Financial Statements of

LGBT PURGE FUND

Year ended December 31, 2024



KPMG LLP

150 Elgin Street, Suite 1800 Ottawa, ON K2P 2P8 Canada Telephone 613 212 5764 Fax 613 212 2896

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of the LGBT Purge Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the LGBT Purge Fund (the Entity), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024
- · the statement of operations and changes in net assets for the year then ended
- · the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity for the year then ended, and its results of operations and changes in net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

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 auditor's report.

We are independent of the Entity 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 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.



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In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity'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 Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity'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 the 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 Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



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- 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 Entity'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 Entity 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.
- 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, Licensed Public Accountants

Ottawa, Canada

KPMG LLP

May 21, 2025

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024	2023
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash (note 2)	\$ 13,973,910	\$ 1,408,164
Short-term investments (note 3)	_	16,000,000
Amounts receivable	67,580	81,402
Interest receivable	48,363	86,685
Prepaid expenses	9,184	5,435
	\$ 14,099,037	\$ 17,581,686
Liabilities and Net Surplus		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 4)	\$ 90,789	\$ 746,277
Deferred settlement revenue	12,881,630	16,136,841
Deferred interest	1,126,618	698,568
Net surplus	_	_
	\$ 14,099,037	\$ 17,581,686
See accompanying notes to financial statements.		
On behalf of the Board:		
Director		
Director		

Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets

Year ended December 31, 2024 with comparative information for 2023

	2024	2023
Revenue:		
Government legal settlement payment (annual allocation)	\$ 3,255,211	\$ 2,278,320
Interest Income	362,018	246,404
	3,617,229	2,524,724
Expenses:		
Operating expenses (schedule 1)	362,018	246,404
Project expenses (schedule 2):		
LGBTQ2 National Monument Project	1,775,487	1,330,853
CMHR Exhibition	1,125,635	646,787
Historical Documents Project (Phase 2)	119,809	104,940
Community Grants and Projects	234,280	195,740
	3,617,229	2,524,724
Excess of revenue over expenses	_	
Net surplus, beginning of year	_	_
Net surplus, end of year	\$ _	\$

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2024 with comparative information for 2023

	2024		2023
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities:			
Excess of revenue over expenses	\$ _	\$	_
Change in non-cash operating working capital			
Amounts receivable	13,822		14,984
Interest receivable	38,322		(77,719)
Prepaid expenses	(3,749)		(181)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(655,488)		661,111
Deferred settlement revenue	(3,255,211)		(2,178,319)
Deferred interest	428,050		548,450
	(3,434,254)		(1,031,674)
Investing activities:			
Purchase of short-term investments	_	(16,000,000)
Maturity of short-term investments	16,000,000		16,311,079
<u> </u>	16,000,000		311,079
Decrease in cash	12,565,746		(720,595)
Cash, beginning of year	1,408,164		2,128,759
Cash, end of year	\$ 13,973,910	\$	1,408,164

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2024

The LGBT Purge Fund (the "Entity") is a not-for-profit organization established and incorporated on October 19, 2018 under the Canada Not-for-Profit Corporations Act. As the Entity is not-for-profit, it is exempt from income taxes under paragraph 149(1)(I) of the Income Tax Act (Canada).

Its mandate is to receive, hold, invest, manage and disburse funds entrusted to it in accordance with the Final Settlement Agreement (approved by the Federal Court of Canada on June 18, 2018) and the Second Supplementary Agreement (approved by the Federal Court of Canada on March 5, 2019) in the matter of *Ross et al v Canada*. The Entity will fund the mandatory projects identified in the Final Settlement Agreement and will also fund additional projects or initiatives in accordance with its mandate, objects, and with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Entity.

1. Significant accounting policies:

The financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with the Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations in Part III of the CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting and follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions.

The significant accounting policies are as follows:

(a) Revenue recognition:

Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when they are received or receivable if the amount receivable can be reasonably estimated and its collection is reasonably assured.

(b) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on initial recognition. Financial instruments are subsequently recorded at cost or amortized cost unless management has elected to carry the instruments at fair value. The Entity has not elected to carry any such financial instruments at fair value.

Financial instruments are adjusted by transaction costs incurred on acquisition and financing costs, which are amortized using the straight-line method.

Financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis at the end of the fiscal year if there are indicators of impairment. If there is an indicator of impairment, the Entity determines if there is a significant adverse change in the expected amount or timing of future cash flows from the financial asset. If there is a significant adverse change in the expected cash flows, the carrying value of the financial asset is reduced to the highest of the present value of the expected cash flows, the amount that could be realized from selling the financial asset or the amount the Entity expects to realize by exercising its right to any collateral. If events and circumstances reverse in a future year, an impairment loss will be reversed to the extent of the improvement, not exceeding the initial carrying value.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(c) 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. These estimates are reviewed annually and as adjustments become necessary, they are recognized in the financial statements in the year in which they become known.

2. Credit facilities:

The Entity has a credit facility for \$75,000 with a Canadian financial institution, made up of a \$50,000 line of credit and \$25,000 in credit card limits. At year-end, \$Nil (2023 - \$Nil) was drawn against this facility.

3. Short-term investments:

Short-term investments consist of guaranteed investment certificates that have an interest rate of 0.0% (2023 - 5.36% with a maturity date of June 20, 2024).

As at year-end, the Entity's matured guaranteed investment certificates are not re-invested and are retained in a high-interest savings account.

4. Accrued liabilities:

At year-end, there were no amounts payable for government remittances.

5. Financial risk management:

(a) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Entity will be unable to fulfill its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. The Entity does not believe it is subject to significant liquidity risk.

(b) Credit risk:

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss. The Entity does not believe it is subject to significant credit risk.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

5. Financial risk management (continued):

(c) 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 risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

(i) 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. The Entity does not hold financial instruments in foreign currencies and does not believe it is subject to significant currency risk.

(ii) Interest rate and other price risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. 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 Entity is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of its cash equivalents and credit facilities. The Entity does not believe it is subject to significant other price risk.

Schedule 1 – Schedule of Operating Expenses

Year ended December 31, 2024 with comparative information for 2023

	2024	2023
Operating expenses:		
Salary	\$ 162,196	\$ 156,179
Travel	43,738	23,183
Other	42,519	7,792
Legal and professional fees	42,176	17,766
Office and administrative expenses	30,515	4,407
Stipends	20,160	18,900
Hospitality	7,034	5,399
Consultant	6,819	9,796
Gifts and donations	3,000	581
Promotional and communication expenses	2,175	2,284
Translation	1,686	117
	\$ 362,018	\$ 246,404

Schedule 2 – Schedule of Project Expenses

Year ended December 31, 2024 with comparative information for 2023

		2024		2023
LGBTQ2 National Monument Project:				
Contract project costs	\$	1,512,240	\$	1,174,825
Legal and professional fees		132,362		44,278
Consultant		73,964		97,303
Travel and other		25,281		12,560
Hospitality		16,068		´ _
Promotional and communications expenses		11,268		_
Translation		4,304		1,887
	\$	1,775,487	\$	1,330,853
CMHR Exhibition:				
Contract project costs	\$	1,104,000	\$	645,000
Travel	Ψ	17,075	Ψ	-
Legal and professional fees		4,560		1,787
	\$	1,125,635	\$	646,787
Historical Decuments Project (Phase 2).				
Historical Documents Project (Phase 2):	ф	00.266	Φ	00 202
Legal and professional fees Consultant	\$	99,366	\$	89,393
		14,992		12,492
Other		5,451		3,055
	\$	119,809	\$	104,940

Schedule 2 – Schedule of Project Expenses (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024 with comparative information for 2023

	2024	2023
Community Grants and Projects:		
Grant expenses:		
Purge Podcast and Educators Toolkit	\$ _	\$ 18,750
Community Projects	_	28,543
Oral History	_	6,469
Grant	101,650	_
Communications and marketing	_	112,082
Travel	90,805	12,362
Promotional	_	12,096
Translation	_	3,031
Travel and other	_	1,075
Other	34,544	378
Contract project costs	4,031	954
Legal and professional fees	3,250	_
	\$ 234,280	\$ 195,740