CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2019

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County of Lanark Consolidated Financial Statements December 31, 2019

County of Lanark Five Year Financial Review

(not subject to audit)

December 31	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Population (Statistics Canada)	59,918	59,918	59,918	59,918	56,689
Number of Households (MPAC)	30,557	30,523	29,884	29,112	28,825
Taxable Assessment (000's)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Residential	8,004,964	7,701,549	7,391,390	7,228,430	6,858,022
Multi-residential	91,508	88,757	78,054	75,032	71,439
Commercial Industrial	430,270 70,267	419,792	410,897 66,290	433,788 64,646	423,525 72,247
Pipeline	70,207 32,319	67,897 31,482	30,743	29,881	29,160
Farmland	320,515	281,042	239,589	196,904	193,270
Total	8,949,843	8,509,519	8,216,963	8,028,681	7,647,663
Rates of Taxation	0.369753	0.070040	0.070007	0.272000	0.070770
residential (municipal)	0.802451	0.370048 0.823846	0.376627 0.846067	0.373000 0.857373	0.379779 0.885882
multi-residential (municipal)commercial (municipal)	0.673152	0.664927	0.667146	0.636409	0.638840
► industrial (municipal)	0.944423	0.953798	0.978864	0.973269	0.974816
Revenues for County Purposes (000's)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
► Taxation	35,321	33,877	33,000	31,950	30,772
Government transfersOther	40,312 8,067	40,421 7,870	37,784 7,341	35,222 7,209	33,659 7,165
► Revenues related to capital assets	4,090	2,754	16,543	2,412	1,946
Total	87,790	84,922	94,668	76,793	73,542
Expenses (000's)	70 000	77 100	72.077	70.000	70.000
OperationsAmortization	79,303 6,959	77,199 6,652	73,977 6,353	72,623 6,099	72,020 5,797
Net Financial Assets (Net Debt) > % of Operating Revenue (>(20%)) **	26.27%	19 559/	14.25%	10.65%	7.61%
		18.66% 39.42%			15.35%
► % of Taxation and User Charges (>(50%)) **	55.88%	39.42%	29.51%	21.66%	15.3

County of Lanark Five Year Financial Review

(not subject to audit)

December 31	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Long Term Debt ► Net long term debt (000's)	2,852	3,954	5,343	7,000	8,656
► Long term debt charges (000's)	1,229	1,554	1,879	1,956	2,037
► Total annual repayment limit (000's)	10,084	9,792	9,488	9,291	9,251
► Long term debt per household	93	129	179	240	300
Debt charges (000's)► tax supported	1,229	1,554	1,879	1,956	2,037
Municipal Equity (000's) → Surplus and Reserves	25,292	19,639	16,819	15,324	14,625
► Invested in capital assets	116,268	113,438	108,787	89,573	86,102
► Asset consumption ratio	48.35%	47.85%	47.44%	50.43%	49.79%
► Reserves as % of operating expenses (>20%) **	34.52%	28.33%	25.78%	24.23%	23.30%
Financial Indicators					
Sustainabilityfinancial assets to liabilities	2.35	1.84	1.70	1.51	1.32
 financial assets to liabilities excluding long term debt 	2.85	2.35	2.58	2.76	2.66
▶ long term debt to tangible capital assets	2.39%	3.37%	4.68%	7.25%	9.13%
► capital reserves to accumulated amortization	16.23%	12.59%	11.00%	10.41%	10.63%
 Flexibility Debt charges to total operating revenue (<5%) ** 	1.47%	1.89%	2.41%	2.63%	2.85%
► Total operating revenue to taxable assessment	0.94%	0.96%	0.95%	0.93%	0.94%
► Working capital to operating expenses (>10%) **	31.32%	24.90%	22.10%	20.55%	19.58%
VulnerabilityOperating government transfers					
to operating revenueby department	45.06%	46.53%	45.54%	44.39%	43.87%
 ▶ social and family services ▶ Homes for Senior Citizens ▶ ambulance ▶ other programs 	27.24% 9.84% 5.99% 2.00%	28.53% 9.82% 6.08% 2.11%	27.02% 9.65% 6.06% 2.80%	25.60% 10.22% 5.81% 2.77%	25.14% 10.25% 5.80% 2.68%
► Total government transfers	,	2.1170	,		
► to total revenues	50.03%	48.26%	40.09%	45.37%	45.25%



Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Corporation of the County of Lanark are the responsibility of the County'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 County'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 County. The accompanying Auditor's Report outlines their responsibilities, the scope of their examination and their opinion on the County's consolidated financial statements.

Kurt Greaves, CPA, CGA
-Chief Administrative Officer

Kevin Wills, CPA, CGA

Treasurer



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Council, Inhabitants and Ratepayers of the Corporation of the County of Lanark:

Opinion

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

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019;
- the consolidated statement of operations and municipal equity 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 consolidated 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 13, 2020.

County of Lanark Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

December 31	2019	2018
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
Financial Assets		
Cash and short term deposits	28,019,375	20,395,399
Accounts receivable	3,566,621	2,774,924
Long term receivable		65,761
Long term investments (note 3)	6,694,853	10,379,001
	38,280,849	33,615,085
LIABILITIES		
Financial Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,732,966	6,642,707
Employee future benefit obligations (note 4)	3,490,058	3,476,312
Other current liabilities	2,552,289	2,234,925
Deferred revenues (note 5)	2,669,572	1,976,339
Long term liabilities (note 6)	2,851,709	3,954,240
	16,296,594	18,284,523
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	21,984,255	15,330,562
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	21,304,233	10,000,002
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Tangible capital assets (note 15)	119,120,115	117,392,429
Inventories	440,041	320,581
Prepaid expenses	15,639	28,241
	119,575,795	117,741,251
Commitments (note 13) Contingent Liabilities (note 10 & 11)		
MUNICIPAL EQUITY (note 7)	141,560,050	133,071,813

County of Lanark Consolidated Statement of Operations

	(Note 17)		
For the year ended December 31	Budget	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$
REVENUES			
Taxation ► requisition on local municipalities	34,619,955	34,716,362	33,357,028
► share of supplementary taxes (write offs)	294,000	605,080	519,920
User charges ➤ Homes for Senior Citizens ➤ other	4,085,580 676,819	4,099,260 924,025	3,982,918 1,031,012
Government grants ► social and family services	21,439,987	22,803,360	23,443,191
▶ Homes for Senior Citizens	8,182,646	8,234,104	8,065,146
► ambulance	5,000,000	5,010,079	4,991,721
• other provincial grants	408,000	395,298	396,083
federal grantsother municipalities	1,307,907 2,247,399	1,223,521 2,594,539	1,311,627 2,184,768
► from deferred revenue (note 5)	2,247,000	51,432	28,919
Contribution from developers (note 5)		9,636	9,636
Investment income	375,000	732,665	570,033
Other income → rent	2,165,888	2,122,521	2,258,757
► other	60,375	178,972	17,250
TOTAL REVENUES	80,863,556	83,700,854	82,168,009
EXPENSES			
General government	4,342,349	3,983,264	3,759,180
Protection to persons and property	747,792	715,019	658,080
Transportation services	13,296,473	12,659,177	12,348,041
Health services	11,910,263	11,974,324	11,193,319
Social and family services Planning and development	48,738,271 1,540,641	48,429,300 1,575,804	48,242,841 1,009,374
Post retirement benefits actuarial valuation	(15,710)	(33,801)	(11,439)
TOTAL EXPENSES	80,560,079	79,303,087	77,199,396
NET REVENUES			
FROM OPERATIONS	303,477	4,397,767	4,968,613
OTHER			
Grants and transfers related to capital			
Government transfers	2,128,256	4,154,728	2,743,833
Other income for reserve and reserve funds	, -,	17,366	5,935
Interest earned on reserve funds		2,362	1,823
Write down of capital assets		(106,105)	
Gain on disposal of assets		22,119	2,855
	2,128,256	4,090,470	2,754,446
ANNUAL SURPLUS	2,431,733	8,488,237	7,723,059
MUNICIPAL EQUITY, BEGINNING OF YEAR	133,071,813	133,071,813	125,348,754
MUNICIDAL EQUITY END OF VEAD	405 500 540	444 500 050	400 074 040
MUNICIPAL EQUITY, END OF YEAR	135,503,546	141,560,050	133,071,813

County of Lanark Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets

	(Note 17)		
For the year ended December 31	Budget	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$
ANNUAL SURPLUS	2,431,733	8,488,237	7,723,059
Amortization of tangible capital assets	7,354,350	6,959,300	6,651,730
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(11,982,000)	(8,828,090)	(10,105,396)
Write down of capital assets	20.500	106,105	400.004
Disposition of tangible capital assets (Acquisition) disposal of supplies inventories	29,500	34,999 (119,460)	192,064 2,144
Disposal (acquisition) of prepaid expense		12,602	(583)
	(4,598,150)	(1,834,544)	(3,260,041)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	(2,166,417)	6,653,693	4,463,018
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	15,330,562	15,330,562	10,867,544
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS, END OF YEAR	13,164,145	21,984,255	15,330,562

County of Lanark Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31	2019	2018
	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Annual surplus for the year	8,488,237	7,723,059
Amortization Write down of capital assets	6,959,300 106,105	6,651,730
	15,553,642	14,374,789
Net Change in Non-Cash Working Capital Balances	<u> </u>	· · ·
Accounts receivable	(791,697)	413,180
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,909,741)	1,655,589
Employee future benefit obligations	13,746	16,278
Other current liabilities	317,364	1,404,128
Deferred revenues	693,233	517,599
Inventories	(119,460)	2,144
Prepaid expenses	12,602	(583)
	(1,783,953)	4,008,335
Working Capital from Operations	13,769,689	18,383,124
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease (increase) in long term investments	3,684,148	(651,013)
Decrease in long term receivables	65,761	63,598
Net increase in investments	3,749,909	(587,415)
CAPITAL ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(8,828,090)	(10,105,396)
Disposal of tangible capital assets	34,999	192,064
Net investment in tangible capital assets	(8,793,091)	(9,913,332)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Debt principal repayments	(1,102,531)	(1,389,251)
Net decrease in cash from financing activities	(1,102,531)	(1,389,251)
NET INCREASE IN CASH	7,623,976	6,493,126
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR	20,395,399	13,902,273
CASH, END OF YEAR	28,019,375	20,395,399

December 31, 2019

1. Status of the County of Lanark

The County of Lanark (the 'County') was incorporated August 23, 1866 and assumed its responsibilities under the authority of the Provincial Secretary. The County operates as an upper tier government in the County of Lanark, in the Province of Ontario, Canada and provides municipal services such as emergency measures, public works, public health services, ambulance services, social and family assistance, planning and development and other general government operations.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements of the Corporation of the County of Lanark 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 by the County are as follows:

Basis of Consolidation

- (i) The consolidated financial statements reflect financial assets, liabilities, operating revenues and expenses, reserves, reserve funds and changes in investment in tangible capital assets of the County. The reporting entity is comprised of all organizations, committees and local boards accountable for the administration of their financial affairs and resources to the County and which are owned or controlled by the County. Interdepartmental and inter-organizational transactions and balances between these organizations are eliminated. These consolidated financial statements include:
 - ► Lanark Lodge
 - ► Lanark County Housing Corporation
- (ii) The taxation, other revenues, expenses, 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. 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.
- (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 County are not included in these consolidated financial statements but are reported separately on the Trust Funds Statement of Financial Activities and Financial Position.

2. Significant Accounting Policies / continued

Tangible Capital Assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at historical cost or where historical cost records were not available, other methods determined to provide a best estimate of historical cost and accumulated amortization of the assets. In certain cases the County used replacement costs and appropriate indices to deflate the replacement cost to an estimated historical cost at the year of acquisition. Costs 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:

Land	
Buildings	15 - 50 years
Vehicles	4 - 20 years
Machinery and Equipment	3 - 30 years
Linear Assets	-
Roads	30 - 40 years
Bridges	40 - 60 years
Culverts	40 - 60 years
Parking Lots	25 years

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the term of the lease plus one renewal option.

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

The County has a capitalization threshold of \$20,000 for vehicles and equipment and \$50,000 for linear assets and buildings so that individual capital assets of lesser value are expensed, unless they are pooled because, collectively, they have significant value, or for operations 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 other 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.

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

December 31, 2019

2. Significant Accounting Policies / continued

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 County 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, sick leave benefits and benefits under the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board Act. Vacation entitlements are accrued as entitlements are earned. Sick leave benefits are accrued in accordance with the County's policy.

The County accrues its obligation for employee benefit plans which will require funding in future periods. 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 County 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 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 County 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 and development charges collected under the *Development Charges Act, 1997*, 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.

2. Significant Accounting Policies / continued

Deferred Revenues / continued

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

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.

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, rent bank and gas tax funds is added to the fund balance and forms part of respective deferred revenue balances.

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 County:
 - (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 pos-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 County 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.

December 31, 2019

2. Significant Accounting Policies / continued

Financial Instruments / continued

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

The County 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 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 consolidated financial statements in the period in which they become known.

3. Long Term Investments

Long term investments, which consist of bonds in chartered banks and investment banks, are recorded on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at cost plus accrued interest. They have a market value of \$6,716,712 as at December 31, 2019 (2018 \$10,196,797).

4. Employee Future Benefit Obligations

(a) Extended health care, dental, life insurance and sick leave benefits:

The County provides non-pension retirement benefits for extended health care, dental and other benefits to specific group of employees. Eligibility is based on years of services between 25 and 30 and the employee must be eligible to receive pension benefits. Coverage is provided from the date of retirement to the age of 65. The County's cost is between 75% and 100% of the premiums.

An independent actuarial study of the employee non-pension benefits has been undertaken. The most recent valuation of the employee future benefits was effective at December 31, 2018.

Actuarial gains and losses are amortized on a straight line basis over the expected average remaining service life of the related employee groups, which is estimated to be between 12 and 13 years.

The accrued benefit obligation relating to the employee non-pension retirement benefits has been actuarially determined using the projected benefit method pro-rated on services. At December 31, 2019, based on an actuarial update, the accrued benefit obligation was \$2,654,035 (2018 \$2,687,836).

4. Employee Future Benefit Obligations / continued

(a) The significant actuarial assumptions adopted in estimating the County's accrued benefit obligation are as follows:

Discount Rate	3.25%
Inflation Rate	2.25%
Health Care Inflation Rate	5.00%

Employee benefit obligations are comprised of:

The continuity of post employment benefits for 2019 is as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Balance, at beginning of year	2,687,836	2,699,275
Current service costs	85,801	83,100
Interest cost	60,434	58,698
Benefits paid	(104,568)	(77,769)
Amortized actuarial gain	(75,468)	(75,468)
Balance, at end of year	2,654,035	2,687,836

Extended health care, dental, life insurance and sick leave benefits:

The accrued benefit liability at December 31, 2019 includes the following:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Accrued benefit obligation	1,867,660	1,825,993
Unamortized actuarial gain	786,375	861,843
	2,654,035	2,687,836

(b) Liability for vacation credits:

Vacation expense is accrued for employees as entitlement to these payments is earned in accordance with the County's benefit plan for vacation time. Vacation credits earned as at December 31, 2019 are \$366,643 (2018 \$495,597).

(c) The County became a Schedule 2 employer under the Workplace Safety and Insurance Act on December 14, 2013 and as such assumes full responsibility for financing its workplace safety insurance costs. The accrued obligation, \$247,551 (2018 \$89,735), would represent the present value of future benefits on existing claims.

Future actuarial valuations may result in increases in the liability. The actuarial gain or loss will be amortized over the expected average remaining service life.

The County will establish a reserve to mitigate the future impact of the obligation.

December 31, 2019

4. Employee Future Benefit Obligations / continued

(d) Employee benefit obligations are comprised of:

		2019			2018	
	Gross	Funded	Unfunded	Gross	Funded	Unfunded
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Health benefits Vacation credits, overtime and statutory holiday leave	2,901,586 588,472	(380,380) (588,472)	2,521,206	2,777,571	(222,564) (698,741)	2,555,007
Isare	3,490,058	(968,852)	2,521,206	3,476,312	(921,305)	2,555,007

5. Deferred Revenues

A requirement of public sector accounting principles of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada is that obligatory reserve funds be reported as deferred revenues. 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 as follows:

	Capital Improvements	Provincial Funding	Development Charges	Provincial Gas Tax	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January 1, 2019	299,280	137,677	1,477,529	61,853	1,976,339
Contribution from					
developers			666,657		666,657
Government grants		8,700			8,700
Other contributions	36,700				36,700
Interest	5,299		35,461	1,484	42,244
Transferred to operations	·	(47,975)	(9,636)	(3,457)	(61,068)
December 31, 2019	341,279	98,402	2,170,011	59,880	2,669,572

December 31, 2019

6. Long Term Liabilities

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

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Ontario Infrastructure Projects Corporation loan maturing in 2020 with interest rate of 3.82%.	63,214	303,683
Fixed rate bank loans with maturity dates between 2021 and 2022 and interest rates between 2.00% and 2.96%.	1,330,018	2,001,155
Mortgages with maturity dates between 2021 and 2026 and interest rates between 4.610% and 6.351%.	1,458,477	1,649,402
Net long term liabilities at the end of the year	2,851,709	3,954,240

(b) Principal payments fall due as follows:

	General Revenues
	\$
2020	950,940
2021	629,828
2022	446,700
2023	234,078
2024	246,631
2025 to 2027	343,532
	2,851,709

- (c) Interest expense on long term liabilities in 2019 amounted to \$126,587 (2018 \$164,727).
- (d) These payments are within the annual debt repayment limit prescribed by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

7. Municipal Equity

Municipal equity consists of:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Investment in tangible capital assets Tangible capital assets Long term liabilities	119,120,115 (2,851,709)	117,392,429 (3,954,240)
	116,268,406	113,438,189
Unrestricted surplus Invested in inventory	440,041	320,581
Unfunded future employee benefits	(2,521,206)	(2,555,007)
Reserves (Schedule 1)	27,258,834	21,773,803
Reserve Funds (Schedule 1)	113,975	94,247
Total Municipal Equity	141,560,050	133,071,813

8. Pension Contributions

The County 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 County does not recognize any share of the OMERS pension surplus or deficit in these consolidated financial statements.

The amount contributed to OMERS was \$1,386,929 (2018 \$1,371,695) 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.

9. Trust Funds

Trust funds administered by the County amounting to \$44,638 (2018 \$42,109) are presented in a separate financial statement of trust fund balances and operations. As such balances are held in trust by the County for the benefit of others, they are not presented as part of the County's financial position or financial activities.

December 31, 2019

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 County has valid defences and appropriate reserves and 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.

11. Contingent Liability - Contaminated Sites

The County has identified a potential liability for a contaminated site located on Joseph, Edward and Pattie Streets. These sites were previously used as residential housing. An estimate of the liability for the contaminated site, if any, cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. The site is currently vacant and no remediation is required at this time. A liability for contaminated sites will be recognized in these consolidated financial statements, if required, when a future use of the site is known.

12. Local Housing Corporation

The Lanark County Housing Corporation (LCHC) was incorporated, under the Ontario Business Corporations Act, on December 14, 2000 with the County of Lanark as its sole shareholder. Nominal consideration was given for the 10 common shares issued to the County upon incorporation.

Under the provisions of a transfer order prepared under authority of The Social Housing Reform Act, 2000, the LCHC was the recipient of assets, liabilities, rights and obligations previously owned by the Ontario Housing Corporation (OHC). The transfer included all social housing units, including land and buildings, which were transferred to the Lanark County Housing Corporation at no cost.

The majority of Ontario public housing projects were originally financed by OHC debentures issued by the OHC in favour of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. OHC continues to hold these debentures and the debt charges associated with these debentures are to be paid from federal funding directly by the Province to the debenture holder. As a result, these debentures are not included as part of the consolidation of the Lanark County Housing Corporation into these consolidated financial statements. Total debentures outstanding at December 31, 2019 amount to \$1,042,631 (2018 \$1,472,462).

Effective on the date of transfer, the municipality as service manager and the Lanark County Housing Corporation are responsible for the management and operation of the housing projects transferred and are bound by the requirements as set out in the legislation.

13. Commitments

(a) The County has entered into a five year maintenance contract (with one additional five year option) with Turris Communications Limited for the maintenance of the communication system. The contract will expire June 2024. The annual cost for rent and maintenance is \$144,513 (2018 \$133,644).

The County has entered into dispatch agreements with the following parties:

Party	Expiry	Annual Fee
Ontario Provincial Police	December 2023	\$33,614
Town of Smiths Falls	June 2022	\$220,250 adjusted annually for inflation

- (b) The County has entered into an agreement with Almonte General Hospital for the provision of ambulance services, expiring in December 2020. The contract fees for 2019 were \$9,537,355 (2018 \$9,121,018).
- (c) The County entered into two rental agreements for ambulance bases. One agreement with Almonte General Hospital for a base in Almonte. The County is responsible for all approved costs associated with the construction of the facility through the payment of monthly rent as defined in the rental agreement. The initial term of the rental agreement is 20 years with an annual amortized cost of \$60,021. The agreement provides for a thirty year extension of the rental agreement at the cost of \$1 per year.

The second agreement is for a base in Lanark. The County is responsible for all approved costs with the construction of the facility through the payment of monthly rent as defined in the rental agreement. The initial term of the rental agreement is 10 years with an annual amortized cost of \$68,800 (2010 to 2019). The agreement provides for a forty year extension of the rental agreement at a cost of \$1 per year.

(d) The County is committed to rental leases for several properties. The minimum future lease commitments (excluding taxes) are:

Location	Annual Amount \$
84 / 86 Lorne Street, Smiths Falls	115,632 / year
Ambulance Station	124,032 / year
	130,032 / year
	138,432 / year
52 Abbott Street Smiths Falls	37,392
Social Services Sub Office	6,378
52 Abbott Street Smiths Falls	53,750
Lanark County Housing Corporation	9,000
33 Lansdowne Avenue, Carleton Place	47,623
Social Services Sub Office	47,623
	11,906
	84 / 86 Lorne Street, Smiths Falls Ambulance Station 52 Abbott Street Smiths Falls Social Services Sub Office 52 Abbott Street Smiths Falls Lanark County Housing Corporation 33 Lansdowne Avenue, Carleton Place

December 31, 2019

13. Commitments / continued

- (e) The County has entered into an agreement to provide \$2,915,000 of capital funding for the creation of new licensed child care spaces in Carleton Place. The project will be funded from capital grants provided by the Province of Ontario. During 2019, \$1,457,500 of funding was provided to the Town of Carleton Place.
- (f) The Housing Corporation is committed to the development of 20 social housing rental units in Carleton Place. During 2019, land was acquired for the project and a construction management contract awarded for the design and build of the project in the amount of \$4,000,000. During 2019 approximately \$90,000 of costs were incurred. The balance of the project is expected to occur in 2020 and will be funded from government grants, reserves and current year revenues.
- (g) As of September 1, 2018 the County of Lanark assumed the management and administrative operations of Lanark County Housing Corporation (LCHC). The assumption of management included offering all employees of LCHC positions with the County of Lanark.

The County of Lanark invoices LCHC for payroll costs and administrative and management costs. During 2019, the costs were \$1,328,592.

14. Risk Management

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

The County'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 County'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 County provides services to may experience difficulty and be unable to fulfill their obligations. The County is exposed to financial risk that arises from the credit quality of the entities to which it provides services. The County 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 County 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 and operating loan. Changes in variable interest rates could cause unanticipated fluctuations in the County's operating results.

14. Risk Management / continued

Liquidity Risk

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

15. Tangible Capital Assets

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Land	17,052,501	16,417,054
Buildings	16,114,937	16,902,451
Leasehold Improvements	50,521	1
Vehicles	3,171,048	3,340,296
Machinery and Equipment	2,225,352	2,065,299
Linear Assets	, ,	
Roads	59,188,141	57,708,867
Bridges	16,420,014	16,261,260
Culverts	1,300,788	1,214,846
Trails	2,237,732	2,328,592
Parking Lots	127,664	46,748
Construction in Progress	1,231,417	1,107,015
	119,120,115	117,392,429

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

16. Segmented Information

The County 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.

Departments have been separately disclosed in the segmented information, along with the service they provide, as set out in the schedule below.

For each reported segment, expenses 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.

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.

December 31, 2019

16. Segmented Information / continued

2019	Salaries, Wages & Employee Benefits	Debenture Debt Interest	Materials & Services	External Transfers	Interfunc- tional Adjustments	Amortization	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
General Government Governance Corporate Management	460,788		179,518		5,202		645,508
& Program Support Post Retirement	1,938,508	2,175	2,015,244	357,941	(1,006,565)	30,453	3,337,756
Benefits	(33,801)						(33,801)
Protection to Persons and Property							
Emergency Measures	109,040	1,313	473,357		3,773	127,536	715,019
Transportation Roadways	2,722,598	24,926	4,623,149		(103,584)	5,392,088	12,659,177
Health Services							
Public Health Services				1,096,992			1,096,992
Hospitals Ambulance			9,848,875	350,000	233,936	 444,521	350,000 10,527,332
Social and Family Assistance							
General Assistance Assistance to	3,043,342		666,490	9,192,156	474,357	1,305	13,377,650
Aged Persons	12,079,248	18,560	2,677,142		280,561	491,294	15,546,805
Child Care Social Housing	517,154 1,519,177	79,613	29,826 3,305,248	8,980,754 4,596,481	28,558 66,791	 381,243	9,556,292 9,948,553
Planning and Development							
Planning & Zoning	188,750		97,142		8,365		294,257
Economic Development Agriculture & Reforestation	155,815 16,791		781,897 227,578		8,606	90,860	946,318 335,229
	,		·			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2019	22,717,410	126,587	24,925,466	24,574,324		6,959,300	79,303,087

December 31, 2019

16. Segmented Information / continued

2018	Salaries, Wages & Employee Benefits	Debenture Debt Interest	Materials & Services	External Transfers	Interfunc- tional Adjustments	Amortization	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
General Government	220 422		100 100		F 400		F47.040
Governance Corporate Management	329,432		182,480		5,100		517,012
& Program Support Post Retirement	1,804,996	4,583	1,962,025	365,914	(939,256)	43,906	3,242,168
Benefits	(11,439)						(11,439)
Protection to Persons and Property							
Emergency Measures	72,713	4,161	454,229		3,699	123,278	658,080
Transportation							
Roadways	2,611,432	39,165	4,592,211		(101,525)	5,206,758	12,348,041
Health Services							
Public Health Services				1,073,356			1,073,356
Hospitals Ambulance			9,444,963		229,348	 445,652	10,119,963
Social and Family Assistance							
General Assistance Assistance to	3,225,261		525,458	9,644,606	469,240		13,864,565
Aged Persons	11,678,841	27,828	2,453,675		275,060	498,141	14,933,545
Child Care	544,195		39,552	7,848,732	28,032		8,460,511
Social Housing	1,752,080	88,990	3,694,662	5,109,794	13,500	325,194	10,984,220
Planning and Development							
Planning & Zoning	189,969		78,098		8,365		276,432
Economic Development Agriculture &	165,811		240,490		8,437		414,738
Reforestation			309,403			8,801	318,204
2018	22,363,291	164,727	23,977,246	24,042,402		6,651,730	77,199,396

17. Budget Figures

The 2019 approved budget was prepared on a cash based approach with a reconciliation to a budget based on Public Sector Accounting Standards. The cash based approach includes capital expenses, repayment of long term debt and transfers to and from reserves which are removed in the year end Consolidated Statement of Operations. The revenues attributable to these items continue to be included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations, resulting in a significant variance. The following analysis is provided to assist readers in their understanding of differences between the approved budget and the audited consolidated financial statements.

	Budget	Actual
	\$	\$
Total Revenues Total Expenses	80,863,556 (80,560,079)	83,700,854 (79,303,087)
Net Revenue Future Employee Benefits Amortization	303,477 (142,308) 7,354,350	4,397,767 (33,801) 6,959,300
Adjusted Net Revenues	7,515,519	11,323,266
Capital Revenues	2,128,256	4,090,470
Funds Available Capital Expenses Disposal of Tangible Capital Assets Write Down of Capital Assets Principal Repayments Acquisition of Inventory	9,643,775 (11,982,000) 29,500 (1,101,974)	15,413,736 (8,828,090) 34,999 106,105 (1,102,531) (119,460)
(Decrease) Increase in Operating Surplus	(3,410,699)	5,504,759
Allocated As Follows:	(2.440.600)	5 504 750
Allocated As Follows: Net Transfer (from) to Reserves	(3,410,699)	5,504

County of Lanark Schedule 1 - Continuity of Reserves and Reserve Funds

	(Note 17)		
For the year ended December 31	Budget	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$
Revenues			
Donations	_	17,366	5,935
Investment income		2,362	1,823
Total Net Revenues	_	19,728	7,758
Net Transfers From/(To) Other Funds			
Transfers from operations	959,301	6,410,615	4,292,903
Transfers to capital acquisitions	(4,370,000)	(925,584)	(1,237,750)
Total Net Transfers	(3,410,699)	5,485,031	3,055,153
Reserves and Reserve Fund Balances,			
Change in Year	(3,410,699)	5,504,759	3,062,911
Reserves and Reserve Fund Balances,			
Beginning of Year	21,868,050	21,868,050	18,805,139
Reserves and Reserve Fund Balances,			
End of Year	18,457,351	27,372,809	21,868,050

Composition of Reserves and Reserve Funds

Reserves set aside for specific purposes by Council: • for working capital and contingency • for insurance • for WSIB • for ambulance services • for land division • for forestry and trails • for retirement of debt • for social and family services • for social housing	\$ 5,572,420 230,268 1,095,629 519,886 34,586 373,271	4,997,689 186,968 865,666 507,701
 for working capital and contingency for insurance for WSIB for ambulance services for land division for forestry and trails for retirement of debt for social and family services 	230,268 1,095,629 519,886 34,586	186,968 865,666
 for insurance for WSIB for ambulance services for land division for forestry and trails for retirement of debt for social and family services 	230,268 1,095,629 519,886 34,586	186,968 865,666
 for WSIB for ambulance services for land division for forestry and trails for retirement of debt for social and family services 	1,095,629 519,886 34,586	865,666
 for ambulance services for land division for forestry and trails for retirement of debt for social and family services 	1,095,629 519,886 34,586	
 for land division for forestry and trails for retirement of debt for social and family services 	519,886 34,586	
 for forestry and trails for retirement of debt for social and family services 	34,586	
for retirement of debtfor social and family services	373 271	33,775
► for social and family services		250,000
•	, 	65,761
► for social housing	1,071,034	1,046,676
	260,878	264,418
	9,157,972	8,218,654
For Capital Purposes		
 for building renovations and equipment 	5,775,097	4,426,776
► for road capital projects	4,676,796	4,267,183
► for ambulance services	504,317	271,794
► for social housing	7,035,036	4,461,990
► for rescue vehicles	109,616	127,406
	18,100,862	13,555,149
Total Reserves	27,258,834	21,773,803
Reserve Funds		
▶ for Homes for Senior Citizens	113,975	94,247
Total Reserves and Reserve Funds	27,372,809	

County of Lanark Schedule 2 - 2019 Tangible Capital Assets

Asset Class	Cost 01/01/19	Additions	(Disposals)	Cost 31/12/19
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land	16,417,054	635,447		17,052,501
Buildings	40,025,022	229,033		40,254,055
Leasehold Improvements	80,696	51,826		132,522
Vehicles	7,849,139	665,036	(618,002)	7,896,173
Machinery & Equipment	4,816,423	501,973	(63,517)	5,254,879
Linear Assets				
Roads	124,001,816	5,687,920	(2,594,280)	127,095,456
Bridges	25,851,838	729,179		26,581,017
Culverts	2,389,504	118,787		2,508,291
Trails	2,337,393			2,337,393
Parking Lots	215,248	84,487		299,735
Construction in Progress	1,107,015	124,402		1,231,417
	225,091,148	8,828,090	(3,275,799)	230,643,439

Asset Class	Accumulated Amortization 01/01/19	Amortization	(Disposals)	Accumulated Amortization 31/12/19	Net Book Value 31/12/19
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land	_				17,052,501
Buildings	23,122,571	1,016,547		24,139,118	16,114,937
Leasehold Improvements	80,695	1,306		82,001	50,521
Vehicles	4,508,843	799,284	(583,002)	4,725,125	3,171,048
Machinery & Equipment	2,751,124	341,920	(63,517)	3,029,527	2,225,352
Linear Assets Roads Bridges Culverts Trails	66,292,949 9,590,578 1,174,658 8,801	4,102,542 570,425 32,845 90,860	(2,488,176) 	67,907,315 10,161,003 1,207,503 99,661	59,188,141 16,420,014 1,300,788 2,237,732
Parking Lots	168,500	3,571		172,071	127,664
Construction in Progress					1,231,417
	107,698,719	6,959,300	(3,134,695)	11,523,324	119,120,115

County of Lanark Schedule 2 > 2018 Tangible Capital Assets

Asset Class	Cost 01/01/18	Additions	(Disposals)	Cost 31/12/18
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land	16,417,054			16,417,054
Buildings	39,175,054	849,968		40,025,022
Leasehold Improvements	80,696			80,696
Vehicles	7,103,457	970,065	(224,383)	7,849,139
Machinery & Equipment	4,650,796	240,627	(75,000)	4,816,423
Linear Assets				
Roads	119,369,558	6,307,284	(1,675,026)	124,001,816
Bridges	25,370,655	481,183		25,851,838
Culverts	2,389,504			2,389,504
Trails	528,432	1,808,961		2,337,393
Parking Lots	215,248	_		215,248
Construction in Progress	1,824,599	(552,692)	(164,892)	1,107,015
	217,125,053	10,105,396	(2,139,301)	225,091,148

Asset Class	Accumulated Amortization 01/01/18	Amortization	(Disposals)	Accumulated Amortization 31/12/18	Net Book Value 31/12/18
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land	_				16,417,054
Buildings	22,160,841	961,730		23,122,571	16,902,451
Leasehold Improvements	80,695			80,695	1
Vehicles	3,948,834	758,371	(198,362)	4,508,843	3,340,296
Machinery & Equipment	2,455,171	369,802	(73,849)	2,751,124	2,065,299
Linear Assets Roads Bridges Culverts Trails	63,998,688 9,044,299 1,140,768	3,969,287 546,279 33,890 8,801	(1,675,026) 	66,292,949 9,590,578 1,174,658 8,801	57,708,867 16,261,260 1,214,846 2,328,592
Parking Lots	164,930	3,570		168,500	46,748
Construction in Progress					1,107,015
	102,994,226	6,651,730	(1,947,237)	107,698,719	117,392,429



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Council, Inhabitants and Ratepayers of the Corporation of the County of Lanark:

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the trust fund of the Corporation of the County of Lanark (the 'Entity'), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019;
- the statement of financial activities 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, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section of our report, 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 financial activities for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

The trust fund of the Entity derives receipts from the Homes for Senior Citizen residents, which are not susceptible to complete audit verification. Accordingly our verification of such receipts was limited to accounting for the amounts recorded in the records of the trust fund and we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to residents' deposits, net expenses, current assets and fund balances.

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 qualified 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 13, 2020.

County of Lanark Trust Fund Statement of Financial Position

December 31	2019	2018
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
Cash	44,638	42,109
FUND BALANCES	44,638	42,109

Statement of Financial Activities

For the year ended December 31	2019	2018
	\$	\$
REVENUES		
Residents' deposits	118,397	158,427
EXPENSES		
Residents' withdrawals	115,868	159,662
NET REVENUES (EXPENSES) FOR THE YEAR	2,529	(1,235)
BALANCE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	42,109	43,344
BALANCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR	44,638	42,109

County of Lanark Trust Fund Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

1. Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

Expenses are reported on the cash basis of accounting with the exception of administrative expenses which are reported on the accrual basis of accounting, which recognizes expenses as they are incurred and measurable as a result of the receipt of goods or services and the creation of a legal obligation to pay.



LANARK COUNTY HOUSING CORPORATION

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements of the Lanark County Housing Corporation are the responsibility of the Corporation'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 Corporation'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.

Management meets with the external auditors to review the financial statements and discuss any significant financial reporting or internal control matters. The Committee meets with management subsequently to review these same matters prior to the Committee's approval of the financial statements.

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

Kurt Greaves, CEO



www.allanandpartners.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors' of Lanark County Housing Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Lanark County Housing Corporation (the 'Entity'), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019;
- the statement of operations for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in net financial assets (debt) 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 (debt) 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.

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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 13, 2020.

Lanark County Housing Corporation Statement of Financial Position

December 31	2019	(Note 16) 2018
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
Financial Assets		
Cash	2,007,637	2,195,873
Accounts receivable (net of allowance)	320,355	381,194
Prepaid expenses Due from County of Lanark	15,639 952,872	28,241
Investments (note 5)	268,694	263,395
	3,565,197	2,868,703
LIABILITIES Financial Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	302,299	265,142
Due to County of Lanark Other current liabilities	 67,374	355,223 70,639
Deferred revenue (note 6)	439,681	436,957
Long term liabilities (note 7)	1,458,476	1,649,402
	2,267,830	2,777,363
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	1,297,367	91,340
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS Tangible capital assets (note 14) (Schedule 2)	7,251,387	6,706,937
rangible capital assets (flote 14) (Sofiedule 2)	1,231,301	0,700,337
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS (note 9)	8,548,754	6,798,277

Lanark County Housing Corporation Statement of Operations

For the year ended December 31	(Note 15) Budget	2019	(Note 16) 2018
	\$	\$	\$
REVENUES			
Occupancy revenues	2,165,888	2,122,521	2,112,824
County Funding	3,872,196 	3,872,196 1,000,000	4,076,883
► COCHI Program revenues		72,159	
Provincial Conditions Grants			11,135
Strong Communities Rent Supplement Agreements	74,320	65,620	63,211
Social Housing Improvement Program (SHIP)			14,366
Hoarding Grant			7,236
Investment income	25,000	59,995	42,022
Other revenues	50,000	37,132 (9.967)	145,933
Loss on disposal of asset		(8,867)	
TOTAL REVENUES	6,187,404	7,220,756	6,473,610
EXPENSES			
Administration	197,300	276,675	259,912
Amortization	389,193	381,243	325,194
Heat, hydro and water	1,158,499	890,129	949,918
Insurance Municipal taxes	128,362	78,407	84,176
Mortgage interest	1,000,000 80,975	1,026,553 79,613	987,049 88,990
Operating costs	538,000	350,477	428,420
Program support ► Lanark County	146,996	176,800	
Rent supplement and other program costs	569,320	574,146	500,984
Repairs and maintenance	747,530	447,744	287,160
Salaries, wages and benefits			907,071
Salaries, wages and benefits ► County of Lanark	1,151,596	1,151,792	349,076
Travel and training Contribution to deferred revenues (note 6)		 36,700	15,261 35,885
Contribution to deferred revenues (note o)		30,700	33,003
TOTAL EXPENSES	6,107,771	5,470,279	5,219,096
NET REVENUES FOR THE YEAR	79,633	1,750,477	1,254,514
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	6,798,277	6,798,277	5,543,763
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, END OF YEAR	6,877,910	8,548,754	6,798,277

Lanark County Housing Corporation Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets (Debt)

For the year ended December 31	(Note 15) Budget	2019	2018
Tor the year ended becember 51	Daaget	2013	2010
	\$	\$	\$
NET REVENUES FOR THE YEAR	79,633	1,750,477	1,254,514
Amortization of tangible capital assets Acquisition of tangible capital assets Disposal of tangible capital assets	389,193 (3,032,000) 	381,243 (935,693) 10,000	325,194 (249,609) 164,892
	(2,642,807)	(544,450)	240,477
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	(2,563,174)	1,206,027	1,494,991
NET DEBT, BEGINNING OF YEAR	91,340	91,340	(1,403,651)
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS (DEBT), END OF YEAR	(2,471,834)	1,297,367	91,340

Lanark County Housing Corporation Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31	2019	(Note 16) 2018
	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net revenues for the year	1,750,477	1,254,514
Amortization	381,243	325,194
	2,131,720	1,579,708
Net Change in Non-Cash Working Capital Balances		
Accounts receivable	61,108	98,075
Prepaid expenses	12,602	(583)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	37,157	(1,188,446)
Due to County of Lanark	(1,308,095)	355,223
Other current liabilities	(3,534)	(14,728)
Deferred revenue	2,724	44,315
	(1,198,038)	(706,144)
Working Capital from Operations	933,682	873,564
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in investments	(5,299)	(39,489)
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(935,693)	(249,609)
Disposal of tangible capital assets	10,000	164,892
Net investment in tangible capital assets	(930,992)	(124,206)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Debt principal repayments	(190,926)	(181,681)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH	(188,236)	567,677
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR	2,195,873	1,628,196
CASH, END OF YEAR	2,007,637	2,195,873

December 31, 2019

1. Status of the Corporation

Lanark County Housing Corporation, (incorporated December 14, 2000), a government business enterprise wholly owned by the Corporation of the County of Lanark, owns and manages rent geared to income units in the Towns of Smiths Falls, Carleton Place, Perth and Almonte. In addition, it has agreements with private market landlords to subsidize rent for additional units. Units are available for families and adults. The corporation conducts its operations in accordance with the operating framework set out in Part VI of the Social Housing Reform Act, 2002 and its associated regulations.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Lanark County Housing Corporation 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 by the Corporation 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 Corporation.

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	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings	50 years
Parking Lots	25 years
Vehicles	8 years

Amortization is charged from the month following the date of acquisition. Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is available for productive use, at which time they are capitalized. Amortization of constructed assets start the fiscal year following the year the asset is put in service.

December 31, 2019

2. Significant Accounting Policies / continued

Tangible Capital Assets / continued

The Corporation has a capitalization threshold of (\$20,000 - \$50,000) based on asset sub-class, 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 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 Corporation'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.

Leases

Leases are classified as capital or operations' 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.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Corporation considers cash and cash equivalents to be highly liquid investments.

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

Deferred revenue represents funding received during the year for budgeted capital projects which were not completed at the end of the year. These amounts will be recognized as revenues in the fiscal year the expenses are made.

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 Corporation 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.

December 31, 2019

2. Significant Accounting Policies / continued

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.

Investment income earned on available current funds and reserve funds are reported as revenue in the period earned.

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 Corporation:
 - (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 pos-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 balance sheet. The Corporation 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 Corporation 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.

2. Significant Accounting Policies / continued

Financial Instruments / continued

Reserves and Capital Reserve Fund

Reserves for future expenses and contingencies are established as required using estimates of management. Increases or decreases in these reserves are made by appropriations from or to operations.

As prescribed in the Operating Agreements, the Corporation is required to establish a reserve fund for replacement of capital equipment for all operating projects. Maximum annual contributions to this reserve are determined by the County of Lanark. As further prescribed in the Operating Agreement, the Corporation is required to maintain the reserve fund monies in a special bank account and to record interest earned on the balance of such contributions as income of the reserve fund.

3. Summary of Property Holdings

The properties owned and managed by the corporation include the following:

Location	Number of Units
Town of Almonte	
176 Robert Street	16
Victoria / St. James	12
Total Town of Almonte	28
Town of Carleton Place	
126 Sussex Street	40
171 Munro Street	7
252 Moffatt Street	30
112-143 Caldwell Street	16
144-180 Caldwell Street	10
Joseph/Edwards/Pattie	36
404/406 Pattie Drive	2
Mississippi Community Ventures	12
Total Town of Carleton Place	153
Town of Perth	
77 Harvey Street	30
75 Harvey Street	27
16 Herriott Street	10
Beckwith/Robinson	14
10 Welland	1
4 Railway	1
Total Town of Perth	83

3. Summary of Property Holdings / continued

Location	Number of Units	
Town of Smiths Falls		
24 Bourke Street	45	
30 McGill Street South	15	
43-47 Empress Street	20	
195 Carss Avenue	25	
Sussex/42 Empress	24	
Thurber/Lanark	9	
Empress/Anne	6	
46 Bell Street	64	
Jasper/Beech/Carss	24	
Parkland Court	37	
Total Town of Smiths Falls	269	
Total Units in Portfolio	533	

4. County / Smiths Falls Funding

During the year funds were advanced from the County of Lanark and the Town of Smiths Falls as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
County of Lanark	3,544,199	3,740,883
Town of Smiths Falls	327,997	336,000
	3,872,196	4,076,883

5. Investments

At the year end, investments consisted of the following:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Mutual funds with World Source Financial	268,694	263,395

They have a market value of \$270,633 (2018 \$258,409).

6. 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.

Under the terms of the agreement with the County of Lanark, the Capital account is to be credited annually by an amount approved per the operating agreements. These funds, along with accumulated interest, must be held in a separate bank account and / or invested only in accounts or institutions insured by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or as may otherwise be approved by the County of Lanark from time to time. The funds in the account may only be used as approved by the County of Lanark. Withdrawals are credited to interest first and then principal.

The transactions for the year are summarized below:

	Capital Improvements	Provincial Funding	Total
	\$	\$	\$
January 1, 2019	299,280	137,677	436,957
Grants		8,700	8,700
Contributions from County of Lanark	36,700		36,700
Interest	5,299		5,299
Transfer to County of Lanark		(47,975)	(47,975)
December 31, 2019	341,279	98,402	439,681

7. Long Term Liabilities

The balance of long term liabilities reported on the "Statement of Financial Position" is comprised of the following:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
TD Canada Trust (6.51%), repayable in blended monthly payments of \$17,993, secured by a first mortgage on the Parkland Court property, matures March, 2026.	1,110,720	1,250,389
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (1.14%), repayable in blended monthly instalments of \$4,627, secured by a first mortgage on 179 Caldwell Street, Carleton Place, due June 2021.	347,756	399,013
Total Long Term Debt	1,458,476	1,649,402

December 31, 2019

7. Long Term Liabilities / continued

Principal payments falls due as follows:

	\$
2020	200,781
2021	211,175
2022	222,279
2023	234,085
2024 and thereafter	590,156
	1,458,476

8. Debentures

The majority of Ontario public housing projects were originally financed by Ontario Housing Corporation (OHC) debentures issued by the OHC in favour of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. OHC continues to hold these debentures and the debt charges associated with these debentures are to be paid from federal funding directly by the Province to the debenture holder. As a result, these debentures are not included as part of the consolidation of the Corporation's financial statements.

Annual debenture payments of \$523,648 are made with respect to the property holdings. The principal amount of these debentures is approximately \$1,042,631 (2018 \$1,472,462). The service manager, the County of Lanark, withholds the payment from its funding received from both the Federal and Provincial governments.

9. Accumulated Surplus

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

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Investment in Tangible Capital Assets		
Tangible capital assets	7,251,387	6,706,937
Long term liabilities	(1,458,476)	(1,649,402)
Total Surplus	5,792,911	5,057,535
Reserves (Schedule I)		
Working Capital	99,248	99,248
Capital	2,636,083	1,630,982
Insurance	20,512	10,512
Total Reserves	2,755,843	1,740,742
Accumulated Surplus	8,548,754	6,798,277

December 31, 2019

10. Commitments

 a) The Corporation is committed to a rental lease for the administration offices. The minimum future lease commitment is:

2020	53,750
2021	9,000

- b) The County of Lanark provides management, administrative and staffing services for the Corporation. Annually a budget is established and a monthly payment schedule. Actual costs are reconciled and adjusted at December 31st.
- c) The Corporation is committed to the development of 20 social housing rental units in Carleton Place. During 2019, land was acquired for the project and a construction management contract awarded for the design and build of the project in the amount of \$4,000,000. During 2019 approximately \$90,000 of costs were incurred. The balance of the project is expected to occur in 2020 and will be funded from government grants, reserves and current year revenues.

11. 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 Corporation 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 financial statements.

12. Contingent Liability - Contaminated Sites

The Corporation has identified a potential liability for a contaminated site located on Joseph, Edward and Parks Streets. These sites were previously used as residential housing. An estimate of the liability for the contaminated site, if any, cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. The site is currently vacant and no remediation is required at this time. A liability for contaminated sites will be recognized in these financial statements, if required, when a future use of the site is known.

13. Risk Management

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

The Corporation'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.

December 31, 2019

13. Risk Management / continued

The Corporation'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 Corporation provides services to may experience difficulty and be unable to fulfill their obligations. The Corporation is exposed to financial risk that arises from the credit quality of the entities to which it provides services. The Corporation 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 Corporation 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 and operating loan. Changes in variable interest rates could cause unanticipated fluctuations in the Corporation's operating results.

Liquidity Risk

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

14. Tangible Capital Assets

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Land	2,293,523	1,682,791
Buildings	4,659,214	4,799,127
Parking lots	84,487	
Vehicles	68,719	63,482
Contracts in Progress	145,444	161,537
	7,251,387	6,706,937

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

December 31, 2019

15. Budget Figures

The 2019 budget amounts that were approved were not prepared on a basis consistent with that used to report actual results (Public Sector Accounting Board Standards). The budget included capital items such as program expenses, but the actual expenses have been removed in the Statement of Operations. The revenues attributable to these items continue to be included in the Statement of Operations, resulting In a significant variance.

The following analysis is provided to assist readers in their understanding of differences between the approved budget and the audited financial statements:

	Budget	Actual
	\$	\$
Total Revenues Total Expenses	6,187,404 (6,107,771)	7,220,756 (5,470,279)
Net Revenues Amortization	79,633 389,193	1,750,477 381,243
Adjusted Net Revenues Funds Available	468,826	2,131,720
Capital Expenses Disposal of Tangible Capital Assets Principal Repayments	(3,032,000) (190,125)	(935,693) 10,000 (190,926)
(Decrease) Increase in Operating Surplus	(2,753,299)	1,015,101
Allocated as follows: Net Transfers (from) to Reserves	(2,753,299)	1,015,101

16. Comparative Figures

Some reclassification of prior year's figures was necessary in order to conform to this year's presentation.

Lanark County Housing Corporation Schedule 1 - Continuity of Reserves

For the year ended December 31	(Note 15) Budget	2019	2018
- Tor the year ended becember 51	Duaget	2019	2010
	\$	\$	\$
Revenues			
Investment income			
Net Transfers From / (To) Other Funds			
Transfers from operations	256,701	1,771,331	419,979
Transfers (to) from capital acquisitions	(10,000)	(756,230)	893,341
Total Net Transfers Approved By the Committee	246,701	1,015,101	1,313,320
Reserves Balances, Change in Year	246,701	1,015,101	1,313,320
Reserves Balances, Beginning of Year	1,740,742	1,740,742	427,422
Reserves Balances, End of Year	1,987,443	2,755,843	1,740,742

Composition of Reserves

For the year ended December 31	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Reserves		
Working Capital	99,248	99,248
Capital	2,636,083	1,630,982
Insurance	20,512	10,512
Total Reserves	2,755,843	1,740,742

Lanark County Housing Corporation Schedule 2 - Tangible Capital Assets

December 31, 2019

Assets	Cost 01/01/19	Additions	(Disposals)	Cost 31/12/19	Accumulated Amortization 01/01/19	Amortization 2019	(Disposals)	Accumulated Amortization 31/12/19	Net Book Value 31/12/19
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land	1,682,791	610,732		2,293,523					2,293,523
Buildings	15,541,728	229,035		15,770,763	10,742,601	368,948		11,111,549	4,659,214
Parking Lots	129,491	84,487		213,978	129,491			129,491	84,487
Vehicles	146,587	27,532	(48,226)	125,893	83,105	12,295	(38,226)	57,174	68,719
Contracts In Progress	161,537	(16,093)		145,444					145,444
	17,662,134	935,693	(48,226)	18,549,601	10,955,197	381,243	(38,226)	11,298,214	7,251,387

December 31, 2018

Assets	Cost 01/01/18	Additions	(Disposals)	Cost 31/12/18	Accumulated Amortization 01/01/18	Amortization 2018	(Disposals)	Accumulated Amortization 31/12/18	Net Book Value 31/12/18
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land	1,682,791			1,682,791					1,682,791
Buildings	14,691,760	849,968		15,541,728	10,428,470	314,131		10,742,601	4,799,127
Parking Lots	129,491			129,491	129,491			129,491	
Vehicles	146,587			146,587	72,042	11,063		83,105	63,482
Contracts In Progress	926,788	161,537	(926,788)	161,537					161,537
	17,577,417	1,011,505	(926,788)	17,662,134	10,630,003	325,194		10,955,197	6,706,937