

**INTERIOR DESIGNERS OF CANADA**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**  
**JUNE 30, 2022**

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## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

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To the Members of  
**Interior Designers of Canada**

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### *Opinion*

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Interior Designers of Canada, which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2022, and the statements of changes in net assets (deficit), operations and 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, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Interior Designers of Canada as at June 30, 2022, and the results of its operations 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 report. We are independent of Interior Designers of Canada 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.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Continued)**

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### *Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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.

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.

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Continued)**

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- 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.

**KRIENS~LAROSE, LLP**

**Chartered Professional Accountants  
Licensed Public Accountants**

Toronto, Ontario  
August 24, 2022

INTERIOR DESIGNERS OF CANADA  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
AS AT JUNE 30, 2022

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	2022	2021
	\$	\$
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT</b>		
Cash	270,142	430,636
Investments (Note 2)	437,494	435,865
Accounts receivable (Note 6)	18,249	20,910
Prepaid expenses	35,485	27,090
	761,370	914,501
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>CURRENT</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	267,435	275,723
HST payable	3,674	3,453
Deferred revenue (Note 3)	317,940	319,152
CEBA loan (Note 4)	40,000	40,000
	629,049	638,328
<b>NET ASSETS (DEFICIT)</b>		
<b>UNRESTRICTED - GENERAL FUND</b>	(89,559)	54,293
<b>RESTRICTED - ADVOCACY INITIATIVES (Note 5)</b>	221,880	221,880
	132,321	276,173
	761,370	914,501

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

\_\_\_\_\_, Director, \_\_\_\_\_, Director

**INTERIOR DESIGNERS OF CANADA**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS (DEFICIT)**  
**AS AT JUNE 30, 2022**

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	Unrestricted \$	Restricted \$	Total 2022 \$	Total 2021 \$
Balance, beginning of year	54,293	221,880	276,173	176,102
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses for the year	(143,852)	-	(143,852)	100,071
Balance, end of year	(89,559)	221,880	132,321	276,173

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

INTERIOR DESIGNERS OF CANADA  
**STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS - GENERAL FUND**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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	2022	2021
	\$	\$
<b>REVENUES</b>		
Membership dues	352,279	425,406
Industry membership dues	236,958	224,874
Member professional development	55,048	22,832
Government assistance (Note 6)	32,739	209,389
Conferences	23,170	23,330
Member services	22,000	19,034
	722,194	924,865
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		
Staffing/honorarium	641,278	616,374
Operations/administration	74,891	92,000
Conferences	47,634	32,540
Technology	31,724	28,448
Member professional development	22,126	21,688
Governance/Board	21,642	18,269
Communications and marketing	19,513	10,892
Stakeholders/memberships	7,238	4,583
	866,046	824,794
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR</b>		
	(143,852)	100,071
<b>NET ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	54,293	(45,778)
<b>NET ASSETS (DEFICIT), END OF YEAR</b>	(89,559)	54,293

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

INTERIOR DESIGNERS OF CANADA  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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	2022	2021
	\$	\$
<b>CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Cash receipts from membership fees	591,025	566,553
Cash receipts - sponsorships, conference, grants and awards	20,170	23,330
Cash receipts from professional development	55,048	22,832
Cash receipts from members services	22,000	19,034
Cash receipts from the Federal Government	35,400	205,371
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(882,508)	(837,498)
Change in cash	(158,865)	(378)
Cash, beginning of year	866,501	866,879
Cash, end of year	707,636	866,501
Cash consist of:		
Cash	270,142	430,636
GICs	437,494	435,865
	707,636	866,501

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## **PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION**

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The Organization is incorporated as a not-for-profit organization under the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act. The purpose of the Organization is to act as a national advocacy body working to advance the profession of interior designers across Canada.

The Organization is a not-for-profit organization under the Income Tax Act (Canada) and as such is exempt from the payment of corporate income taxes under section 149(1)(l) of the Income Tax Act (Canada).

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## **1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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The financial statements were prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations in Part III of the CPA Handbook and include the following significant accounting policies:

### **Financial Instruments**

The Organization initially measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value. The Organization subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost. Changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of operations.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash, investments and accounts receivable. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

### **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations 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 reporting date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. These estimates are reviewed periodically and adjustments are made, as appropriate, in the statement of operations in the year they become known.

### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and fixed income investments with maturities of less than 90 days.

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**1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

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**Prepaid Expenses**

Prepaid expenses are recorded for goods and services to be received in the next fiscal year, which were paid for in the current fiscal year.

**Deferred Revenue**

Deferred revenue represents membership fees received in advance of the year of membership, and conference fees, and sponsorships received in advance of the conference.

**Revenue Recognition**

The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. 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.

Membership fees are recognized as revenue in the year to which they relate. Membership fees received in advance of the year of membership are deferred to the year of membership.

All other revenues, with the exception of interest, are recognized as revenue when the service or event takes place.

Interest income is recognized as revenue when received.

**Government Assistance**

Government assistance is a restricted contribution and is accounted for when the assistance is received.

**Wage Subsidies**

Wage subsidies are recognized as revenue in the year the related wages are incurred.

**Donated Property and Services**

During the year, voluntary services were provided. Because these services are not normally purchased by the Organization and because of the difficulty of determining their fair value, donated services are not recognized in these statements.

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## 2. INVESTMENTS

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Investments are summarized as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Scotiabank investment account	437,494	-
GICs, 0.31% and 0.32% maturing from October 1, 2021 to November 8, 2021	-	435,865

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## 3. DEFERRED REVENUE

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Deferred revenue represents the following:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Membership fees and seminar revenues	276,940	275,152
National conference	41,000	44,000
	317,940	319,152

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## 4. CANADIAN EMERGENCY BUSINESS ACCOUNT LOAN (CEBA)

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In the 2020 fiscal year the Association received \$40,000 in Government assistance from the Canada Emergency Business Account, in the 2021 fiscal year the Association received an additional \$20,000. The CEBA loan is interest free with 33% forgivable if repaid by December 31, 2023. Any balance owing after December 31, 2023 will be converted to a three-year term loan with a fixed interest rate of 5% per annum. The full balance must be repaid by no later than December 31, 2025.

Management concluded that the loan will be repaid by December 31, 2023 and therefore the forgivable portion of \$20,000 was recognized as government assistance revenue. The remaining amount of \$40,000 remains payable.

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## 5. ADVOCACY INITIATIVES

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The Advocacy Initiatives Fund was established from a portion of the funds on the sale of IDEX in the 2013 fiscal year. The purpose of the fund is to support National Advocacy Initiatives.

There were no transactions in the fund in the 2022 fiscal year.

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## 6. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

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During the fiscal year, the Organization received Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (CEWS) of \$26,663 (2021: \$184,028) and Canada Emergency Rent Subsidy (CERS) of \$6,076 (2021: \$5,361). \$0 (2021: \$20,910) of the subsidies is included in the year-end accounts receivable.

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## 7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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The Organization is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following presents the Organization's risk exposure and concentrations at June 30, 2022.

### **Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Organization's main credit risk relate to accounts receivable. Actual exposure to credit losses has been minimal in prior years. The allowance for doubtful accounts is \$0 (2021: \$0).

### **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the organization will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The organization is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its accounts payable. The organization expects to meet these obligations as they come due by generating sufficient cash flow from operations. There has been no change in the risk assessment from the prior period.

### **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 risks: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

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**7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)**

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**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 Organization has a low currency risk as they have nominal transactions in United States dollars.

**Interest Rate 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. The Organization has a low interest rate risk.

**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 Organization is not exposed to other price risk.

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**8. FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)**

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In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic due to the outbreak of the novel Coronavirus ("COVID-19"). The situation is continuously developing and the economic impact has been substantial to both Canada and the globe. As at August 24, 2022, the Organization is aware of the changes in its operations as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, including staff working from home, the cancellation of scheduled events, the offering of virtual events (free of charge) and the postponement of the 2021 Design Symposium to the next fiscal year. The Organization continues to receive financial support from the federal government through the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (CEWS) programs.

The Organization is not able to fully estimate the impact of COVID-19 on operations at this time given the continuous evolution of the pandemic and the global responses thereon to mitigate the spread. The realized financial impact will be accounted for when it is known and may be assessed.