

INTERIOR DESIGNERS OF CANADA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

JUNE 30, 2025

INTERIOR DESIGNERS OF CANADA
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Interior Designers of Canada

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Interior Designers of Canada, which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2025, and the statements of changes in net assets (deficit), operations 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, 2025, 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.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note #1 of the financial statements, which describes the Organization's financial position as at June 30, 2025. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

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 AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

- 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

KRIENS~LAROSE, LLP

**Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants**

Toronto, Ontario
September 10, 2025

INTERIOR DESIGNERS OF CANADA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2025

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	2025 \$	2024 \$
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	246,339	153,838
Investments (Note 3)	40,494	137,494
Accounts receivable	14,645	35,560
Prepaid expenses	2,962	19,146
	304,440	346,038
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 4)	258,437	280,857
HST payable	7,194	5,528
Deferred revenue (Note 5)	371,674	323,449
	637,305	609,834
NET ASSETS (DEFICIT)		
UNRESTRICTED - GENERAL FUND	(554,745)	(485,676)
RESTRICTED - ADVOCACY INITIATIVES (Note 6)	221,880	221,880
	(332,865)	(263,796)
	304,440	346,038

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

_____, Director, _____, Director

INTERIOR DESIGNERS OF CANADA
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS (DEFICIT)
AS AT JUNE 30, 2025

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	Unrestricted \$	Restricted \$	Total 2025 \$	Total 2024 \$
Balance, beginning of year	(485,676)	221,880	(263,796)	(163,047)
(Deficiency) of revenues over expenses for the year	(69,069)	-	(69,069)	(100,749)
Balance, end of year	(554,745)	221,880	(332,865)	(263,796)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

INTERIOR DESIGNERS OF CANADA
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS - GENERAL FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

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	2025	2024
	\$	\$
REVENUES		
Membership dues	339,760	350,047
Industry membership dues	288,553	286,970
Conferences	163,940	208,944
Member professional development	123,319	143,328
Member services	4,228	5,321
	919,800	994,610
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Staffing/honorarium (Note 7)	684,837	718,883
Conferences	110,702	122,059
Member professional development	53,518	91,350
Operations/administration	48,249	56,968
Technology	32,985	31,945
Governance/Board	29,264	29,901
Stakeholders/memberships	17,186	29,933
Communications and marketing	12,128	14,320
	988,869	1,095,359
(DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR	(69,069)	(100,749)
NET (DEFICIT), BEGINNING OF YEAR	(485,676)	(384,927)
NET (DEFICIT), END OF YEAR	(554,745)	(485,676)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

INTERIOR DESIGNERS OF CANADA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

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	2025 \$	2024 \$
CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash receipts from membership fees	662,848	624,765
Cash receipts - sponsorships, conference, grants and awards	199,395	111,299
Cash receipts from professional development	124,609	143,328
Cash receipts from members services	2,088	5,321
Cash receipts from the Federal Government	-	(59,047)
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(993,439)	(1,072,119)
Change in cash	(4,499)	(246,453)
Cash, beginning of year	291,332	537,785
Cash, end of year	286,833	291,332
Cash consist of:		
Cash	246,339	153,838
Investments	40,494	137,494
	286,833	291,332

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

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).

1. OPERATIONS

The Organization's financial results over the past few fiscal years has reduced the total net asset balance to a deficit of \$332,865 as at June 30, 2025. The fiscal year losses and deficit suggest the Organization may have cashflow difficulties in realizing its assets and discharging its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The ability of the Organization to repay all or a portion of its liabilities is dependent on the Organization's capability to will achieve a balanced or surplus budget and be able to realize its assets and satisfy its liabilities in the normal course of it obligations.

The financial statements have been prepared based on achieving a positive 2026 budget, and using accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assume that the Organization will achieve a balanced or surplus budget and be able to realize its assets and satisfy its liabilities in the normal course of it obligations.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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.

Continued...

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

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.

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.

Continued...

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

Translation of Foreign Currencies

The monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange at the year end date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate prevailing during the year. Exchange gains or losses are included in operations.

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.

3. **INVESTMENTS**

Investments are summarized as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Scotiabank investment account	40,494	137,494

4. **ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES**

The accounts payable and accrued liabilities includes \$167,053 (2024: \$199,586) which is allocated to fund the Provincial Institutes expenditures for practice and protection initiatives.

Continued...

5. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue is comprised of the following:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Membership fees	303,569	299,449
National conference	59,455	24,000
Seminar revenues	8,650	-
	371,674	323,449

6. ADVOCACY INITIATIVES

The Advocacy Initiatives Fund was established from a portion of the funds on the sale of IIDEX 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 2025 fiscal year.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Included in staffing/honorarium expenses is an amount of \$25,000 (2024 - \$25,000) paid as an honorarium for professional services to a firm controlled by the President of the Board of Directors. As at June 30, 2025, \$18,750 (2024 - \$nil) is payable to the firm. The transactions are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount exchanged and mutually agreed upon by both parties.

Continued...

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Organization is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following presents the Organization's risk exposure and concentrations at June 30, 2025.

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 (2024: \$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 deficit position as described in Note #1. The Organization expects to meet their 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.

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.