SUMMER VILLAGE OF ROSS HAVEN Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2021

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MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of the Summer Village of Ross Haven is responsible for the preparation, accuracy, objectivity and integrity of the accompanying financial statements and all other information contained within this Financial Report. Management believes that the financial statements present fairly the Municipality's financial position as at December 31, 2021 and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with legislation and in accordance with Public Sector Accounting Standards (PSAS).

The financial statements include certain amounts based on estimates and judgments. Such amounts have been determined on a reasonable basis in order to ensure that the financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects.

In fulfilling its responsibilities and recognizing the limits inherent in all systems, management has designed and maintains a system of internal controls to produce reliable information and to meet reporting requirements on a timely basis. The system is designed to provide management with reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, assets are properly accounted for and safeguarded.

These systems are monitored and evaluated by management and reliable financial information is available for preparation of the financial statements.

The Municipality Council carries out its responsibilities for review of the financial statements principally through its Council meetings. Council meets regularly with management and external auditors to discuss the results of audit examinations and financial reporting matters.

The external auditors have full access to Council with and without the presence of management. The Municipality Council has approved the financial statements.

The financial statements have been audited by Seniuk and Company, independent external auditors appointed by the Municipality. The accompanying Independent Auditor's Report outlines their responsibilities, the scope of their examination and their opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements have been audited on behalf of the Members of Council by Seniuk and Company in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards (PSAS).

Mr. Tony Sonnleitner, CAO

Spruce Grove, Alberta March 10, 2022



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Council of Summer Village of Ross Haven

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Summer Village of Ross Haven (the Municipality), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2021, and the statements of operations and accumulated surplus, changes in net financial assets (debt) 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 the Municipality as at December 31, 2021, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards (PSAS).

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 Municipality in accordance with 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 PSAS, 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 Municipality'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 Municipality or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Municipality'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:

(continues)

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Council of Summer Village of Ross Haven (continued)

- 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 Municipality'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 Municipality'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 Municipality 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Alberta Municipal Governance Act, we also report the following:

° Debt Limit Regulation:

In accordance with Alberta Regulation 255/2000, we confirm that the Municipality is in compliance with the Debt Limit Regulation. A detailed account of the entity's debt limit can be found in Note 8.

^o Supplementary Accounting Principles and Standards Regulation:

In accordance with Alberta Regulation 313/2000, we confirm that the Municipality is in compliance with the Supplementary Accounting Principles and Standards Regulation and note the information required can be found in Note 11.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this Independent Auditor's Report is Laura Marcato CPA, CA.

Simile : Company

Seniuk and Company, Chartered Professional Accountants

Edmonton, Alberta March 10, 2022

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2021

	2021	2020
ASSETS		
Cash and temporary investments (Note 2)	\$ 131,902	\$ 830,876
Restricted cash	161,154	271,233
Term deposits	698,846	-
Taxes and grants in place of taxes receivable (Note 4)	6,863	392
Grants and receivables from other governments	340,870	209,958
Interest receivable	1,755	-
	 1,341,390	1,312,459
LIABILITIES	44.050	5 050
Accounts payable	11,258	5,650
Deferred income (Note 7)	 444,657	 461,023
	455,915	466,673
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	885,475	845,786
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Inventory	-	-
Prepaid expenses	-	-
Tangible capital assets (Note 6)	3,380,166	3,276,272
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	\$ 4,265,642	\$ 4,122,059

Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

	Budget 2021	Total 2021	Total 2020
REVENUES			
Net municipal taxes (Schedule 1)	\$ 305,481	\$ 305,887	\$ 292,609
User fees	2,500	3,994	6,041
Government transfers for operating (Schedule 2)	14,671	26,686	19,780
Investment income	1,400	3,857	10,815
Penalties and costs of taxes	-	913	856
	324,052	341,337	330,101
EXPENSES			
Administration and legislative	97,970	107,892	83,312
Protective services	38,426	35,235	27,022
Roads, streets, walks and lighting	57,450	107,996	95,225
Water supply and distribution	29,330	64,048	58,805
Land use planning, zoning and development	8,700	5,484	8,688
Recreation and culture	96,932	40,998	33,730
	328,808	361,653	306,782
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS	(4,756)	(20,316)	23,319
OTHER INCOME			
Government transfers for capital (Schedule 2)	-	163,899	407,263
Local improvements	-	-	7,007
	-	163,899	414,270
ANNUAL SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	(4,756)	143,583	437,589
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS - BEGINNING OF	. ,		
YEAR	4,122,058	4,122,058	3,684,470
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS - END OF YEAR	\$ 4,117,302	\$ 4,265,642	\$ 4,122,059

Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets (Debt)

	Budget 2021	2021	2020
ANNUAL SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	\$ (4,756)	\$ 143,583	\$ 437,589
Amortization of tangible capital assets Purchase of tangible capital assets	- (356,413)	62,498 (166,392)	54,746 (399,170)
	(356,413)	(103,894)	(344,424)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	(361,169)	39,689	93,165
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	-	845,786	752,621
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS (DEBT) - END OF YEAR (Note 2)	\$ (361,169)	\$ 885,475	\$ 845,786

Statement of Cash Flows

	2021	2020
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Annual surplus for the year	\$ 143,583	\$ 437,589
Item not affecting cash:		
Amortization	62,498	54,746
	206,081	492,335
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Interest receivable	(1,755)	2,057
Grants and receivables from other governments	(130,912)	(129,242)
Current taxes and grants in place of taxes	(6,471)	2,181
Accounts payable	5,608	(985)
Deferred income	 (16,366)	(272,183)
	(149,896)	(398,172)
Cash flow from operating activities	56,185	94,163
CAPITAL ACTIVITIES		
Cash used to acquire tangible capital assets	(166,392)	(399,170)
Cash flow used by capital activities	(166,392)	(399,170)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	110,079	528,436
Decrease (increase) in term deposits	(698,846)	242,215
Cash flow from (used by) investing activities	(588,767)	770,651
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH FLOW	(698,974)	465,644
Cash - beginning of year	830,876	365,232
CASH - END OF YEAR (Note 2)	\$ 131,902	\$ 830,876

Schedule of Property and Other Taxes

	(L	Budget Jnaudited) 2021		2021		2020
TAXATION Real property tax Special assessments Under-levy	\$	426,575 39,725 -	\$	424,859 39,725 3,166	\$	420,214 28,625 -
		466,300		467,750		448,839
REQUISITIONS Alberta school foundation Seniors' housing requisition		148,264 12,555		149,308 12,555		144,076 12,154
		160,819		161,863		156,230
NET MUNICIPAL TAXES	\$	305,481	\$	305,887	\$	292,609
Year Ended December 31, 2021 TRANSFERS FOR OPERATING Provincial Government	\$	-	\$	26.686	\$	19.780
Provincial Government	\$	-	\$	26,686	\$	19,780
TRANSFERS FOR CAPITAL		-		26,686		19,780
Provincial Government		-		163,899		407,263
TOTAL GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS	\$	-	\$	190,585	¢	407,203
			Ψ	100,000	\$	407,203
Schedule of Expenditures by Object Year Ended December 31, 2021			•	100,000		427,043
	\$	88,300 149,808 34,900 800 55,000	\$	90,338 150,679 57,424 714 62,498		

Schedule of Changes in Accumulated Surplus

(Schedule 4)
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	-	nrestricted Surplus	F	General Restricted Surplus	V F	Lagoon & /astewater Restricted Surplus	C	Equity in Tangible apital Assets	2021 Total	2020 Total
BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$	423,661	\$	105,000	\$	317,127	\$	3,276,272	\$ 4,122,059	\$ 3,684,470
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses		143,583		-		-		-	143,583	437,589
Current year funds used for tangible capital assets Annual amortization expense		(166,392) 62,498		-		-		166,392 (62,498)	-	-
i		39,689		-		-		103,894	143,583	437,589
BALANCE, END OF YEAR	\$	463,350	\$	105,000	\$	317,127	\$	3,380,166	\$ 4,265,642	\$ 4,122,059

Schedule of Segmented Disclosure

Year Ended December 31, 2021

(Schedule 5)

	G	General overnment	Protective Services	Т	ransportation Services		Planning & Development		Recreation & Culture	E	nvironmental Services	Other		Total
REVENUE														
Net municipal taxes	\$	305,887 \$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	- \$	-	\$	305,887
Government transfers	Ŧ	22,598	-	Ŧ	-	Ŧ	-	Ŧ	4,088	Ŧ	-	-	•	26,686
User fees and sales of goods		1,970	-		-		2,024		-		-	-		3,994
Investment income		3,857	-		-		_,=		-		-	-		3,857
Other revenues		913	-		-		-		-		-	-		913
		335,225	-		-		2,024		4,088		-	-		341,337
EXPENSES														
Contract and general services		77,801	35,235		5,600		5,484		8,929		17,630	-		150,679
Salaries and wages		8,666	-		27,223		-		27,224		27,224	-		90,337
Materials, goods and utilities		21,295	-		36,129		-		-		-	-		57,424
Transfers to local boards		-	-		-		-		714		-	-		714
Amortization		130	-		39,043		-		4,131		19,194	-		62,498
		107,892	35,235		107,995		5,484		40,998		64,048	-		361,652
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses before other OTHER		227,333	(35,235)		(107,995)		(3,460))	(36,910)		(64,048)	-		(20,315)
Government transfers for capital		-	-		19,500		-		-		144,399	-		163,899
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES	\$	227,333 \$	(35,235)	\$	(88,495)	\$	(3,460)	\$	(36,910)	\$	80,351 \$	-	\$	143,584

Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets

Year Ended December 31, 2021

Net Book Value

		pening alance	ditions and ransfers	Impa	posals, airments Transfers	Closing Balance
For the year ended December 3	1, 2021					
Cost						
Land	\$2	,094,041	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 2,094,041
Land improvements		104,735	19,500		-	124,235
Engineered structures	2	,101,298	144,399		-	2,245,697
Buildings		423,452	-		-	423,452
Motor vehicles		60,082	-		-	60,082
Machinery and equipment		129,372	2,493		-	131,865
	4	,912,980	 166,392		-	5,079,372
		_	-		_	-
Accumulated Amortization						
Land improvements		(69,546)	(5,825)		-	(75,371)
Buildings		(192,187)	(16,618)		-	(208,805)
Machinery and equipment		(88,650)	(6,363)		-	(95,013)
Motor vehicles		(12,804)	(6,008)		-	(18,812)
Engineered structures	(1	,273,521)	(27,684)		-	(1,301,205)
	(1	,636,708)	(62,498)		-	(1,699,206)
Net Book Value	\$3	,276,272	\$ 103,894	\$	-	\$ 3,380,166
For the year ended December 3	1, 2020					
Cost						
Land	\$2	,094,041	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 2,094,041
Land improvements		104,734	-		-	104,734
Engineered structures	1	,702,128	399,170		-	2,101,298
Buildings		423,452	-		-	423,452
Motor vehicles		60,082	-		-	60,082
Machinery and equipment		129,372	-		-	129,372
	4	,513,809	399,170		-	4,912,979
		-	 		-	
Accumulated Amortization						
Land improvements		(64,203)	(5,343)		-	(69,546)
Buildings		(175,569)	(16,618)		-	(192,187)
Machinery and equipment			(5 1 2 2)			(88,649)
		(83,516)	(5,133)		-	(00,043)
Motor vehicles		(83,516) (6,796)	(6,008)		-	(12,804)
	(1				-	

Additions to assets under construction are reported net of those tangible capital assets placed in service during the year which are shown in their respective asset classifications.

\$

\$

2,931,848

344,424

\$

-

\$

3,276,272

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Summer Village of Ross Haven (the Municipality) are prepared by management in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards (PSAS). It is a municipality in the Province of Alberta, Canada and operates under the provisions of the Municipal Government Act, R.S.A., 2000, c. M-26, as amended (MGA). Significant aspects of the accounting policies adopted by the Municipality are as follows:

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are accounted for in the period in which they are earned and measurable. Funds from external parties and earnings thereon restricted by agreement or legislation are accounted for as deferred revenue until used for the purpose specified.

Expenses are recognized as they are incurred and measurable based upon receipt of the goods and services and/or the legal obligation to pay.

Tax Revenue

Annually, the Municipality bills and collects property tax revenues for municipal purposes. Tax revenues are based on market value assessments determined in accordance with the Municipal Government Act (MGA) and annually established tax rates. Municipal tax rates are set each year by the Municipality Council in accordance with legislation and the Municipality Council approved policies to raise the tax revenue required to meet the Municipality's budget requirements. Tax revenues are recorded at the time tax billings are issued. Property assessments are subject to tax appeal. Expenses related to tax appeals and allowances are separately disclosed in the Schedule of Property and Other Taxes.

The Municipality also bills and collects education tax on behalf of the Province of Alberta (the Province). Education tax rates are established by the Province each year in order to fund the cost of education on a province-wide basis. Education taxes collected are remitted to the Province and are excluded from revenues and expenses in the Schedule of Property and Other Taxes (Schedule 1).

Cash and Short Term Investments

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on deposit, bankers' acceptances, treasury bills and commercial paper, at cost, which approximates market value. These cash equivalents generally mature within 90 days from the date of purchase, are capable of reasonably prompt liquidation and may be used to manage the Municipality's cash position throughout the year.

Investments

Investments are recorded at amortized cost. Investment premiums and discounts are amortized on the net present value basis over the term of the respective investments. When there has been a loss in value that is other than a temporary decline, the respective investment is written down to recognize the loss.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Government Transfers

Government transfers are the transfer of monetary assets or tangible capital assets from other orders of government that are not the result of an exchange transaction and for which there is no expectation of repayment or direct financial return to the transferor in the future. The Municipality receives government transfers from the Federal and Provincial governments to fund operating and capital expenditures. These transfers to the Municipality are recognized as revenues when the transfers are authorized and all the eligibility criteria, if any, has been met except when and to the extent that the transfer gives rise to an obligation that meets the definition of a liability for the recipient. Prior to that time, any amounts received along with restricted interest thereon are recorded as deferred revenue.

Measurement Uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian public sector accounting standards 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. Significant estimates include:

- Estimated accrued receivables.
- Useful lives for tangible capital assets.
- Assessment of impairment of long term assets.
- Estimated accrued payables.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue comprises funds received in advance of services performed or where the use of funds is externally restricted. These amounts are recognized as revenue in the period the service is performed or when the funds are used for the purpose specified. When agreements stipulate that interest earned on contributions should be restricted for a specific purpose that interest is treated as a contribution received and recorded as an addition to deferred revenue.

Debt Charges Recoverable

Debt recoverable consists of long term debt amounts borrowed that are recoverable under loans or other financial arrangements made to non-profit organizations. These debt recoverable amounts are recorded at a value equivalent to the offsetting outstanding long term debt balances as at December 31. Loans are recorded at the lower of cost and net recoverable value. A valuation allowance in the debt recoverable is recognized when there is no longer any reasonable assurance of collection.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Requisition Over-levy and Under-levy

Over-levies and under-levies arise from the difference between the actual property tax levy made to cover each requisition and the actual amount requisitioned.

If the actual levy exceeds the requisition, the over-levy is accrued as a liability and property tax revenue is reduced. Where the actual levy is less than the requisition amount, the under-levy is accrued as a receivable and as property tax revenue.

Requisition tax rates in the subsequent year are adjusted for any over-levies or under-levies of the prior year.

Land for Resale

Land for resale is recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes amounts for land acquisition and improvements to prepare the land for sale or servicing.

Local Improvements

When a service or improvement is deemed to benefit a specific area more than the municipality as a whole, the project may be classified as a local improvement under the MGA to be paid in whole or in part by a tax imposed on the benefiting property owners. The property owners' share of the improvement is recognized as revenue and established as a receivable in the period that the project expenditures are completed.

Deposits

Deposits are held for the purposes of securing the compliance of a third party to contractual stipulations. Deposits are returned when compliance with contractual stipulations is determined. Deposits are recognized as revenue when a third party defaults on the contractual stipulations that the deposits were securing against.

Contaminated Sites Liability

Contaminated sites are a result of contamination being introduced into air, soil, water or sediment of a chemical, organic or radioactive material or live organism that exceeds an environmental standard. The liability is recorded net of any expected recoveries. A liability for remediation of a contaminated site is recognized when a site is not in productive use and is management's estimate of the cost of post-remediation including operation, maintenance and monitoring.

Non-Financial Assets

Non-financial assets are not available to discharge liabilities and are held for use in the provision of services. They have useful lives extending beyond the current year and are not intended for sale in the normal course of operations. Non-financial assets include tangible capital assets, inventory of materials and supplies, and other assets.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Tangible Capital Assets

Tangible capital assets are stated at cost which includes all amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset. The cost, less accumulated amortization of the tangible capital assets, is amortized on a straight-line basis at the following rates:

Land improvements	15-20 years
Buildings	25 years
Machinery and equipment	10 years
Motor vehicles	10 years
Engineered structures - roadways	20-25 years
Engineered structures - wastewater system	45 years

The Municipality regularly reviews its tangible capital assets to eliminate obsolete items.

Tangible capital assets acquired during the year but not placed into use are not amortized until they are placed into use.

Impairment of Long Lived Assets

The Municipality tests for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability is assessed by comparing the carrying amount to the projected future net cash flows the long lived assets are expected to generate through their direct use and eventual disposition. When a test for impairment indicates that the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable, an impairment loss is recognized to the extent the carrying value exceeds its fair value.

Contributions of Tangible Capital Assets

Tangible capital assets received as contributions are recorded at fair value at the date of receipt and also are recorded as revenue.

Cultural and Historical Tangible Capital Assets

Works of art for display are not recorded as tangible capital assets but are disclosed.

Leases

Leases are classified as capital or operating leases. Leases which transfer substantially all of the benefits and risks incidental to ownership of property are accounted for as capital leases. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases and the related lease payments are charged to expenses as incurred.

Reserves and Equity in Tangible Capital Assets

Certain amounts, as approved by Council, are designated within accumulated surplus as reserves for future operating and capital expenditures.

Equity in tangible capital assets is included within accumulated surplus. It represents the investment in tangible capital assets after deducting the portion financed by long term debt.

SUMMER VILLAGE OF ROSS HAVEN Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2021

2. CASH, TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS, AND RESTRICTED CASH

	2021	2020
Cash and temporary investments Term deposits - unrestricted portion	\$ 131,902 698,846	\$ 830,876 -
	\$ 830,748	\$ 830,876

Temporary investments are short term deposits with original maturities of one year or less.

Restricted amounts received from municipal grants and are held exclusively for future approved projects and not included as part of the municipality's cash as noted above. (Note 7)

3. TERM DEPOSITS

	2021 Cost	Ма	2021 rket value	2020 Cost		 020 et value
1 Year term deposit maturing on August 4, 2022 at 0.5% per annum 1 Year term deposit maturing on August 4, 2022	\$ 360,000	\$	360,000	\$	-	\$ -
at 0.5% per annum	500,000		500,000		-	-
	\$ 860,000	\$	860,000	\$	-	\$ -

4. TAXES AND GRANTS IN PLACE OF TAXES RECEIVABLE

Taxes and grants in place of taxes receivable are comprised of:

	2021	2020
Current taxes and grants in place of taxes Taxes under-levy	\$ 3,697 3,166	\$ 392 -
	\$ 6,863	\$ 392

5. GRANTS AND RECEIVABLES FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Grants and receivables from other governments are comprised of:

	2021	2020
Grants receivable Goods and Services Tax refundable	\$ 326,542 14,328	\$ 185,143 24,815
	\$ 340,870	\$ 209,958

SUMMER VILLAGE OF ROSS HAVEN Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2021

6. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

	Cost	 ccumulated mortization	2021 Net book value			2020 Net book value	
Land	\$ 2,094,041	\$ -	\$	2,094,041	\$	2,094,041	
Land improvements	124,235	75,371		48,864	•	35,189	
Engineered structures	2,245,697	1,301,205		944,492		827,777	
Buildings	423,452	208,805		214,647		231,265	
Machinery and equipment	131,865	95,013		36,852		40,722	
Motor vehicles	60,082	18,812		41,270		47,278	
	\$ 5,079,372	\$ 1,699,206	\$	3,380,166	\$	3,276,272	

For additional information see the Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets. (Schedule 6)

7. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue is comprised of:

	2021		
Basic Municipal Transportation Grant	\$ 25,674	\$	25,674
Federal Gas Tax Fund	201,567		173,193
Municipal Sustainability Initiative - Capital	205,449		236,823
Municipal Operating Support Grant	-		17,256
Other grants	4,519		3,430
Subtotal	437,209		456,376
Prepaid Property Taxes	7,448		4,647
	\$ 444,657	\$	456,376

Municipal Sustainability Initiative - Capital and Basic Municipal Transportation Grant

Funding from the Provincial Government was allocated to the Municipality in the current year from the Municipal Sustainability Initiative - Capital and Basic Municipal Transportation Grant. The grant funding is restricted to eligible capital projects, as approved under the funding agreements, which are scheduled for completion in the next few years. Unexpended funds related to the advance less amounts receivable from the Provincial Government are supported by restricted cash held exclusively for these projects (refer to Note 2.).

Federal Gas Tax Fund

Funding from the Provincial Government was allocated to the Municipality in the current year from the Federal Gas Tax Fund and is restricted to eligible capital projects as approved under the funding agreement. Funds from this grant are being deferred for a future project. Unexpended funds related to the advance are supported by restricted cash held exclusively for this project (refer to Note 2.).

SUMMER VILLAGE OF ROSS HAVEN Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2021

7. DEFERRED REVENUE (continued)

2021 2020

Municipal Operating Support Grant

Funding from the Provincial Government was allocated to the Municipality in the current year from the Municipal Operating Support Grant to support municipalities which have experienced significant operating impacts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Funding is provided for incremental operating costs incurred due to COVID-19 response and restart as well as other operating losses or deficits incurred as a result of COVID-19 impacts on revenues and operations. Unexpended funds related to the advance are supported by restricted cash held exclusively for this grant (refer to Note 2.).

8. DEBT LIMITS

Section 276(2) of the Municipal Government Act requires that debt and debt limits, as defined by Alberta Regulation 255/00 for the Summer Village of Ross Haven, be disclosed as follows:

	2021	2020
Total debt limit	\$ 512,006	\$ 495,152
Amount of debt limit unused	512,006	495,152
Debt servicing limit	85,334	82,525
Amount of debt servicing limit unused	\$ 85,334	\$ 82,525

The debt limit is calculated at 1.5 times revenue of the Municipality (as defined in Alberta Regulation 255/00) and the debt service limit is calculated at 0.25 times such revenue. Incurring debt beyond these limitations requires approval by the Minister of Municipal Affairs. These thresholds are guidelines used by Alberta Municipal Affairs to identify municipalities that could be at financial risk, if further debt is acquired. The calculation taken alone does not represent the financial stability of the Municipality. Rather, the financial statements must be interpreted as a whole.

9. EQUITY IN TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

Equity in tangible capital assets is comprised of:

	2021	2020
Tangible capital assets (Note 6.) Accumulated amortization (Note 6.)	\$ 5,079,372 (1,699,206)	\$ 4,912,980 (1,636,708)
	\$ 3,380,166	\$ 3,276,272

10. SEGMENTED DISCLOSURE

The Summer Village of Ross Haven provides a range of services to its ratepayers. For each reported segment, revenues and expenses represent both amounts that are directly attributable to the segment and amounts that are allocated on a reasonable basis. The accounting policies used in these segments are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the financial statements as disclosed in Note 1.

Refer to the Schedule of Segmented Disclosure (Schedule 4).

11. SALARY AND BENEFITS DISCLOSURE

Disclosure of salaries and benefits for municipal officials, the Chief Administrative Officer and designated officers as required by Alberta Regulation 313/2000 is as follows:

					2021	2020
	Sa	alary (1)	 nefits & ances (2	2)	Total	Total
L. Belland	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 5,700
L. Chadd		2,400	-		2,400	_
D. Brandt		1,900	-		1,900	-
R. Hutscal		2,000	-		2,000	1,400
B. Stonehouse		300	-		300	3,700
Chief Administrative Officer		46,355	-		46,355	48,490
Designated Officers (6)		9,687	-		9,687	8,628
	\$	62,642	\$ -	\$	62,642	\$ 67,918

1. Salary includes regular base pay, bonuses, overtime, lump sum payments, gross honoraria and any other direct cash remuneration.

2. Benefits and allowances figures also include the employer's share of the costs of additional taxable benefits including special leave with pay, financial and retirement planning services, concessionary loans, travel allowances, car allowances and club memberships.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Municipality is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments and has a comprehensive risk management framework to monitor, evaluate and manage these risks. The following analysis provides information about the Municipality's risk exposure and concentration as of December 31, 2021.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that taxpayers and entities to which the Municipality provides may experience financial difficulty and be unable to fulfil their obligations. The Municipality is subject to credit risk with respect to taxes and grants in place of taxes receivable and trade, and other receivables. The large number and diversity of taxpayers and customers minimizes the credit risk.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Municipality is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its receipt of funds from its taxpayers and other related sources and accounts payable.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument might be adversely affected by a change in the interest rates. In seeking to minimize the risks from interest rate fluctuations, the Municipality manages exposure through its normal operating and financing activities. The Municipality is exposed to interest rate risk primarily through its floating interest rate bank indebtedness and credit facilities (if used).

13. CONTAMINATED SITES LIABILITY

The Municipality has adopted PS3260 Liability for Contaminated Sites. The Municipality did not identify any financial liabilities in 2021 (2020 – Nil) as a result of this standard.

14. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Council and management have approved these financial statements.

15. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Some of the comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

16. BUDGET AMOUNTS

Budget amounts are included for information purposes only and are not audited.