

TISARANA BUDDHIST MONASTERY
Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2024

Tisarana Buddhist Monastery
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Year Ended December 31, 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Member of Tisarana Buddhist Monastery

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tisarana Buddhist Monastery (the Monastery), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024, and the statements of revenues and expenditures, 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, except for the possible effects of the matter 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 Monastery as at December 31, 2024, and the results of its operations and 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 Monastery derives revenue from donations the completeness of which is not susceptible of satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, our verification of these revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the Monastery and we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to contributions, excess of revenues over expenses, current assets and net assets.

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 Monastery in accordance with 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 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 Monastery'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 Monastery or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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Authorized to practice public accounting by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario
ABFK Chartered Professional Accountants Professional Corporation

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Tisarana Buddhist Monastery (*continued*)

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Monastery'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 Monastery'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 Monastery'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 Monastery 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.

Ottawa, Ontario
June 24, 2025

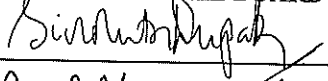

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Licensed Public Accountants

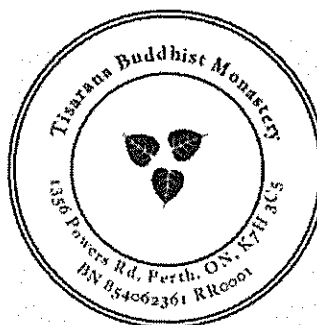
Tisarana Buddhist Monastery
Statement of Financial Position
December 31, 2024

	2024	2023
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 105,460	\$ 100,991
Accounts receivable and others (Note 3)	62,910	116,750
Prepaid expenses	1,577	7,231
Restricted assets (Note 4)	541,703	852,302
	711,650	1,077,274
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Note 5)	5,942,413	5,000,756
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 6,654,063	\$ 6,078,030
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 6)	\$ 53,423	\$ 476,907
Deferred Revenue	541,703	852,302
TOTAL LIABILITIES	595,126	1,329,209
NET ASSETS		
Accumulated revenue / (expenditure)	1,058,182	(251,934)
Invested in capital assets	5,000,755	5,000,755
	6,058,937	4,748,821
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$ 6,654,063	\$ 6,078,030

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

 Director
 Director

See notes to financial statements



Tisarana Buddhist Monastery
Statement of Revenues and Expenditures
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	2024	2023
REVENUES		
Donations	\$ 1,928,649	\$ 1,629,340
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Amortization	207,718	91,180
Office	120,630	96,319
Supplies	99,358	74,737
Travel	82,380	42,625
Insurance	25,443	4,761
Repairs and maintenance	25,043	48,995
Utilities	23,505	19,260
Professional fees	25,057	23,780
Donations	16,050	10,543
Delivery, freight and express	8,827	4,048
Telephone	6,317	3,535
Property taxes	5,424	7,136
Miscellaneous	2,145	3,068
Bank charges	1,843	1,903
Meals and entertainment	170	9,413
	649,910	441,303
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER OPERATING EXPENSES FROM OPERATIONS	1,278,739	1,188,037
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)		
Interest income	24,094	27,615
Other income	7,283	4,620
	31,377	32,235
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER OPERATING EXPENSES	\$ 1,310,116	\$ 1,220,272

See notes to financial statements

Tisarana Buddhist Monastery
Statement of Changes in Net Assets
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Accumulated Revenue / (Expenditure)	Invested in Capital Assets	2024	2023
NET ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR				
As previously reported	\$ (251,934)	\$ 5,000,755	\$ 4,748,821	\$ 3,528,549
As restated	(251,934)	5,000,755	4,748,821	3,528,549
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER OPERATING EXPENSES	1,310,116	-	1,310,116	1,220,272
Transfer to/(from) Capital Assets Fund	-	-	-	-
NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR	\$ 1,058,182	\$ 5,000,755	\$ 6,058,937	\$ 4,748,821

See notes to financial statements

Tisarana Buddhist Monastery
Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	2024	2023
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of revenues over operating expenses	\$ 1,310,116	\$ 1,220,272
Item not affecting cash:		
Amortization of property and equipment	207,718	91,180
	1,517,834	1,311,452
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Restricted assets	310,599	445,017
Accounts receivable	53,840	(27,330)
Accounts payable	(429,691)	450,716
Prepaid expenses	5,655	93,305
Credit card liabilities	6,207	2,556
Deferred Revenue	(310,599)	(445,017)
	(363,989)	519,247
Cash flow from operating activities	1,153,845	1,830,699
INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Purchase of property and equipment	(1,149,376)	(1,800,631)
INCREASE IN CASH FLOW	4,469	30,068
Cash - beginning of year	100,992	70,924
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	\$ 105,461	\$ 100,992
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CONSIST OF:		
Cash at bank	\$ 103,056	\$ 98,717
PayPal	2,405	2,217
Petty Cash	-	58
	\$ 105,461	\$ 100,992

See notes to financial statements

1. PURPOSE OF THE MONASTERY

Tisarana Buddhist Monastery (the "Monastery") is a not-for-profit organization of Ontario. As a registered charity, the Monastery is exempt from the payment of income tax under Subsection 149(1) of the Income Tax Act.

Primarily, the Monastery functions are the following:

- to foster and promote the teachings of Buddhism and the practice of meditation
 - to provide a resource facility for systematic instruction in both Buddhist teachings and meditation
 - to provide and maintain residential facilities for the ordained Buddhist sangha (clergy)
 - to establish library and conduct meditation retreats to help enhance spiritual practice
-

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations (ASNPO).

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value when acquired or issued. In subsequent periods, financial assets with actively traded markets are reported at fair value, with any unrealized gains and losses reported in income. All other financial instruments are reported at amortized cost, and tested for impairment at each reporting date. Transaction costs on the acquisition, sale, or issue of financial instruments are expensed when incurred.

Financial assets include cash, trade and other receivables, investments, and advances to related parties.

Financial liabilities include trade and other accounts payable and long term debt.

For financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost, the company assesses whether there are any indications of impairment. When there is an indication of impairment, and the company determines that a significant adverse change has occurred during the year in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows, a write-down is recognized in net income. A previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed. 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.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost or deemed cost less accumulated amortization and is amortized over its estimated useful life at the following rates and methods:

Land	non-depreciable
Land improvements	4% declining balance method
Buildings	4% declining balance method
Furnitures and equipment	20% straight-line method
Motor vehicles	30% declining balance method
Computer equipment	55% declining balance method

The Monastery regularly reviews its property and equipment to eliminate obsolete items.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property and equipment acquired during the year but not placed into use are not amortized until they are placed into use.

Prepaid expenses

Expense items of a nature which will benefit future periods are charged to the prepaid expense account and are amortized over actual periods benefited.

Net assets

- a) Net assets invested in property and equipment represents the organization's net investment in property and equipment which is comprised of the unamortized amount of property and equipment purchased with restricted funds.
- b) Unrestricted net assets (or Accumulated Revenue/Expenditure) comprise the excess of revenue over expenses accumulated by the organization each year, net of transfers, and are available for general purposes.

Income taxes

As a registered charity, the Monastery is exempt from the payment of income tax under Subsection 149(1) of the Income Tax Act.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Revenue recognition

Tisarana Buddhist Monastery follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions.

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.

Resources which have been allocated for a specific purpose by the Board of Directors are considered internally restricted. Contribution from various sources outside the organization which have been designated by the donor(s) for a specific purpose are considered externally restricted.

Contributed services

The operations of the organization depend on both the contribution of time by volunteers and donated materials from various sources. The fair value of donated materials and services cannot be reasonably determined and are therefore not reflected in these financial statements.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Measurement uncertainty

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 amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Such estimates are periodically reviewed and any adjustments necessary are reported in earnings in the period in which they become known. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Examples of significant estimates include:

- providing for amortization of property and equipment
- the estimated useful lives of assets;
- the allowance for doubtful accounts;

Comparative figures

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHERS

	2024	2023
Accounts receivable	\$ 62,910	\$ 116,750

Accounts receivable represents refundable sales tax from Canada Revenue Agency.

4. RESTRICTED ASSETS

	2024	2023
<u>Externally/Internally Restricted Assets</u>		
Cash at bank - for Construction of New Meditation Hall	\$ 541,703	\$ 852,302

Restricted assets represent amounts received for a specific purpose but remain unspent as at year-end. These are shown as deferred income.

Tisarana Buddhist Monastery
Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	2024 Net book value	2023 Net book value
Land	\$ 594,565	\$ -	\$ 594,565	\$ 594,565
Land improvements	28,924	8,910	20,014	20,814
Buildings	6,177,007	853,368	5,323,639	4,358,204
Equipment	144,275	140,080	4,195	8,423
Motor vehicles	106,782	106,782	-	-
Computer equipment	7,098	7,098	-	-
Construction in Progress	-	-	-	18,750
	\$ 7,058,651	\$ 1,116,238	\$ 5,942,413	\$ 5,000,756

Total cost of building assets include the construction cost of New Dhamma Hall totaling \$3,838,679 (2023 - \$2,896,203).

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	2024	2023
Accounts Payable (A/P)	\$ 31,515	\$ 457,257
Credit card liabilities	9,908	3,701
Accrued Liabilities	12,000	15,949
	\$ 53,423	\$ 476,907

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Monastery is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments and has a comprehensive risk management framework to monitor, evaluate and manage these risks. The following analysis provides information about the Monastery's risk exposure and concentration as of December 31, 2024.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the potential that a counter party will fail to perform its obligations. The Monastery is exposed to credit risk from donors. In order to reduce its credit risk, the Monastery reviews a new donor's credit history before extending credit and conducts regular reviews of its existing donors' credit performance. An allowance for doubtful accounts is established based upon factors surrounding the credit risk of specific accounts, historical trends and other information. The Monastery has a significant number of donors which minimizes concentration of credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Monastery is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its receipt of funds from its donors and other related sources, long term debt, taxes payable, and accounts payable.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The Monastery is mainly exposed to interest rate risk.

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. In seeking to minimize the risks from interest rate fluctuations, the Monastery manages exposure through its normal operating and financing activities. The Monastery is exposed to interest rate risk primarily through its interest rate on credit facilities and bank loans.

Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or 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 Monastery is exposed to other price risk through its investment in quoted shares.

Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Monastery is not exposed to significant other price risks arising from these financial instruments.
