
Financial statements of Mennonite Central Committee Saskatchewan

March 31, 2023

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
Mennonite Central Committee Saskatchewan

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Mennonite Central Committee Saskatchewan (the "Organization"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2023, 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 (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matters 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 the Organization as at March 31, 2023, 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.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

In common with many not-for-profit organizations, the Organization derives revenue from contributions and fundraising, 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 any adjustments might be necessary to revenues, the excess of revenues over expenses, and cash flows from operations for the year ended March 31, 2023, and current assets and net assets as at March 31, 2023.

The Organization derives revenue from contributions from thrift shops, 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 any adjustments might be necessary to revenues, the excess of revenues over expenses, and cash flows from operations for the year ended March 31, 2023, and current assets and net assets as at March 31, 2023.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards ("Canadian GAAS"). 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 audit 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 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 GAAS 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 GAAS, 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.



Chartered Professional Accountants
Winnipeg, Manitoba
June 21, 2023

Mennonite Central Committee Saskatchewan

Statement of operations

Year ended March 31, 2023

	Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue			
Undesignated contributions:			
General donations		806,185	881,409
Thrift shops	13	610,507	963,414
Bequests		333,375	1,095,796
Grants	14 and 17	397,096	376,656
Canadian Foodgrains Bank donations		387,123	309,733
International designated donations		443,598	390,224
Disaster restricted internationally designated donations		327,055	373,266
Centennial campaign donations		—	4,658
Material resources in-kind		154,836	169,736
Provincial designated donations		324,072	201,772
Other		96,036	65,656
Relief sales		75,547	79,134
Grow Hope		210,892	106,313
Interest		41,322	41,657
		4,207,644	5,059,424
Expenses (Schedule)			
Programs			
Justice and peacebuilding		452,509	414,543
Sustainable community development		323,795	244,791
Disaster relief		136,304	114,424
		912,608	773,758
Core administrative support		473,563	389,430
Communications and donor relations		347,022	280,976
Thrift coordination		278,976	285,334
Relief sales		22,162	13,053
Grow Hope		52,141	28,200
Total provincial expenditures		2,086,472	1,770,751
Forwardings to MCC Canada	14	1,793,686	2,853,848
		3,880,158	4,624,599
Excess of revenue over expenses		327,486	434,825

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Mennonite Central Committee Saskatchewan

Statement of financial position

As at March 31, 2023

	Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash		1,721,911	2,734,548
Accounts receivable	14	285,910	150,836
Short-term investments	4	752,863	749,939
Prepaid		26,439	22,442
Inventory		16,361	18,644
Current portion of loan to thrift shop	5	—	18,505
Assets held for sale	7	160,861	—
		2,964,345	3,694,914
Capital assets	6	1,571,063	1,736,897
Long-term investments	4	220,050	219,183
Loan to thrift shop	5	587,618	100,000
		5,343,076	5,750,994
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accruals		65,157	86,726
Amounts due to MCC Canada	14	31,822	800,056
Deferred contributions	8	957,637	845,287
Current portion of deferred contributions related to capital assets	9	37,474	39,446
Current portion of mortgage due on demand	10	—	18,505
		1,092,090	1,790,020
		1,092,090	1,790,020
Deferred contributions related to capital assets	9	711,999	749,473
		1,804,089	2,539,493
Contingencies	11		
Net assets			
Externally restricted for endowment purposes	4 and 12	117,321	117,321
Internally restricted	12	1,026,944	983,561
Invested in capital assets	12	982,451	947,978
Unrestricted		1,412,271	1,162,641
		3,538,987	3,211,501
		5,343,076	5,750,994

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Approved by the Board


_____, Director


_____, Director

Mennonite Central Committee Saskatchewan

Statement of changes in net assets

Year ended March 31, 2023

	Externally restricted for endowment purposes \$	Internally restricted \$	Invested in capital assets \$	Unrestricted \$	2023 \$	2022 \$
Net assets, beginning of year	117,321	983,561	947,978	1,162,641	3,211,501	2,776,676
Excess of revenue over expenses for the year	—	—	(40,409)	367,895	327,486	434,825
Investment in capital assets	—	—	74,882	(74,882)	—	—
Internally imposed restrictions, net	—	43,383	—	(43,383)	—	—
Net assets, end of year	117,321	1,026,944	982,451	1,412,271	3,538,987	3,211,501

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Mennonite Central Committee Saskatchewan

Statement of cash flows

Year ended March 31, 2023

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Operating activities		
Excess of revenue over expenses for the year	327,486	434,825
Amortization	88,143	83,084
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(8,288)	3,778
Amortization of deferred contributions related to capital assets	(39,446)	(41,523)
Non-cash increase in investments	(3,791)	(19,882)
	364,104	460,282
Changes in working capital accounts		
Accounts receivable	(135,074)	(97,133)
Inventory	2,283	6,447
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(3,997)	(6,562)
Accounts payable and accruals	(789,803)	708,240
Government subsidy payable	—	(47,297)
Deferred contributions	112,350	216,528
	(450,137)	1,240,505
Financing activities		
Issuance of Village Green loan	(600,000)	—
Repayment of mortgage payable	(18,505)	(96,286)
	(618,505)	(96,286)
Investing activities		
Purchase of capital assets	(83,382)	(34,800)
Proceeds on disposal of capital assets	8,500	—
Repayment of loan to thrift shop	130,887	96,286
	56,005	61,486
(Decrease) increase in cash	(1,012,637)	1,205,705
Cash, beginning of year	2,734,548	1,528,843
Cash, end of year	1,721,911	2,734,548

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Mennonite Central Committee Saskatchewan

Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2023

1. Incorporation and nature of the organization

Mennonite Central Committee ("MCC"), a worldwide ministry of Anabaptist churches, shares God's love and compassion for all in the name of Christ by responding to basic human needs and working for peace and justice. Mennonite Central Committee Saskatchewan (the "Organization") was incorporated by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan under The Mennonite Central Committee Saskatchewan Act. Bill 301 of 1999-2000 was given Royal Assent May 26, 2000.

2. Significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations using the following significant accounting policies:

Cash

Cash include balances with banks and petty cash held on premises.

Revenue recognition

The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions for the purchase of capital assets are recognized as revenue on the same basis as the purchased capital assets are amortized. Other restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured. Endowment contributions are recognized as direct increases in net assets.

Relief sales revenue is recognized when a price is agreed, goods are shipped to customers, all significant contractual obligations have been satisfied, and collectability is reasonably assured. Revenue from rental agreements is recognized over the rental term.

Contributed materials and services

Volunteers contribute numerous hours per year to assist the Organization in carrying out its activities. Because of the difficulty in determining their fair value, contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

Blankets, soaps and items for material resources kits are donated during the year. Contributed materials are recognized and measured based on internal valuation processes, which are estimated to be at the fair value of the materials contributed. The donations and corresponding expense are recorded when the items are shipped from the Organization.

Investments

Investments are interest-bearing redeemable deposits and are measured at cost.

Inventory

Inventories held for distribution at no charge are recognized at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Cost is determined by the first in, first out method.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Capital assets

Purchased capital assets are recorded at cost. Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair value at the date of contribution if fair value can be reasonably determined.

Amortization is provided using the declining balance method at rates intended to amortize the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives.

	Rate
Buildings	5 and 10 %
Automotive	30 %
Computer equipment	30 %
Furniture and fixtures	10 %
Office equipment	20 %

Long-lived assets

Long-lived assets consist of capital assets. Long-lived assets held for use are measured and amortized as described in the applicable accounting policy.

Long-lived assets are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying value of long-lived assets exceeds the total undiscounted cash flows expected from their use and eventual disposition. The amount of the impairment loss is determined as the excess of the carrying value of the asset over its fair value or replacement cost at the date of impairment.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value when the Organization becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Subsequently, all financial instruments are measured at amortized cost.

With respect to financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost, the Organization recognizes in the statement of operations an impairment loss, if any, when it determines that a significant adverse change has occurred during the period in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows. When the extent of impairment of a previously written-down asset decreases and the decrease can be related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss shall be reversed in the statement of operations in the period the reversal occurs.

The Organization 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 the excess of revenues over expenses in the year the reversal occurs.

Reporting of controlled organizations

The Organization has chosen not to consolidate the thrift shops it controls but to instead disclose information about the resources of the controlled organizations. These organizations forward a portion of excess revenues over expenses to the Organization.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Income Tax

The Organization is registered as a charitable organization under the Income Tax Act (the "Act") and as such is exempt from income taxes and is able to issue donation receipts for income tax purposes.

Government assistance

Government assistance is recorded in the financial statements when there is reasonable assurance that the Organization has complied with, and will continue to comply with, all conditions necessary to obtain the assistance.

Use of estimates

The preparation of 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 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 is provided where considered necessary. Amortization is based on the estimated useful lives of capital assets. Deferred contributions related to capital assets is based on the estimated useful lives of the capital assets. Contributed materials are recognized and measured based on internal valuation processes estimated at fair value.

In order to maintain its status as a registered charity under the Act, the Organization must meet certain requirements within the Act. In the opinion of management, these requirements have been met.

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.

3. Line of credit

The Organization maintained an authorized line of credit of \$200,000 (\$200,000 in 2022). At March 31, 2023, there was nil (nil in 2022) drawn against the line of credit. Interest on any outstanding credit is calculated at prime (6.7% at March 31, 2023). The line of credit is secured by the GIC investments of the Organization.

4. Investments

The terms of certain donations established as endowment funds require that the principal funds remain untouched with only the interest earned in the year being appropriated to the specific purpose. The long-term portion of investments held with Abundance Canada is restricted for endowment purposes.

These externally restricted endowment donations are designated for use in international programs and are currently invested with Abundance Canada.

4. Investments (continued)

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Short-term investments		
Abundance Canada pooled equity investment, 1.00% (8.66% in 2022)	649,725	648,074
GIC 1.10%, matures in July 2022	—	101,865
GIC 1.25%, matures in July 2023	103,138	—
	752,863	749,939
Long-term investments		
Abundance Canada pooled equity investment, 1.02% (0.87% in 2022)	117,321	117,321
GIC 4.00%, matures in July 2024	102,729	101,862
	220,050	219,183
	972,913	969,122

5. Loan to thrift shop

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Village Green MCC Thrift Shop - The loan consists of \$600,000 for the relocation of the Village Green shops. MCCS will charge interest on the loan at a rate of 1.5% for the duration of the loan maturing when the properties are sold, calculated on the month end balance of the loan.	507,618	—
Lanigan Thrift Shop - The loan consists of a \$450,000 mortgage agreement. Current terms of the mortgage are monthly payments of \$3,000 including interest at 3.45% per annum.	—	18,505
Interest-free loan - Loan repayment will begin when Lanigan Thrift Shop loan has been repaid in full. Repayment terms are consistent with the Lanigan Thrift Shop loan.	80,000	100,000
	587,618	118,505
Less: current portion	—	(18,505)
	587,618	100,000

During the year, the Lanigan Thrift Shop loan was paid out to Abundance Canada in full. All remaining balances are now loans receivable from the Thrift Shops.

6. Capital assets

	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	2023 Net Book Value	2022 Net Book Value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land	227,130	—	227,130	301,354
Buildings	2,609,301	1,328,320	1,280,981	1,404,831
Automotive	47,185	16,700	30,485	487
Computer equipment	52,834	34,940	17,894	13,729
Furniture and fixtures	95,097	82,711	12,386	13,762
Office equipment	22,588	20,401	2,187	2,734
	3,054,135	1,483,072	1,571,063	1,736,897

Amortization expense included in the statement of operations is \$88,143 (\$83,084 in 2022).

7. Asset held for sale

	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	2023 Net Book Value	2022 Net Book Value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land	74,224	—	74,224	—
Buildings	415,921	329,284	86,637	—
	490,145	329,284	160,861	—

During the year, the board approved the allocation of two Saskatoon thrift shops, store #127/#131 as well as store #308, to held for sale. At the date of the audit report, these assets were actively listed to be sold however no agreement has yet been reached.

8. Deferred contributions

The Organization receives contributions which are restricted by the donor to be used for specific purposes. The amounts received are recorded as deferred contributions. They are recognized in contribution revenue when costs are incurred that meet the restrictions established by the donors.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Balance, beginning of year	845,287	628,759
Amount received during the year	153,387	277,455
Less: Amount recognized as revenue during the year	(43,037)	(60,927)
	955,637	845,287

8. Deferred contributions (continued)

Deferred contributions are comprised of the following amounts:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
CDR Centennial Contributions	163,085	88,086
Hague Thrift Shop Project	670	670
Local Programs & Events	19,893	22,447
Refugee Assistance Contributions	114,345	122,220
Refugee Sponsorship Contributions	279,883	234,955
Refugee Family Sponsorship Contributions	306,766	293,993
Regina Food Bank Project	14,350	14,350
Social Contributions	653	933
Thrift Shop Learning Tour Contributions	7,200	4,800
Young Chippewayan Program	40,650	54,691
Youth Leadership Contributions	8,142	8,142
	955,637	845,287

9. Deferred contributions related to capital assets

Deferred contributions related to capital assets consist of the unamortized amount of contributions received for the purchase of capital assets. Recognition of these amounts as revenue is deferred to periods when the related capital assets are amortized.

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Balance, beginning of year	788,919	830,442
Recognized as revenue during the year	(39,446)	(41,523)
	749,473	788,919
Less: current portion	37,474	39,446
Non-current portion	711,999	749,473

10. Mortgage payable

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Due on demand to Abundance Canada and secured by a mortgage on a building in Lanigan, Saskatchewan.		
Current repayment terms are \$3,000 per month including interest at 3.45% per annum.	—	18,505
Less: Current portion	—	(18,505)
	—	—

Mennonite Central Committee Saskatchewan

Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2023

11. Contingencies

MCC Canada ("MCCC") has signed a Private Sponsorship of Refugees ("PSR") Agreement with Immigration Refugee and Citizenship Canada ("IRCC") committing to provide financial, human resource, and moral support to a certain number of refugees sponsored under the PSR program. MCCC's responsibilities under this agreement were assigned to the various Canadian Mennonite Central Committees.

The Organization has partnered with various church and community groups to assist with the sponsorship and resettlement of certain refugee families in Saskatchewan. These groups have committed to providing the required funding to sponsor and support these refugee families for the required period of time. However, should any of these groups default on their financial obligations the Organization will be responsible for providing the funding shortfall. As at March 31, 2023, the Organization has 159 active sponsorship cases with an estimated contingent liability of \$1,437,118 (152 cases with an estimated contingent liability of \$906,374 in 2022).

The Organization believes that these endorsements will not have any significant unfavorable impact on its financial position, and, consequently, no provision has been made in the financial statements.

12. Restrictions on net assets

The net assets restricted for endowment purposes are subject to externally imposed restrictions stipulating that the resources be maintained permanently. Net assets externally restricted for endowment purposes are \$117,321 (\$117,321 in 2022). The earnings on these amounts can only be spent on international programs.

The Organization's board of directors has internally restricted net assets equal to the Organization's equity in its capital assets. Internally restricted net assets invested in capital assets are \$982,451 (2022 - \$947,978).

The Organization's board of directors has internally restricted net assets as follows:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Capital reserve	407,500	425,186
Thrift Investment Network Fund	216,708	192,412
Thrift operating reserve	201,089	133,145
Global Education Fund	47,028	47,028
Special Project Funds	33,306	33,306
Reconciliation Fund	71,313	71,313
CDR Initiative Fund	—	31,171
Local Impact Fund	50,000	50,000
	1,026,944	983,561

Mennonite Central Committee Saskatchewan

Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2023

13. Disclosure of unconsolidated controlled entities

The Organization has an association with eight thrift shops throughout Saskatchewan. The Organization controls the thrift shops, which are directed by boards separate from that of the Organization. Of the eight buildings occupied by the thrift shops one is rented by a thrift shop and seven are owned by the Organization. The thrift shops forward a portion of excess revenue over expenses to the Organization. The funds are then used at the Organization's discretion for its work in relief and development efforts.

Summary financial statements of these unconsolidated thrift shops as at March 31, 2023 and 2022 and for the years then ended are as follows:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Financial position		
Total assets	950,995	507,899
Total liabilities	811,702	283,852
Total net assets	139,293	224,047
	950,995	507,899
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Results of operations		
Total revenue	2,593,989	2,398,002
Total expenses	2,102,392	1,863,276
Total forwardings	610,507	963,414
Deficit of revenue over expenses	(118,910)	(428,688)

Total liabilities of \$811,702 (2022 - \$283,852) include \$587,686 (2022 - \$101,010) in amounts owed to the Organization and the Organization has recorded these amounts in accounts receivable in the statement of financial position.

Total revenues of \$2,593,989 (2022 - \$2,398,002) includes \$nil (2022 - \$68,586) in government assistance related to CEWS.

14. Related party transactions

The Organization is significantly influenced by its national counterpart, MCC Canada. The Organization is also influenced by other provincial MCC's within Canada. The Covenant for the Mennonite Central Committee in Canada is a document that outlines the working relationship among the MCC's within Canada, including the sharing of financial resources.

The Organization received \$315,391 (2022 - \$250,349) in grants from MCC Canada, recorded as grants on the statement of operations, and paid \$1,793,686 (2022 - \$2,853,848) in revenue forwarding to MCC Canada. At year end, amounts due to MCC Canada is \$31,822 (2022 - \$800,056). At year end, amounts due from MCC Canada are \$30,769 (2022 - \$4,167) and are included in accounts receivable in the statement of financial position.

At year end, amounts due from MCC Alberta are \$3,294 (2022 - \$204) and amounts due from MCC Ontario are \$nil (2022 - \$650), and are included in accounts receivable in the statement of financial position.

15. Financial instruments

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

Credit concentration

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Organization to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of accounts receivable and the loan to thrift shop. The amount disclosed in the statement of financial position is net of allowance of bad debts, estimated by management of the Organization based on previous experience and its assessment of the current economic conditions.

As at March 31, 2023, two organizations (two organizations in 2022) accounted for 82% (2022 - 70%) of outstanding accounts receivable at year end. The Organization believes that there is no unusual exposure associated with the collection of these receivables as they closely monitor the financial status of all debtor organizations. The Organization has not incurred any significant bad debts during the year and has a \$nil allowance for bad debts (2022 - \$nil).

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 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 or liabilities, known as price risk.

The Organization is exposed to interest rate risk with respect to its investments, loan to thrift shop and mortgage due on demand. Interest rates on all investments are variable and subject to changing market rates. However, this would only affect accrued interest and interest revenue earned. Loan to thrift shop and the mortgage due on demand have limited exposure to interest rate risk as they bear the same interest rate and are subject to renewal at the same maturity dates.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Organization enters into transactions to purchase goods and services on credit for which repayment is required at various maturity dates. The Organization's exposure to liquidity risk is dependent on the collection of accounts receivable and the loan to thrift shop, purchasing commitments and obligations, and raising funds to meet commitments and sustain operations.

Mennonite Central Committee Saskatchewan

Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2023

16. Other revenue

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Organization received \$nil (2022 - \$nil) from the Carmel House, which is a group home that was previously owned by the Organization. The payment received in the prior years related to a lien on the property, and due to the non-recurring nature of the payment, was included as other revenue on the statement of operations.

The funds received have been internally restricted by the Board of Directors for use within Saskatchewan.

17. Government contributions

In response to COVID-19, the Government of Canada announced the CEWS program in March 2020. CEWS provides a wage subsidy on eligible remuneration, subject to a maximum per employee, to eligible employers based on meeting certain eligibility criteria, including demonstration of revenue declines as a result of COVID-19. The Organization has assessed its eligibility related to CEWS and determined it has qualified for the subsidy. Government assistance in the amount of \$nil (2022 - \$45,208) was received during the year and is included in grants revenue in the statement of operations.