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MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The integrity, relevance and comparability of the data in the accompanying financial statements are the responsibility of management.

The financial statements are prepared by management, in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards. They necessarily include some amounts that are based on the best estimates and judgments of management. Financial data elsewhere in the report is consistent with that in the financial statements.

To assist in its responsibility, management maintains accounting, budget and other controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are appropriately authorized, that assets are properly accounted for and safeguarded, and that financial records are reliable for preparation of the financial statements.

Management reports directly to Council on an ongoing basis, carrying out its audit program to ensure internal controls and their application are reviewed and financial information is tested and independently verified.

Prior to their submission to Council, the financial statements have been reviewed and recommended for approval by management. The financial statements have been audited by the independent firm of Seniuk and Company, Chartered Professional Accountants. Their report to the Council, stating their opinion, basis for opinion, other information, responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements, and auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements, follows.

Mr. Tony Sonnleitner, CAO

Spruce Grove, Alberta April 11, 2024



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, 2023, and the statements of operations and accumulated surplus, changes in net financial 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 the municipality as at December 31, 2023, 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.

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.

Edmonton, Alberta April 11, 2024 Seniuk and Company, Chartered Professional Accountants

SUMMER VILLAGE OF ROSS HAVEN Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2023

		2023	2022
ASSETS			
Cash and temporary investments (Note 2)	\$	65,097	\$ 498,670
Restricted portion of term deposits (Notes 2, 3)		157,291	157,651
Term deposits (Notes 2, 3)		262,709	462,349
Taxes and grants in place of taxes receivable (Note 4)		3,223	3,732
Grants and receivables from other governments (Note 5)		413,105	351,761
Interest receivable		5,293	1,435
		906,718	1,475,598
LIABILITIES		0	, ,
Accounts payable	(14,563	609,697
Deferred income (Note 7)	0	566,738	492,373
	5		
		581,301	1,102,070
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS		325,417	373,528
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Tangible capital assets (Note 6)		3,286,672	3,329,884
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	\$	3,612,089	\$ 3,703,413
COMMITMENT (Note 13)			
APPROVED ON BEHALF OF COUNCIL			
Councilor			

Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

	Budget 2023		Total 2023		Total 2022
REVENUES					
Net municipal taxes (Schedule 1)	\$	377,425	\$	378,777	\$ 363,683
User fees		2,000		7,271	5,063
Government transfers for operating (Schedule 2)		17,078		21,278	13,058
Investment income		1,000		25,343	14,958
Penalties and costs of taxes		500		3,093	2,085
		398,003		435,762	398,847
EXPENSES				X	
Administration and legislative		186,272		104,097	96,267
Protective services		41,133	(44,228	34,093
Roads, streets, walks and lighting		90,900	.C	114,392	126,925
Water supply and distribution		78,001	5	215,201	663,862
Land use planning, zoning and development		17,875		10,163	6,605
Recreation and culture		12,901		39,005	47,923
		427,082		527,086	975,675
DEFICIT FROM OPERATIONS		(29,079)		(91,324)	(576,828)
OTHER INCOME	~	Y			
Government transfers for capital (Schedule 2)	\bigcirc	-		-	14,600
ANNUAL DEFICIT	Y	(29,079)		(91,324)	(562,228)
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS - BEGINNING OF					
YEAR		3,703,412		3,703,412	4,265,641
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS - END OF YEAR	\$	3,674,333	\$	3,612,089	\$ 3,703,413
Oral for or					

SUMMER VILLAGE OF ROSS HAVEN Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets

		Budget 2023	2023	2022
ANNUAL DEFICIT	\$	(29,079)	\$ (91,324)	\$ (562,228)
Amortization of tangible capital assets Purchase of tangible capital assets		-	63,986 (20,773)	64,884 (14,600)
		-	43,213	50,284
DECREASE IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS		(29,079)	(48,111)	(511,944)
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR		373,528	373,528	885,472
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS - END OF YEAR (Note 2)	\$	344,449	\$ 325,417	\$ 373,528
prot to	6	- QUIP		

Statement of Cash Flows

OPERATING ACTIVITIES Annual deficit for the year Item not affecting cash: Amortization	\$	(91,324)	\$	
Annual deficit for the year Item not affecting cash:	\$		\$	(500.000)
Item not affecting cash:	•		Ψ	(562,228)
Amortization	_			(002,220)
		63,985		64,883
		(27,339)		(497,345)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		4		
Interest receivable		(3,858)		320
Grants and receivables from other governments		(61,344)		(10,891)
Current taxes and grants in place of taxes		509		3,131
Accounts payable		(595,133)		598,437
Deferred income		74,365		47,716
		(585,461)		638,713
Cash flow from (used by) operating activities	5	(612,800)		141,368
Cash used to acquire tangible capital assets	Y	(20,773)		(14,600)
		· · ·		
Cash flow used by capital activities		(20,773)		(14,600)
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash		360		3,503
Decrease (increase) in term deposits		199,640		236,497
Cash flow from investing activities		200,000		240,000
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH FLOW		(433,573)		366,768
Cash - beginning of year		498,670		131,902
CASH - END OF YEAR (Note 2)	\$	65,097	\$	498,670
CASH - END OF YEAR (Note 2)	\$	65,097	\$	498,67
\sim				

Schedule of Property and Other Taxes

		Budget				
	(L	Inaudited)				
		2023		2023		2022
TAXATION	¢	400.070	۴	400 000	۴	400.000
Real property tax	\$	486,876	\$	486,030	\$	490,286
Special assessments		62,425		62,425		45,400
		549,301		548,455		535,686
REQUISITIONS				. 1		
Alberta school foundation		158,668		156,469		158,678
Seniors' housing requisition		13,209		13,209		13,325
		15,209		15,205		15,525
		171,877		169,678		172,003
NET MUNICIPAL TAXES	\$	377,424	\$	378,777	\$	363,683
	·		5			,
)			
					(0	
Schedule of Government Transfers		\sim			(50	chedule 2)
Year Ended December 31, 2023		R				
TRANSFERS FOR OPERATING	~	Y Y				
Provincial Government	• \$	17,078	\$	21,278	\$	13,058
	2	17,078		21,278		13,058
Ċ	0	,		, •		.0,000
TRANSFERS FOR CAPITAL						44.000
Provincial Government		-		-		14,600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS	\$	17,078	\$	21,278	\$	27,658
O '						
Schedule of Expenditures by Object					(So	chedule 3
Year Ended December 31, 2023						
EXPENSES						
Salaries, wages & benefits	\$	12,500	\$	88,695	\$	90,950
Contracted and general services	Ψ	205,831	Ψ	315,714	Ψ	762,937
Materials, goods and utilities		53,650		52,052		50,205
Transfer to local boards and agencies		6,701		6,640		6,700
Amortization		62,400		63,985		64,883
Total Expenditures by Object	\$	341,082	\$	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	\$	
	φ	341,002	φ	527,086	φ	975,675

SUMMER VILLAGE OF ROSS HAVEN Schedule of Changes in Accumulated Surplus Year Ended December 31, 2023

		nrestricted Surplus	F	General Restricted Surplus	V\ F	_agoon & /astewater Restricted Surplus	С	Equity in Tangible capital Assets	2023 Total	2022 Total
BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$	11,402	\$	105,000	\$	257,127	\$	3,329,884 🔨 \$	3,703,413	\$ 4,265,641
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses Current year funds used for		(91,324)		-		-		-onl	(91,324)	(562,228)
tangible capital assets Annual amortization expense Transfer to/from reserves		(20,773) 63,985 60,000		-		- - (60,000)	0	20,773 (63,985) -	-	- -
		11,888		-		(60,000))	(43,212)	(91,324)	(562,228)
BALANCE, END OF YEAR	\$	23,290	\$	105,000	\$	197,127	\$	3,286,672 \$	3,612,089	\$ 3,703,413
		. 8	SC	J.S.						
BALANCE, END OF YEAR	t									

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Schedule of Segmented Disclosure

Year Ended December 31, 2023

(Schedule 5)

		General overnment	Protective Services	Т	ransportation Services	Planning & Development	Recreation Culture	1& E	Environmental Services	Other	Total
REVENUE											
Net municipal taxes	\$	378,777 \$	-	\$	- :	\$-	\$-	\$	- \$	- \$	378,777
Government transfers		19,178	-		-	-	-		~~ -	2,100	21,278
User fees and sales of goods		3,402	-		-	3,869	-			-	7,271
Investment income		25,343	-		-	-	-		-	-	25,343
Other revenues		3,093	-		-	-	ć		-	-	3,093
		429,793	-		-	3,869	~ 0-)	-	2,100	435,762
EXPENSES							50				
Contract and general services		82,991	44,228		7,230	10,163	2,4	67	168,637	-	315,716
Salaries and wages		11,393	-		25,765		25,7		25,767	-	88,691
Materials, goods and utilities		9,583	-		42,470		-		-	-	52,053
Transfers to local boards		-	-		-	- Y -	6,6	40	-	-	6,640
Amortization		130	-		38,926		4,1	31	20,799	-	63,986
		104,097	44,228		114,391	10,163	39,0	04	215,203	-	527,086
Excess (deficiency) of revenue ov expenses before other	ver \$	325,696 \$	(44,228) \$	(114,391)	\$ (6,294)	\$ (39,0)	04) \$	(215,203) \$	2,100 \$	(91,324
·		aftfc	445	, o		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		, .			
	D ^x	all									

Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets

Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Opening Additions and Balance Transfers			Imp	sposals, pairments Transfers		Closing Balance	
For the year ended December 31,	202	3						
Cost								
Land	\$	2,094,041	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,094,041
Land improvements		138,835		-		-		138,835
Engineered structures		2,245,697		-		-		2,245,697
Buildings		423,452		-				423,452
Motor vehicles		60,082		-				60,082
Machinery and equipment		131,865		-				131,865
Assets under construction		-		20,773		<u> </u>		20,773
		5,093,972		20,773		<u> </u>		5,114,745
					Ċ	•		
Accumulated Amortization					\cdot			
Land improvements		(82,332)		(7,448)	5	-		(89,780)
Buildings		(225,424)		(16,617)		-		(242,041)
Machinery and equipment		(101,019)		(4,938)		-		(105,957)
Motor vehicles		(24,821)		(5,693)		-		(30,514)
Engineered structures		(1,330,492)		(29,289)		-		(1,359,781)
		(1,764,088)		(63,985)		-		(1,828,073)
Net Book Value	\$	3,329,884	\$	(43,212)	\$	-	\$	3,286,672
		-		7				
For the year ended December 31,	202	2 •	\mathbf{O}					
Cost		, C	Y					
Land	\$	2,094,041	\$		\$		\$	2,094,041
Land improvements	ψ	124,235	ψ	- 14,600	Ψ	-	φ	138,835
Engineered structures		2,245,697		14,000		-		2,245,697
Buildings	•	423,452		_		_		423,452
Motor vehicles		60,082		_		_		60,082
Machinery and equipment		131,865		_		_		131,865
		5,079,372		14,600				5,093,972
		5,019,512		14,000		-		5,095,972
Accumulated Amortization								
Land improvements		(75,371)		(6,962)		_		(82,333)
Buildings		(208,805)		(16,618)		_		(225,423)
Machinery and equipment		(95,013)		(6,006)		_		(101,019)
Motor vehicles		(18,812)		(6,008)		-		(24,820)
Engineered structures		(1,301,205)		(29,288)		-		(1,330,493)
		(1,699,206)		(64,882)		_		(1,764,088)
	-	,			•			<u>, , , , , ,</u>
Net Book Value	\$	3,380,166	\$	(50,282)	\$	-	\$	3,329,884

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.

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).

Segment disclosures

The Schedule of Segment Disclosures – Schedule 5 has been prepared in accordance with PS2700 Segment Disclosures. Segment disclosures are intended to enable users to better understand the government reporting entity as well as the major expense and revenue activities of the Municipality. For each reported segment, revenues and expenses represent amounts directly or reasonably attributable to the segment.

The segments have been selected based on a presentation similar to that adopted for the municipal financial planning and budget processes.

Segments include:

- a) Transportation Services includes roadway and parking services.
- b) Protective Services is comprised of police, traffic safety, bylaw enforcement and fire rescue.
- c) Recreation and Culture includes parks and recreation, community and family services, planning and corporate properties and public housing.
- d) General Government includes municipal administration and council governance.
- e) Planning and Development includes related services for the betterment of the municipality.
- f) Environmental Services include water, sewage, and garbage services.

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.

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.

Authorized transfers from the Municipality to other organizations or individuals are recorded as an expense when the transfer has been authorized and the eligibility criteria, if any, have been met by the recipient. The majority of transfers made by the Municipality are in the form of tangible capital assets, grants and subsidies.

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.

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 the result of a chemical, organic or radioactive material or live organism in amounts that exceed an environmental standard being introduced into soil, water or sediment. The Municipality recognizes a liability for remediation of contaminated sites when the following criteria have been met:

- an environmental standard exists,
- there is evidence that contamination exceeds an environmental standard,
- the Municipality is directly responsible or accepts responsibility for the contamination,
- it is expected that future economic benefits will be given up, and
- a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

Sites that are currently in productive use are only considered contaminated sites if an unexpected event results in remediation. In cases where the Municipality's responsibility is not determinable, a contingent liability may be disclosed.

The liability reflects the Municipality's best estimate, as of December 31, of the amount required to remediate non-productive sites to the current minimum standard of use prior to contamination. Where possible, provisions for remediation are based on environmental assessments completed on a site; for those sites where an assessment has not been completed, estimates of the remediation are completed using information available for the site and by extrapolating from the cost to clean up similar sites. The liability is recorded net of any estimated recoveries from third parties. When cash flows are expected to occur over extended future periods the Municipality will measure the liability using present value techniques. This liability is reported in in the Statement of Financial Position.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Asset retirement obligations are a result of obligations associated with the retirement of tangible capital assets controlled by the municipality. A liability for a retirement obligation can apply to tangible capital assets either in productive use or no longer in productive use.

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.

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, 2023

2. CASH, TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS, AND RESTRICTED CASH

	2023	2022
Cash and temporary investments Term deposits - unrestricted portion	\$ 65,097 262,709	\$ 498,670 462,349
Restricted cash	327,806 157,291	961,019 157,651
	\$ 485,097	\$ 1,118,670

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

	2023 Cost	Ма	2023 rket value	2022 Cost	2022 Market value
1 Year term deposit maturing on September 6, 2024 at 4% per annum 1 Year term deposit maturing on December 5,	\$ 420,000	\$	420,000 \$	-	\$-
2023 at 3.25% per annum	-		-	120,000	120,000
1 Year term deposit maturing on December 5, 2023 at 3.25% per annum	-		-	500,000	500,000
	\$ 420,000	\$	420,000 \$	620,000	\$ 620,000

4. TAXES AND GRANTS IN PLACE OF TAXES RECEIVABLE

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

	2023	2022
Current taxes and grants in place of taxes Taxes under-levy	\$ 3,223 -	\$ 1,047 2,685
	\$ 3,223	\$ 3,732

5. GRANTS AND RECEIVABLES FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Grants and receivables from other governments are comprised of:

	2023	2022
Canada Community-Building Fund Municipal Sustainability Initiative - Capital	\$ 100,570 305,892	\$ 85,554 260,058
	•	· · · · ·
Subtotal Goods and Services Tax refundable	406,462 6,643	345,612 6,149
	\$ 413.105	\$ 351,761

SUMMER VILLAGE OF ROSS HAVEN Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2023

6. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

	Cost	Accumulated amortization		I	2023 Net book value	2022 Net book value
Land	\$ 2,094,041	\$	-	\$	2,094,041	\$ 2,094,041
Land improvements	138,835		89,780		49,055	56,503
Engineered structures	2,245,697		1,359,781		885,916	915,205
Buildings	423,452		242,042		181,410	198,028
Machinery and equipment	131,865		105,957		25,908	30,846
Motor vehicles	60,082		30,513		29,569	35,261
Assets under construction	20,773		-		20,773	-
	\$ 5,114,745	\$	1,828,073	\$	3,286,672	\$ 3,329,884

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

7. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue is comprised of:

	2023	2022
Basic Municipal Transportation Grant	\$ 25,674	\$ 25,675
Canada Community-Building Fund	232,187	217,171
Municipal Sustainability Initiative - Capital	282,517	236,683
Other grants	10,618	-
Subtotal	550,996	479,529
Taxes over-levy	6,413	_
repaid Property Taxes	9,329	12,844
	\$ 566,738	\$ 492,373

Municipal Sustainability Initiative - Capital

Funding from the Provincial Government was allocated to the Municipality in the current year from the Municipal Sustainability Initiative - Capital. 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.).

Canada Community-Building Fund

Funding from the Provincial Government was allocated to the Municipality in the current year from the Canada Community-Building 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.).

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:

	2023	2022
Total debt limit Total debt	\$ 653,643 -	\$ 598,271 -
Amount of debt limit unused	653,643	598,271
Debt servicing limit Debt servicing	108,941 -	99,712 -
Amount of debt servicing limit unused	\$ 108,941	\$ 99,712

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:

	2023	2022
Tangible capital assets (Note 6.) Accumulated amortization (Note 6.)	\$ 5,114,745 (1,828,073)	\$ 5,093,973 (1,764,089)
	\$ 3,286,672	\$ 3,329,884

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:

						2023	2022
				nefits &			
	S	alary (1)	allow	ances (2	2)	Total	Total
L. Chadd	\$	2,200	\$	-	\$	2,200	\$ 3,100
D. Brandt		4,200		-		4,200	4,500
R. Hutscal		3,800		-		3,800	2,700
Chief Administrative Officer		52,770		-		52,770	52,805
Designated Officers (6)		9,210		-		9,210	9,131
	\$	72,180	\$	-	\$	72,180	\$ 72,236

- 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, 2023.

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.

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. COMMITMENTS

North 43 Lagoon Commission

The municipality is a member of the North 43 Lagoon Commission (the "Commission"). The Commission provides wastewater supply services to participating municipalities. In 2023 the construction of a new wastewater system dedicated to the municipality was fully completed. The total cost of the project was \$3,172,100. Beginning in 2023 and for the next 25 years the municipality is committed to repaying the debenture and interest of \$469,821 for its remaining portion of constructions costs. Future minimum payments as at year end are as follows:

2024	\$ 18,793
2025	18,793
2026	18,793
2027	18,793
2028	18,793
Thereafter	 357,063
	\$ 451,028

14. CONTAMINATED SITES LIABILITY

The Municipality has adopted PS3260 Liability for Contaminated Sites. The Municipality did not identify any financial liabilities in 2023 (2022 – Nil) as a result of this standard.

15. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

The Municipality has adopted PS3280 Asset Retirement Obligations. The Municipality did not identify any financial liabilities in 2023 (2022 – Nil) as a result of this standard

16. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Council and management have approved these financial statements.

17. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

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

18. BUDGET AMOUNTS

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