SUMMER VILLAGE OF SILVER SANDS Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2020

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MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of the Summer Village of Silver Sands 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, 2020 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. Wendy Wildman, CAO

Alberta Beach, Alberta April 30, 2021



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Council of Summer Village of Silver Sands

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Summer Village of Silver Sands (the Summer Village), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, 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, 2020, 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 Silver Sands (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 30, 2021

Seniuk and Company. **Chartered Professional Accountants**

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2020

	2020	2019
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Cash and temporary investments (Note 2)	\$ 353,251	\$ 408,083
Taxes and grants in place of taxes (Note 3)	75,996	81,549
Grants and receivables from other governments (Note 4)	174,976	123,002
Trade and other receivables	58	9,916
	 604,281	622,550
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	19,550	15,824
Deferred income (Note 6)	20,609	40,136
	40,159	55,960
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	 564,122	566,590
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Tangible capital assets (Note 5)	1,699,808	1,616,688
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	\$ 2,263,930	\$ 2,183,278

CONTINGENT LIABILITY (Note 13)

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF COUNCIL

_____ Mayor

_____ Councilor

Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

	(l	Budget Jnaudited) 2020		2020	2019
		2020		2020	2019
REVENUES					
Net municipal taxes (Schedule 1)	\$	369,640	\$	372,589	\$ 364,963
User fees		3,600		8,720	5,143
Government transfers for operating (Schedule 2)		15,021		30,411	19,373
Investment income		11,000		4,521	11,491
Penalties and costs of taxes		16,000		16,086	18,027
Licenses and permits		1,000		2,015	1,212
Franchise fees & concession contracts		4,500		4,570	4,451
Other		750		999	1,031
		421,511		439,911	425,691
EXPENSES					
Administration and legislative		142,499		146,742	137,797
Protective services		46,990		49,765	47,604
Transportation services		133,300		133,036	139,823
Environmental services		46,700		51,915	47,314
Planning and development		17,290		23,863	18,559
Parks and recreation		23,133		23,988	19,581
Amortization of tangible capital assets		-		93,112	95,264
		409,912		522,421	505,942
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS		11,599		(82,510)	(80,251)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)					
Government transfers for capital (Schedule 2)		209,200		163,162	71,696
ANNUAL SURPLUS (DEFICIT)		220,799		80,652	(8,555)
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS - BEGINNING OF YEAR		_		2,183,278	2,191,833
			•		
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS - END OF YEAR	\$	-	\$	2,263,930	\$ 2,183,278

Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets

	Budget 2020	2020	2019
ANNUAL SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	\$ 220,799	\$ 80,652	\$ (8,555)
Amortization of tangible capital assets Purchase of tangible capital assets Decrease in prepaid expenses	- -	93,111 (176,231) -	95,264 (74,530) 2,143
	-	(83,120)	22,877
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	220,799	(2,468)	14,322
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	-	566,590	552,268
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS - END OF YEAR	\$ 220,799	\$ 564,122	\$ 566,590

Statement of Cash Flows

	2020	2019
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Annual surplus (deficit) for the year Item not affecting cash:	\$ 80,652	\$ (8,555)
Amortization	93,112	95,264
	173,764	86,709
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	9,858	(9,545)
Grants and receivables from other governments	(51,974)	(98,553)
Current taxes and grants in place of taxes	5,553	(3,974)
Accounts payable	3,725	(458,878)
Deferred income	(19,527)	35,082
Prepaid expenses	-	2,143
	(52,365)	(533,725)
Cash flow from (used by) operating activities	121,399	(447,016)
CAPITAL ACTIVITIES		
Cash used to acquire tangible capital assets	(176,231)	(74,530)
Cash flow used by capital activities	(176,231)	(74,530)
DECREASE IN CASH FLOW	(54,832)	(521,546)
Cash - beginning of year	408,083	929,629
CASH - END OF YEAR (Note 2)	\$ 353,251	\$ 408,083

Schedule of Property and Other Taxes

Year Ended December 31, 2020

	(L	Budget Inaudited) 2020		2020		2019
TAXATION	^	404.050	•	407 007	^	457.050
Real property tax	\$	464,358	\$	467,287	\$	457,652
Linear property taxes Special assessments		4,190 54,134		4,208 54,134		4,373 57,186
		01,101		• 1,101		01,100
		522,682		525,629		519,211
REQUISITIONS						
Alberta school foundation		141,188		141,187		142,463
Seniors' housing requisition		11,853		11,853		11,785
		153,041		153,040		154,248
NET MUNICIPAL TAXES	\$	369,641	\$	372,589	\$	364,963

Schedule of Government Transfers

(Schedule 2)

	(L	Budget Jnaudited) 2020	2020	2019
TRANSFERS FOR OPERATING Provincial Government	\$	15,021	\$ 30,411	\$ 19,373
		15,021	30,411	19,373
TRANSFERS FOR CAPITAL Provincial Government		209,200	163,162	71,696
TOTAL GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS	\$	224,221	\$ 193,573	\$ 91,069

Schedule of Expenditures by Object

(Schedule 3)

	(L	Budget Jnaudited) 2020	2020	2019
		2020	2020	2015
EXPENSES				
Salaries, wages & benefits	\$	92,700	\$ 89,469	\$ 91,826
Contracted and general services		258,112	295,460	288,578
Materials, goods and utilities		21,850	19,423	20,354
Provision for allowances		-	13,328	-
Transfer to local boards and agencies		8,283	11.629	9.920
Amortization		-	93,112	95,264
Total Expenditures by Object	\$	380,945	\$ 522,421	\$ 505,942

Schedule of Changes in Accumulated Surplus

Year Ended December 31, 2020

BALANCE, END OF YEAR

	 nrestricted Surplus	Dperating Reserve	Capital Reserve	Ca	Equity in Tangible apital Assets	Total 2020	Total 2019
BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$ 85,906	\$ 257,116	\$ 223,566	\$	1,616,688	\$ 2,183,278	\$ 2,191,833
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses Current year funds used to purchase of tangible capital	80,652	-	-		-	80,652	(8,555)
assets	(176,231)	-	-		176,231	-	-
Annual amortization expense	93 ,112	-	-		(93,112)	-	-
Reserve fund transfers	(15,966)	15,966	-		-	-	-
	(18,433)	15,966	-		83,119	80,652	(8,555 <u>)</u>

273,082

\$

223,566

\$ 1,699,807

\$ 2,263,930

\$

67,473

\$

\$ 2,183,278

Schedule of Segmented Disclosure

Year Ended December 31, 2020

(Schedule 5)

	(General Government	Protective Services	Tr	ansportation Services		Planning & Development	F	Recreation & Culture	Environm Servic		2020
REVENUE												
Net municipal taxes	\$	372,589 \$	-	\$	-	\$		\$		\$	- \$	372,589
Government transfers		13,449	9,157		-		7,205		600		-	30,411
User fees and sales of goods		860	-		-		3,710		-	4	4,150	8,720
Investment income		4,521	-		-		-		-		-	4,521
Other revenues		21,089	-		416		2,165		-		-	23,670
		412,508	9,157		416		13,080		600	2	4,150	439,911
EXPENSES												
Salaries and wages		10,187	-		79,282		-		-		-	89,469
Contract and general services		127,298	45,213		34,330		24,471		15,110	49	9,038	295,460
Materials, goods and utilities		-	-		19,423		-		-		-	19,423
Provision for allowances		13,328	-		-		-		-		-	13,328
Transfers to local boards		-	-		-		-		11,629		-	11,629
Amortization		1,228	-		77,158		-		14,726		-	93,112
		152,041	45,213		210,193		24,471		41,465	49	9,038	522,421
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses before other OTHER		260,467	(36,056)	I	(209,777))	(11,391)		(40,865)	(44	4,888)	(82,510)
Government transfers for capital		-	-		-		-		-	163	3,162	163,162
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES	\$	260,467 \$	(36,056)	\$	(209,777))\$	(11,391)	\$	(40,865)	\$ 118	3,274 \$	80,652

Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets

Year Ended December 31, 2020

Net Book Value

		Opening Additions and Balance Transfers		Imp	posals, airments Transfers		Closing Balance					
For the year ended December 31, 2020												
Cost												
Land	\$	627,323	\$	-	\$	-	\$	627,323				
Land improvements		98,849		1,115		-		99,964				
Buildings		62,403		-		-		62,403				
Engineered structures		1,544,783		175,116		-		1,719,899				
Motor vehicles		68,896		-		-		68,896				
Machinery and equipment		102,891		-		-		102,891				
		2,505,145		176,231		-		2,681,376				
Accumulated Amortization												
Land improvements		(67,706)		(6,543)		-		(74,249)				
Buildings		(49,020)		(1,268)		-		(50,288)				
Engineered structures		(682,538)		(77,158)		-		(759,696)				
Machinery and equipment		(85,748)		(1,254)		_		(87,002)				
Motor vehicles		(3,445)		(6,888)		-		(10,333)				
		(888,457)		(93,111)		-		(981,568)				
Net Book Value	\$	1,616,688	\$	83,120	\$	-	\$	1,699,808				
For the year ended December 3 [°]	I, 201	9										
Cost												
Land	\$	627,323	\$	-	\$	-	\$	627,323				
Land improvements		98,849		-		-		98,849				
Buildings		62,403		-		-		62,403				
Engineered structures		1,544,783		-		-		1,544,783				
Motor vehicles		-		68,896		-		68,896				
Machinery and equipment		97,257		5,634		-		102,891				
		2,430,615		74,530		-		2,505,145				
Accumulated Amortization												
Land improvements		(61,200)		(6,506)		-		(67,706)				
Buildings		(47,752)		(1,268)		-		(49,020)				
Engineered structures		(600,071)		(82,467)		-		(682,538)				
Machinery and equipment		(84,169)		(1,579)		-		(85,748)				
Motor vehicles		-		(3,445)		-		(3,445)				
				(0,110)				(0, 170				

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.

\$

(95, 265)

(20,735)

\$

-

-

(793, 192)

1,637,423

\$

(888,457)

1,616,688

\$

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Summer Village of Silver Sands (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 of 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 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	15 - 20 years
Buildings	25 - 50 years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 20 years
Motor vehicles	10 years
Engineered structures	10 - 75 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 SILVER SANDS Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2020

2. CASH, TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS, AND RESTRICTED CASH 2020 2019 Cash and temporary investments \$ 353,251 \$ 408,083

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 6)

3. TAXES RECEIVABLES

Taxes receivable are comprised of:

	2020	2019
Current taxes and grants in place of taxes Arrears taxes and grants in place of taxes	\$ 27,649 61,675	\$ 27,859 49,436
Subtotal	89,324	77,295
Allowance for uncollectible	(13,328)	-
Taxes under-levy receivable	-	4,254
	\$ 75,996	\$ 81,549

4. GRANTS AND RECEIVABLES FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Grants and receivables from other governments are comprised of:

	2020	2019
Grants receivable Goods and services tax refundable	\$ 159,801 15,175	\$ 110,943 12,059
	\$ 174,976	\$ 123,002

SUMMER VILLAGE OF SILVER SANDS Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2020

5. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

	Cost	Accumulated amortization		2020 Net book value		2019 Net book value
Land	\$ 627,323	\$	-	\$	627,323	\$ 627,323
Land improvements	99,964		74,249		25,715	31,143
Engineered structures	1,719,899		759,696		960,203	862,245
Buildings	62,403		50,288		12,115	13,383
Machinery and equipment	102,891		87,001		15,890	17,143
Motor vehicles	68,896		10,334		58,562	65,451
	\$ 2,681,376	\$	981,568	\$	1,699,808	\$ 1,616,688

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

6. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue is comprised of:

	2020	2019
Federal Gas Tax Fund	\$ -	\$ 17,456
Municipal Sustainability Initiative - Capital	-	11,167
Municipal Operating Support Grant	7,752	-
Subtotal	7,752	28,623
Prepaid property taxes	12,857	11,513
	\$ 20,609	\$ 40,136

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.).

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.).

SUMMER VILLAGE OF SILVER SANDS Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2020

6. DEFERRED REVENUE (continued)

2020 2019

Municipal Operating Support Grant

Funding from the Provincial Government was allocated to the Summer Village 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 project (refer to Note 2.).

7. TRUST FUNDS

The Municipality administers funds held in trust with balances of \$291,074 (2019 - \$143,299) for the Alberta Community Partnership Grant. These funds are not included as part of the Summer Village's financial records as they are held in trust on behalf of the fund contributors.

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 Silver Sands, be disclosed as follows:

	2020			
Total debt limit Total debt	\$ 659,867 -	\$	638,537 -	
Amount of debt limit unused	659,867		638,537	
Debt servicing limit Debt servicing	109,978 -		106,423 -	
Amount of debt servicing limit unused	\$ 109,978	\$	106,423	

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.

SUMMER VILLAGE OF SILVER SANDS Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2020

9. EQUITY IN TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

Equity in tangible capital assets is comprised of:

	2020	2019
Tangible capital assets (Note 5.) Accumulated amortization (Note 5.)	\$ 2,681,376 (981,568)	\$ 2,505,145 (888,457)
	\$ 1,699,808	\$ 1,616,688

10. SEGMENTED DISCLOSURE

The Summer Village of Silver Sands 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:

						2020	2019
	_			nefits &	、		-
		Salary (1)	allow	ances (2)	Total	Total
B. Poulin - Councilor	\$	3,850	\$	-	\$	3,850	\$ 3,250
L. Turnbull - Councilor		1,675		-		1,675	2,550
G. Horne - Councilor		1,963		-		1,963	2,375
Chief Administrative Officer		73,179		-		73,179	71,744
Designated Officers (6)		23,642		-		23,642	17,131
	\$	104,309	\$	-	\$	104,309	\$ 97,050

1. Salary includes regular base pay, bonuses, overtime, lump sum payments, gross honoraria and any other direct cash remuneration. Chief Administrative Officer's salary also includes amounts paid in subcontracting administrative support staff services.

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, 2020.

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 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.

Additional risk

Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Summer Village is not exposed to significant other risks arising from these financial instruments.

13. CONTINGENT LIABILITY

In 2018 the Summer Village entered into an agreement to share the cost of a road improvement project with the County of Lac Ste. Anne (the County). Subsequent to the road project being completed, the County invoiced an additional amount of \$93,988 over and above the project approved and estimated total. According to the agreement, if it is determined the actual costs exceed estimated costs by 20% (which this amount does exceed the estimated total), both parties will further discuss and negotiate an amendment. As this additional cost has not been discussed or negotiated by both parties, a reasonable estimate cannot be made. No provision has been made in the financial statement as the outcome is not determinable.

14. CONTAMINATED SITES LIABILITY

The Summer Village identified one contaminated site that has been fully remediated; however, this site will continue to be monitored on an ongoing basis until 2036. In the current year Nil costs (2019 - Nil costs) were incurred to monitor the site.

15. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Council and management have approved these financial statements.

16. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

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

17. BUDGET AMOUNTS

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