SUMMER VILLAGE OF ITASKA BEACH Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2021

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MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of the Summer Village of Itaska Beach 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 Summer Village'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 Summer Village 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 Summer Village Council has approved the financial statements.

The financial statements have been audited by Seniuk and Company, independent external auditors, appointed by the Summer Village. 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).

Ms. June Boyda, CAO

Wetaskiwin, Alberta April 13, 2022



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Council of Summer Village of Itaska Beach

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Summer Village of Itaska Beach (the Summer Village), 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 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 Summer Village 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 Summer Village 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 Summer Village'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 Summer Village or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Summer Village'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 Itaska Beach (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 Summer Village'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 Summer Village'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 Summer Village
 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- <u>Debt Limit Regulation:</u> 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.
- <u>Supplementary Accounting Principles and Standards Regulation</u>: 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 Michael G. Seniuk CPA, CA.

Sminh : Company

Edmonton, Alberta April 13, 2022

Seniuk and Company. **Chartered Professional Accountants**

December 31, 2021

	2021	2020
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Cash <i>(Note 2)</i>	\$ 195,330	\$ 207,254
Term deposits <i>(Notes 2, 3)</i>	356,621	307,477
Restricted cash (Note 2)	58,025	32,765
Taxes and grants in place of taxes receivable (Note 4)	-	7,746
Grants and receivables from other governments (Note 5)	581,156	526,438
Trade and other receivables	1,215	890
	 1,192,347	1,082,570
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	36,310	31,259
Deposits received	8,500	8,500
Deferred income (Note 7)	633,179	553,155
	677,989	592,914
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	514,358	489,656
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Prepaid expenses	6,097	4,894
Tangible capital assets (Note 6)	604,499	634,174
	610,596	639,068
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	\$ 1,124,954	\$ 1,128,724

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF COUNCIL

_____ Mayor

_____ Councilor

Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

	Budget (Unaudited) 2021	2021		2020
REVENUES				
Net municipal taxes (Schedule 1)	\$ 190,432	\$ 190,432	\$	190,431
User fees	80	440		80
Government transfers for operating (Schedule 2)	11,654	18,147		18,397
Investment income	4,000	3,408		7,192
Penalties and costs of taxes	1,160	2,090		1,684
Licenses and permits	1,000	3,410		5,015
Franchise fees & concession contracts	3,300	3,474		3,359
Other	50	130		531
	211,676	221,531		226,689
EXPENSES				
Administration and legislative	86,882	81,880		78,631
Protective services	32,570	30,002		29,937
Transportation services	18,850	22,921		31,311
Environmental services	38,861	38,016		37,356
Land use planning, zoning and development	5,011	6,682		5,827
Parks and recreation	21,700	53,917		42,328
	203,874	233,418		225,390
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS	7,802	(11,887)		1,299
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)				
Government transfers for capital (Schedule 2)	-	8,117		49,726
ANNUAL SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	7,802	(3,770)		51,025
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,128,724	1,128,724		1,077,699
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS - END OF YEAR	\$ 1,136,526	\$ 1,124,954	\$	1,128,724

SUMMER VILLAGE OF ITASKA BEACH Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets

		Budget naudited) 2021	2021	2020		
ANNUAL SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	\$	7,802	\$ (3,770)	\$ 51,025		
Amortization of tangible capital assets		-	37,792	36,269		
Purchase of tangible capital assets		-	(8,117)	(49,726)		
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses		-	(1,203)	(1,163)		
		-	28,472	(14,620)		
INCREASE IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS		7,802	24,702	36,405		
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR		-	489,656	453,251		
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS - END OF YEAR	\$	7,802	\$ 514,358	\$ 489,656		

Statement of Cash Flows

		2021		2020
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Annual surplus (deficit) for the year	\$	(3,770)	\$	51,025
Item not affecting cash:	Ŧ	(0,110)	Ŧ	0.,020
Amortization of tangible capital assets		37,792		36,269
		34,022		87,294
Changes in non-cash working capital:				
Trade and other receivables		(325)		-
Interest receivable		-		2,388
Grants and receivables from other governments		(54,718)		(37,345)
Current taxes and grants in place of taxes		7,746		535
Accounts payable		5,051		(2,273)
Prepaid expenses		(1,203)		(1,163)
Deferred income		80,024		26,966
		36,575		(10,892)
Cash flow from operating activities		70,597		76,402
CAPITAL ACTIVITIES				
Cash used to acquire tangible capital assets		(8,117)		(49,726)
Cash flow used by capital activities		(8,117)		(49,726)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash		(25,260)		10,631
Decrease (increase) in term deposits		(49,144)		68,987
Cash flow from (used by) investing activities		(74,404)		79,618
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH FLOW		(11,924)		106,294
Cash - beginning of year		207,254		100,960
CASH - END OF YEAR (Note 2)	\$	195,330	\$	207,254

SUMMER VILLAGE OF ITASKA BEACH Schedule of Property and Other Taxes

	(L	Budget Jnaudited) 2021	2021	2020		
TAXATION Real property tax Linear property taxes	\$	278,023 747	\$ 278,024 747	\$	277,875 653	
		278,770	278,771		278,528	
REQUISITIONS		(88,339)	(88,339)		(88,097)	
NET MUNICIPAL TAXES	\$	190,431	\$ 190,432	\$	190,431	

Schedule of Government Transfers					(Sc	hedule 2)		
		Budget naudited) 2021		2021		2020		
TRANSFERS FOR OPERATING Provincial Government	\$	11,654	\$	18,147	\$	18,397		
	¥	11,654	•	18,147	Ŷ	18,397		
TRANSFERS FOR CAPITAL Provincial Government		-		8,117		49,726		
TOTAL GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS	\$	11,654	\$	26,264	\$	68,123		

Schedule of Expenditures by Object

	(L	Budget Jnaudited) 2021	2021	2020			
EXPENSES Salaries, wages & benefits Contracted and general services Materials, goods and utilities Amortization	\$	1,785 188,728 13,350 -	\$ 340 179,147 16,140 37,791	\$	426 178,397 10,298 36,269		
Total Expenditures by Object	\$	203,863	\$ 233,418	\$	225,390		

Schedule of Changes in Accumulated Surplus

	U	nrestricted Surplus	Restricted Surplus		Equity in Tangible Capital Assets			Total 2021	Total 2020	
BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$	220,208	\$	274,343	\$	634,174	\$	1,128,724	\$	1,077,699
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses Current year funds used to purchase of tangible		(3,770)		-		-		(3,770)		51,025
capital assets		(8,117)		-		8,117		-		-
Annual amortization expense		37,792		-		(37,792)		-		-
		25,905		-		(29,675)		(3,770)		51,025
BALANCE, END OF YEAR	\$	246,113	\$	274,343	\$	604,499	\$	1,124,954	\$	1,128,724

Schedule of Segmented Disclosure Year Ended December 31, 2021

(Schedule 5)

		General Government	Protective Services	ansportation Services	nning & elopment		ation & Iture	k Ε	nvironmental Services		2021 Total
REVENUE											
Net municipal taxes	\$	190,432 \$	-	\$ -	\$ - 9	5	-	\$	-	\$	190,432
Government transfers		7,780	-	10,197	170		-		-		18,147
User fees and sales of goods		440	-	-	-		-		-		440
Investment income		3,408	-	-	-		-		-		3,408
Other revenues		5,694	-	-	3,410		-		-		9,104
		207,754	-	10,197	3,580		-		-		221,531
EXPENSES											
Contract and general services		80,030	30,002	6,549	6,682		17,867	7	38,016		179,146
Salaries and wages		340	-	-	-		-		-		340
Materials, goods and utilities		516	-	6,645	-		8,979	9	-		16,140
Amortization		993	-	9,728	-		27,07´	1	-		37,792
		81,879	30,002	22,922	6,682		53,917	7	38,016		233,418
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses befor	е										
other		125,875	(30,002)	(12,725)	(3,102)	(53,917	7)	(38,016))	(11,887)
OTHER								-			
Government transfers for capital		-	-	-	 -		8,117	7	-	_	8,117
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES	\$	125,875 \$	(30,002)	\$ (12,725)	\$ (3,102) \$	\$(45,800)\$	(38,016)	\$	(3,770)

Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets

Year Ended December 31, 2021

		Opening Balance		ditions and ransfers	Disposals, Impairments and Transfers		nd Impairments			Closing Balance
For the year ended December 3	1, 202 ⁻	I								
Cost										
Land	\$	280,469	\$	-	\$	-	\$	280,469		
Land improvements		403,265		-		-		403,265		
Engineered structures		183,550		-		-		183,550		
Buildings		6,000		-		-		6,000		
Machinery and equipment		42,290		8,117		-		50,407		
		915,574		8,117		-		923,691		
Accumulated Amortization										
Land improvements		(168,705)		(25,422)		-		(194,127)		
Buildings		(2,880)		(120)		-		(3,000		
Engineered structures		(85,159)		(7,984)		-		(93,143		
Machinery and equipment		(24,656)		(4,266)		-		(28,922		
· · · · ·		(281,400)		(37,792)		-		(319,192		
Net Book Value	\$	634,174	\$	(29,675)	\$	-	\$	604,499		
For the year ended December 3 Cost	1, 2020)								
Land improvements	\$	403,265	\$	-	\$	-	\$	403,265		
Land	Ψ	280,469	Ŷ	-	¥	-	Ŧ	280,469		
Buildings		6,000		39,794		-		45,794		
Engineered structures		143,756		-		-		143,756		
Machinery and equipment		32,358		9,932		-		42,290		
		865,848		49,726		-		915,574		
				-		-		-		
Accumulated Amortization										
Land improvements		(143,183)		(25,522)		-		(168,705		
Buildings		(2,760)		(120)		-		(2,880		
Engineered structures		(77 475)		(7)004)				100 400		

	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Amortization				
Land improvements	(143,183)	(25,522)	-	(168,705)
Buildings	(2,760)	(120)	-	(2,880)
Engineered structures	(77,175)	(7,984)	-	(85,159)
Machinery and equipment	(22,013)	(2,643)	-	(24,656)
	(245,131)	(36,269)	-	(281,400)
Net Book Value	\$ 620,717	\$ 13,457	\$ -	\$ 634,174

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 Itaska Beach (the Summer Village) 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 Summer Village 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 Summer Village 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 Summer Village Council in accordance with legislation and the Summer Village Council approved policies to raise the tax revenue required to meet the Summer Village'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 Summer Village 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 Summer Village'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 Summer Village receives government transfers from the Federal and Provincial governments to fund operating and capital expenditures. These transfers to the Summer Village 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 are 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 include 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	8 - 25 years
Buildings	50 years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 10 years
Engineered structures	10 - 30 years

The Summer Village 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 Summer Village 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 ITASKA BEACH Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2021

2. CASH, TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS, AND RESTRICTED CASH

<u> </u>	 2021	2020
Term deposits	\$ 356,621	\$ 307,477
Cash	195,330	207,254
	551,951	514,731
Restricted portion of cash and term deposits	58,025	32,765
	\$ 609,976	\$ 547,496

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 (Note 7).

3. TERM DEPOSITS

	2021 Cost					2020 Cost		2020 Market valu	
1 Year term deposit maturing October 2021 at 0.50% per annum 1 Year term deposit maturing February 2021 at	\$ -	\$	-	\$	105,025	\$	105,025		
0.55% per annum	-		-		52,453		52,453		
1 Year term deposit maturing November 2021 at 0.58% per annum	-		-		150,000		150,000		
1 Year term deposit maturing October 2022 at 0.50% per annum	106,621		106,621		-		-		
2 Year term deposit maturing February 2023 at 0.75% per annum	150,000		150,000		-		-		
1 year term deposit maturing February 2022 at 0.50% per anum	100,000		100,000		_		-		
	\$ 356,621	\$	356,621	\$	307,478	\$	307,478		

4. TAXES RECEIVABLES

Taxes receivables are comprised of:

	2	2021	2020
Current taxes and grants in place of taxes	\$	-	\$ 4,465
Arrears taxes		-	3,281
	\$	-	\$ 7,746

SUMMER VILLAGE OF ITASKA BEACH Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2021

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	\$ 574,898 6,258	\$ 520,390 6,048
	\$ 581,156	\$ 526,438

6. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

	Cost	 cumulated nortization	N	2021 et book value	1	2020 Net book value
Land improvements	\$ 403,265	\$ -	\$	403,265	\$	403,265
Land	280,469	194,127		86,342		111,764
Engineered structures	183,550	93,143		90,407		98,391
Buildings	6,000	3,000		3,000		3,120
Machinery and equipment	50,407	28,922		21,485		17,634
	\$ 923,691	\$ 319,192	\$	604,499	\$	634,174

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

7. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue is comprised of:

	2021	2020
Federal Gas Tax Fund Municipal Sustainability Initiative - Capital Alberta Community Partnership (ACP) Program	\$ 54,270 578,653 -	\$ 41,439 511,546 170
Subtotal Prepaid Property Taxes	632,923 256	553,155 -
	\$ 633,179	\$ 553,155

Municipal Sustainability Initiative - Capital

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

7. DEFERRED REVENUE (continued)

2021 2020

Federal Gas Tax Fund

Funding from the Provincial Government was allocated to the Summer Village 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.).

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 Itaska Beach, be disclosed as follows:

	2021		
Total debt limit	\$ 332,297	\$	340,034
Total debt	-		-
Amount of debt limit unused	332,297		340,034
Debt servicing limit	55,383		56,672
Debt servicing	-		-
Amount of debt servicing limit unused	\$ 55,383	\$	56,672

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.)	\$ 923,691 (319,192)	\$ 915,574 (281,400)
	\$ 604,499	\$ 634,174

10. SEGMENTED DISCLOSURE

The Summer Village of Itaska Beach 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
			Be	nefits &			
	S	alary (1)	allow	ances (2)		Total	Total
Chief Administrative Officer	\$	50,495	\$	-	\$	50,495	\$ 49,973
D. Alton - Mayor		340		-	-	340	425
R. Nielsen - Councilor		-		-		-	-
A. Deering - Councilor		-		-		-	-
Designated Officers (4)		2,944		-		2,944	2,944
	\$	53,779	\$	-	\$	53,779	\$ 53,342

- 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 Summer Village 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 Summer Village'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.

Liquidity risk

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Summer Village 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 Summer Village manages exposure through its normal operating and financing activities. The Summer Village is exposed to interest rate risk primarily through its floating interest rate bank indebtedness and credit facilities.

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.