund is exposed to interest rate risk on its fixed interest rate financial instruments. Further details about the fixed rate investments are included in note 4.