### **Consolidated Financial Statements**

### **CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF PERTH**

Year ended December 31, 2019

### CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF PERTH CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2019

### CONTENTS

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2 - 4
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	5
Consolidated Statement of Operations	6
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets	7
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	8
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	9 - 21
Schedule 1 ► Continuity of Reserves and Reserve Funds	22 - 23
Independent Auditor's Report ► Business Improvement Area Committee	24 - 26
Town of Perth Business Improvement Area Committee	27 - 32
Perth and District Union Public Library Board	33 - 47

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# THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF PERTH

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### Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Corporation of the Town of Perth are the responsibility of the Town's management and have been prepared in compliance with legislation, and in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards. A summary of significant accounting policies are described in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. The preparation of consolidated financial statements necessarily involves the use of estimates based on management's judgement, particularly when transactions affecting the current accounting period cannot be finalized with certainty until future periods.

The Town's management maintains a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions are properly authorized and recorded in compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements, and reliable financial information is available on a timely basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements. These systems are monitored and evaluated by management.

Management meets with the external auditors to review the consolidated financial statements and discuss any significant financial reporting or internal control matters prior to Council approval of the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by Allan and Partners LLP, independent external auditors appointed by the Town. The accompanying Auditor's Report outlines their responsibilities, the scope of their examination and their opinion on the Town's consolidated financial statements.

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Michael Touw

Chief Administrative Officer

Brian Burns

Treasurer



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### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Council, Inhabitants and Ratepayers of the Corporation of the Town of Perth:

### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation of the Town of Perth (the 'Entity'), which comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019;
- the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus for the year then ended:
- the consolidated statement of changes in net financial assets for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies;

(Hereinafter referred to as the 'financial statements').

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2019, and its consolidated results of operations, its consolidated changes in net financial assets and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards.

### **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 'Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of our auditor's report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the 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 Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards 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 Entity'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 Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity'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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

#### We also:

• 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 of 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 Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting polices 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity 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.
- 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group Entity to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Allan and Partners LLP

**Chartered Professional Accountants** 

Licensed Public Accountants

Perth, Ontario May 26, 2020.

# **Corporation of the Town of Perth Consolidated Statement of Financial Position**

December 31	2019	2018
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
Financial Assets		
Cash and short term deposits	14,698,252	8,372,599
Taxes receivable (net of allowance \$20,000)	460,331	518,954
User charges receivable (net of allowance \$10,000)	388,680	379,322
Accounts receivable (net of allowance \$30,000)	972,568	871,954
Land Inventory for resale	490,844	490,844
	17,010,675	10,633,673
LIABILITIES		
Financial Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,703,663	3,085,644
Prepaid property taxes	564,062	548,223
Accrued landfill closure and post closure liability (note 11)	1,330,000	1,330,000
Other current liabilities	1,228,490	1,178,994
Employee future benefit obligations	102,669	132,315
Deferred revenues (note 4)	1,534,463	1,254,257
Long term liabilities (note 5)	4,269,286	167,617
	10,732,633	7,697,050
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	6,278,042	2,936,623
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Tangible capital assets (note 15)	63,348,896	63,613,810
Prepaid expenses	154,090	143,770
	63,502,986	63,757,580
Commitments (note 12) Contingent Liabilities (note 10)		
MUNICIPAL EQUITY (note 6)	69,781,028	66,694,203

# Corporation of the Town of Perth Consolidated Statement of Operations

For the year ended December 31	Budget	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$
REVENUES			
Property Taxation	7,606,200	7,717,861	7,573,767
User charges	3,975,600	4,285,205	4,078,226
Government transfers	2,995,940	3,064,980	2,378,567
Licences and permits	199,300	222,874	385,726
Investment income	150,000	327,398	188,961
Penalties and interest on taxes	91,000	92,228	89,953
Provincial offences	983,500	772,631	932,247
Other	621,090	500,941	604,102
TOTAL REVENUES	16,622,630	16,984,118	16,231,549
EXPENSES			
General government	1,571,378	1,525,108	1,201,652
Protection to persons and property	4,046,418	3,904,401	3,731,871
Transportation services	2,024,622	1,954,962	1,901,368
Environmental services	3,795,730	3,916,200	3,666,978
Social and family services	20,000	20,000	20,000
Recreation and cultural services	2,773,903	2,789,182	2,710,705
Planning and development	953,205	1,171,038	1,080,663
TOTAL EXPENSES	15,185,256	15,280,891	14,313,237
NET REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	1,437,374	1,703,227	1,918,312
OTHER			
Grants and transfers related to capital			
Deferred revenues earned (note 4)	473,411	475,991	400,648
Government transfers	2,590,742	907,607	254,776
Gain on sale of tangible capital assets			2,414
Write down of assets			
Land for resale			
TOTAL OTHER	3,064,153	1,383,598	657,838
ANNUAL SURPLUS	4,501,527	3,086,825	2,576,150
MUNICIPAL EQUITY, BEGINNING OF YEAR	66,694,203	66,694,203	64,118,053
MUNICIPAL EQUITY, END OF YEAR	71,195,730	69,781,028	66,694,203

# Corporation of the Town of Perth Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets

For the year ended December 31	Budget	2019	2018	
	\$	\$	\$	
ANNUAL SURPLUS	4,501,527	3,086,825	2,576,150	
Amortization of tangible capital assets	2,642,060	2,540,281	2,184,482	
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(5,400,982)	(2,275,367)	(8,446,549)	
Loss on write down of capital assets				
Proceeds on sale of capital assets			28,376	
Gain on sale of capital assets			(2,414)	
Disposal of supplies inventories				
(Acquisition) disposal of prepaid expenses		(10,320)	4,866	
	(2,758,922)	254,594	(6,231,239)	
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	1,742,605	3,341,419	(3,655,089)	
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	2,936,623	2,936,623	6,591,712	
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS, END OF YEAR	4,679,228	6,278,042	2,936,623	

# **Corporation of the Town of Perth Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows**

For the year ended December 31	2019	2018
	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Annual surplus for the year	3,086,825	2,576,150
Amortization	2,540,281	2,184,482
Gain on sale of capital assets		(2,414)
Write down of tangible capital assets		
	5,627,106	4,758,218
Net Change in Non-Cash Working Capital Balances		
Taxes receivable	58,623	(57,923)
User charges receivable	(9,358)	(6,441)
Accounts receivable	(100,614)	1,574,291
Inventory for resale	(.00,0.7)	13,288
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,381,980)	(93,799)
Prepaid property taxes	15,839	124,924
Accrued landfill closure and post closure		
Other current liabilities	49,496	391,165
Employee future benefit obligation	(29,645)	(34,402)
Deferred revenues	280,206	289,243
Inventories for resale	200,200	
Prepaid expenses	(10,320)	4,866
	(1,127,753)	2,205,212
Working Capital from Operations	4,499,353	6,963,430
CAPITAL ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(2,275,368)	(8,446,549)
Proceeds on sale of capital assets		28,376
Net investment in tangible capital assets	(2,275,368)	(8,418,173)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Long term loan received	4,460,870	
Debt principal repayments	(359,202)	(204,823)
Net increase (decrease) in cash from financing activities	4,101,668	(204,823)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	6,325,653	(1,659,566)
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR	8,372,599	10,032,165
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CASH, END OF YEAR	14,698,252	8,372,599

#### **December 31, 2019**

#### 1. Status of the Town of Perth

The Town of Perth (the 'Town') was incorporated in 1854. The Town operates as a lower tier government in the County of Lanark, in the Province of Ontario, Canada and provides municipal services such as police, fire, public works, planning, parks and recreation, library and other general government operations.

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements of the Corporation of the Town of Perth are the representations of management and have been prepared in all material respects in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards. Significant aspects of the accounting policies adopted by the Town are as follows:

### **Reporting Entity**

- (i) The consolidated financial statements reflect financial assets, liabilities, operating revenues and expenditures, reserves, reserve funds and changes in investment in tangible capital assets of the Town. The reporting entity is comprised of all organizations, committees and local boards accountable for the administration of their financial affairs and resources to the Town and which are owned or controlled by the Town. Interdepartmental and inter-organizational transactions and balances between these organizations are eliminated. These consolidated financial statements include:
  - Business Improvement Area Committee
  - ► Public Library Board (proportionate)
- (ii) The taxation, other revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities with respect to the operations of the school boards are not reflected in the municipal fund balances of these consolidated financial statements.

#### **Basis of Accounting**

- (i) The consolidated financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. The accrual basis of accounting records revenue as it is earned and measurable. Expenditures are recognized as they are incurred and measurable based on receipt of goods and services and/or the creation of a legal obligation to pay.
- (ii) 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 ordinary course of operations. The change in non-financial assets during the year, together with the excess of revenues over expenses, provides the change in net financial assets for the year.
- (iii) Trust funds and their related operations administered by the Town are not included in these consolidated financial statements but are reported separately on the Trust Funds Statement of Financial Activities and Financial Position.

### **December 31, 2019**

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies / continued

#### **Taxation and Related Revenues**

Property tax billings are prepared by the Town based on assessment rolls issued by the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation ('MPAC'). Tax rates are established by the Town Council, incorporating amounts to be raised for local services, amounts to be raised on behalf of County of Lanark for regional services, and amounts the Town is required to collect on behalf of the Province of Ontario in respect of education taxes. Taxation revenues are recorded at the time tax billings are issued. Adjustments to taxation revenue can occur during the year related to the issuance of supplementary tax billings and/or assessment appeals. These adjustments are recorded when the amount of the adjustments can be quantified. The Town is entitled to collect interest and penalties on overdue taxes. These revenues are recorded in the period in which the interest and penalties are applied.

### **Tangible Capital Assets**

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

Land Improvements	10 - 25 years
Buildings	20 - 50 years
Leasehold Improvements	term of lease
Vehicles	3 - 25 years
Equipment & Machinery	3 - 15 years
Linear Assets	20 to 100 years

Amortization is charged from the month following acquisition. Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is available for productive use, at which time they are capitalized.

The Town has a capitalization threshold of \$5,000 for buildings, vehicles and equipment and \$25,000 for linear assets so that individual capital assets of lesser value are expensed.

Tangible capital assets received as contributions are recorded at their fair value at the date of receipt, and that fair value is also recorded as revenue. Similarly, transfers of assets to third parties are recorded as an expense equal to the net book value of the asset as of the date of transfer.

When tangible capital assets are disposed of, either by way of a sale, destruction or loss, or abandonment of the asset, the asset's net book value, historical cost less accumulated amortization, is written off. Any resulting gain or loss, equal to the proceeds on disposal less the asset's net book value, is reported on the consolidated statement of operations in the year of disposal. Transfers of assets to third parties are recorded as an expense equal to the net book value of the asset as of the date of transfer.

### **December 31, 2019**

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies / continued

### Tangible Capital Assets / continued

When conditions indicate that a tangible capital asset no longer contributes to the Town's ability to provide services or the value of the future economic benefits associated with the tangible capital asset are less than its net book value, and the decline is expected to be permanent, the cost and accumulated amortization of the asset are reduced to reflect the revised estimate of the value of the asset's remaining service potential. The resulting net adjustment is reported as an expense on the consolidated statement of operations.

#### 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.

### **Inventories and Prepaid Expenses**

Inventories and prepaid expenses held for consumption are recorded at the lower of cost or replacement cost.

### **Pension and Employee Benefits**

The Town accounts for its participation in the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System ('OMERS'), a multi-employer public sector pension fund, as a defined benefit plan. The OMERS plan specifies the retirement benefits to be received by employees based on length of service and pay rates.

Employee benefits include vacation entitlement and sick leave benefits. Vacation entitlements are accrued as entitlements are earned. Sick leave benefits are accrued in accordance with the Town's policy.

The Town accrues its obligation for employee benefit plans. The cost of post-retirement benefits earned by employees is actuarially determined using the projected benefit method pro-rated on services and management's best estimate of salary escalation, retirement ages of employees and expected health care costs.

Actual gains (losses) which can arise from changes in the actuarial assumptions used to determine the accrued benefit obligation will be amortized over the average remaining service period of active employees.

### Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Town considers cash and cash equivalents to be highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

### **December 31, 2019**

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies / continued

#### **Government Transfers**

Government transfers are recognized in the consolidated financial statements as revenues 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 made.

### **Deferred Revenues**

The Town defers recognition of user charges and fees which have been collected but for which the related services have yet to be performed. Government transfers of gas taxes, development charges collected under the *Development Charges Act, 1997,* and recreational land collected under the Planning Act are reported as deferred revenues in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. These amounts will be recognized as revenues in the fiscal year the services are performed.

The Town receives restricted contributions under the authority of Federal and Provincial legislation and Town by-laws. These funds by their nature are restricted in their use and until applied to applicable costs are recorded as deferred revenue. Amounts applied to qualifying expenses are recorded as revenue in the fiscal period they are expended.

Deferred revenue represents certain user charges and fees which have been collected but for which the related services have yet to be performed. Deferred revenue also represents contributions that the Town has received pursuant to legislation, regulation or agreement that may only be used for certain programs or in the completion of specific work. These amounts are recognized as revenue in the fiscal year the services are performed or related expenses incurred.

### Investment Income

Investment income earned on surplus, current funds, capital funds, reserves and reserve funds (other than obligatory reserve funds) are reported as revenue in the period earned. Investment income earned on development charges and parkland obligatory reserve funds is added to the fund balance and forms part of respective deferred revenue balances.

#### Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Liabilities

The Town accrues landfill closure and post-closure care requirements that have been defined in accordance with industry standards and include final covering and landscaping of the landfill, pumping of ground water and leachates from the site, and ongoing environmental monitoring, site inspection and maintenance. The reported liability is based on estimates and assumptions with respect to events extending over a twenty-five year period using the best information available to management.

Future events may result in significant changes to the estimated total expenditures, capacity used or total capacity and the estimated liability, and would be recognized prospectively, as a change in estimate, when applicable.

### **December 31, 2019**

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies / continued

### **Liability for Contaminated Sites**

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 contaminated sites is recognized when a site is not in productive use and all the following criteria are met:

- (a) an environmental standard exists;
- (b) contamination exceeds the environmental standard;
- (c) the Town:
  - (i) is directly responsible; or
  - (ii) accepts responsibility
- (d) it is expected that future economic benefit will be given up; and
- (e) a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

The liability is recognized as management's estimate of cost of post-remediation including operation, maintenance and monitoring that are an integral part of the remediation strategy for a contaminated site.

### **Financial Instruments**

All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position. The Town has classified each financial instrument into one of the following categories: held-for-trading financial assets and liabilities, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity financial assets and other financial liabilities. Subsequent measurement of financial instruments is based on their classification.

Held-for-trading financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in those fair values recognized in net revenues.

Loans and receivables, held-to-maturity financial assets and other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Town classifies cash and cash equivalents as held-for-trading financial assets, accounts receivable as loans and receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities as other financial liabilities.

### **Measurement Uncertainty**

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenditures during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. These estimates are reviewed periodically and as adjustments become necessary, they are recorded in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which they become known.

### **December 31, 2019**

### 3. Operations of the School Board and County of Lanark

During 2019, the Town collected and made property tax transfers including payments in lieu of property taxes, to the County of Lanark and School Boards as follows:

	School Boards \$	County \$
Property taxes Taxation from other governments	2,521,242 1,930	3,234,409 43,396
Amounts requisitioned and paid	2,523,172	3,277,805

#### 4. Deferred Revenues

A requirement of public sector accounting standards of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada is that obligatory reserve funds be reported as deferred revenue. This requirement is in place as Provincial legislation restricts how these funds may be used and under certain circumstances these funds may possibly be refunded.

The transactions for the year are summarized below:

	Gas Tax Funding	Development Charges	Parkland	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
January 1, 2019	91,857	1,157,869	4,531	1,254,257
Contributions from developers		377,800		377,800
Interest	2,250	28,368	258	30,876
Government grants	369,368			369,368
Transfer to fund study		(21,847)		(21,847)
Transfer to fund capital acquisition	(460,745)	(15,246)		(475,991)
December 31, 2019	2,730	1,526,944	4,789	1,534,463

### **December 31, 2019**

### 5. Long Term Liabilities

(a) The balance of debt reported on the "Consolidated Statement of Financial Position" is comprised of the following:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Fixed rate loan with the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (3.41%), maturing 2029, repayable in blended semi-annual payments.	4,269,286	
Fixed rate bank loan with the Royal Bank of Canada, (4.02%), repaid in full February 2019.		167,617
Net long term liabilities at the end of the year	4,269,286	167,617

- (b) Interest expense on long term liabilities in 2019 amounted to \$82,471 (2018 \$10,761).
- (c) These payments are within the annual debt repayment limit prescribed by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
- (d) Principal payments fall due as follows:

	\$
2020	387,584
2021	400,926
2022	414,713
2023	428,976
2024	443,716
2025 and thereafter	2,193,371
	4,269,286

### **December 31, 2019**

### 6. Municipal Equity

Municipal equity consists of:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Investment in tangible capital assets  Tangible capital assets  Long term liabilities  Unfinanced Capital Projects	63,348,896 (4,269,286)	63,613,810 (167,617)
To be funded from long term debt To be funded from grants To be funded from taxation or user charges	  (900,000)	(4,469,870) (660,130) (1,000,000)
	58,179,610	57,316,193
Reserves (Schedule 1)	11,590,299	9,366,891
Reserve Funds (Schedule 1)	11,119	11,119
Total Municipal Equity	69,781,028	66,694,203

#### 7. Pension Contributions

The Town makes contributions to the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System ("OMERS"), which is a multi-employer plan, on behalf of all permanent members of its staff. The plan is a defined benefit plan which specifies the amount of the retirement benefit to be received by the employees based on the length of service and rates of pay. Employers and employees contribute to the plan. Since any surpluses or deficits are a joint responsibility of all Ontario municipalities and their employees, the Village does not recognize any share of the OMERS pension surplus or deficit in these consolidated financial statements.

The amount contributed to OMERS was \$321K (2018 \$313K) for current services and is included as an expenditure on the Consolidated Statement of Operations classified under the appropriate functional expenditure. Contributions by employees were a similar amount.

### 8. Provincial Offences Administration (POA)

The Town of Perth has assumed the administration of the Provincial Offences office for all County of Lanark resident municipalities. The transfer of administration from the Ministry of the Attorney General to the Town was a result of the Provincial Offences Act (POA) 1997, which provides the framework for the transfer of responsibility and administration of POA courts.

### **December 31, 2019**

### 8. Provincial Offences Administration (POA) / continued

The POA is a procedural law for administering and prosecuting provincial offences, including those committed under the Highway Traffic Act, Compulsory Automobile Insurance Act, Trespass to Property Act, Liquor Licence Act, Municipal By-Laws and minor federal offences. The POA governs all aspects of legal process from serving notice to a defendant, to conducting trials, including sentencing and appeals.

The Town's share of net revenues arising from operation of the POA office have been consolidated with these consolidated financial statements. The revenue of the court office consists of fines levied under Parts I and III (including delay penalties) for POA charges filed in the Perth court.

If fines are paid at other court offices, the receipt is recorded in the Integrated Courts Operation Network System ("ICON") operated by the Province of Ontario. Revenue is recognized when receipt of funds is recorded by the provincial ICON system regardless of the location where payment is made.

The Town of Perth shares net POA revenues based on weighted assessment.

### 9. Contingent Liability - Contaminated Sites

The Town has identified a potential liability for two contaminated sites. One site was previously used as a landfill and the other attached to an industrial property with environmental issues. The Town has completed environmental assessments on both sites. An estimate of the liability for the contaminated sites could not be reasonably estimated. Both sites are currently vacant. A liability for the contaminated sites will be recognized in the consolidated financial statements, if required, when a future use of the site is known.

### 10. Contingent Liabilities

The nature of municipal activities is such that there may be litigation pending or in prospect at any time. With respect to claims as at December 31, 2019, management believes that the Town has valid defences and appropriate insurance coverages in place.

In the event any claims are successful, the amount of any potential liability is not determinable, therefore, no amount has been accrued in the consolidated financial statements.

### **December 31, 2019**

### 11. Landfill Closure and Post Closure Liability

The Environment Protection Act sets out the regulatory requirements to properly close and maintain all active and inactive landfill sites. Under environmental law, there is a requirement for closure and post-closure care of solid waste landfill sites. This requirement is to be provided for over the estimated remaining life of the landfill site based on usage.

Landfill closure and post-closure care requirements have been defined in accordance with industry standards and include final covering and landscaping of the landfill, pumping of ground water and leachates from the site, and ongoing environmental monitoring, site inspection and maintenance. The reported liability is based on estimates and assumptions with respect to events extending over a twenty-five year period using the best information available to management. Future events may result in significant changes to the estimated total expenditures, capacity used or total capacity and the estimated liability, and would be recognized prospectively, as a change in estimate, when applicable.

The Town currently has one active site. The site is in operation and has an estimated life of approximately 5 years. The anticipated closure plan, based on information provided by R. J. Burnside and Associated Limited (February 2018), involves placement of low permeability native soils over the buried wastes, landscaping and revegetation and ongoing annual monitoring and maintenance at an estimated capital cost of \$922,000. Annual post closure maintenance and monitoring requirements are estimated to be \$30,000 per annum and are expected to occur for approximately 50 years.

Estimated total expenditures represent the sum of the discounted future cash flows for closure and post-closure care activities discounted at an estimated average long term borrowing rate of 6.0% and using an assumed rate of 0.0% for inflation. The estimated total landfill closure and post-closure care expenditures are calculated to be approximately \$1,330,000.

### 12. Commitments

- (a) The Town has a long term contract with Glenview Iron and Metal Ltd. for the collection of waste and source-separated organics and the collection and processing of recyclables. The contract commenced June 1, 2015 and will expire on May 31, 2020. All collection charges are based on the number of households while the processing of recyclables is a charge per tonne. Charges are adjusted annually for inflation. The contract also provides for the Town to receive all proceeds from the sale of recyclables. Payments under the contract for 2019 were \$401K (2018 \$367K).
- (b) The Town has entered into a long term contract with the Ontario Provincial Police for the provision of policing services. The contract period is January 2020 to December 2025. Annual charges are determined based on levels of service and are reconciled to actual costs in the following year. Payments under the contract for 2019 were \$1,891K (2018 \$1,841K).

### **December 31, 2019**

### 13. Risk Management

In the normal course of operations, the Town is exposed to a variety of financial risks which are actively managed by the Town.

The Town's financial instruments consist of cash, investments, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair values of cash, investments and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values because of their expected short term maturity and treatment on normal trade terms.

The Town's exposure to and management of risk has not changed materially from December 31, 2018.

### **Credit Risk**

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the entities to which the Town provides services to may experience difficulty and be unable to fulfill their obligations. The Town is exposed to financial risk that arises from the credit quality of the entities to which it provides services. The Town does not have a significant exposure to any individual customer or counter party. As a result, the requirement for credit risk related reserves for accounts receivable is minimal.

#### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that the value of, or cash flows related to, a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Town is exposed to financial risk that arises from the interest rate differentials between the market interest rate and the rates on its cash and cash equivalents. Changes in variable interest rates could cause fluctuations in the Town's operating results.

### **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Town will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Town requires working capital to meet day-to-day operating activities. Management expects that the Town's cash flows from operating activities will be sufficient to meet these requirements.

### 14. Segmented Information

The Town is a diversified municipal government that provides a wide range of services to its citizens. The services are provided by departments and their activities are reported in the consolidated statement of operations.

The accounting policies used in these segments are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements as disclosed in note 2.

19

### **December 31, 2019**

### 14. Segmented Information / continued

For each reported segment, expenditures represent both amounts that are directly attributable to the segment and amounts that are allocated on a reasonable basis. Therefore, certain allocation methodologies are employed in the preparation of segmented financial information.

2019	Salaries, Wages & Employee Benefits	Long Term Debt Interest	Materials & Services	External Transfers	Inter functional Adjustments	Amortization	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
General Government	1,266,625	746	1,208,945		(1,115,255)	164,047	1,525,108
Protection to Persons & Property	842,303		2,087,220	429,254	448,888	96,736	3,904,401
Transportation	408,593		670,856		124,594	750,919	1,954,962
Environmental	1,093,677	81,725	1,411,644		231,682	1,097,472	3,916,200
Social and Family				20,000			20,000
Recreation & Cultural Services	1,540,399		599,974		217,702	431,107	2,789,182
Planning and Development	453,626		394,805	230,218	92,389		1,171,038
Total	5,605,223	82,471	6,373,444	679,472		2,540,281	15,280,891

### 15. Tangible Capital Assets

Asset Class	Cost 01/01/19	Additions	(Disposals)	Cost 31/12/19
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land	1,697,212			1,697,212
Land Infrastructure	28,683			28,683
Land Improvements	920,069	229,323		1,149,392
Buildings	11,810,799	788,046		12,598,845
Vehicles	3,476,965	175,345		3,652,310
Equipment & Machinery	6,335,157	495,625		6,830,782
Linear Assets				
Structures	4,959,243			4.959.243
Roads	22,518,066	251,804		22,769,870
Underground Water	11,635,467	, 		11,635,467
Underground Sewer	20,946,488	161,443		21,107,931
Underground Storm	8,815,667	316,422		9,132,089
Construction in Progress	846,680	273,947	(467,007)	653,620
Library Board (proportionate share)	668,743	50,446	(40,611)	678,578
	94,659,239	2,742,401	(507,618)	96,894,022

Asset Class	Accumulated Amortization 01/01/19	Amortization	(Disposals)	Accumulated Amortization 31/12/19	Net Book Value 31/12/19
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land					1,697,212
Land Infrastructure					28,683
Land Improvements	599,727	39,607		639,334	510,058
Buildings	5,260,659	434,196		5,694,855	6,903,990
Vehicles	1,430,696	173,694		1,604,390	2,047,920
Equipment & Machinery	1,104,470	331,419		1,435,889	5,394,893
Linear Assets					
Structures	1,908,345	91,810		2,000,155	2,959,088
Roads	9,139,345	570,572	-	9,709,917	13,059,953
Underground Water	4,089,683	177,923		4,267,606	7,367,861
Underground Sewer	3,690,881	526,431		4,217,312	16,890,619
Underground Storm	3,367,787	151,569		3,519,356	5,612,733
Construction in Progress					653,620
Library Board (proportionate share)	453,836	43,060	(40,584)	456,312	222,266
	31,045,429	2,540,281	(40,584)	33,545,126	63,348,896

# Corporation of the Town of Perth Schedule 1 • Continuity of Reserves and Reserve Funds

For the year ended December 31	Budget	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$
Revenues Interest			384
Total Net Revenues			384
Net Transfers From / (To) Other Funds Transfers from operations Transfers for capital acquisitions	3,527,934 (3,005,959)	3,784,306 (1,560,898)	3,905,727 (2,586,327)
Total Net Transfers	521,975	2,223,408	1,319,400
Reserves and Reserve Fund Balances, Change in Year	521,975	2,223,408	1,319,784
Reserves and Reserve Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	9,378,010	9,378,010	8,058,226
Reserves and Reserve Fund Balances, End of Year	9,899,985	11,601,418	9,378,010

# Corporation of the Town of Perth Schedule 1 • Composition of Reserves and Reserve Funds

For the year ended December 31	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Reserves set aside for specific purposes by Council:		
For Operating Purposes		
► for working capital	629,397	629,397
► for contingencies	3,644,539	2,999,810
► for election	4,913	4,913
► for business improvement area	91,411	88,140
	4,370,260	3,722,260
For Capital Expenditures		
► for future capital expenditure	315,017	302,018
► for waterworks and sewer capital	6,765,056	5,204,441
► for library purposes	139,966	138,172
	7,220,039	5,644,631
Total Reserves	11,590,299	9,366,891
Reserve Funds		
► museum	11,119	11,119
Total Reserves and Reserve Funds	11,601,418	9,378,010



### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

info@allanandpartners.com www.allanandpartners.com

To the Members of Council, Inhabitants and Ratepayers of the Corporation of the Town of Perth Business Improvement Area Committee:

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Corporation of the Town of Perth Business Improvement Area Committee (the 'Entity'), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019;
- the statement of operations and accumulated surplus for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in net financial assets for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies;

(Hereinafter referred to as the 'financial statements').

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2019, and its results of operations, its changes in net financial assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards.

### **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 'Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of our auditor's report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the 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 Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards 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 Entity'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 Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity'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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

### We also:

• 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 of 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 Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting polices 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity 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.
- 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.

Allan and Partners LLP

**Chartered Professional Accountants** 

Licensed Public Accountants

Perth, Ontario May 26, 2020.

### Town of Perth Business Improvement Area Committee Statement of Financial Position

December 31	2019	2018
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
Financial Assets		
Due from Town of Perth	91,411	88,140
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	91,411	88,140
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS (note 3)	91,411	88,140

### Town of Perth Business Improvement Area Committee Statement of Operations

	(Note 4)		
For the year ended December 31	Budget	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$
REVENUES			
Taxation	111,200	110,475	101,120
Municipal contribution			9,000
Government grants	36,600	20,526	33,550
Fees and service charges	61,850	88,996	79,809
Donations	60,500	61,495	58,300
TOTAL REVENUES	270,150	281,492	281,779
EXPENDITURES			
Administrative Salaries and Benefits	68,300	62,897	53,751
Merchant promotion	22,000	18,335	6,409
Stewart Park Festival	149,700	171,000	143,203
Office expenses and travel	6,750	2,925	16,507
Downtown Environment	26,000	23,064	25,292
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	272,750	278,221	245,162
ANNUAL SURPLUS	(2,600)	3,271	36,617
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS,			
BEGINNING OF YEAR	88,140	88,140	51,523
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS,			
END OF YEAR	85,540	91,411	88,140

### Town of Perth Business Improvement Area Committee Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets

For the year ended December 31	2019	2018
	\$	\$
ANNUAL SURPLUS	3,271	36,617
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	88,140	51,523
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS, END OF YEAR	91,411	99 140
NET THANGIAL ASSETS, END OF TEAR	91,411	88,140

### **Statement of Cash Flows**

_ ,,		
For the year ended December 31	2019	2018
	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Annual surplus	3,271	36,617
Net Change in Non-Cash Working Capital Items  Due from Town	3,271	36,617
Working Capital from Operations		
NET INCREASE IN CASH		
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR		
CASH, END OF YEAR		

# Town of Perth Business Improvement Area Committee Notes to the Financial Statements

### **December 31, 2019**

#### 1. Status of the Committee

Pursuant to the Municipal Act, the Perth Business Improvement Area Committee (the 'Committee') was established by By-law No. 2259 on December 12, 1978.

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Perth Business Improvement Area Committee are the representations of management and have been prepared in all material respects in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards. Significant aspects of the accounting policies adopted by the Committee are as follows:

### **Reporting Entity**

The financial statements reflect financial assets, liabilities, operating revenues and expenditures, reserves, reserve funds of the Committee.

### **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. Expenditures are recognized as they are incurred and measurable based on receipt of goods and services and/or the creation of a legal obligation to pay.

The excess of revenues over expenses, provides the Change in Net Financial Assets for the year.

#### **Government Transfers**

Government transfers are recognized in the financial statements as revenues 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 made.

The Committee classifies cash and cash equivalents as held-for-trading financial assets, accounts receivable as loans and receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities as other financial liabilities.

### **Measurement Uncertainty**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts 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 expenditures during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. These estimates are reviewed periodically and as adjustments become necessary, they are recorded in the financial statements in the period in which they become known.

# Town of Perth Business Improvement Area Committee Notes to the Financial Statements

### **December 31, 2019**

### 3. Accumulated Surplus

Accumulated surplus consists of individual fund surplus (deficit) and reserves as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Surplus		
Business Improvement Area Committee		
Reserves		
Stewart Park Festival	26,644	44,304
Contingency	64,767	43,836
Accumulated Surplus	91,411	88,140

### 4. Budget Figures

Town of Perth Business Improvement Area Committee reviews its operating budget each year. The approved operating budget for 2019 is included in the budget figures presented in the Statement of Operations.

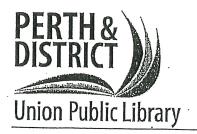
31

### Town of Perth Business Improvement Area Committee Schedule of Continuity of Reserves and Reserve Funds

For the year ended December 31	(Note 4) Budget	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$
Net Transfers From / (To) Other Funds Transfer from current fund		3,271	36,617
Total Net Transfers		3,271	36,617
Reserves and Reserve Fund Balance, Change in Year		3,271	36,617
Reserves and Reserve Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	88,140	88,140	51,523
Reserves and Reserve Fund Balance, End of Year	88,140	91,411	88,140

### **Composition of Reserves**

For the year ended December 31	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Reserves		
Stewart Park Festival	26,644	44,304
Contingency	64,767	43,836
	91,411	88,140



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### **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

The accompanying financial statements of the Perth & District Union Public Library Board are the responsibility of the Board's management and have been prepared in compliance with legislation, and in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards. A summary of significant accounting policies are described in note 2 to the financial statements. The preparation of financial statements necessarily involves the use of estimates based on management's judgement, particularly when transactions affecting the current accounting period cannot be finalized with certainty until future periods.

The Board's management maintains a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions are properly authorized and recorded in compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements, and reliable financial information is available on a timely basis for preparation of financial statements. These systems are monitored and evaluated by management.

The Board meets with management and the external auditors to review the financial statements and discuss any significant financial reporting or internal control matters prior to Council approval of the financial statements.

The financial statements have been audited by Allan and Partners LLP, independent external auditors appointed by the Board. The accompanying Auditor's Report outlines their responsibilities, the scope of their examination and their opinion on the Board's financial statements.

Julie Hansen, Acting CEO



### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Council, Inhabitants and Ratepayers of the Perth & District Union Public Library Board:

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Perth & District Union Public Library Board (the 'Entity'), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019;
- the statement of operations and accumulated surplus for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in net financial assets for the year then ended:
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies;

(Hereinafter referred to as the 'financial statements').

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2019, and its results of operations, its changes in net financial assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards.

### **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 'Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of our auditor's report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the 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 Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards 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 Entity'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 Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity'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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

#### We also:

· 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 of 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 Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting polices 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity 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.
- · 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.

Allan and Partners LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Licensed Public Accountants

Perth, Ontario April 20, 2020.

# Perth & District Union Public Library Board Statement of Financial Position

December 31	2019	2018
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
Financial Assets		
Cash	360,640	322,190
Accounts receivable	27,010	89,612
	387,650	411,802
	307,030	411,002
LIABILITIES		
Financial Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	29,056	57,318
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	358,594	354,484
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Tangible capital assets (note 4) (Schedule 2)	523,996	505,075
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS (note 3)	882,590	859,559

# Perth & District Union Public Library Board Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

For the year ended December 31	(Note 6) Budget	2019	2018
· · · · · ·	\$	\$	\$
REVENUES			
Government Grants			
Municipal Grants ► Perth	211,856	212,138	207,325
· Tay Valley	166,474	166,141	162,908
▶ Drummond/North Elmsley	165,170	165,221	161,667
Provincial Grants ► Operating	42,800	42,817	42,817
Other Grants	6,500	14,070	16,878
User Charges ► fees and service charges	6,550	8,344	7,765
Other Income			
Fines, other	10,000	11,122	10,850
Interest	5,500	6,833	7,581
Rentals	700	1,835	970
Book sales	3,000	4,010	3,230
Donations	43,300	152,683	53,741
TOTAL REVENUES	661,850	785,214	675,732
EVDENCES			
EXPENSES			
Amortization ➤ books		52,737	52,521
> building		53,867	38,616
► equipment and shelving		1,078	9,229
► leasehold improvements		2,639	2,639
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	443,400	432,966	413,865
Periodicals, newspapers and Ebooks	10,200	11,723	10,957
Utilities, telephone	21,000	14,663	15,021
Special programs, activities	51,500	46,577	47,131
Insurance, professional fees	17,000	27,508	22,617
Internet, videos, miscellaneous	4,250	5,075	3,274
Library, photocopy supplies	12,000	12,034	11,115
Technology	7,000	8,005	12,949
Maintenance and repairs	15,000	35,710	27,435
Fire hall lease and operations  Donation to Perth and District Community Foundation (note 6)	6,000	3,095 54,506	7,959
TOTAL EXPENSES	587,350	762,183	675,328
ANNUAL SURPLUS	74,500	23,031	404
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	859,559	859,559	859,155
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, END OF YEAR	934,059	882,590	859,559

# Perth & District Union Public Library Board Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets

For the year ended December 31	2019	2018
	\$	\$
ANNUAL SURPLUS	23,031	404
Amortization of tangible capital assets Acquisition of tangible capital assets	110,311 (129,242)	103,005 (52,878)
	(18,921)	50,127
INCREASE IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	4,110	50,531
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	354,484	303,953
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS, END OF YEAR	358,594	354,484

# **Statement of Cash Flows**

For the year ended December 31	2019	2018
	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Annual surplus for the year	23,031	404
Amortization	110,321	103,005
	133,352	103,409
Net Change in Non-Cash Working Capital Items		
Accounts receivable	62,602	(73,836)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(28,262)	(94,408)
	34,340	(168,244)
Working Capital from Operations	167,692	(64,835)
CAPITAL ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(129,242)	(52,878)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	38,450	(117,713)
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR	322,190	439,903
CASH, END OF YEAR	360,640	322,190

#### **December 31, 2019**

#### 1. Status of the Board

The Perth & District Union Public Library Board (the 'Board') was formed November 14, 1983 pursuant to the Public Libraries Act and an agreement between the Town of Perth and the Township of Bathurst, Drummond, North Burgess, North Elmsley and South Sherbrooke. Subsequently, the Township of Drummond and North Elmsley amalgamated as the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley and the remaining three townships amalgamated as Tay Valley Township.

#### 2. Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Perth & District Union Public Library Board are the representations of management and have been prepared in all material respects in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards for local governments as recommended by the Public Sector Accounting Board ('PSAB') of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada. Significant aspects of the accounting policies by the Board are as follows:

#### **Reporting Entity**

The financial statements reflect financial assets, liabilities, operating revenues and expenses, reserves, reserve funds and changes in investment in tangible capital assets of the Board.

#### **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 on receipt of goods and services and/or the creation of a legal obligation to pay.

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 ordinary course of operations. The change in non-financial assets during the year, together with the excess of revenues over expenses, provides the Change in Net Financial Assets for the year.

#### **Tangible Capital Assets**

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

Assets	<b>Estimated Useful Life</b>
Land	
Building	40 years
Leasehold Improvements	10 years
Books	7 years
Shelving	10 years
Machinery and Equipment	5 years

#### **December 31, 2019**

#### 2. Significant Accounting Policies / continued

#### Tangible Capital Assets / continued

Amortization is charged from the date of acquisition. Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is available for productive use, at which time they are capitalized.

Tangible capital assets received as contributions are recorded at their fair value at the date of receipt, and that fair value is also recorded as revenue. Similarly, transfers of assets to third parties are recorded as an expense equal to the net book value of other assets as of the date of transfer.

When tangible capital assets are disposed of, either by way of a sale, destruction or loss, or abandonment of the asset, the asset's net book value, historical cost less accumulated amortization, is written off. Any resulting gain or loss, equal to the proceeds on disposal less the asset's net book value, is reported on the statement of operations in the year of disposal. Transfers of assets to third parties are recorded as an expense equal to the net book value of the asset as of the date of transfer.

When conditions indicate that a tangible capital asset no longer contributes to the Board's ability to provide services or the value of the future economic benefits associated with the tangible capital asset are less than its net book value, and the decline is expected to be permanent, the cost and accumulated amortization of the asset are reduced to reflect the revised estimate of the value of the asset's remaining service potential. The resulting net adjustment is reported as an expense on the statement of operations.

#### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

The Board considers cash and cash equivalents to be highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

#### **Government Transfers**

Government transfers are recognized in the financial statements as revenues 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 made.

#### **Deferred Revenues**

The Board defers recognition of user charges and fees which have been collected but for which the related services have yet to be performed. These amounts will be recognized as revenues in the fiscal year the services are performed.

The Board receives restricted contributions under the authority of Federal and Provincial legislation and Board by-laws. These funds by their nature are restricted in their use and until applied to applicable costs are recorded as deferred revenue. Amounts applied to qualifying expenses are recorded as revenue in the fiscal period they are expended.

#### **December 31, 2019**

#### 2. Significant Accounting Policies / continued

#### **Deferred Revenues / continued**

Deferred revenue represents certain user charges and fees which have been collected but for which the related services have yet to be performed. Deferred revenue also represents contributions that the Board has received pursuant to legislation, regulation or agreement that may only be used for certain programs or in the completion of specific work. These amounts are recognized as revenue in the fiscal year the services are performed or related expenses incurred.

#### **Financial Instruments**

All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the statement of financial position. The Board has classified each financial instrument into one of the following categories: held-for-trading financial assets and liabilities, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity financial assets and other financial liabilities. Subsequent measurement of financial instruments is based on their classification.

Held-for-trading financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in those fair values recognized in net revenues.

Loans and receivables, held-to-maturity financial assets and other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Board classifies cash and cash equivalents as held-for-trading financial assets, accounts receivable as loans and receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities as other financial liabilities.

#### **Measurement Uncertainty**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts 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. Actual results could differ from these estimates. These estimates are reviewed periodically and as adjustments become necessary, they are recorded in the financial statements in the period in which they become known.

### **December 31, 2019**

### 3. Accumulated Surplus

Accumulated surplus consists of individual fund surplus (deficit) and reserves as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Surplus		
Invested in tangible capital assets	523,996	505,075
Reserves		
Insurance	10,000	10,000
Capital	127,143	65,090
Contingency	19,695	19,695
Infrastructure	148,355	195,355
Literacy	53,401	9,838
Books		43,025
Donations and bequest		11,481
Total Reserves	358,594	354,484
Accumulated Surplus	882,590	859,559

## 4. Tangible Capital Assets

Net Book Value of Assets	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Land	125,000	125,000
Buildings	227,690	205,300
Leasehold improvements	13,198	15,837
Books	155,228	154,980
Machinery and equipment	2,880	3,958
	523,996	505,075

For additional information, see Schedule 2 - Tangible Capital Assets.

#### **December 31, 2019**

#### 5. Risk Management

In the normal course of operations, the Board is exposed to a variety of financial risks which are actively managed by the Board.

The Board's financial instruments consist of cash, investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair values of cash, investments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values because of their expected short term maturity and treatment on normal trade terms.

The Board's exposure to and management of risk has not changed materially from December 31, 2018.

#### **Credit Risk**

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the entities to which the Board provides services to may experience difficulty and be unable to fulfill their obligations. The Board is exposed to financial risk that arises from the credit quality of the entities to which it provides services. The Board does not have a significant exposure to any individual customer or counter party. As a result, the requirement for credit risk related reserves for accounts receivable is minimal.

#### **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that the value of, or cash flows related to, a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Board is exposed to financial risk that arises from the interest rate differentials between the market interest rate and the rates on its cash and cash equivalents. Changes in variable interest rates could cause unanticipated fluctuations in the Board's operating results.

#### **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Board will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Board requires working capital to meet day-to-day operating activities. Management expects that the Board's cash flows from operating activities will be sufficient to meet these requirements.

#### December 31, 2019

#### 6. Endowment Fund

The Perth & District Community Foundation holds and invests in two Endowment Funds providing the Perth & District Union Public Library Board with annual distributions which are outlined in each Fund Agreement on behalf of the Library Board.

	Collection Fund	Donation & Bequest	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Opening Endowment Fund Balance Contributions to Endowment Fund by			
Perth & District Union Public Library Board	43,025	11,481	54,506
	43,025	11,481	54,506

Contributions to the Perth & District Community Foundation Endowment Funds by Perth & District Union Public Library Board are reflected as contributions to the endowment fund in the year contributed.

#### 7. Budget Figures

Perth & District Union Public Library Board reviews its operating and capital budgets each year. The approved operating budget for 2019 is included in the budget figures presented in the Statement of Operations.

# Perth & District Union Public Library Board Schedule 1 ➤ Continuity of Reserves

For the year ended December 31	(Note 6) Budget	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$
Net Transfers From / (To) Other Funds			
Transfers from operations	23,000	148,003	61,544
Transfers to capital acquisitions	(80,000)	(89,387)	(11,013)
Transfers to Foundation		(54,506)	
Total Net Transfers Approved By Board	(57,000)	4,110	50,531
Reserves, Change in Year	(57,000)	4,110	50,531
Reserves, Beginning of Year	354,484	354,484	303,953
Reserves, End of Year	297,484	358,594	354,484

# **Composition of Reserves**

For the year ended December 31	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Reserves		
Insurance	10,000	10,000
Contingency	19,695	19,695
Literacy	53,401	9,838
Donations and bequest		11,481
	83,096	51,014
For Capital Purposes		
Capital	127,143	65,090
Building	148,355	195,355
Books	·	43,025
	275,498	303,470
Total Reserves	358,594	354,484

# Perth & District Union Public Library Board Schedule 2 ➤ Tangible Capital Assets

#### December 31, 2019

Assets	Cost 01/01/19	Additions	(Disposals)	Cost 31/12/19	Accumulated Amortization 01/01/19	Additions	(Disposals)	Accumulated Amortization 31/12/19	Net Book Value 31/12/19
	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Land	125.000			125.000					125,000
Building Leasehold	871,429	76,257		947,686	666,129	53,867		719,996	227,690
Improvements	25,592			25,592	9,755	2,639		12,394	13,198
Books	547,860	52,985	(51,473)	549,372	392,880	52,737	(51,473)	394,144	155,228
Shelving Machinery &	84,627	,		84,627	84,627	·		84,627	·
Equipment	59,941			59,941	55,983	1,078		57,061	2,880
	1,714,449	129,242	(51,473)	1,792,218	1,209,374	110,321	(51,473)	1,268,222	523,996

### December 31, 2018

Assets	Cost 01/01/18	Additions	(Disposals)	Cost 31/12/18	Accumulated Amortization 01/01/18	Additions	(Disposals)	Accumulated Amortization 31/12/18	Net Book Value 31/12/18
	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
Land	125,000			125,000					125,000
Building Leasehold	871,429			871,429	627,513	38,616		666,129	205,300
Improvements	25,592			25.592	7,116	2,639		9,755	15,837
Books	551,257	49,249	(52,646)	547,860	393,005	52,521	(52,646)	392,880	154,980
Shelving Machinery &	84,627			84,627	84,627			84,627	
Equipment	56,312	3,629		59,941	46,754	9,229		55,983	3,958
	1,714,217	52,878	(52,646)	1,714,449	1,159,015	103,005	(52,646)	1,209,374	505,075