

JMD Group LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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To the Members of Council:

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Summer Village of Horseshoe Bay, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017, and the consolidated statements of operations, change in net financial assets and cash flows and schedules 1 to 6 for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Summer Village of Horseshoe Bay as at December 31, 2017, and the results of its operations, change in its net financial assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

ST. PAUL, ALBERTA April 21, 2018 Jmo Group LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SUMMER VILLAGE OF HORSESHOE BAY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2017

Financial assets	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Cash Taxes and grants in place of taxes receivable (note 2) Receivable from other governments Trade and other receivables Long-term investment (note 3)	\$ 422,327 1,917 3,819 976 429,039	\$ 311,714 1,941 22,950 3 ———————————————————————————————————
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Due to other governments Deferred revenue (note 4)	5,255 1,420 172,576	5,159 900 94,096
	_179,251	100,155
Net financial assets	_249,788	237,396
Non-financial assets		
Tangible capital assets (schedule 2) Prepaid expenses	860,420 2,641	891,058
	_863,061	893,578
Accumulated surplus (note 7)	\$ <u>1,112,849</u>	\$ <u>1,130,974</u>

Contingencies (note 11)

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE SUMMER VILLAGE OF HORSESHOE BAY:

Mayor

Administrator

SUMMER VILLAGE OF HORSESHOE BAY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

Revenue	Budget (unaudited)	2017	2016
Net municipal taxes (schedule 3) Sales and user fees Government transfers for operating (schedule Investment income Penalties and costs of taxes Licenses and permits Other	\$ 67,860 700 4) 5,430 1,100 1,000 700 2,210	\$ 67,860 255 19,116 1,231 1,060 200 10,968	\$ 64,657 725 116,025 1,059 1,207 650 898
Expenses Legislative Administration Protective services Roads, streets, walks, lighting Waste management Planning and development Recreation and culture	79,000 7,600 31,400 8,000 50,000 13,000 1,000 19,000	6,837 30,348 14,856 52,621 13,388 17,598 135,648	5,031 29,125 115,980 49,404 12,451 21,013 233,004
Deficiency of revenues over expenses before other	(51,000)	(34,958)	(47,783)
Other Government transfers for capital (schedule 4)	165,500	16,833	9,569
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses	114,500	(18,125)	(38,214)
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	1,130,974	1,130,974	1,169,188
Accumulated surplus, end of year	\$ <u>1,245,474</u>	\$ <u>1,112,849</u>	\$ 1,130,974

SUMMER VILLAGE OF HORSESHOE BAY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

	Budget (unaudited)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses	\$ <u>114,500</u>	\$ (18,125)	\$ <u>(38,214)</u>
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(160,000)	(15,650)	
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets Amortization of tangible capital assets			740
	46,000	46,288	47,858
	(<u>114,000</u>)	_30,638	48,598
Use of prepaid expenses		(121)	(48)
Increase in net financial assets	500	12,392	10,336
Net financial assets, beginning of year	237,396	237,396	227,060
Net financial assets, end of year	\$ <u>237,896</u>	\$ 249,788	\$ 237,396

SUMMER VILLAGE OF HORSESHOE BAY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

Net inflow (outflow) of cash related to the following activities:	<u>2017</u>	2016
Operating		
Deficiency of revenues over expenses Non-cash items included	\$ (18,125)	\$ (38,214)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	46,288	47,858
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets Non-cash charges to operations (net change) Decrease (increase) in		740
Taxes and grants in place receivable	24	1,777
Receivables from other governments Trade and other receivables	19,131	(15,352)
Prepaid expenses	(121)	(3)
Increase (decrease) in	(121)	(48)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	96	338
Due to other governments Deferred revenue	520	900
Deferred revenue	_78,480	65,598
	126,296	63,594
Capital		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(15,650)	
Investing		
Increase in long-term investment	(33)	(32)
Change in cash during the year	110,613	63,562
Cash, beginning of year	311,714	248,152
Cash, end of year	\$ 422,327	\$ 311,714

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SUMMER VILLAGE OF HORSESHOE BAY SCHEDULE 1 – CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

2016	\$ 1,169,188	(38,214)	1	1	(38,214)	\$ 1,130,974
2017	\$ 1,130,974	(18,125)	I		(18,125)	\$ 1,112,849
Equity in Tangible Capital Assets	\$ 891,058	1	15,650	(46,288)	(30,638)	\$ 860,420
Unrestricted Surplus	\$ 239,916	(18,125)	(15,650)	46,288	12,513	\$ 252,429
	Balance, beginning of year	Deficiency of revenues over expenses	Funds used for tangible capital assets	Annual amortization expense	Change in accumulated surplus	Balance, end of year

SUMMER VILLAGE OF HORSESHOE BAY SCHEDULE 2 - TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

Cost	Land	Land Improvements	Buildings	Engineered Structures	2017	2016
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 156,573	\$ 59,344	\$ 103,578	\$ 1,168,767	\$ 1,488,262	\$ 1,490,362
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	1	15,650	1	1	15,650	1
Disposal of tangible capital assets		1	Ī	1	1	(2,100)
Balance, end of year	156,573	74,994	103,578	1,168,767	1,503,912	1,488,262
Accumulated amortization						
Balance, beginning of year	1	27,463	25,243	544,498	597,204	550,706
Annual amortization	1	2,536	2,341	41,411	46,288	47,858
Accumulated amortization on disposals	!	1	- 1	1	1	(1,360)
Balance, end of year	1	29,999	27,584	585,909	643,492	597,204
Net book value of tangible capital assets	\$ 156,573	\$ 44,995	\$ 75,994	\$ 582,858	\$ 860,420	\$ 891,058
2016 Net book value of tangible capital assets	\$ 156,573	\$ 31,881	\$ 78,335	\$ 78,335 \$ 624,269	\$ 891,058	

SUMMER VILLAGE OF HORSESHOE BAY SCHEDULE 3 - PROPERTY TAXES LEVIED FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

Taxation	<u>Budget</u> (unaudited)	2017	<u>2016</u>					
Residential land and improvements Commercial property	\$ 107,029 	\$ 107,029 	\$ 102,696 					
Requisitions	108,205	108,205	103,894					
Alberta School Foundation	40,345	40,345	_39,237					
Net taxes for general municipal operations	\$ <u>67,860</u>	\$ 67,860	\$ 64,657					
SCHEDULE 4 - GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS								
Transfers for operations								
Provincial	\$ 5,430	\$ 14,719	\$ 60,628					
Other local governments		4,397	_55,397					
Transfers for capital	5,430	19,116	116,025					
Provincial	165,500	16,833	_9,569					
Total government transfers	\$ <u>170,930</u>	\$ _35,949	\$ <u>125,594</u>					
SCHEDULE 5 - CONSOLIDA	ATED EXPENSES	BY OBJECT						
Expenses		DI OBOLCI						
Salaries, wages and benefits	\$ 3,375	\$ 3,875	\$ 3.375					
Contracted and general services	47,525	45,863	\$ 3,375 56,632					
Purchases from other governments	20,200	19,790	18,113					
Materials, goods, supplies and utilities	12,900	19,832	106,286					
Amortization of tangible capital assets	46,000	46,288	47,858					
Loss on disposal			740					
Total expenses	\$ <u>130,000</u>	\$ <u>135,648</u>	\$ 233,004					

SUMMER VILLAGE OF HORSESHOE BAY SCHEDULE 6 – SEGMENTED DISCLOSURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

Total	\$ 67,860	35,949	255	1,231	12,228	117,523		65,653	3,875	19,832	89,360	28,163	(46,288)	\$ (18,125)
Environmental Services		1	1	1	!	1		12,105	I	564	12,669	(12,669)	(719)	\$ (13,388)
Recreation and Culture		16,833	1	1	2,794	19,627		5,972	1	7,468	13,440	6,187	(4,158)	\$ 2,029
Transportation Services		5,590	1	1		5,590		10,899	1	311	11,210	(5,620)	(41,411)	\$ (47,031)
Protective Services		11,759	Ī	-	!	11,759		4,708	125	10,023	14,856	(3,097)	1	\$ (3,097)
General Government	\$ 67,860	1,767	255	1,231	9,434	80,547		31,969	3,750	1,466	37,185	43,362	!	\$ 43,362
Revenue	Net municipal taxes	Government transfers	User fees and sales of goods	Investment income	Other revenues		Expenses	Contract and general services	Salaries and wages	Goods and supplies		Net revenue before amortization	Amortization expense	Net revenue

1. Significant Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements of the Summer Village of Horseshoe Bay are the representations of management prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles for local governments established by the Public Sector Accounting Board of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. Significant aspects of the accounting policies adopted by the summer village are as follows:

(a) Reporting Entity

The consolidated financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and change in financial position of the reporting entity. This entity is comprised of the municipal operations plus all of the organizations that are owned or controlled by the summer village and are, therefore, accountable to the summer village Council for the administration of their financial affairs and resources.

The schedule of taxes levied also includes requisitions for education that are not part of the municipal reporting entity.

The statements exclude trust assets that are administered for the benefit of external parties. Interdepartmental and organizational transactions and balances are eliminated.

(b) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. The accrual basis of accounting records revenue as it is earned and measurable. Expenses are recognized as they are incurred and measurable based upon receipt of goods or services and/or the legal obligation to pay.

Funds from external parties and earnings thereon restricted by agreement or legislation are accounted for as deferred revenue until used for the purpose specified.

Government transfers, contributions and other amounts are received from third parties pursuant to legislation, regulation or agreement and may only be used for certain programs, in the completion of specific work, or for the purchase of tangible capital assets. In addition, certain user charges and fees are collected for which the related services have yet to be performed. Revenue is recognized in the period when the related expenses are incurred, services performed or the tangible capital assets are acquired.

(c) <u>Use of Estimates</u>

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 and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Where measurement uncertainty exists, the financial statements have been prepared within reasonable limits of materiality. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(d) <u>Cash</u>

Cash is defined as cash in bank accounts adjusted for outstanding items.

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Investments

Investments are recorded at amortized cost. 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.

(f) Tax Revenue

Tax revenues are recognized when the tax has been authorized by bylaw and the taxable event has occurred. Requisitions operate as a flow through and are excluded from municipal revenue.

(g) 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.

(h) Government Transfers

Government transfers are the transfer of assets from senior levels of government that are not the result of an exchange transaction, are not expected to be repaid in the future, or the result of a direct financial return.

Government transfers are recognized in the financial statements as revenue in the period in which events giving rise to the transfer occur, providing the transfers are authorized, any eligibility criteria have been met, and reasonable estimates of the amounts can be determined.

(i) 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.

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Non-Financial Assets

Non-financial assets are not available to discharge existing 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. The change in non-financial assets during the year, together with the excess of revenues over expenses, provides the consolidated Change in Net Financial Assets for the year.

(i) Tangible Capital Assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost which includes all amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset. The costs, less residual value, of the tangible capital assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

<u>Years</u>
25 - 50
20 00
10 - 40
55
10
15 - 25

One half of the annual amortization is charged in the year of acquisition. Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is available for productive use.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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.

2.	Taxes and Grants in Place of Taxes Receivable	2017	2016
	Taxes receivable Current Arrears	\$ 566 1,351 \$ 1,917	\$ 1,345
3.	Long-Term Investment Servus Credit Union shares	2017 \$ <u>976</u>	2016 \$ <u>943</u>

4.	Deferred Revenue	2017	2016
	ACP – Inter-municipal Collaboration Municipal sustainability initiative - capital	\$ 139,237	\$ 74,182
	County of St. Paul share of collaboration project	30,779	16,770
	Recreation fund	2,560	3,144
		\$ <u>172,576</u>	\$ 94,096

Funding from various grant programs and other sources in the amount of \$172,576 remained unspent at the end of the current year. The use of these funds is restricted to eligible operating and capital projects as approved under the funding agreements or by the contributors.

The cash balance supports the unexpended funds related to the advances.

5. 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 Horseshoe Bay be disclosed as follows:

	2017	2016
Total debt limit, being total debt limit remaining	\$ 129,392	\$ 110,801
Debt servicing limit, being debt servicing limit remaining	\$ _21,565	\$ 18,467

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.

6.	Equity in Tangible Capital Assets	2017	2016
	Tangible capital assets (Schedule 2) Accumulated amortization (Schedule 2)	\$ 1,503,912 _(643,492)	\$ 1,488,262 _(597,204)
		\$ <u>860,420</u>	\$ 891,058

7. Accumulated Surplus

Accumulated surplus consists of restricted and unrestricted amounts and equity in tangible capital assets as follows:

	2017	2016
Unrestricted surplus Equity in tangible capital assets (note 6)	\$ 252,429 <u>860,420</u>	\$ 239,916 _891,058
	\$ <u>1,112,849</u>	\$ 1,130,974

8. Segmented Disclosure

The Summer Village of Horseshoe Bay provides a range of services to its ratepayers. For each 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 6).

9. Salary and Benefits Disclosure

Disclosure of salaries and benefits for municipal officials and the chief administrative officer as required by Alberta Regulation 313/2000 is as follows:

	2017			2016
	Salary ⁽¹⁾	Benefits & Allowances ⁽²⁾	Total	Total
Mayor – Gary Burns Deputy mayor – Eli Gushaty Councillor – Victor Staudzs Councillor – Dave Amyotte	\$ 1,625 1,000 625 625	\$ 663 400 239	\$ 2,288 1,400 625 864	\$ 2,300 1,245 1,000
	\$ _3,875	\$ <u>1,302</u>	\$ _5,177	\$ 4,545
CAO – Briscoe	\$ <u>16,385</u>	\$	\$ <u>16,385</u>	\$ <u>14,945</u>

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

⁽²⁾ Benefits and allowances include travel reimbursements.

10. Operating loan

The Summer Village of Horseshoe Bay has a prime plus 1% authorized operating line with a \$30,000 limit with Servus Credit Union. No balance was outstanding at December 31, 2017.

11. Contingencies

The Summer Village of Horseshoe Bay has delegated their powers and duties under the Emergency Management Act to the County of St. Paul No. 19 under an Emergency Management Agreement, with an unspecified term. The Summer Village of Horseshoe Bay is responsible to pay all unrecoverable costs incurred by the County in implementing an Emergency Response within the boundaries of the Summer Village of Horseshoe Bay. Any liability incurred would be accounted for as a current transaction in the year an emergency response occurs.

12. Financial Instruments

The summer village's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, long-term investment, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and deferred revenue. It is management's opinion that the summer village is not exposed to significant interest or currency risks arising from these financial instruments.

The summer village is subject to credit risk with respect to taxes and grants in place of taxes receivable. Credit risk arises from the possibility that taxpayers may experience financial difficulty and be unable to fulfill their obligations. The number and diversity of taxpayers minimizes the credit risk.

Unless otherwise noted, the carrying value of the financial instruments approximates fair value.

13. Contaminated Sites Liability

The summer village has adopted PS3260 Liability for Contaminated Sites. The summer village did not identify any financial liabilities in 2017 (2016 – nil) as a result of this standard.

14. Approval of Financial Statements

Council and Management have approved these financial statements.

15. Budget Amounts

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

16. Recent Accounting Pronouncements Published But Not Yet Adopted

PSAB Section 1201, Financial Statement Presentation

Revised standard is effective in 2019, when Sections PS2601 and PS3450 are adopted.

PSAB Section 2601, Foreign Currency Transaction

PS2601 establishes standards on how to account for and report transactions that are denominated in foreign currency in government financial statement and is effective in 2019.

PSAB Section 3041, Portfolio Investments

This standard is effective for the 2019 fiscal year and addresses the distinction between temporary and portfolio investments.

PSAB Section 3280, Asset Retirement Obligations

This standard is intended to provide guidance on accounting for asset retirement obligations and will apply in years beginning on or after April 1, 2021.

PSAB Section 3450, Financial Instruments

PS3450 establishes recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements for derivative and non-derivative financial instruments, effective for the 2019 fiscal year.