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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, 2024, 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, 2024, 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.

Sihota Taylor



Calgary, Alberta
May 15, 2025

Chartered Professional Accountants

KENSINGTON BUSINESS REVITALIZATION ZONE
Statement of Financial Position
December 31, 2024

	2024	2023
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	\$ 174,760	\$ 183,038
Accounts receivable (Note 3)	56,889	-
GST recoverable	20,044	17,506
Prepaid expenses	2,500	2,793
	254,193	203,337
EQUIPMENT (Note 4)	44,576	18,992
	\$ 298,769	\$ 222,329
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 13,578	\$ 8,755
Deferred revenue (Note 5)	5,000	5,000
	18,578	13,755
DEFERRED GRANTS FOR CAPITAL ASSETS (Note 6)	38,760	-
	57,338	13,755
NET ASSETS		
INVESTED IN EQUIPMENT	5,816	18,992
UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS	235,615	189,582
	241,431	208,574
	\$ 298,769	\$ 222,329

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, 2024

	Invested in Equipment	Unrestricted net assets	2024	2023
NET ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$ 18,992	\$ 189,582	\$ 208,574	\$ 180,189
(Deficiency) Excess of revenues over expenditures	(9,381)	42,238	32,857	28,385
Net investment in Equipment	(3,795)	3,795	-	-
NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR	\$ 5,816	\$ 235,615	\$ 241,431	\$ 208,574

EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES FROM OPERATIONS	37,870	28,385
NET INVESTMENT IN EQUIPMENT	4,512	-
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ 32,857	\$ 28,385

See notes to financial statements

KENSINGTON BUSINESS REVITALIZATION ZONE
Statement of Operations
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	2024	2023
REVENUES		
Business tax levy	\$ 306,450	\$ 285,000
Other City of Calgary funding	25,286	-
Amortization of deferred grants (Note 6)	15,420	-
Ticket sales and other income	10,308	6,069
Interest income	5,003	2,998
Sponsorships	5,000	1,400
Grants	-	13,000
	367,467	308,467
EXPENDITURES		
Subcontracts, wages and benefits	130,088	117,174
Special projects, marketing and events	105,791	85,381
Public relations	30,000	30,000
Amortization of equipment	24,801	10,272
Street beautification	10,463	7,148
Office supplies and services	9,468	7,755
Professional fees	6,600	6,551
Rent and parking	6,433	11,034
Insurance	4,865	3,320
Board and other meetings	1,288	1,447
	329,797	280,082
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES FROM OPERATIONS	37,670	28,385
OTHER EXPENSES		
Write down of equipment	4,813	-
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ 32,857	\$ 28,385

See notes to financial statements

KENSINGTON BUSINESS REVITALIZATION ZONE
Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	2024	2023
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of revenues over expenditures	\$ 32,857	\$ 28,385
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization of equipment	24,801	10,272
Loss on disposal of assets	4,813	-
Amortization of deferred grants (Note 6)	(15,420)	-
Deferred grants for capital assets (Note 6)	54,180	-
	101,231	38,657
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	(56,889)	27,483
GST recoverable	(2,538)	(5,471)
Deferred revenue	-	5,000
Prepaid expenses	293	(1,157)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,823	929
	(54,311)	26,784
Cash flow from operating activities	46,920	65,441
INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Purchase of equipment	(55,198)	(1,401)
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH	(8,278)	64,040
Cash - beginning of year	183,038	118,998
CASH - END OF YEAR	\$ 174,760	\$ 183,038

See notes to financial statements

KENSINGTON BUSINESS REVITALIZATION ZONE

Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2024

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.

Grants and contributions for capital assets are deferred and recognized as revenue in the year the related amortization expense of the funded capital asset is recorded.

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, 2024

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:

Computer equipment	36 months	Straight line
Furniture and equipment	20%	Declining balance
Tree lights	36 months	Straight line
Banners and other streetscape assets	36 months	Straight line

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:

	2024	2023
City of Calgary funding	\$ 56,889	\$ -

KENSINGTON BUSINESS REVITALIZATION ZONE
Notes to Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2024

4. EQUIPMENT

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	2024 Net book value	2023 Net book value
Computer equipment	\$ 1,401	\$ 934	\$ 467	\$ 934
Furniture and equipment	1,486	1,048	438	5,361
Banners and other streetscape assets	9,658	579	9,079	-
Tree lights	70,935	36,343	34,592	12,697
	\$ 83,480	\$ 38,904	\$ 44,576	\$ 18,992

5. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue are amounts collected in the current year which will be recognized as revenue in fiscal 2025 and consists of:

	2024	2023
Tourism Calgary grant - Chinook Blast	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000

6. DEFERRED GRANTS FOR CAPITAL ASSETS

Deferred grants for capital assets consists of grants relating to:

	2024	2023
Banners	\$ 8,640	\$ -
Christmas lights	45,540	-
	54,180	-
Amortization of deferred grants	(15,420)	-
	\$ 38,760	\$ -

Deferred grants for capital assets are grants provided by the City of Calgary for the acquisition of capital assets. The deferred grants are being amortized and recognized as revenue in the same amount and on the same basis as the related asset is being amortized and recognized as amortization expense.

7. 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.

KENSINGTON BUSINESS REVITALIZATION ZONE
Notes to Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2024

8. 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.