

KENSINGTON BUSINESS REVITALIZATION ZONE
Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2022



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Kensington Business Revitalization Zone

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kensington Business Revitalization Zone (the Organization) which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at December 31, 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations (ASNPO).

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 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 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 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 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.

Calgary, Alberta
April 13, 2023

Sihota Taylor

Chartered Professional Accountants

KENSINGTON BUSINESS REVITALIZATION ZONE
Statement of Financial Position
December 31, 2022

	2022	2021
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	\$ 118,998	\$ 135,952
Accounts receivable (Note 3)	27,483	15,000
GST recoverable	12,035	11,889
Prepaid expenses	1,636	5,687
	160,152	168,528
EQUIPMENT (Note 4)	27,864	13,677
	\$ 188,016	\$ 182,205
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 7,827	\$ 15,546
NET ASSETS		
INVESTED IN EQUIPMENT	27,864	13,677
UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS	152,325	152,982
	180,189	166,659
	\$ 188,016	\$ 182,205

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD



Director



Director

See notes to financial statements

KENSINGTON BUSINESS REVITALIZATION ZONE
Statement of Changes in Net Assets
Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Invested in Equipment	Unrestricted net assets	2022	2021
NET ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$ 13,677	\$ 152,982	\$ 166,659	\$ 151,151
(Deficiency) Excess of revenues over expenditures	(11,208)	24,738	13,530	15,508
Net investment in Equipment	25,395	(25,395)	-	-
NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR	\$ 27,864	\$ 152,325	\$ 180,189	\$ 166,659

See notes to financial statements

KENSINGTON BUSINESS REVITALIZATION ZONE
Statement of Operations
Year Ended December 31, 2022

	2022	2021
REVENUES		
Business tax levy	\$ 220,000	\$ 220,000
Other City of Calgary	36,483	81,105
Sponsorships	22,168	18,130
Interest income	829	130
	279,480	319,365
EXPENDITURES		
Contract wages and benefits	103,029	88,943
Public relations	79,975	77,368
Special projects, marketing and events	28,230	39,675
Professional fees	14,116	29,029
Amortization of equipment	11,208	12,693
Rent and parking	10,873	11,617
Street beautification	9,249	35,171
Office supplies and services (Note 5)	4,594	6,231
Insurance	3,145	2,852
Board and other meetings	1,531	278
	265,950	303,857
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ 13,530	\$ 15,508

See notes to financial statements

KENSINGTON BUSINESS REVITALIZATION ZONE
Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended December 31, 2022

	2022	2021
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of revenues over expenditures	\$ 13,530	\$ 15,508
Item not affecting cash:		
Amortization of equipment	11,208	12,693
	24,738	28,201
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	(12,483)	(8,475)
GST recoverable	(146)	(154)
Prepaid expenses	4,051	(4,029)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(7,719)	(4,356)
	(16,297)	(17,014)
Cash flow from operating activities	8,441	11,187
INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Purchase of equipment	(25,395)	-
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH	(16,954)	11,187
Cash - beginning of year	135,952	124,765
CASH - END OF YEAR	\$ 118,998	\$ 135,952

See notes to financial statements

KENSINGTON BUSINESS REVITALIZATION ZONE
Notes to Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2022

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The Kensington Business Revitalization Zone (the "Organization") is a non-profit organization established under the Municipal Government Act of the Province of Alberta.

The main purpose of the Organization is to improve the appearance of the area and promote the zone as a business and shopping area. The majority of the funds are derived from the incremental business tax being levied by the City of Calgary on all businesses in the above mentioned area. Continued operation of the Organization is dependent on this ongoing financial support. The Organization is a tax exempt non-profit organization under section 149 of the Income Tax Act.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations in Part III of the CPA Handbook and includes the significant accounting policies summarized below.

a) Deferral Method of Accounting – Revenue Recognition

Kensington Business Revitalization Zone follows the deferral method of accounting for revenues. Restricted revenues are recognized as revenue in the period in which related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted revenues are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

b) Financial Instruments

Measurement of financial instruments

The Organization initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

The Organization subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, except for investments in equity instruments and other securities that are quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of operations.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and accounts receivable.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Impairment

Financial assets measured at cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. The amount of the write-down is recognized in the statement of operations. The previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed to the extent of the improvement, directly or by adjusting the allowance account, provided it is no greater than the amount that would have been reported at the date of the reversal had the impairment not been recognized previously. The amount of the reversal is recognized in the statement of operations.

(continues)

KENSINGTON BUSINESS REVITALIZATION ZONE
Notes to Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2022

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

Transaction costs

The Organization recognizes its transaction costs in the statement of operations in the period incurred. However, financial instruments that will not be subsequently measured at fair value are adjusted by the transaction costs that are directly attributable to their obligation, issuance or assumption.

c) Contributed Materials and Services

Contributed materials are recognized as items of both revenue and expense when their fair market value can reasonably be estimated.

When volunteers contribute their time to assist the organization in carrying out its events and promotions, the contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements due to the difficulty in determining their fair value.

d) Equipment

Purchased equipment is recorded at cost. Contributed equipment is recorded at fair market value at the date of contribution. Amortization is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives as follows:

Furniture and equipment	20%	Declining balance
Banners	36 months	Straight line
Tree lights	36 months	Straight line

In the year of acquisition, amortization is calculated at one-half the regular rate.

e) Management 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.

3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable consists of

	2022	2021
City of Calgary funding	\$ 21,483	\$ 15,000
Sponsorships	6,000	-
	\$ 27,483	\$ 15,000

KENSINGTON BUSINESS REVITALIZATION ZONE
Notes to Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. EQUIPMENT

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	2022 Net book value	2021 Net book value
Furniture and equipment	\$ 48,826	\$ 42,124	\$ 6,702	\$ 8,377
Banners	15,798	15,798	-	2,633
Tree lights	41,395	20,233	21,162	2,667
	\$ 106,019	\$ 78,155	\$ 27,864	\$ 13,677

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with the following related parties are considered to be in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. Amounts due to or from the related parties and the recorded amounts of the transactions are included in these financial statements, unless otherwise stated. The amounts below have been approved by the Board.

Website design and development fees of \$1,525 (2021 - \$2,788) were paid to a company managed by a former director of the Organization.

6. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

In common with other Business Revitalization Zones, the Organization's primary source of revenue is from a business tax collected by the City of Calgary. The Organization's ability to continue viable operations is dependent on this funding.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK MANAGEMENT

The Organization is exposed to the following risks in respect of certain of the financial instruments held:

a) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Organization's approach to managing liquidity risk is to prepare and follow annual budgets, as well as ensuring there are sufficient revenues to cover expenses. The Organization's liquidity risk is considered to be low as the Organization aims to retain sufficient cash positions to manage liquidity risk.

b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Organization will incur a financial loss because a contributor or counterparty has failed to discharge an obligation. This risk is mitigated due to the fact that accounts receivable are minimal and revenue is largely derived from the municipal government. The Organization is also exposed to credit risk as all of the Organization's cash is held at one chartered bank.

KENSINGTON BUSINESS REVITALIZATION ZONE
Notes to Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2022

8. CONTINGENCIES

The Organization has been subject to threats of litigation and its Executive Director has been named in a claim related to the alleged defamation of a ratepayer. The Organization denies any and all allegations against it and its Executive Director and, in management's opinion, the threatened litigation and filed claim are both groundless. Due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation, it is not possible to predict the final outcome of these issues or determine the amount of a potential loss, if any. Therefore, no provision has been made in the financial statements