THE CALGARY PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA FOUNDATION

Financial Statements

And Independent Auditor's Report thereon

Year Ended June 30, 2026

THE CALGARY PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA FOUNDATION
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Year Ended June 30, 2026

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Trustees of The Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra Foundation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra Foundation (the Entity), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2026
- the statement of operations and changes in endownment fund balances for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at June 30, 2026, and its results of 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 auditor's report.

We are independent of the Entity 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.

KPMG LLP, an Ontario limited liability partnership and member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. KPMG Canada provides services to KPMG LLP.

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 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 Entity'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 Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity'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 the 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity 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.
- 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.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Calgary, Canada

September 12, 2026

THE CALGARY PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA FOUNDATION
Statement of Financial Position
June 30, 2026, with comparative information for 2025

	2026	2025
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	**$ 46,266**	$ 12,452
Donations receivable *(Note 3)*	**77,369**	12,619
GST rebate recoverable	**2,532**	5,038
Prepaid expenses	**700**	700
	126,867	30,809
Investments *(Note 4)*	**54,476,074**	48,463,709
Cash surrender value of life insurance *(Note 5)*	**46,612**	47,048
	$ 54,649,553	$ 48,541,566
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities *(Note 3)*	**$ 104,719**	$ 66,705
ENDOWMENT FUND		
Endowment fund balance *(Note 6)*	**54,544,834**	48,474,861
	$ 54,649,553	$ 48,541,566

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Trustee

Trustee

Joel Douglas (Oct 14, 2026 13:20:58 MDT)

See notes to financial statements

THE CALGARY PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA FOUNDATION
Statement of Operations and Changes in Endowment Fund Balance
Year Ended June 30, 2026, with comparative information for 2025

	2026	2025
Revenues		
Investment income *(Note 7)*	**$ 4,985,618**	$ 3,865,362
Canada Cultural Investment Fund Endowment Incentives Grant *(Note 6)*	**256,139**	322,246
Donations *(Note 8)*	**249,866**	411,917
	5,491,623	4,599,525
Expenses		
Management fees	**183,057**	168,865
Advertising and promotion	**24,001**	19,688
Professional fees	**23,578**	23,202
Administration	**18,782**	15,491
Insurance	**2,559**	2,559
	251,977	229,805
Income before other items	**5,239,646**	4,369,720
Other income (losses)		
Unrealized gain on investments	**3,651,764**	2,068,689
Decrease in cash surrender value of life insurance	**(437)**	(485)
	3,651,327	2,068,204
Income before contribution to the Calgary Philharmonic Society	**8,890,973**	6,437,924
Contribution to the Calgary Philharmonic Society *(Note 3)*	**(2,821,000)**	(2,600,000)
Excess of revenues over expenses	**6,069,973**	3,837,924
Endowment fund balance - beginning of year	**48,474,861**	44,636,937
Endowment fund balance - end of year	**$ 54,544,834**	$ 48,474,861

See notes to financial statements

THE CALGARY PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA FOUNDATION
Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended June 30, 2026, with comparative information for 2025

	2026	2025
Operating activities		
Canada Cultural Investment Endowment Fund Incentives Grant	**$ 256,139**	$ 322,246
Donations received *(Note 8)*	**116,924**	471,923
Expenses paid, net of GST recoveries	**(211,475)**	(227,125)
Contribution paid to the Calgary Philharmonic Society *(Note 3)*	**(2,821,000)**	(2,600,000)
Cash flow used by operating activities	**(2,659,412)**	(2,032,956)
Investing activities		
Investment income received	**3,220,727**	2,204,565
Proceeds on sale of investments	**8,836,628**	9,450,422
Purchase of investments	**(9,364,129)**	(9,619,144)
Cash flow from investing activities	**2,693,226**	2,035,843
Increase in cash flow	**33,814**	2,887
Cash - beginning of year	**12,452**	9,565
Cash - end of year	**$ 46,266**	$ 12,452

See notes to financial statements

1. Description of organization

The Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra Foundation (the "Foundation") was formed under the Societies Act of Alberta and is a not-for-profit organization. The Foundation is a registered charity designated as a public foundation under the Income Tax Act and, accordingly, is exempt from income taxes, provided certain requirements of that Act are met. The Foundation has as its objectives the administration and investment of donations and government grants received by it, for the benefit of the Calgary Philharmonic Society (the "Society"). Reference is made to note 6.

The Trustees of the Foundation, in their sole discretion, determine the amount of the contribution to the Society, based on consideration of a number of factors, including the budgetary requirements of the Society, the performance of the Foundation's investments, and the provisions of the Income Tax Act.

Any amounts that are due between the Foundation and the Society from time to time are unsecured, have no specific repayment terms and do not bear interest.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements of the Foundation have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-For-Profit Organizations as set forth in Part III of the CPA Canada Handbook - Accounting.

A precise determination of many assets and liabilities is dependent upon future events and consequently the preparation of periodic financial statements necessarily involves the use of estimates and approximations.

Use of estimates

Management is required to make estimates and assumptions within the financial statements. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

There were no significant estimates identified by management other than valuation of investments.

Revenue recognition

Investment income consisting of dividends, realized gains on sale of investments and interest from investments is recognized as revenue on settlement date.

The Foundation follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions whereby restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year to which it relates when expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or when receiveable, if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Investments

Investments are comprised of mutual funds holding bonds, equities and money market instruments. These investments are measured at fair market value. Net valuation gains or losses, realized and unrealized, are recognized in the statement of operations. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of investments are added to the cost of the investments.

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2. Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on deposit with a major Canadian financial institution.

Life insurance policies

The Foundation is the owner and beneficiary of donated life insurance policies.

Life insurance policies are recorded at their cash surrender value. Changes in the cash surrender value of life insurance are recognized on the statement of operations as income or expense. Upon the death of an insured person, the death benefits paid to the Foundation may exceed the cash surrender value of the life insurance policy. The excess amounts will be recognized as income on the statement of operations when the death benefits are received.

Donations in kind and contributed services

Donations in kind are accounted for as donations revenue at their fair value, as determined at the date of the donation. Because of the difficulty of determining their fair value, contributed services of time are not recognized in the financial statements.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on origination, issuance or assumption, adjusted, in the case of financial instruments that will not be measured subsequently at fair value, by financing fees and transaction costs. Such financing fees and transaction costs are amortized using the straight-line method. Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition of financial instruments which are measured subsequently at fair value are expensed as incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investments in equity and bond instruments that are quoted in an active market and free standing derivatives that are not designated in a qualifying hedging relationship are measured at fair value without any adjustment for transaction costs that may be incurred on sale or other disposal. Changes in fair value of such investments are recognized in the statement of operations in the period incurred. Investments in equity and bond instruments that are not quoted in an active market are measured at cost, less any reduction for impairment. Other financial instruments are measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis at the end of the fiscal year if there are indicators of impairment. In that situation, the Foundation determines if there is a significant adverse change in the expected amount or timing of future cash flows from the financial asset, in which case the carrying value of the financial asset is reduced to the highest of (i) the present value of the expected cash flows, (ii) the amount that could be realized from selling the financial asset, or (iii) the amount the Foundation expects to realize by exercising its right to any collateral. If events and circumstances reverse in a future period, an impairment loss will be reversed to the extent of the improvement, not exceeding the initial carrying value.

3. Related party transactions and balances

The Foundation is related to the Calgary Philharmonic Society ("Society") by virtue of a common board member. The Foundation contributes operating funds to the Society annually. During the year, contributions paid from the Foundation to the Society were $2,821,000 (2025 - $2,600,000). Of the total contributions, $221,000 was a supplemental contribution, intended as a marketing investment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026.

At June 30, 2026, there is a net amount receivable from the Society of $22,305 (2025 - $nil).

The transactions are 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.

4. Investments

	2026 Cost	**2026 Market value**	2025 Cost	2025 Market value
Mutual funds:				
Equities	**$ 28,864,350**	**$ 39,456,556**	$ 27,687,180	$ 34,685,057
Bonds	**15,424,768**	**14,918,073**	13,650,226	13,086,097
Money market	**101,445**	**101,445**	692,556	692,555
	$ 44,390,563	**$ 54,476,074**	$ 42,029,962	$ 48,463,709

5. Cash surrender value of life insurance

At June 30, 2026, the death benefits payable under the life insurance policies owned by the Foundation amounted to $228,313 (2025 - $228,313), which was $181,701 (2025 - $181,265) in excess of the cash surrender value of those policies. The excess has not been recorded in the financial statements of the Foundation.

6. Endowment fund balance

The Foundation has complied with the provision of the Income Tax Act relating to the minimum amount (the "disbursement quota") that, as a public foundation, it is required to spend on charitable activities in order to maintain its registered charity status. The purpose of the disbursement quota is to ensure that registered charities actively use their tax-assisted donations to help others in accordance with their charitable purposes.

The Foundation has also complied with its contractual obligations pursuant to the grants it has received under the Endowment Incentives Component of the Canada Cultural Investment Fund, whereby it is required to maintain in the capital of the Endowment Fund the amount of the grants received from the Government of Canada plus the equivalent amount received from private donors. To June 30, 2026, the Foundation has received $13,963,714 (2025 - $13,707,575) in Endowment Incentives Grants, and is therefore required to maintain $27,927,428 (2025 - $27,415,150) in the Endowment Fund.

7. Investment income

Investment income consists of:

	2026	2025
Realized gain on sale of investments	**$ 1,764,891**	$ 1,660,797
Dividends	**2,400,455**	1,504,191
Interest	**820,272**	700,374
	$ 4,985,618	$ 3,865,362

8. Donations

Donations consist of:

	2026	2025
Cash	**$ 181,674**	$ 311,474
Securities	**68,192**	100,443
	$ 249,866	$ 411,917

Included in donations is an amount of approximately $5,500 (2025 - $8,750) made by members of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation during the year ended June 30, 2026.

9. Financial instruments

The Foundation's financial instruments consist of cash, donations receivable, GST rebate receivable, investments, cash surrender value of life insurance, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The carrying value of financial assets (other than investments, which are measured at fair market value) and liabilities held at June 30, 2026 approximate their fair value due to the relatively short periods to maturity of these items or because they are receivable or payable on demand.

The Foundation's financial position and cash flows are exposed to movements in interest rates and foreign exchange rates as well as credit risk relative to the Foundation's investments. The following summarizes the nature of the risks to which the Foundation is exposed and the risk management approach used to mitigate them.

(a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Foundation will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities as they fall due. The Foundation aims to retain a sufficient cash position to maintain liquidity. Liquidity risk is considered minimal due to a substantial amount of the Foundation's liabilities being discretionary in nature.

To mitigate this risk, the Foundation’s investment policy requires a portion of the portfolio to be made in investments with greater liquidity that can be sold as required.

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9. Financial instruments *(continued)*

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the potential that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Foundation has investments as disclosed in note 4, including interest bearing investments in bond and money market mutual funds on which general interest rate fluctuations apply.

(c) Currency risk

Currency risk arises from the potential that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. All of the mutual funds held by the Foundation are priced in Canadian dollars. Certain of those mutual funds, the market value of which as at June 30, 2026 represents approximately 50% (2025 - 46%) of the total market value of the Foundation's investments, invest predominantly in US and other foreign equity securities, on an unhedged basis.

(d) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the potential for an investee to fail or for a counterparty to default on its contractual obligations to the Foundation. Credit risk is managed by the Foundation's investment managers in accordance with guidelines established by its Board of Trustees.

The Foundation is exposed to credit risk relating to its cash. The risk is mitigated as cash is deposited with a major Canadian bank.

(e) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and general price fluctuations related to market conditions will affect the Foundation’s income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while maximizing the return.

To mitigate this risk, the Foundation has established an investment policy with a target asset mix that is diversified between different asset classes with the goal of achieving a total return to support sufficient annual disbursements to the Society.

There is no signifcant change in risk exposure from 2025.