

# MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2020

Index to the Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2020

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Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2020

The accompanying financial statements of the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority are the responsibility of the Authority'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 involved 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 Authority'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 Finance Committee and management meet with the external auditors to review the financial statements and discuss any significant financial reporting or internal control matters. The Board of Directors meets with management subsequently to review these same matters prior to the Board's approval of the financial statements.

The financial statements have been audited by Cross Street Professional Corporation, independent external auditors appointed by the Authority. The accompanying Auditor's Report outlines their responsibilities, the scope of their examination and their opinion on the Authority's financial statements.

Sally McIntyre
Sally McIntyre (Feb 10, 2021 12:01 EST)
Sally McIntyre, General Manager

Angela Millar (Feb 10, 2021 08:38 EST)

Angela Millar, Treasurer



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Directors and Members of MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

#### Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2020, and the statements of operations, changes in net financial assets, cash flow and the related schedules for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY as at December 31, 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Canada, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

#### **Other Matter**

This is the first year of adoption of Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards. Certain of the prior year figures have been restated as explained in note 16.

## Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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 MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY 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 MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY financial reporting process.



#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My 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 my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 for my 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 Organization's internal control.

Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organization 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.

I 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 I identify during my audit.

Cross Street Professional Corporation

Authorized to practise public accounting by Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario

Perth, Ontario February 17, 2021

Director:

(Incorporated under the Laws of Ontario) Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2020 2019 **FINANCIAL ASSETS** Cash \$ 1,335,801 973.835 Short-term investments (note 3) 1,605,160 1,096,421 Long-term investments (note 3) 501,447 Accounts receivable, trade and other (note 4) 520,284 401,631 3,461,245 2,973,334 **LIABILITIES** Accounts payable and accrued liabilities 285,400 191,988 Deferred revenue (note 5) 490,698 365,509 Current portion of long-term debt (note 6) 144,759 139,960 Long-term debt (note 6) 3,780,705 3,925,464 Retirement benefit liability (note 7) 152,376 150,916 4,853,938 4,773,837 **NET FINANCIAL ASSETS** (1,392,693)(1,800,503)**NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS** Tangible capital assets (note 8) 6,548,656 6,720,642 Prepaid expenses 22,037 3,048 6,570,693 6,723,690 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (note 14) Subsequent Events (note 15) **ACCUMULATED SURPLUS (note 9)** \$ 5,178,000 4,923,187 See accompanying notes to the financial statements Approved by:

Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31,	Budget	2020	2019
	(Note 10)		
Revenue			
Municipal levy - general	\$ 3,132,320	3,046,450	3,027,850
Municipal levy - special	61,500	36,352	55,961
	3,193,820	3,082,802	3,083,811
Other revenue (Schedule 1)	1,045,476	639,165	879,574
Government grant - Ministry of Natural Resources	128,438	128,436	128,438
Government grant - other provincial	13,445	13,445	13,445
Conservation area - fees, sales and rental	78,000	62,949	80,180
Supplementary programs	15,000	25,871	22,224
Donations	15,500	16,743	8,582
	4,489,679	3,969,411	4,216,254
Expenses	•		
Corporate services (Schedule 2)	606,469	609,972	705,061
Watershed management (Schedule 2)	1,485,131	1,304,537	1,515,467
Flood and erosion control (Schedule 2)	705,579	700,571	672,624
Stewardship services (Schedule 2)	849,262	646,307	644,767
Supplementary programs (Schedule 2)	-	16,026	22,224
Interest on long-term debt	_	148,167	141,685
Amortization of tangible capital assets		289,018	303,755
	3,646,441	3,714,598	4,005,583
Excess of revenue over expenses	843,238	254,813	210,671
Accumulated Surplus, Beginning of Year	4,923,187	4,923,187	4,712,516
Accumulated Surplus, End of Year (note 9)	\$ 5,766,425	5,178,000	4,923,187

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets for the year ended December 31

December 31,	Budget	2020	2019
	(Note 10)		
ANNUAL SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	\$ 843,238	254,813	210,671
Amortization of tangible capital assets Acquisition of tangible capital assets	- (1,002,840)	289,018 (117,032)	303,755 (39,247)
Change in prepaid expenses		(18,989)	(3,048)
	(1,002,840)	152,997	261,460
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	(159,602)	407,810	472,131
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	(1,800,503)	(1,800,503)	(2,272,634)
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS, END OF YEAR	\$(1,960,105)	(1,392,693)	(1,800,503)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended December 31,	2020	2019
Operating Activities		
Annual surplus	\$ 254,813	210,671
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	289,018	303,755
	543,831	514,426
Change in Working Capital	(440.000)	(004 570)
Accounts receivable, trade and other	(118,653)	(201,579)
Prepaid expenses and other assets Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(18,989)	(3,048)
Deferred revenue	93,412 125,189	36,821 245,004
Retirement benefit liability	1,460	1,795
romonione bonone nabiney	82,419	78,993
Net change in operating activities	626,250	593,419
Capital activities	(4.47.000)	(00.0.17)
Acquisition of capital assets	(117,032)	(39,247)
Investing activities		
Purchase of short term investments	(1,605,160)	(1,096,421)
Proceeds from redemption of short term investments	1,096,421	1,071,454
Net investing activities	(508,739)	(24,967)
Financing activities		
Purchase of long-term investments	-	(501,447)
Proceeds from redemption of long-term investments	501,447	- '
Repayment of long-term debt	(139,960)	(135,320)
Net financing activities	361,487	(636,767)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	361,966	(107,562)
Cash, Beginning of Year	973,835	1,081,397
Cash, End of Year	\$ 1,335,801	973,835
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cook received (poid)		
Cash received (paid) Interest expense	¢ /440.407\	(4.44.605)
Interest expense Interest revenue	\$ (148,167) 32,504	(141,685) 56,697
See accompanying notes to the financial statements		

Schedule 1 - Other Revenue for the year ended December 31,		Budget	2020	2019
Other revenue				
Bell Canada - K&P	\$	1,650	1,612	1,460
Busing grants - MVCF	•	2,000		1,950
Conservation Centre rentals		-,	400	325
Eastern Region Safety Committee		_	_	450
Federation of Cdn Municipalities - Asset Management		20,000	2,625	77,330
Freedom of information		_	28	335
Grants - Special:Canada Heritage Emergency Fund		_	11,899	
Grants - Special:County of Lanark Forestry Program		6,000	8,083	11,470
Grants - Special:Enbridge		5,000	-,	
Grants - Special:Federal - Harwood Creek Study		_	_	44,521
Grants - Special:Floodplain Mapping Grant - Ottawa		48,785	48,785	48,785
Grants - Special:MOK - Mississippi Mills		11,716	11,974	11,716
Grants - Special:Ontario Wildlife Foundation		· <b>-</b>	-	2,000
Grants - Special:Ottawa - Carp Erosion Control		164,200	33,928	31,693
Grants - Special:Ottawa Rural Clean Water Project		3,000	1,375	3,100
Grants - Special:TD Planting Program Grant		-	, <del>,</del>	2,655
Insurance claim		-	-	61,146
Interest		28,000	32,504	48,609
MNR - Water & erosion control infrastructure		396,000	15,933	17,825
MNR dams - preventative maintenance		7,125	9,225	8,106
Ontario Hydro Operating		41,000	47,019	48,402
Other capital revenue		19,000	- -	-
Planning and regulation fees		215,000	294,523	264,343
Poole Creek study		· <u>-</u>	_	45,590
R. Tait McKenzie sculpture		_	-	2,550
RTM trust fund		-	5,748	1,173
Septic inspection program		75,000	88,863	110,963
Sundry revenue		2,000	17,962	9,077
WISKI contributions			6,679	24,000
	\$ 1	,045,476	639,165	879,574
	Ψ	,070 <sub>1</sub> 710	000,100	0/9,0/4

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Schedule 2 - Expenses for the year ended December 31,	Budget	2020	2019
Corporate services			
Administration	\$ 520,470	537,822	646,176
Communications	106,756	92,801	93,197
Operations	(20,757	<u>(20,651)</u>	(34,312)
	\$ 606,469	609,972	705,061
Watershed management			
Information management	\$ 226,395	189,860	249,396
Plan review	205,862	172,843	216,024
Section 28 regulation enforcement	301,754	269,531	283,662
Septic inspection program	75,000	64,254	111,342
Surveys and studies	131,655	114,912	134,391
Watershed monitoring	209,651	` 201,780	213,204
Watershed planning	334,814	291,357	307,448
	\$ 1,485,131	1,304,537	1,515,467
Flood and erosion control			
Flood forecasting and warning	\$ 252,304	242,584	224,597
Operation/maintenance flood control structures	313,939	301,834	292,460
Preventative maintenance flood control structures	139,336	156,153	155,567
	\$ 705,579	700,571	672,624
Stewardship services			
Conservation education	\$ 116,621	90,497	105,419
Stewardship services	258,935	89,548	94,405
Property management	335,083	352,438	313,066
Visitor services	138,623	3 113,824	131,877
	\$ 849,262	2 646,307	644,767
Supplementary programs			
Canada summer job	\$ -	16,026	8,859
Canadian Parks & Recreation	Ψ -	-	3,089
Learning Tree			10,276
	\$ -	16,026	22,224
	<del></del>	10,020	,

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2020

#### 1. Description of Organization

The Authority is established under the Conservation Authorities Act - Ontario. It acts as the agent for water and land conservation and management for its member municipalities. The Authority is a registered charity which is exempt from income tax and may issue tax receipts to donors.

#### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

These financial statements are the representations of management and have been prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

#### Basis of accounting

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

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.

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:

	Years
Roads and bridges	40
Water control structures	40
Buildings	40
Leasehold improvements	lease term
Equipment	10
Motor vehicles	5
Computer equipment	5
Furniture and fixtures	10

Amortization is charged from the date of acquisition. Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is available for productive use.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2020

When conditions indicate that a tangible capital asset no longer contributes to the Authority'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.

The Authority has a capitalization threshold so that individual capital assets of lesser value are expensed, unless they are pooled because, collectively, they have significant value, or for operating reasons.

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 assets as of the date of transfer.

#### 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.

#### Pensions and Employee Benefits

The Authority accounts for its participation in the Ontario Municipal Employees Benefit 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.

The Authority accounts for its participation in the Group RRSP plan held by London Life as an annual program expenditure. This plan was set up for full-time employees prior to OMERS.

Employee benefits include vacation entitlement which are accrued as entitlements as they are earned in accordance with the Authority's policy.

The Authority provides Post-Retirement Benefits in the form of employer paid group insurance premiums commencing on retirement at age 60 and payable until the attainment of age 65. The annual cost of the benefit obligation will be charged as a program expenditure

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of bank balances and cash on hand.

#### Deferred revenue

The Authority receives restricted contributions under the authority of Federal and Provincial legislation and Authority 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 Authority 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.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2020

#### Revenue recognition

Municipal levies are recognized in the financial statements as revenues in the period in which they are levied.

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 Authority 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.

#### Reserves

Reserves for future expenditures and contingencies are established as required at the discretion of the Board members of the Authority. Increases or decreases in these reserves are made by appropriations to or from operations.

#### Investments

Short-term and long-term investments are recorded at cost plus accrued interest. If the market value of investments become lower than cost and the decline in value is considered to be other than temporary, the investments are written down to market value.

#### Financial instruments

The Authority recognizes its financial instruments when the authority becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. All financial instruments are initially recorded at their fair value.

All financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Transaction costs are added to the carrying amount for those financial instruments subsequently measured at amortized cost.

All financial assets are tested annually for impairment. Management considers recent collection experience for the financial assets, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments in determining whether objective evidence of impairment exists. Any impairment which is not considered temporary is recorded in the statement of operations. Write-downs of financial assets at amortized costs to reflect losses in value are not reversed for subsequent increases in value.

#### 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. Significant estimates include estimated useful life of tangible capital assets, the valuation of allowances for doubtful accounts receivable, eligibility for Covid relief programs and future employment benefits.

#### Contributed services

Volunteers contribute significant time to the delivery of the Authority's programs. Due to the difficulty in determining the fair value of these contributions, contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2020

#### Corporate services program revenue and expenditures

Internal charges are made to allocate common overhead expenses, payroll burden and vehicle charges to all program areas. Actual expenditures are applied to these recovery revenues at year end which results in a net surplus or expenditure each year. These net amounts are included in Corporate Services.

#### 3. Investments

Guaranteed Investment Certificates held by Scotiabank

		2020	2019
Matures January 7, 2021 and earns interest at rate of 1.32% per annum	\$	253,255	-
Matures January 7, 2021 and earns interest at rate of 1.86% per annum	•	254,586	<b></b>
Matures May 14, 2021 and earns interest at rate of 2.2% per annum		512,509	-
Matures June 23, 2021 and earns interest at rate of 0.80% per annum	•	502,104	-
Matures August 21, 2021 and earns interest at rate of 2.2% per annum		82,706	-
Matures January 7, 2020 and earns interest at rate of 2.0% per annum		-	254,918
Matures January 7, 2020 and earns interest at rate of 2.75% per annum		-	256,762
Matures February 15, 2020 and earns interest at rate of 2.48% per annum		-	80,923
Matures June 20, 2020 and earns interest at rate of 2.08% per annum		-	503,818
	\$	1,605,160	1,096,421
Long-term:			
Matures May 14, 2021 and earns interest at rate of 2.2% per annum	\$	-	501,447
4. Accounts Receivable			
		2020	2019
Government and trade receivables	\$	209,280	293,160
Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy	,	169,495	_
Special levy		36,352	55,961
HST		87,432	45,167
Mississippi Valley Conservation Foundation (note 11)		17,725	7,343
	\$	520,284	401,631
5. Deferred Revenue			
		2020	2019
Beginning balance, related to operating funding	\$	365,509	120,505
Add amount received related to the following year		414,283	300,444
		779,792	420,949
Less: amount recognized as revenue in the year		235,277	55,440
amount returned to funder		53,817	
		289,094	55,440
Ending balance, related to operating funding	\$	490,698	365,509

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Deferred revenue consists of:			
	Bell Canada - K&P trail easement	\$	962	962
	Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (note 15)		280,384	-
	Temporary Wage Subsidy (note 15)		25,000	_
	City of Ottawa - Upper Poole Creek study		12,000	12,000
	City of Ottawa - general levy		-	228,194
	Developer deposits		33,470	15,000
	Eastern Region Safety Committee		3,146	3,146
	Enbridge		5,000	5,000
	Mississippi Mills - Naismith Foundation		5,693	5,693
	Municipal Levy for capital		85,869	<u>.</u>
	MVC Foundation		21,674	20,764
	Ontario Power Generation		2,500	2,500
	RBC Foundation	,	15,000	15,000
	WECI			57,250
		\$	490,698	365,509
	Laure Taure Dalet			
6.	Long-Term Debt		2020	2019
			2020	2019
	The Corporation of the Town of Carleton Place loan bearing interest at 3.4% per annum, repayable in semi-annual blended payments of \$138,502. The loan matures June 1, 2040. Secured by mortgage on property at 10970 Highway 7, Carleton Place, ON with a net book			
	value of \$4,654,401	\$	3,925,464	4,065,424
	Current portion		144,759	139,960
	Long-term portion	\$	3,780,705	3,925,464

Loan principal payments over the next five years are as follows:

2021 2022 2023	\$ 144,759 149,722 154,856
2024 2025	160,166 165,668
	\$ 775,171

### 7. Retirement Benefit Liability

The Authority sponsors a plan for retiree life and health benefits. Retirees are eligible for benefits from age 60 to age 65 after 25 years of service. Total benefit payments for retirees during the year were \$9,038 (2019 - \$11,099). The plan is unfunded and requires no contribution from employees.

Actuarial valuations for accounting purposes are performed triennially using the projected benefit method prorated on services. The most recent actuarial report was prepared at January 1, 2019.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2020

The actuarial valuation was based on a number of assumptions about future events, such as inflation rates, interest rates, medical inflation rates, and employee turnover and mortality. The assumptions used reflect the Authority's best estimates. The expected inflation rate is 2.5%. The discount rate used to determine the accrued benefit obligation is 3.75%.

The total expenses related to retirement benefits include the following components:

 2020	2019
\$ 7,128	8,828
4,170	6,783
 (800)	2,800
\$ 10,498	18,411
<u></u>	\$ 7,128 4,170 (800)

The total expense related to retirement benefits is included in the statement of operations as a component of Corporate services - administration.

Unamortized (gain) loss related to retirement benefits:

		2020	2019
Unamortized (gain) loss at start of year \$ Gain in period	(10,971) -	38,400 (46,571)	
	-	(10,971)	(8,171)
Less amortization of (gain) loss		(800)	2,800
Unamortized gain at end of year		(10,171)	(10,971)

#### 8. Tangible Capital Assets

	 Cost	Accumulated Amortization	2020 Net Book Value	2019 Net Book Value
Land	\$ 903,066	-	903,066	903,066
Roads and bridges	116,055	67,832	48,223	32,200
Water control structures	2,634,864	1,927,614	707,250	684,394
Buildings	6,214,886	1,514,439	4,700,447	4,843,331
Leasehold improvements	433,240	433,240	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · -
Equipment	403,593	301,954	101,639	123,408
Motor vehicles	284,222	264,055	20,167	42,314
Computer equipment	154,670	136,304	18,366	17,198
Furniture and fixtures	 273,170	223,672	49,498	74,731
	\$ 11,417,766	4,869,110	6,548,656	6,720,642

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2020

#### 9. Accumulated Surplus

Accumulated surplus consists of individual fund surplus and reserves as follows:

	 2020	2019
Invested in Tangible Capital Assets	\$ 6,548,656	6,720,642
Unrestricted Deficit		
Operating	1,234,594	918,968
Long-term debt	(3,925,464)	(4,065,424)
	(2,690,870)	(3,146,456)
Reserves		,
Building	338,701	338,701
Conservation areas	42,000	17,000
Information technology	32,000	32,000
Museum Building & Art	6,751	4,398
Sick pay	73,843	73,843
Vehicles	89,437	95,403
Water control structures	298,646	208,885
Water management priorities (Glen Cairn Provincial funding)	 438,836	578,771
	 1,320,214	1,349,001
Accumulated Surplus	\$ 5,178,000	4,923,187

#### 10. Budget

The budget amounts were not prepared on a basis consistent with that used to report actual results (Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards). The budget included capital and reserve transfer items as program revenue and expenses but some of the actual revenue and expenses have not been included in the Statement of Operations.

The following analysis is provided to assist readers in understanding these differences:

		Budget	Actual
Annual surplus per Statement of Operations	\$	843,238	254,813
Acquisition of tangible capital assets		(1,002,840)	(117,032)
Amortization of tangible capital assets		-	289,018
Debt repayment		(277,005)	(139,960)
Transfers from reserve		551,368	145,901
Transfer to reserve	***************************************	(114,761)	(117,114)
	<u>\$</u>	•	315,626

#### 11. Related Parties

Mississippi Valley Conservation Foundation raises funds and provides volunteer support for the conservation and education programs of Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority. The Foundation is a charitable public foundation and may issue tax receipts to donors. The Foundation is exempt from income taxes under paragraph 149(1)(f) of the Income Tax Act as a registered charity. The Foundation is subject to significant influence by the Authority due to Board membership and administrative support. During the year the Foundation pledged \$10,168 (2019 - \$9,086) to the Authority to support the Authority's programs.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2020

R. Tait McKenzie Trust raises funds for the R. Tait McKenzie museum operated as part of the Authority's programs. The Trust is a charitable private foundation and may issue tax receipts to donors. The Trust is exempt from income taxes as a registered charity. The Trust is subject to significant influence by the organization due to Board membership and administrative support. During the year the Trust disbursed \$5,748 (2019 - \$1,173) to the Authority to support the Authority's programs.

#### 12. Pension Plan

The Authority has a group registered retirement savings plan with London Life. Authority contributions to the plan amounted to \$125,059: Authority share \$61,879; employees share \$63,180 (2019 - \$192,699: Authority share \$97,000; employees share \$95,699)

Effective March 5, 2012 the Authority established an employee pension plan with Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System (OMERS). The plan is a multi-employer defined benefit plan which specifies the amount of the retirement benefit to be received by employees based on the length of service and rates of pay. As of the effective date all current full time employees had the option to remain with the group registered retirement savings plan or enrol with OMERS. OMERS is mandatory for all employees hired after the effective date. Authority contributions to the plan amounted to \$234,552: Authority share \$117,276; employees share \$117,276 (2019 - \$197,822: Authority share \$98,911)

#### 13. Financial Instruments

The Authority is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments, without being exposed to concentrations of risk. The main risks are broken down below.

#### (a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Authority's credit risk is primarily attributable to its accounts receivable. The Authority provides credit to some of its clients in the normal course of its operations.

#### (b) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Authority is exposed to interest rate risk on its fixed and floating interest rate financial instruments. Fixed-interest instruments subject the Authority to a fair value risk, since fair value fluctuates inversely to changes in market interest rates. Floating rate instruments subject the Authority to related cash flow risk.

#### (c) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Authority will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Authority is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its long-term debt and accounts payable.

#### 14. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

The nature of conservation authority activities is such that there may be litigation pending or in prospect at any time. With respect to claims as at December 31, 2020, management believes that the Authority has valid defenses and appropriate insurance coverages in place. In the event any claims are successful, the amount is not determinable, therefore, no amount has been accrued in the financial statements of any potential liability.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2020

#### 15. Subsequent Events

Since December 31, 2020, the outbreak of the novel strain of the coronavirus, specifically identified as "COVID-19", has continued to result in a widespread health crisis that has affected economies and financial markets around the world resulting in an economic downturn. This outbreak may also cause staff shortages, reduced demand on programming offered by the Authority, increased government regulations or interventions and decrease in government funding, all of which may negatively impact the financial condition and operations of the Authority. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is unknown at this time and it is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments.

Other conservation authorities received notification from CRA that their Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy has been ruled ineligible pending appeal. The Authority has recorded this grant and Temporary Wage Subsidy as deferred revenue until eligibility has been confirmed.

#### 16. Change in Accounting Standards

This is the first year the Authority has adopted Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards. Previously, the Authority reported under Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards for Not-for-profit Organizations. As a result of this adoption, certain prior year figures have been restated to be consistent with the current standards. The effect of this restatement on the prior year includes:

	 2019
Deficiency of revenue over expenses prior year Add Municipal levy deferred for capital contributions	\$ (100,052) 527,005
Less amortization of deferred contributions	 426,953 216,282
Excess of revenue over expenses as restated	\$ 210,671
Deferred contributions for capital assets prior year	\$ 2,493,214
Less restatement to unrestricted deficit	 2,493,214
Deferred contributions for capital assets as restated	\$ -

#### 17. Economic Dependence

The Authority is dependent on municipal levies for a significant portion of its revenue. As the Authority's main source of income is derived from these levies, its ability to continue viable operations is dependent upon the renewal of those levies on an annual basis.

#### 18. Risk Management

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

The Authority's financial instruments consist of cash, investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued vacation, other accrued liabilities and loan.

The Authority's exposure to and management of risk has not changed materially from December 31, 2019.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2020

#### Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the entities to which the Authority provides services to may experience difficulty and be unable to fulfil their obligations. The Authority is exposed to financial risk that arises from the credit quality of the entities to which it provides services. The Authority 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 Authority is exposed to financial risk that arises from the interest rate differentials between the market interest rate and the rates on its cash, cash equivalents, investments and loan. Changes in variable interest rates could cause unanticipated fluctuations in the Authority's operating results.

#### Liquidity risk

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