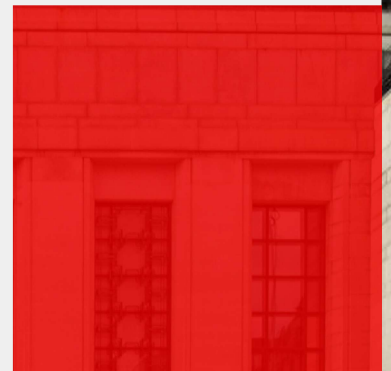
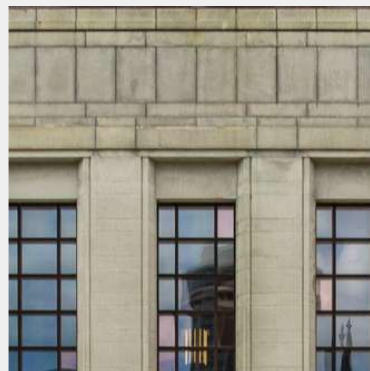
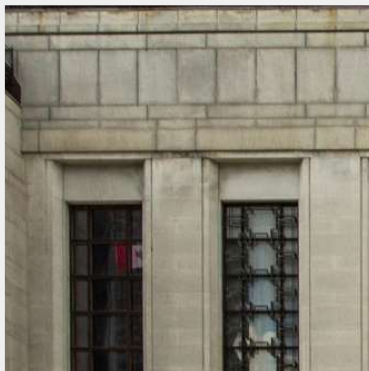

2022-2023

ANNUAL REPORT



CANADIAN
CONSTITUTION
FOUNDATION



We defend the constitutionally
protected rights and freedoms
of Canadians, and uphold the
constituion.

Contents

<u>About the CCF</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Foreword</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Ongoing Litigation</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>New Litigation</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>Runnymede Society</u>	<u>13</u>
<u>Not Reserving Judgment</u>	<u>16</u>
<u>Primary Documents</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>Communications and Fundraising</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>Audited Financials</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>Contact</u>	<u>21</u>



The Canadian Constitution Foundation (CCF) is a national and non-partisan charity.

We are dedicated to defending the constitutionally protected rights and freedoms of Canadians, and to maintaining Canada's constitution, including its federal structure and division of powers, as intended in the *Constitution Act, 1867*.

Our charitable registration number is:
86617 6654 RR0001.

OUR MANDATE

INDIVIDUAL FREEDOMS

(Section 2 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms):

Freedom of conscience and religion

Freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression

Freedom of peaceful assembly

Freedom of association

LIBERTY

(Section 7 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms):

The right to life, liberty and security of the person.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

(Section 15 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms):

The right to equality before the law for all individuals.

FEDERALISM

(Section 15 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms):

Defend the federal division of powers between Parliament and the Provinces. Minimize government overreach that upsets the constitutional compromise reached by Canada's Fathers of Confederation.



“
We defend rights and
liberties other groups
often ignore.

**Litigation Director
Christine Van Geyn**

On behalf of the CCF, we hope this Report finds our valued supporters, donors, colleagues and friends well.

This past year has been a historic one for the Canadian Constitution Foundation. We participated in the Public Order Emergency Commission held in the fall in Ottawa, and cross-examined Prime Minister Trudeau as well as key members of his cabinet on the crucial question of whether the government was justified in invoking extraordinary emergency measures in response to the Freedom Convoy. We were also the first civil liberties group to announce a court challenge to the invocation of the *Emergencies Act*. That litigation is still pending and whatever the outcome, it will be a ruling that will inform future governments of the conditions necessary to invoke extraordinary powers.

Although the waves of the pandemic receded over the last year, unjustifiable intrusions into liberties continued to pop up across the country, with CCF staying vigilant and active in countering government overreach with the best tool at our disposal: well-informed constitutional litigation. In addition to the *Emergencies Act* litigation described above, we also brought a challenge to the B.C. government's vaccine passport which did not provide any workable medical exemptions.

We've been active in cases arguing that Canadian government officials may not escape the purview of the *Charter* when acting abroad (*McGregor v. the Queen*), that Indigenous peoples enjoy the benefit of the equal protection of the *Charter* (*Dickson v. Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation*), and argued for federalism and the rule of law and against federal overreach in regulating natural resources and pipelines (*Impact Assessment Act Reference*).

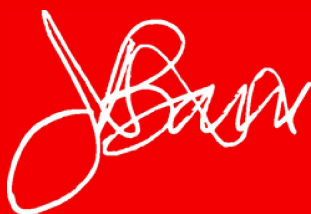
We continue to focus on free speech, as we believe that open discourse is the foundational value of a free society that values truth. We have commenced a landmark constitutional challenge against the city of Calgary, which took the unprecedented step of banning specified protests outside of libraries and recreational centres.

And in Ontario, we intervened in support of Dr. Jordan Peterson's suit against the College of Psychologists, which ordered him to submit to mandatory coaching arising from controversial tweets and public statements unrelated to the practice of psychology. Professionals are citizens, and must not be stymied in their ability to participate in public conversation.

Although the centrepiece of CCF's work remains and will continue to be holding governments to account through courtroom advocacy, we also are passionate about education and helping to educate Canadians about the rights guaranteed to them. We will be releasing a second complimentary course focused on free expression, and we launched a new weekly podcast about the latest triumphs and outrages in Canadian constitutional law, *Not Reserving Judgment* to rave reviews.

And in October 2023, the CCF's Litigation Director Christine Van Geyn and I will release our first book, a critical accounting of rights abuses during the pandemic, titled *Pandemic Panic: How Canadian Government Responses to Covid-19 Changed Rights Forever*.

Thank you for taking the time to read this report. Please know that all of the positive outcomes detailed in this report only happen thanks to your ongoing support for us and a freer Canada. The work of the CCF is only possible thanks to you. On behalf of our entire team, thank you.



JOANNA BARON
Executive Director

Litigation

Healthcare Freedom and Patient Rights

Cambie v. MSCB et al.

To our great disappointment and surprise, the Supreme Court of Canada refused leave of this important case in April 2023—leaving the law unclear and the questions of the patient plaintiffs unanswered by Canada’s highest court.

After a July 2022 decision from the Court of Appeal for BC, the Canadian Constitution Foundation had anticipated the Supreme Court of Canada to next hear the Healthcare Freedom case. The case had national importance and given the growing crisis of wait times across Canada as well as the contradictory state of the law, it seemed an obvious choice for the Supreme Court to decide on.

Unfortunately, this issue remains an open question. In 2005, the Supreme Court decided that Quebec’s ban on private health insurance was unconstitutional. That decision remains valid law, but only in Quebec leaving Canadians from elsewhere left in the dark when it comes to having their right to seek healthcare recognized.

The CCF is grateful for the courageous leadership of Dr. Brian Day, who dedicated fourteen years of his life to the cause of improving the healthcare system for all Canadians. The CCF remains committed to patient choice and healthcare freedom and remain hopeful that someday Canada’s courts will recognize Canadians’ right to seek out healthcare when left suffering on a wait list.

Intervening in defence of property rights

Annapolis Group Inc v Halifax Regional Municipality

CCF VICTORY!

This case involved an allegation by Annapolis Group that the Halifax Regional Municipality obstructed its attempts to develop its own land, while simultaneously encouraging the public to use said land as a park. Annapolis alleges that this amounts to a de facto expropriation of their property by the government. We intervened in this case to urge the Supreme Court to revisit the test on de facto expropriation to ensure stronger protections for property owners and to make arguments about what we think the proper legal test should be.

We were thrilled with the decision released October 21, 2022. The Court adopted language and arguments from our factum in its own decision in favour of property rights and essentially adopted our proposed legal test.

Litigation

Challenge against BC's discriminatory vaccine passports

Kassian et al v. British Columbia

The CCF is proceeding with a legal challenge against British Columbia's former vaccine passport regime. The policy had a discriminatory impact on people who could not be vaccinated for legitimate medical reasons and Canadians deserve to know that their rights will be better protected if vaccine passports are brought into force again. From September 2021 to October 2022, BC's vaccine passport policy restricted entry to certain public spaces only to people who could prove they had received two doses of a COVID vaccine. The CCF brought the legal challenge along with three individuals who could not be vaccinated because of medical conditions, including adverse reactions to the first dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.

In October 2022, the CCF filed a notice of appeal in the legal challenge to continue this fight. Though this issue is dormant for the time being, it is important that a court clarifies the constitutional rights of Canadians for future pandemics so those who cannot be fully vaccinated are not forgotten about.

Emergencies Act Challenge

Canadian Constitution Foundation v. Attorney General of Canada

The Canadian Constitution Foundation appeared in court from April 3-5, 2023 in the judicial review of the federal government's use of the *Emergencies Act*. This judicial review by a court is separate from and not bound by the findings of the previous Public Order Emergency Commission. And unlike that public inquiry, the court will make a formal legal finding on the question of whether using the Act was justified.

The high threshold for declaring a public order emergency was not met. And the consequences of invoking the Act were extreme, with unprecedented police powers to stop peaceful protests, arrest individuals, as well as the ability to freeze bank accounts without a warrant.

The CCF has always held the view that regardless of one's individual opinion of the protest, all Canadians should be able to see why the government's actions were unwarranted, heavy-handed and set a dangerous precedent that must be addressed in a court of law.

We eagerly await a decision before the end of 2023.

New Litigation

Constitutionalism & Rule of Law

Canadian Christian College v. Ontario

CCF VICTORY!

The CCF was pleased to see Ontario's highest court clarify that cabinet cannot thwart the will of the legislature by deciding a law will never come into force. In 2020, the legislature passed a law that would have allowed Canada Christian College to grant Bachelor of Arts and sciences degrees starting on a day to be named by lieutenant governor, which in practice means the minister. The passage of the law prompted an outcry due to controversial comments made by the college's president Charles McVety about Islam and gay people, and due to McVety's ties to Premier Doug Ford. Counsel for the CCF intervened to assist the court in clarifying that a commencement provision like the one at issue grants the executive only the limited power to determine when to bring legislation into force, not whether to bring it into force. In his decision, Justice Lorne Sossin agreed with the CCF that the minister has discretion to decide when to proclaim a provision as law but "the power of a minister to defer proclamation is in no way unlimited."

Freedoms of Expression, Association & Assembly

Canadian Constitution Foundation v. City of Calgary

The Canadian Constitution Foundation is challenging a Calgary bylaw that prohibits certain types of protests near city libraries and recreation centres. The bylaw only restricts certain types of protests, namely protests that express "objection or disapproval" towards ideas or actions related to "race, religious beliefs, colour, gender, gender identity, gender expression, physical disability, mental disability, age, ancestry, place of origin, marital status, source of income, family status or sexual orientation".

The Calgary protest ban bylaw violates core democratic rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly guaranteed by the *Charter*. While enacted with good intentions, this bylaw puts the City of Calgary in the position of picking and choosing what types of protests are permitted and which are prohibited. This is beyond the scope of what a city government should be doing. And it also cannot be justified in a free and democratic society.

New Litigation

Jordan Peterson's free expression challenge

Peterson v. College of Psychologists of Ontario

The CCF intervened in a legal dispute between Canadian psychologist, author and media personality Dr. Jordan Peterson and the College of Psychologists of Ontario. The CCF has become increasingly concerned with these types of bodies overstepping their original purpose. Joining a profession governed by a self-regulating body does not mean a person gives up their right to free expression. As these regulatory bodies are empowered by law to be the sole gatekeepers of their profession, it is a free expression issue rather than merely a private dispute. We believe that one does not need to support anything Jordan Peterson has said to support his right to publicly discuss issues that realistically have nothing to do with the practice of psychology. We were disappointed by the Ontario Divisional Court ruling that found the College acted within its mandate. We hope to see Mr. Peterson to seek an appeal of his case in which case the CCF will seek leave to intervene again.

Protecting federalism

Impact Assessment Act

The CCF is intervening in a Supreme Court hearing about the constitutionality of the Impact Assessment Act (IAA). The IAA provides a mechanism to the federal government to pause—and ultimately—approve or prohibit natural resource projects that “may cause effects within federal jurisdiction”. In 2022, the Alberta Court of Appeal found the IAA unconstitutional in a reference case. The Court held that the IAA “constitutes a profound invasion into provincial legislative jurisdiction and provincial proprietary rights” which, if upheld, would result in the “centralization of the governance of Canada to the point this country would no longer be recognized as a real federation.”

In its written submissions, the CCF argued that IAA’s impacts on provincial jurisdiction are not merely incidental and in fact eviscerate provincial powers related to local works and development of natural resources. Further, the CCF argued that the *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act* reference confirms that Parliament may not under the Peace Order and Good Governance clause block a project based on its “extraprovincial effects”, such as greenhouse gas emissions.

This case was heard in March 2023. We await the court’s decision.

New Litigation

Indigenous government and the Charter

Dickson v. Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation

The CCF intervened in a landmark case dealing with the scope of section 25 of the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (aboriginal and treaty rights).

Ms. Cindy Dickson is a member of Vuntut Gwitchin (VGFN), a small First Nation located on territory in the far north of the Yukon. Ms. Dickson had sought to stand for election to the Council of VGFN. The Council rejected her candidacy on the basis that she was not able to relocate to the Settlement Land, a fly-in community called Old Crow approximately 800 km to the North of Whitehorse, if she were elected. The Council rejected her candidacy on the basis that she would not relocate (as required by the Nation government's constitution), and she brought a section 15 *Charter* claim for discrimination.

In this intervention we argued that the purpose of section 25, when read in context, is to ensure the *Charter* is not used as a sword by non-Indigenous peoples to deny the special status of or a benefit for Indigenous peoples. It is primarily concerned with precluding s. 15 claims by non-Indigenous peoples. Its purpose is not to protect the conduct of Indigenous government from *Charter* scrutiny. We appeared at the Supreme Court in December 2022. We await the court's decision.

No to absolute government immunity

Canada v. Power

The Canadian Constitution Foundation has been granted intervener status in a Supreme Court of Canada appeal about Crown immunity. The case is *Attorney General of Canada v Joseph Power*. The issue in *Power* is a narrow one: whether the Crown enjoys absolute immunity from a civil suit seeking *Charter* damages for the enactment of legislation declared unconstitutional. The government says it does have absolute immunity, and *Power*, who claims to have suffered damages flowing from unconstitutional legislation, says otherwise. The lower court applied a rule from an older Supreme Court of Canada case concluding that Crown immunity is not absolute. The AG is appealing that lower court decision. The CCF is not taking a position on the merits of the case, but rather focusing on the issue of whether or not the Crown is entitled to absolute immunity. Governments must face consequences for unconstitutional lawmaking and that includes allowing for the possibility for lawsuits by people hurt by bad laws. The case's hearing is scheduled for December 2023.

New Litigation

First-Past-The-Post challenge

Fair Voting and Springtide v Attorney General of Canada

In another intervention, the CCF is getting involved in a strange challenge being brought by advocacy groups attempting to use the courts to change Canada's first-past-the-post electoral system. The CCF holds no official position of our current electoral system. But whether it is best for Canada at this time is strictly a policy question. There is nothing in either the Charter or the *Constitution Act, 1867*, that suggests either directly or indirectly that the first-past-the-post system is unconstitutional. The voting right provisions of the *Charter* are neutral as to form for voting, and a system of constituency-based representation and a House of Commons is referred to in multiple sections of the *Constitution Act, 1867*. This is the voting system Canada has had since confederation, and it is absurd to suggest it is now somehow unconstitutional.

The hearing for this case is scheduled for September 2023.

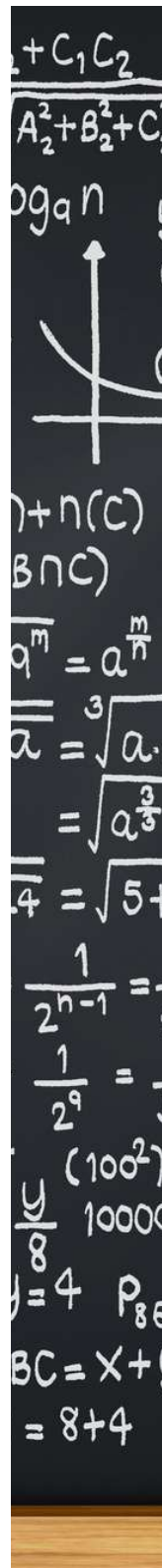
Math is not racist

Petrucci v. Ontario

The Canadian Constitution Foundation recently announced that it has been granted intervener status in the Ontario government's appeal of a decision that found legislation requiring teachers to pass a new math proficiency test (MPT) constituted unconstitutional racial discrimination.

In response to declining math scores, the Ontario government developed policies in 2018 that included all new teacher candidates successfully complete a MPT before they were certified. These tests were reviewed for bias and cultural insensitivity before they were administered. However, data showed that candidates who identified as non-white failed the test at significantly higher rates than white candidates. A group called Ontario Teachers Candidates' Council (OTCC) successfully argued in Ontario's Divisional Court that the disparities in outcome by race showed a violation of section 15(1) of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

The CCF will argue that arbitrariness is a key component of the section 15(1) test, and that accommodations made by governments that are responsive to a group's actual capacities and needs are not arbitrary and will rarely be discriminatory. It is not an unreasonable policy to require teachers be competent in mathematics.





RUNNYMEDE SOCIETY

This past year marked a watershed moment for the Runnymede Society. In our most successful membership drive to date, over 100 students joined the Runnymede Society during the 2022/2023 school year. Building on this momentum, our student chapters (now totalling 18 law school chapters and one undergraduate chapter) hosted 34 events that were attended by over 800 students and faculty members; for the first time since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, almost all these events were held in person on university campuses. Keynote events included:

- a lecture on the truth-seeking mission of the university by Professor Robert P. George of Princeton University, hosted by our University of British Columbia chapter;
- two lectures by Justice Malcolm Rowe of the Supreme Court of Canada, respectively hosted by our Osgoode Hall and University of Ottawa chapters;
- a lecture on the “Forgotten Roots of the Living Tree” by former Supreme Court of Canada Justice Marshall Rothstein, co-hosted by our University of Saskatchewan chapter and Christian Legal Fellowship;
- a lecture on judicial decision-making by Justice Peter Lauwers of the Ontario Court of Appeal, hosted by our McGill chapter; and
- a fireside discussion with former Attorney General Peter MacKay, hosted by our Dalhousie University chapter.



In July 2023, our incoming cohort of student chapter leaders gathered at the Banff Centre for Arts and Creativity for our annual student summit. Workshops focussed on emerging issues in Canadian federalism, criminal sentencing reform, establishing a legal practice, and academic research, featuring speakers such as Professors Malcolm Lavoie and Gerard Kennedy of the University of Alberta and Justice Thomas Wakeling of the Alberta Court of Appeal. We cannot wait to share what these students have planned for the 2023/2024 school year!

As our student members are called to the bars of their respective provinces, Runnymede's lawyer chapters provide them with an opportunity to remain active within the Society. We now have seven lawyer chapters throughout Canada in Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal, with plans to launch additional chapters in other large and mid-size cities over the coming year. Our lawyer chapters continue to host CPD-accredited events at major law firms such as Miller Thomson, McMillan, BLG, Fasken, and Cassels.

As always, the high point of the Runnymede calendar is our national **Law & Freedom** conference, which was hosted once again in 2023 at the University of Toronto's Hart House from January 20-21. This year's sold-out conference was attended by over 200 lawyers, law students, and law professors, and included panels and sessions on:

- the official inquiry into the 2022 invocation of the Emergencies Act;
- the role of international law in Canadian courts;
- the state of academic freedom at Canadian universities; and
- the interpretation of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.



Encore presentations of these panels are now available on our Runnymede Radio podcast. This year's conference culminated in an enthusiastically received keynote lecture by Justice Russell Brown of the Supreme Court of Canada, entitled "Towards a Canadian Doctrine of Separation of Powers". Law & Freedom 2024 will return to Hart House from February 2-3 and conclude with a keynote lecture by Justice Malcolm Rowe of the Supreme Court of Canada.

In July 2023, Runnymede co-published the academic volume *Unwritten Constitutionalism* with LexisNexis, edited by Maxime St-Hilaire, Ryan Alford, and our national director, Kristopher Kinsinger. The volume featured a foreword by Justice Russell Brown, who wrote:

"Those of us who care about constitutions, constitutional history, and the proper relationship among the institutions of state and between the state and citizen will rejoice in the insights contained in these essays. Taken together, they represent precisely the sort of searching scholarly inquiry that we have come to expect from the Runnymede Society, with its refreshing ecumenicism and openness to rethinking the legal orthodoxies that have taken hold and governed post-Charter."

Runnymede's next major collaboration with LexisNexis, *Private Rights and the Rule of Law*, will be published in 2024 and edited by Malcolm Lavoie, Gerard Kennedy, and Kristopher Kinsinger. Articles for this peer-reviewed volume were workshopped at our second annual academic symposium in July 2023 in Banff, which culminated with a lecture by Justice Suzanne Côté of the Supreme Court of Canada.

As we look ahead to the 2023/2024 year, we are thrilled to announce the addition of a second full-time staff member to the Runnymede team: in September 2023, Toney Bedell, a recent graduate of the University of British Columbia, will be joining Runnymede as our operations and communications director. Toney will be working closely with our national director to expand Runnymede's events and online content while continuing to grow our diverse membership.



PODCAST

The Canadian Constitution Foundation launched a new weekly podcast in August 2023 called Not Reserving Judgment.

In each episode, CCF Counsel Josh Dehaas, CCF Executive Director Joanna Baron, and CCF Litigation Director Christine Van Geyn at the latest legal news and offer their Bad Legal Takes of the Week.

You can find Not Reserving Judgment on [Apple](#), [Spotify](#), [Google](#), [YouTube](#), and wherever else you find your podcasts. You can also stream it directly from the [show's website](#).

Topics so far have included:

- COVID-19 lockdowns and compensation
- Prohibiting political parties
- Greenbelt scandal in Toronto
- Kids' pronouns and the constitution
- Is it time to force violent criminals into treatment?
- The return of blasphemy laws in Europe

PrimaryDocuments.ca

A searchable database of historical documents relating to the drafting and adoption of the Constitution of Canada.

Publications

In 2022–2023, the PrimaryDocuments published “The Confederation Debates in the Province of Canada” (CCF, 2022). Included in this three-volume set, for the first time in one location, is the complete record of all the debates on Confederation that took place in the parliament of the Province of Canada in the period between the drafting of the Quebec Resolutions in October 1864 and the coming-into-force of the new constitution in 1867. Historically, the term “Confederation Debates” has been used to describe only a subset of these debates which took place in February and March, 1865. The present volume includes, in addition, debates from the summer of 1865 and from 1866 that are necessary for a full understanding of the development of the British North America Act.

The three-volume e-book can be downloaded from our website, free of charge [here](#). A print edition of these volumes, now with a comprehensive index, will be published in the upcoming year.

Furthermore, we have added new material to our first publication, The Quebec Resolutions (CCF, 2021), which will also be published in print in the coming months.



Section Reports

One of our priorities in the past year has been on our section reports. Section reports consist of the drafting and legislative history of the various sections of Canada’s Constitution, whether it be the *Constitution Act, 1867* or the *Constitution Act, 1982*. This year, our team has worked hard to put together a section report for every section of the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. That means, at a minimum, each section report contains the drafting history of each clause. Users can follow along to see how the wording of a clause progressed to become what it is today. In addition to drafting history, there are a substantial amount of reports that contain the legislative history of the clause—meaning the debates in the House of Commons, in committees, conferences, etc.

These reports seek to accomplish three things. First, to offer the user an opportunity to better understand the original public meaning behind each constitutional section. Secondly, we hope these reports can assist researchers in better navigating our collection of over 4,500 documents by having focused areas of study. Finally, we hope to foster a public square of academic discussion, where users can suggest documents and improve upon our reports during their research. These reports have been used by the courts and we hope to complete a report for all sections of both the *Constitution Act, 1867* (BNA Act) and the *Constitution Act, 1982*. Our reports can be found [here](#). In addition to Section Reports, users can also browse our numerous collections [here](#) on various topics such as the *Emergencies Act* or the Confederation Debates.

PrimaryDocuments.ca

A searchable database of historical documents relating to the drafting and adoption of the Constitution of Canada.

Technological Changes

In addition to last year's update of our search engine—which allows users to narrow their search by section of the Constitution, author, speaker (i.e. an M.P. speaking in a debate in Parliament), date, and other parameters—we have launched a new feature that lets users become editors to our site. By signing up for an account free [here](#), users can easily edit our documents when they spot transcription errors or make suggestions to our section reports. We are planning further improvements in the upcoming year, so if there are any suggestions for how our site can be more user-friendly and useful for your research, please send us an email at pd@theccf.ca.

Statistics

PrimaryDocuments continues to be used as a valuable tool by universities, courts, scholarship in Canada and abroad, and in media publications. Our website is cited as a resource in library guides and courses across Canadian universities, from UBC to McGill.

PrimaryDocuments has increased the holdings in its collection to over 4,500 documents, up from 4,100 last year. The amount of unique visitors has also increased by over 20%.

The Year Ahead

For publications, we are looking to publish expanded print versions of both “The Quebec Resolutions” (CCF, 2021) and “The Confederation Debates in the Province of Canada” (CCF, 2022), while also working on other volumes of our book series “Canada’s Primary Constitutional Documents.”

In website updates, we are seeking to make our website more user-friendly, easier to navigate through prompts, and also to give the user the ability to scroll through our entire collection chronologically without needing to use our search engine, should the user want to view all of our documents in their entirety. We also are looking for other suggestions and improvements and are accepting any recommendations.

For our collection, we will be looking to add hundreds of additional documents. Our focus this year is on the *Charter* era, and we have already identified many great new additions to our database, which we will add over the following the year. Keep an eye out for our new *Charter* era documents.



Communications & Fundraising

+44%

YouTube Subscribers

From 33,603 to **60,358** (Sept 1, 2022 to Sept 1, 2023)

+39%

Active newsletter subscribers

From 19,081 to **26,451** (Sept 1, 2022 to Sept 1, 2023)

- We saw huge growth in our YouTube subscribers and views. Litigation Director Christine Van Geyn's video Freedom Updates grew our subscriber count by **+44%** from 33,603 to 60,358 (Sept 1 2022 to Sept 1, 2023)
- In 2022/2023, the Canadian Constitution Foundation was mentioned directly by name in 4,400+ articles online and in print in Canadian and American media. This makes our last year our biggest yet for getting direct coverage by media outlets.
- We saw continued growth across popular social media platforms.
- 1,560 new donors were acquired from Sept 1, 2022 to Sept 1, 2022.
- In 2021, we secured \$50,000 in matching funds and raised \$60,000 in individual donations. In 2022, we raised **\$88,118** in individual donations, just shy of our \$100k matching goal but a significant increase over last year.

Audited Financials

April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023

REVENUE: **100%** PRIVATELY FUNDED

Contributions & Grants:	\$1,359,678
Restricted Contributions:	\$568,471
Other Revenue:	\$160,457
Government Funding:	\$0
Total Revenue:	\$2,088,552

EXPENSES:

Project Activities:	\$963,970
Staff Salaries	\$558,474
Office & Administration	\$256,225
Travel & Fundraising	\$102,839
Amortization & Realized Loss	\$2,198
Total Expenses:	\$1,883,706



CANADIAN
CONSTITUTION
FOUNDATION

The **Canadian Constitution Foundation** is a national and non-partisan charity. Our mission is to defend the constitutionally protected rights and freedoms of Canadians, and uphold the constitution and its liberty-promoting features, including Canadian federalism.

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