



Financial Statements

Islamic Circle of North America (Canada)

December 31, 2021

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# Independent Auditor's Report

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To the Directors of  
Islamic Circle of North America (Canada)

## Qualified opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Islamic Circle of North America (Canada) (the "Organization"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2021, and the statements of operations, changes in fund balances and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* paragraph, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at December 31, 2021, 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 ("ASNPO").

## Basis for qualified opinion

In common with many charitable organizations, the Organization derives revenue from contributions, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, verification of this revenue was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the Organization. Therefore, we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to revenue, excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses, and cash flows from operations for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, current assets at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and fund balances as at January 1, 2021 and 2020 and December 31, 2021 and 2020. Our audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 was modified accordingly because of the possible effects of this limitation in scope.

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

## Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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 a going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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

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

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

The logo for Grant Thornton LLP, featuring the company name in a stylized, cursive script font.

Mississauga, Canada  
January 29, 2023

Chartered Professional Accountants  
Licensed Public Accountants

# Islamic Circle of North America (Canada)

## Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31

2021

2020

### Assets

#### Current

Cash (Note 3)	\$ 19,480,672	\$ 13,873,190
Accounts receivable, advances and prepaid expenses	115,685	267,793
HST receivable	88,922	95,799
Investment (Note 4)	-	6,812
Inventory	<u>254,728</u>	<u>225,389</u>
	<b>19,940,007</b>	14,468,983
Capital assets (Note 5)	<u>8,210,731</u>	<u>8,542,972</u>
	<b>\$ 28,150,738</b>	<b>\$ 23,011,955</b>

### Liabilities

#### Current

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 196,353	\$ 324,441
Deferred contributions and tuition fee revenue (Note 6)	11,537,054	7,716,360
Loan payable – CEBA (Note 7)	<u>-</u>	<u>30,000</u>
	<b>11,733,407</b>	8,070,801

### Fund balances

Unrestricted	5,190,029	4,035,216
Invested in capital assets	8,210,731	8,542,972
Internally restricted reserve fund	<u>3,016,571</u>	<u>2,362,966</u>
	<b>16,417,331</b>	14,941,154
	<b>\$ 28,150,738</b>	<b>\$ 23,011,955</b>

Guarantee (Note 8)

On behalf of the Board of Directors

\_\_\_\_\_ Director

\_\_\_\_\_ Director

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# Islamic Circle of North America (Canada)

## Statement of Operations

Year ended December 31

2021

2020

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### Revenue

Contributions	\$ 11,985,211	\$ 11,443,683
Donations in-kind	1,606,191	834,461
Tuition and other fees	1,291,647	1,339,349
Bookstore sales	105,214	78,861
Government assistance	10,000	151,598
Rental income	7,800	7,800
Other income	3,251	41,126
Government funding	-	319,605

15,009,314      14,216,483

### Expenses

Charitable activities	9,522,747	8,503,773
Management and administration	1,351,510	1,123,521
Program	934,382	664,655
School	812,298	1,012,167
Fundraising	458,810	448,882
Amortization	417,284	453,472
Bookstore	36,106	59,139

13,533,137      12,265,609

Excess of revenue over expenses      \$ 1,476,177      \$ 1,950,874

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See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

## Islamic Circle of North America (Canada) Statement of Changes in Fund Balances

Year ended December 31, 2021

	2021			2020	
	Unrestricted	Invested in capital assets	Internally restricted reserve fund	Total	Total
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 4,035,216	\$ 8,542,972	\$ 2,362,966	<b>\$14,941,154</b>	\$12,990,280
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	1,893,461	(417,284)	-	<b>1,476,177</b>	1,950,874
Transfer to internally restricted reserve	(653,605)	-	653,605	-	-
Purchase of capital assets	<u>(85,043)</u>	<u>85,043</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance, end of year	<b><u>\$ 5,190,029</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 8,210,731</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 3,016,571</u></b>	<b><u>\$16,417,331</u></b>	<b><u>\$14,941,154</u></b>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

# Islamic Circle of North America (Canada)

## Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31

2021

2020

Cash flows provided by (used in)

### Operating activities

Excess of revenue over expenses	\$ 1,476,177	\$ 1,950,874
Items not affecting cash		
Recognition of forgivable portion of loan payable – CEBA	(10,000)	(10,000)
Amortization	<u>417,284</u>	<u>453,472</u>
	<b>1,883,461</b>	2,394,346

### Change in non-cash working capital balances

Accounts receivable, advances and prepaid expenses	152,108	53,121
HST receivable	6,877	61,035
Inventory	(29,339)	24,545
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(128,088)	70,214
Deferred contributions and tuition fee revenue	<u>3,820,694</u>	<u>2,035,651</u>
	<b><u>5,705,713</u></b>	<u>4,638,912</u>

### Investing activities

Proceeds of sale of investments	6,812	-
Purchase of capital assets	<u>(85,043)</u>	<u>(607,047)</u>
	<b><u>(78,231)</u></b>	<u>(607,047)</u>

### Financing activities

Proceeds from loan payable – CEBA	20,000	40,000
Repayment of loan payable – CEBA	(40,000)	-
Repayment of loans payable	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,934,075)</u>
	<b><u>(20,000)</u></b>	<u>(1,894,075)</u>

Increase in cash	5,607,482	2,137,790
Cash, beginning of year	<u>13,873,190</u>	<u>11,735,400</u>
Cash, end of year	<b><u>\$ 19,480,672</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 13,873,190</u></b>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.



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# Islamic Circle of North America (Canada)

## Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2021

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### 1. Purpose of the organization

Islamic Circle of North America (Canada) ("ICNA") is an organization dedicated to support the Islamic community by providing emergency relief and funding development projects throughout the world, managing schools, places of worship, book stores and food banks, through which various programs are offered, providing counselling and support to those in need, and organizing local conferences and seminars to facilitate understanding and awareness of Islam and its message of peace and harmony.

ICNA is an unincorporated not-for-profit organization, without share capital and is a registered charity within the meaning of the Income Tax Act (Canada) and, as such, is exempt from income taxes. Subsequent to year end, ICNA incorporated as a not-for-profit organization, without share capital under the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act effective December 2022.

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### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

#### Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations ("ASNPO") and incorporate the following significant accounting policies.

#### Fund accounting

ICNA accounts are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. The unrestricted fund accounts relate to ICNA's core operations.

The invested in capital assets fund reports the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses related to ICNA's capital assets.

The internally restricted reserve fund was created by the Board of Directors for the purpose of providing an internal source of funds in the case ICNA experiences temporary cash flow disruptions in the future due to unforeseen events. ICNA's policy is to contribute to the fund 5% of the externally restricted contributions it receives for ICNA Relief activities.

Transfers between funds are made when resources of one fund have been authorized by the Board of Directors to finance activities and acquisitions in another fund.

#### Revenue recognition

ICNA accounts for externally restricted contributions under the deferral method as follows. Unrestricted contributions are recorded as revenue when received. Externally restricted contributions are initially recorded as deferred contributions on the statement of financial position and recognized in revenue in the year in which the related expense is incurred.

Donations in-kind are recorded at fair market value at the date of contribution if the fair market value is reasonably determinable.

Tuition fees are recorded as revenue when the programs and courses are held. Tuition fees received prior to the related course are recorded as deferred tuition fees. Sales and rental income are recorded as revenue when the good or service is provided.

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# Islamic Circle of North America (Canada)

## Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2021

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### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Revenue recognition (continued)

Government assistance relates to the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (“CEWS”) and the forgivable portion of the loan payable – CEBA and is recognized in the statement of operations when received or receivable in the year to which it relates.

#### Contributed services

Volunteers contribute time to assist ICNA in carrying out its activities. Because of the difficulty in determining their fair value, the value of contributed services is not recognized in the financial statements.

#### Financial instruments

ICNA considers any contract creating a financial asset, liability or equity instrument as a financial instrument. ICNA’s financial instruments are comprised of cash, accounts receivable and advances, HST receivable, investment, accounts payable, and loan payable – CEBA.

ICNA initially measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value. ICNA subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, except for investment which is measured at fair value.

#### Inventory

The cost of inventory comprises the purchase price and other costs directly attributable to its acquisition. Inventory, consisting of finished goods, are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price, in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Inventory is adjusted to net realizable value when their cost is not estimated to be recoverable. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realizable value and all losses are recognized as an expense in the period the write-down occurs.

#### Capital assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization based on the estimated useful lives of the assets is calculated as follows:

Building	4%	declining balance basis
Furniture and equipment	20%	declining balance basis
Computers	45%	declining balance basis
Leasehold improvements	20%	declining balance basis

Capital assets are tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset might be impaired. The assets are tested for impairment by comparing the net carrying value to their fair value or replacement cost. If the asset’s fair value or replacement cost is determined to be less than its net carrying value, the resulting impairment is reported in the statement of operations. Any impairment recognized is not reversed.

# Islamic Circle of North America (Canada)

## Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2021

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Use of estimates

Management reviews the carrying amounts of items in the financial statements at each statement of financial position date to assess the need for revision or any possibility of impairment. Certain items in the preparation of these financial statements require management's best estimate. Management determines these estimates based on assumptions that reflect the most probable set of economic conditions and planned courses of action.

These estimates are reviewed periodically and adjustments are made to excess of revenue over expenses as appropriate in the fiscal year they become known.

### 3. Cash

Cash includes cash available for general operations and cash held for restricted purposes.

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Cash	\$ 5,040,567	\$ 3,891,318
Cash held for deferred contributions	11,423,534	7,618,906
Cash held for internally restricted reserve fund	<u>3,016,571</u>	<u>2,362,966</u>
	<u>\$ 19,480,672</u>	<u>\$ 13,873,190</u>

### 4. Investment

In prior years, ICNA invested \$6,812 as equity securities with Noor Coop Adduha building investments that was redeemed during the current year.

### 5. Capital assets

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated Amortization</u>	<u>2021 Net Book Value</u>	<u>2020 Net Book Value</u>
Land	\$ 1,818,384	\$ -	\$ 1,818,384	\$ 1,818,384
Buildings	7,959,159	2,625,109	5,334,050	5,596,676
Leasehold improvements	1,366,737	443,915	922,822	952,982
Computers	45,182	34,819	10,363	18,389
Furniture and equipment	<u>352,253</u>	<u>227,141</u>	<u>125,112</u>	<u>156,541</u>
	<u>\$ 11,541,715</u>	<u>\$ 3,330,984</u>	<u>\$ 8,210,731</u>	<u>\$ 8,542,972</u>

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# Islamic Circle of North America (Canada)

## Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2021

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### 6. Deferred contributions and tuition fee revenue

	Opening Balance	Received	Recognized	Closing Balance
Contributions	\$ 7,618,906	\$ 15,789,839	\$ (11,985,211)	\$ 11,423,534
Tuition fees	97,454	1,307,713	(1,291,647)	113,520
	<u>\$ 7,716,360</u>	<u>\$ 17,097,552</u>	<u>\$ (13,276,858)</u>	<u>\$ 11,537,054</u>

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### 7. Loan payable – CEBA

During the year, ICNA obtained an additional Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA) loan of \$20,000, making a total loan payable – CEBA \$60,000. The loan is interest free and due no later than December 31, 2023. If ICNA is able to pay \$40,000 on or before December 31, 2023, the remaining \$20,000 will be forgiven. If the loan cannot be repaid by December 31, 2023, the loan would be converted into a 3-year term loan, with an interest rate of 5% due no later than December 31, 2026. As ICNA has repaid the loan in March 2022, prior to December 31, 2023, \$10,000 (2020 - \$10,000) has been recognized as forgiven and included in government assistance in statement of operations.

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### 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 the financial statements in assessing the extent of risk related to financial instruments.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that ICNA will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated to its financial liabilities. ICNA is exposed to liquidity risk mainly in respect to accounts payable and loan payable – CEBA.

ICNA manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations, investing and financing activities to ensure that it has sufficient funds available to meet current and foreseeable financial obligations.

ICNA has provided to the Corporation of the Town of Oakville a standby letter of credit represented by an indemnity agreement relating to a construction project. The letters total \$124,818 (2020 - \$124,818). Security for the guarantee is provided in the form of ICNA's cash in the amount of \$124,818 (2020 - \$124,818).

#### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss occurring as a result of a counterparty to a financial instrument failing to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with ICNA. ICNA's main credit risks relate to its accounts receivable and advances and HST receivable.

ICNA reduces its exposure to credit risk by assessing credit on a regular basis and providing for an allowance for doubtful accounts when applicable. At December 31, 2021, the allowance for doubtful accounts is \$Nil (2020 - \$Nil).

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# Islamic Circle of North America (Canada)

## Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2021

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### 8. Financial instruments (continued)

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate price risk is the risk that the fair value of an interest bearing financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. ICNA's exposure to interest rate risk is limited to its interest bearing investment.

#### Other price risk

ICNA is exposed to certain price risks which cause the fair value of its investment to fluctuate. To manage this risk, ICNA follows an investment policy which requires a diversified portfolio meeting specific requirements.

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### 9. Comparative amounts

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's financial statement presentation