



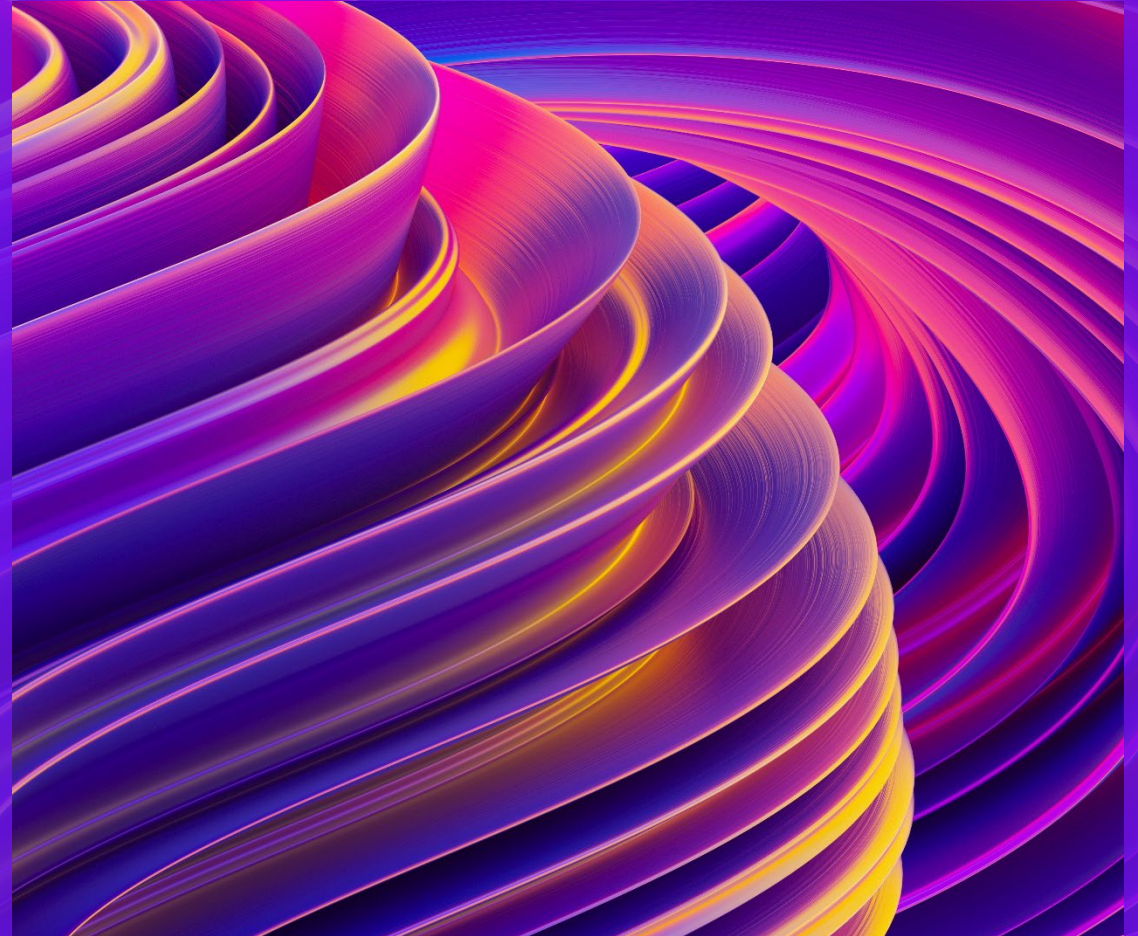
The Corporation of Tay Valley Township

Audit Findings Report for the year ended
December 31, 2024

KPMG LLP

Prepared as of November 25, 2025, for the presentation to Council
on December 2, 2025

kpmg.ca/audit



KPMG contacts

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Digital use information

This Audit Findings Report is also available as a “hyper-linked” PDF document.

If you are reading in electronic form (e.g. In “Adobe Reader” or “Council”), clicking on the home symbol on the top right corner will bring you back to this slide.



Click on any item in the table of contents to navigate to that section.

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The purpose of this report is to assist you, as a member of the Council, in your review of the results of our audit of the financial statements. This report is intended solely for the information and use of Management and the Council and should not be used for any other purpose or any other party. KPMG shall have no responsibility or liability for loss or damages or claims, if any, to or by any third party as this report has not been prepared for, and is not intended for, and should not be used by, any third party or for any other purpose.



Audit highlights

Status

We have completed the audit of the financial statements ("financial statements") of the Corporation of Tay Valley Township (the "Township") for the year ended December 31, 2024, with the exception of certain remaining outstanding procedures, which are highlighted on the 'Status' slide of this report.



Significant changes

There were no significant changes to our initial audit plan.
Updates to our audit plan from the prior year were related to the adoption of newly effective accounting standards.



Risks and results

- ☒ Significant risks
- We did not identify any significant financial reporting risks other than the presumed risk of management override of controls.
- ☒ Other risks of material misstatement
- Other financial reporting risks that required additional audit procedures



Policies and practices & Specific topics

- ☒ Significant unusual transactions
- ☒ Accounting policies and practices
- ☒ Other financial reporting matters
- ☒ Going concern matters



Materiality

Current year		\$225,000
Benchmark	Expenses	
% Benchmark		2.8%
Audit Misstatement Posting Threshold		\$11,250
Prior Year		\$225,000
Benchmark	Expenses	
% Benchmark		2.8%
Audit Misstatement Posting Threshold		\$11,250

Misstatements

- ☒ Corrected misstatements
- ☒ Uncorrected misstatements



Control deficiencies

- ☒ Significant deficiencies
- ☒ Other observations



No matters to report



Matters to report – see link for details



Status

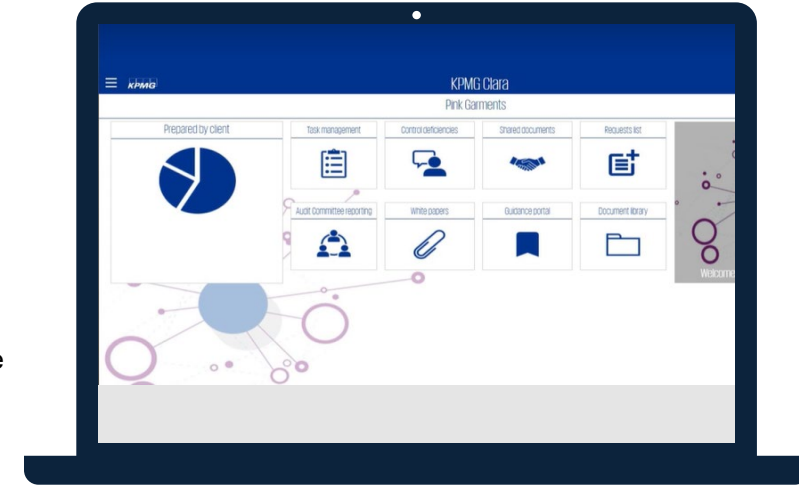
In preparation of our Audit Findings Report, we have completed the audit of the financial statements, with the exception of certain remaining procedures, which include amongst others:

- Completing our discussions with Council;
- Completion of our subsequent events review procedures up to the date of our auditor's report;
- Obtaining evidence of Council's approval of the financial statements; and
- Receipt of signed management representation letter.

We will update Council, on significant matters, if any, arising from the completion of the audit, including the completion of the above procedures.

A draft of our auditor's report is provided in [Appendix 1a: Draft Auditor's Report](#).

KPMG Clara for Clients (KCfc)



Real-time collaboration and transparency

We leveraged **KCfc** to facilitate real-time collaboration with management and provide visual insights into the status of the audit!

On our audit we used KCfc to coordinate requests from management.



Updates to our prior year audit plan

Other significant changes



Newly effective accounting standards



PS 3400, *Revenue*, became effective for this year end (*fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2023*).

The new standard establishes a single framework to categorize revenue to enhance the consistency of revenue recognition and its measurement.

The standard notes that in the case of revenue arising from an exchange transaction, a public sector entity must ensure the recognition of revenue aligns with the satisfaction of related performance obligations. It notes that unilateral revenue arises when no performance obligations are present, and recognition occurs when there is authority to record the revenue, and an event has happened that gives the public sector entity the right to the revenue.

PS 3160, *Public private partnership*, became effective for this year end (fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2023).

The standard includes new requirements for the recognition, measurement and classification of infrastructure procured through a public private partnership.

PSG 8, *Purchased intangibles*, became effective for this year end (fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2023).

The guideline allows public sector entities to recognize intangibles purchased through an exchange transaction. The definition of an asset, the general recognition criteria and GAAP hierarchy are used to account for purchased intangibles.

Narrow scope amendments were made to PS 1000 *Financial statement concepts* to remove the prohibition to recognize purchased intangibles and to PS 1201 *Financial statement presentation* to remove the requirement to disclose purchased intangibles not recognized.

Newly effective accounting standards



Newly effective auditing standards

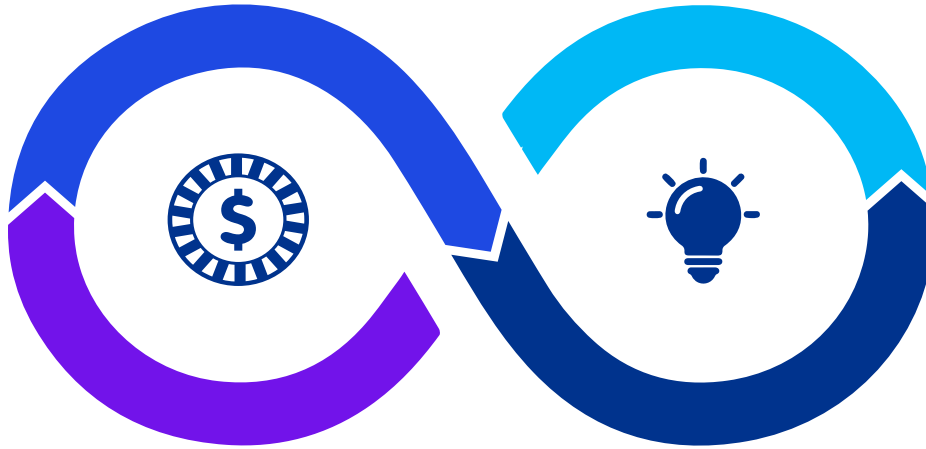


There are no new auditing standards impacting the current year audit.

Future changes to auditing standards



Materiality



We **initially determine materiality** at a level at which we consider that misstatements could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users. Determining materiality is a matter of **professional judgement**, considering both quantitative and qualitative factors, and is affected by our perception of the common financial information needs of users of the financial statements as a group. We do not consider the possible effect of misstatements on specific individual users, whose needs may vary widely.

We **reassess materiality** throughout the audit and revise materiality if we become aware of information that would have caused us to determine a different materiality level initially.

Plan and perform the audit

We **initially determine materiality** to provide a basis for:

- Determining the nature, timing and extent of risk assessment procedures;
- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement; and
- Determining the nature, timing, and extent of further audit procedures.

We design our procedures to detect misstatements at a level less than materiality in individual accounts and disclosures, to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality for the financial statements as a whole.

Evaluate the effect of misstatements

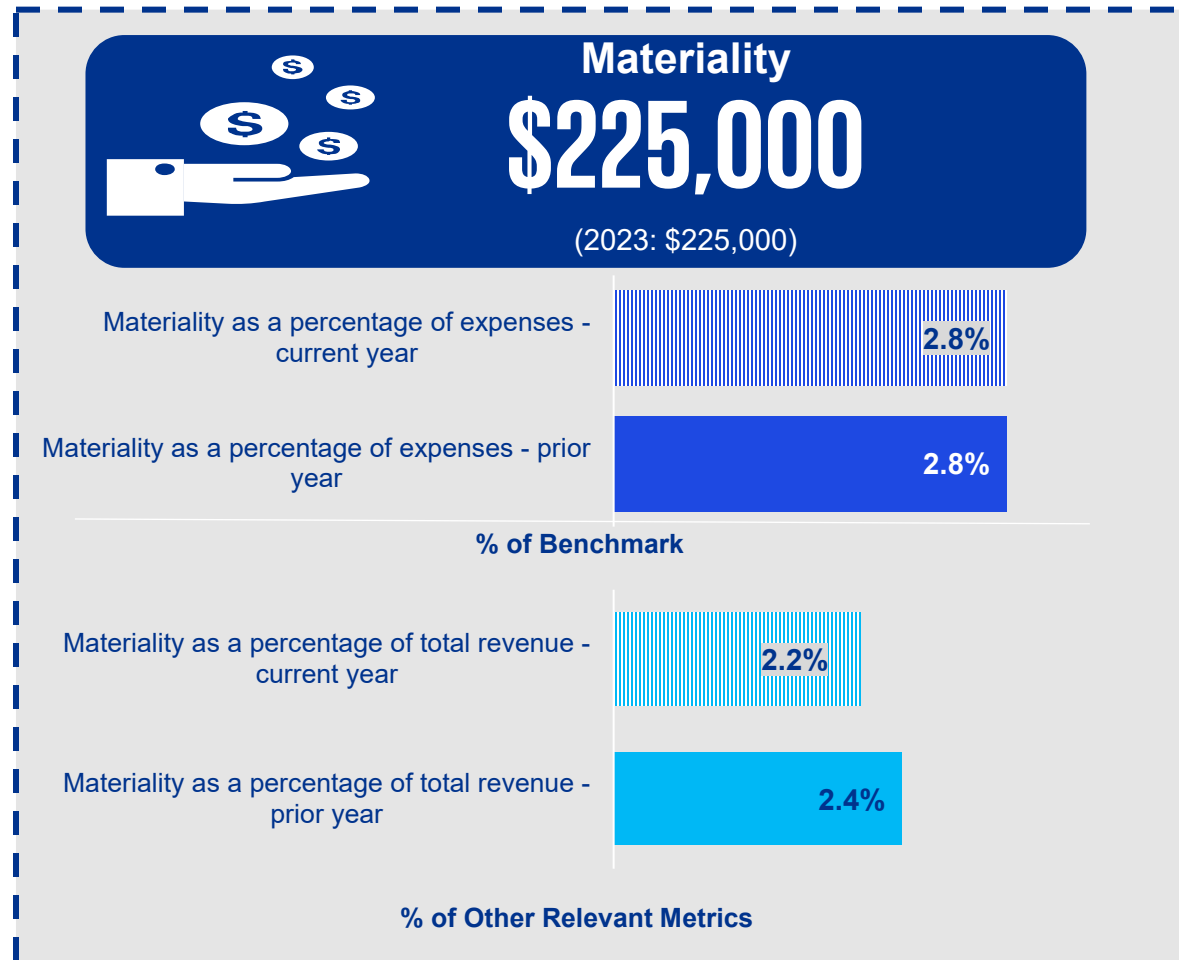
We also **use materiality** to evaluate the effect of:

- Identified misstatements on our audit; and
- Uncorrected misstatements, if any, on the financial statements and in forming our opinion.



Materiality (continued)

Materiality has been set using the prior year audited financial statements. Performance materiality has been set at 75% of materiality or \$168,750. Professional standards require us to re-assess materiality at the completion of our audit based on period-end results or new information in order to confirm whether the amount determined for planning purposes remains appropriate. Our assessment of misstatements, if any, in amounts or disclosures at the completion of our audit will include the consideration of both qualitative and quantitative factors.



We will report:



Corrected audit misstatements



Uncorrected audit misstatements



Errors and omissions in disclosure
 (Corrected and uncorrected)

Prior year total expenses

\$8,114,000

(2023: \$7,943,000)

Prior year total revenue

\$10,105,000

(2023: \$9,095,000)



Risk assessment summary

Our planning begins with an assessment of risks of material misstatement in your financial statements.

We draw upon our understanding of the Township and its environment (e.g. the industry, the wider economic environment in which the business operates, etc.), our understanding of the Township's components of its system of internal control, including our business process understanding.

	Risk of fraud	Risk of error	Risk Rating
● Management override of controls	✓		Significant
● Cash, investments and long-term liabilities		✓	Base
● Operating and payroll expenses (including related accruals)		✓	Base
● Tangible capital assets		✓	Base
● Asset retirement obligations		✓	Base
● Revenue (including related receivables and deferrals)		✓	Base
● Financial instruments		✓	Base
● Financial reporting		✓	Base

● PRESUMED RISK OF MATERIAL MISSTATEMENT

● OTHER AREA OF FOCUS



Current year findings

We did not uncover any significant findings as a result of the procedures performed over the areas highlighted above.



Significant risks and results

We highlight our significant findings in respect of **significant risks**.



Fraud risk from management override of controls

RISK OF

FRAUD

Significant risk	Estimate?	Critical audit matter?
Management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of its ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. Although the level of risk of management override of controls will vary from entity to entity, the risk nevertheless is present in all entities.	No	No

Our response

As this presumed risk of material misstatement due to fraud is not rebuttable, our audit methodology incorporates the required procedures in professional standards to address this risk. These procedures include:

- We tested the design and implementation of controls surrounding the review of journal entries, and the business rationale for significant entries.
- Using our KPMG software tools, we analyzed the journal entries posted during the year for completeness.
- In responding to risks of fraud and management override of controls, we set specific criteria to isolate high risk journal entries and adjustments in order to analyze for further insights into our audit procedures and findings.
- We have not identified any specific additional risks of management override relating to this audit.
- There were no significant changes to management's process for making the critical accounting estimates and there were no indicators of possible management bias.

We did not uncover any issues during the performance of the procedures described above.



Financial Statement Highlights

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024	2023
Financial assets:		
Cash	\$ 6,116,872	\$ 7,386,243
Investments (note 3)	1,301,300	1,245,236
Taxes receivable	650,290	682,882
Accounts receivable	732,274	796,332
Long-term receivables	1,064	2,067
	8,801,800	10,112,760
Financial liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	783,307	724,951
Prepaid property taxes	641,406	583,563
Asset retirement obligations (note 10)	2,881,607	1,751,476
Solar farm security deposit	214,504	206,928
Deferred revenue and deposits	565,733	589,732
Obligatory reserve funds (note 4)	125,836	190,394
Long-term liabilities (note 5)	1,896,760	1,982,037
	7,109,153	6,029,081
Net financial assets	1,692,647	4,083,679
Non-financial assets:		
Tangible capital assets (note 13)	22,963,527	19,597,569
Inventories	93,678	117,718
	23,057,205	19,715,287
Commitment (note 11)		
Contingent liabilities (note 12)		
Accumulated municipal equity (note 6)	\$ 24,749,852	\$ 23,798,966

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position Highlights:

Financial Assets:

- Strong cash position. Continued investment in GICs.
- Taxes receivable as a % of total levy remains consistent at approximately 5% (benchmark less than 10%)

Financial Liabilities:

- Increase in accounts payable and prepaid property taxes due to timing of payments around year-end
- Increase in asset retirement obligations due to updated projections on landfill closure and post-closure costs
- Obligatory reserves include unspent CCBF, DC and Parkland funds
- Long-term liabilities decrease in line with scheduled repayments

Non-Financial Assets:

- Increase in capital assets due to additions of \$4.6M offset against \$1.2M of amortization
- Significant additions include:
 - Tandem truck
 - Backhoe
 - Roads (Lakewood, Crow Lake, Bathurst 7th Concession)
 - Bridges (Gambles Side Road)



Financial Statement Highlights (continued)

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Municipal Equity

Year ended December 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024 Budget (note 16)	2024 Actual	2023 Actual
Revenue:			
Taxation	\$ 7,024,704	\$ 7,103,887	\$ 6,699,767
User charges	269,699	369,823	308,139
Government transfers	1,358,594	1,408,492	1,161,820
Transfer of obligatory reserve funds (note 4)	423,565	382,096	959,053
Licenses and permits	166,800	195,679	284,992
Investment income	110,000	460,335	502,862
Penalties and interest on taxes	95,000	112,670	113,821
Provincial offenses	20,000	110	9,185
Other	19,265	104,694	65,697
	9,487,627	10,137,786	10,105,336
Expenses (note 14):			
General government	1,880,775	1,831,384	1,550,987
Protection to persons and property	2,329,581	2,217,223	2,113,710
Transportation services	2,862,940	2,960,269	2,615,152
Environmental services	860,920	882,666	873,752
Social and health services	6,250	23,090	11,747
Recreation and cultural services	691,993	755,331	636,919
Planning and development	510,345	516,937	312,565
	9,142,804	9,186,900	8,114,832
Annual surplus	344,823	950,886	1,990,504
Accumulated municipal equity, beginning of year	23,798,966	23,798,966	21,808,462
Accumulated municipal equity, end of year	\$ 24,143,789	\$ 24,749,852	\$ 23,798,966

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Statement of Operations Highlights:

Revenue:

- Taxation increase based on MPAC assessment and rate increase
- User charges increase mainly due to tipping and recyclable fee increase
- Government transfers increase due to increased OMPF and government grants received during the year
- Transfer from obligatory reflects higher utilization of CCBF and DCs in 2023 to fund eligible projects

Expenses:

- Refer to segmented disclosure (note 14) in financial statements for breakdown of expense by category
- Increase in salaries and benefits due to COLA increases and less turnover during the year
- Materials and contracted services costs increased due to timing of activity in fiscal year 2024 vs. 2023
- Remaining expenses relatively consistent with prior year



Accounting policies and practices



Initial selection

The following new significant accounting policies and practices were selected and applied during the period.

- PS 3400 *Revenue*
- PSG-8 *Purchased Intangibles*
- PS 3160 *Public Private Partnerships (P3s)*



Revised

No matters to report.



Significant qualitative aspects

Significant accounting policies or practices are disclosed in note 1 to the financial statements.

No matters to report.



Other financial reporting matters

We also highlight the following:



Financial statement presentation - form, arrangement, and content



No matters to report.



Concerns regarding application of new accounting pronouncements



The revised Concepts Underlying Financial Performance is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2026. The framework provides the core concepts and objectives underlying Canadian public sector accounting standards.

The proposed section PS 1202 Financial statement presentation will replace the current section PS 1201 Financial statement presentation. PS 1202 Financial statement presentation will apply to fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2026 to coincide with the adoption of the revised conceptual framework. Early adoption will be permitted.



Significant qualitative aspects of financial statement presentation and disclosure



No matters to report.



Specific topics

We have highlighted the following that we would like to bring to your attention:

Matter	Finding
Illegal acts, including noncompliance with laws and regulations, or fraud	No matters to report
Other information in documents containing the audited financial statements	Not applicable
Significant difficulties encountered during the audit	No matters to report
Difficult or contentious matters for which the auditor consulted	No matters to report
Management's consultation with other accountants	No matters to report
Disagreements with management	No matters to report
Related parties	No matters to report
Significant issues in connection with our appointment or retention	No matters to report
Other matters that are relevant matters of governance interest	No matters to report



Audit misstatements

As noted previously in our report, materiality for fiscal 2024 was set at \$225,000 which translated into an audit misstatement posting threshold of \$11,250. As such, all misstatements identified during the audit greater than \$11,250 have been recorded on our summary of adjustments and differences.

Adjustments and differences identified during the audit have been categorized as “Corrected adjustments” or “Uncorrected differences”. These include disclosure adjustments and differences.

Professional standards require that we request of management and Council that all identified adjustments or differences be corrected, if any.



Impact of uncorrected misstatements

We identified differences that remain uncorrected. Please see the management representation letter in [Appendix 1b: Management Representation Letter](#) of this report for more detail.



Impact of corrected misstatements

We did not identify misstatements that were subsequently corrected by management.



Control deficiencies

Consideration of internal control over financial reporting (ICFR)

In planning and performing our audit, we considered ICFR relevant to the Corporation's preparation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on ICFR.

Our understanding of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described above and was not designed to identify all control deficiencies that might be significant deficiencies. The matters being reported are limited to those deficiencies that we have identified during the audit that we have concluded are of sufficient importance to merit being reported to those charged with governance.

Our awareness of control deficiencies varies with each audit and is influenced by the nature, timing, and extent of audit procedures performed, as well as other factors. Had we performed more extensive procedures on internal control over financial reporting, we might have identified more significant deficiencies to be reported or concluded that some of the reported significant deficiencies need not, in fact, have been reported.

A deficiency in internal control over financial reporting

A deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A deficiency in design exists when (a) a control necessary to meet the control objective is missing or (b) an existing control is not properly designed so that, even if the control operates as designed, the control objective would not be met. A deficiency in operation exists when a properly designed control does not operate as designed, or when the person performing the control does not possess the necessary authority or competence to perform the control effectively. **Other observations have been brought to the attention of management through the management letter.**

Significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting

A deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that, in our judgment, is important enough to merit the attention of those charged with governance. **We have not identified a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.**



Independence

As a firm, we are committed to being and being seen to be independent. We have strict rules and protocols to maintain our independence that meet or exceed those of the IESBA Code¹ and CPA Code. The following are the actions or safeguards applied to reduce or eliminate threats to an acceptable level:



Dedicated ethics & independence partners



Process for reporting breaches of professional standards and policy, and documented disciplinary policy



Ethics, independence and integrity training for all staff



International proprietary system used to evaluate and document threats to independence and those arising from conflicts of interest



Operating policies, procedures and guidance contained in our quality & risk management manual



Mandated procedures for evaluating independence of prospective audit clients



Restricted investments and relationships



Annual ethics and independence confirmation for staff

Statement of compliance

We confirm that, as of the date of this communication, **we are independent** of the Corporation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada.



¹ International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)

Appendices

1

Required
communications

2

Audit quality

3

Audit and assurance
insights





Appendix 1: Other required communications



Engagement terms

A copy of the engagement letter and any subsequent amendments has been provided to CAO and management.



CPAB communication protocol

The reports available through the following links were published by the Canadian Public Accountability Board to inform Audit Committees and other stakeholders about the results of quality inspections conducted over the past year:

- [CPAB Audit Quality Insights Report: 2022 Annual Inspections Results](#)
- [CPAB Audit Quality Insights Report: 2023 Interim Inspections Results](#)
- [CPAB Regulatory Oversight Report: 2023 Annual Inspections Results](#)
- [CPAB Audit Quality Insights Report: 2024 Interim Inspections Results](#)



Appendix 1a: Draft auditor's report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Council, Inhabitants and Ratepayers of the Corporation of Tay Valley Township:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation of Tay Valley Township (the "Entity"), which comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024;
- the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated 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 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 financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2024, and its results of operations 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 "***Auditor's 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.



Appendix 1a: Draft auditor's report (continued)

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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.



Appendix 1a: Draft auditor's report (continued)

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 for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group Entity to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Kingston, Canada

(Date)



Appendix 1b: Management representation letter

KPMG LLP
Chartered Professional
Accountants 863 Princess St.
Suite 400
Kingston, Ontario
K7H 5N4

December 2, 2025

We are writing at your request to confirm our understanding that your audit was for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the consolidated financial statements (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements") of Corporation of Tay Valley Township ("the Entity") and on the Trust Funds as at and for the period ended December 31, 2024.

General:

We confirm that the representations we make in this letter are in accordance with the definitions as set out in [Attachment I](#) to this letter.

We also confirm that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, having made such inquiries as we considered necessary for the purpose of appropriately informing ourselves:

Responsibilities:

- 1) We have fulfilled our responsibilities, as set out in the terms of the engagement letter dated January 31, 2024 including for:
 - a) the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and believe that these financial statements have been prepared and present fairly in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework.
 - b) providing you with all information of which we are aware that is relevant to the preparation of the financial statements ("relevant information"), such as financial records, documentation and other matters, including:
 - the names of all related parties and information regarding all relationships and transactions with related parties;
 - the complete minutes of meetings, or summaries of actions of recent meetings for which minutes have not yet been prepared, of Council and committees of Council that may affect the financial statements. All significant actions are included in such summaries.
 - c) providing you with unrestricted access to such relevant information.

- d) providing you with complete responses to all enquiries made by you during the engagement.
- e) providing you with additional information that you may request from us for the purpose of the engagement.
- f) providing you with unrestricted access to persons within the Entity from whom you determined it necessary to obtain audit evidence.
- g) such internal control as we determined is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. We also acknowledge and understand that we are responsible for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control to prevent and detect fraud.
- h) ensuring that all transactions have been recorded in the accounting records and are reflected in the financial statements.
- i) ensuring that internal auditors providing direct assistance to you, if any, were instructed to follow your instructions and that we, and others within the entity, did not intervene in the work the internal auditors performed for you.

Internal control over financial reporting:

- 2) We have communicated to you all deficiencies in the design and implementation or maintenance of internal control over financial reporting of which we are aware.

Fraud & non-compliance with laws and regulations:

- 3) We have disclosed to you:
 - a) the results of our assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud.
 - b) all information in relation to fraud or suspected fraud that we are aware of that involves:
 - management;
 - employees who have significant roles in internal control over financial reporting; or
 - others
 where such fraud or suspected fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements.



Appendix 1b: Management representation letter (continued)

- c) all information in relation to allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting the financial statements, communicated by employees, former employees, analysts, regulators, or others.
- d) all known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations, including all aspects of contractual agreements, whose effects should be considered when preparing financial statements.
- e) all known actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements.
- f) *Subsequent events:*
 - 4) All events subsequent to the date of the financial statements and for which the relevant financial reporting framework requires adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements have been adjusted or disclosed.

Related parties:

- 5) We have disclosed to you the identity of the Entity's related parties.
- 6) We have disclosed to you all the related party relationships and transactions/balances of which we are aware.
- 7) All related party relationships and transactions/balances have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework.

Estimates:

- 8) The methods, the data and the significant assumptions used in making accounting estimates, and their related disclosures are appropriate to achieve recognition, measurement or disclosure that is reasonable in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework.

Going concern:

- 9) We have provided you with all information relevant to the use of the going concern assumption in the financial statements.
- 10) We confirm that we are not aware of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Misstatements:

- 11) We approve the uncorrected misstatements identified by you during the audit described in [Attachment II](#).

Non-SEC registrants or non-reporting issuers:

- 12) We confirm that the Entity is not a Canadian reporting issuer (as defined under any applicable Canadian securities act) and is not a United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Issuer (as defined by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002).
- 13) We also confirm that the financial statements of the Entity will not be included in the group financial statements of a Canadian reporting issuer audited by KPMG or an SEC Issuer audited by any member of the KPMG organization.

Yours very truly,

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Amanda Mabo, Chief Administrative Officer

Ashley Liznick, CPA, CA, Treasurer



Appendix 1b: Management representation letter (continued)

Attachment I – Definitions

Materiality

Certain representations in this letter are described as being limited to matters that are material.

Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Judgments about materiality are made in light of surrounding circumstances, and are affected by perception of the needs of, or the characteristics of, the users of the financial statements and, the size or nature of a misstatement, or a combination of both while also considering the entity's own circumstances.

Fraud & error

Fraudulent financial reporting involves intentional misstatements including omissions of amounts or disclosures in financial statements to deceive financial statement users.

Misappropriation of assets involves the theft of an entity's assets. It is often accompanied by false or misleading records or documents in order to conceal the fact that the assets are missing or have been pledged without proper authorization.

An error is an unintentional misstatement in financial statements, including the omission of an amount or a disclosure.

Attachment II – Summary of Uncorrected Audit Misstatements Schedule

Summary of uncorrected audit misstatements

Description	Statement of Financial Position effect ¹			Statement of Operations effect ¹
	Assets \$	Liabilities \$	Municipal Equity \$	
Audit misstatements greater than \$11,250 individually				
Dr. Accounts receivable	30,916	-	-	-
Cr. Benefits expense	-	-	(30,916)	(30,916)
To record WSIB rebate received in 2025 related to previous years				
Dr. Asset retirement obligations	-	70,000	-	-
Cr. Accretion expense	-	-	(70,000)	(70,000)
To adjust liability for over-accrual				
TOTAL UNCORRECTED AUDIT MISSTATEMENTS	30,916	70,000	(100,916)	(100,916)


¹ Debit (Credit)



Appendix 2: Audit quality - How do we deliver audit quality?

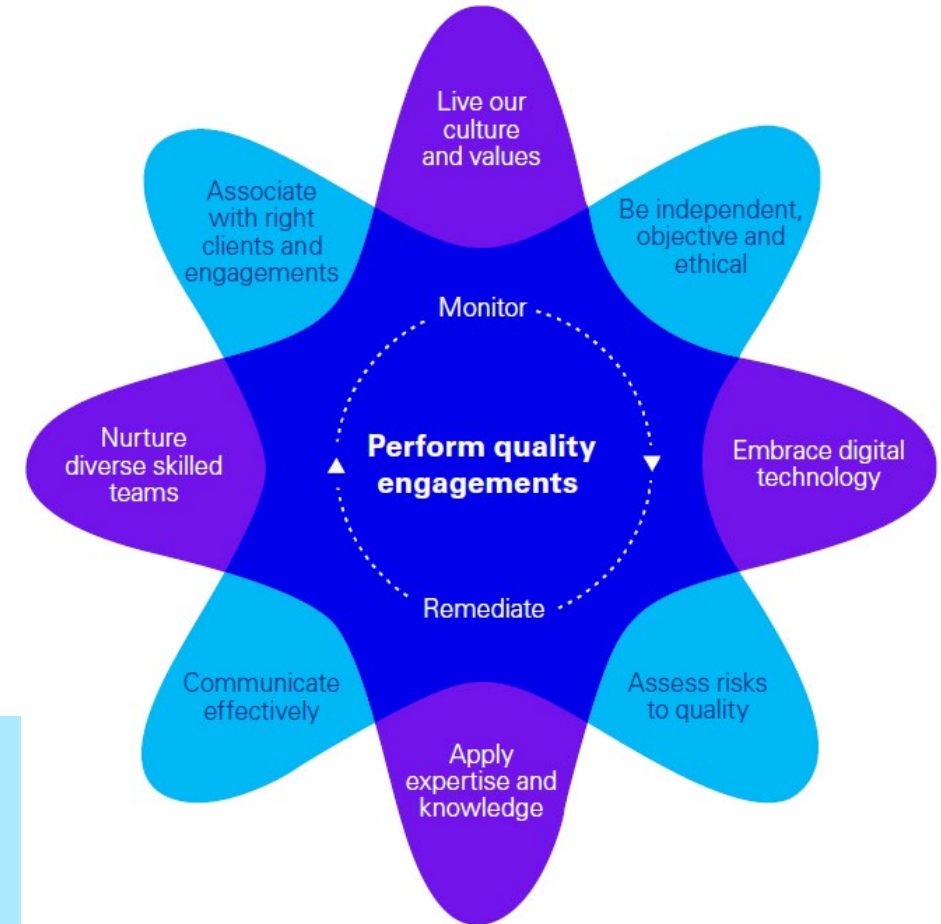
Quality essentially means doing the right thing and remains our highest priority. Our Global Quality Framework outlines how we deliver quality and how every partner and staff member contributes to its delivery.

The drivers outlined in the framework are the ten components of the KPMG System of Quality Management (SoQM). Aligned with ISQM 1/CSQM 1, our SoQM components also meet the requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) and the relevant rules of professional conduct / code of ethics applicable to the practice of public accounting in Canada, which apply to professional services firms that perform audits of financial statements. Learn more about our system of quality management and our firm's statement on the effectiveness of our SoQM:

 [KPMG Canada Transparency Report](#)

We define 'audit quality' as being the outcome when:

- audits are **executed consistently**, in line with the requirements and intent of **applicable professional standards** within a strong **system of quality management**; and
- all of our related activities are undertaken in an environment of the utmost level of **objectivity, independence, ethics and integrity**.



Doing the right thing. Always.



Appendix 2: Audit quality - Indicators (AQIs)

The objective of these measures is to provide Council and management with more in-depth information about factors that influence audit quality within an audit process. Below you will find the current status of the AQIs that are relevant for the audit.



Audit team composition



- Experience, commitment and knowledge of the broader public sector
- A combination of continuity and fresh perspectives
- Access to specialist resources with public sector experience



Technology in the audit



- Increase in use of technology in the audit year over year
- Use of secure KPMG portal for transfer of electronic documents



Independence



- We will not put ourselves in a situation where we would audit our own work.
- We apply the most rigorous standards to our professional services in order to ensure our continued independence in our role.



Client preparedness



- There was a delay in the completion of the audit fieldwork as we worked through the new accounting standards for the current fiscal year along with the ongoing audit adjustments for the new accounting standards adopted in the previous fiscal year.



Council and members



- Council and members participate fully in the discussion with auditors, including meeting in camera with the auditors
- KPMG provides current industry trends and updates to accounting and audit standards



Nothing to report



Some matters to report



Specific matters to report



Appendix 3: Audit and assurance insights

Our latest thinking on the issues that matter most to Audit Committees, Councils and management.

KPMG Audit & Assurance Insights

Curated research and insights for audit committees and Council.

Board Leadership Centre

Leading insights to help board members maximize boardroom opportunities

Current Developments

Series of quarterly publications for Canadian businesses including Spotlight on IFRS, Canadian Assurance & Related Services, Canadian Securities Matters, and US Outlook reports.

Insights - KPMG Canada

Sustainability Reporting

Resource centre on implementing the new Canadian reporting standards

IFRS Breaking News

A monthly Canadian newsletter that provides the latest insights on accounting, financial reporting and sustainability reporting.

Finance Committee Guide – Canadian Edition

A practical guide providing insight into current challenges and leading practices shaping Finance Committee effectiveness in Canada.

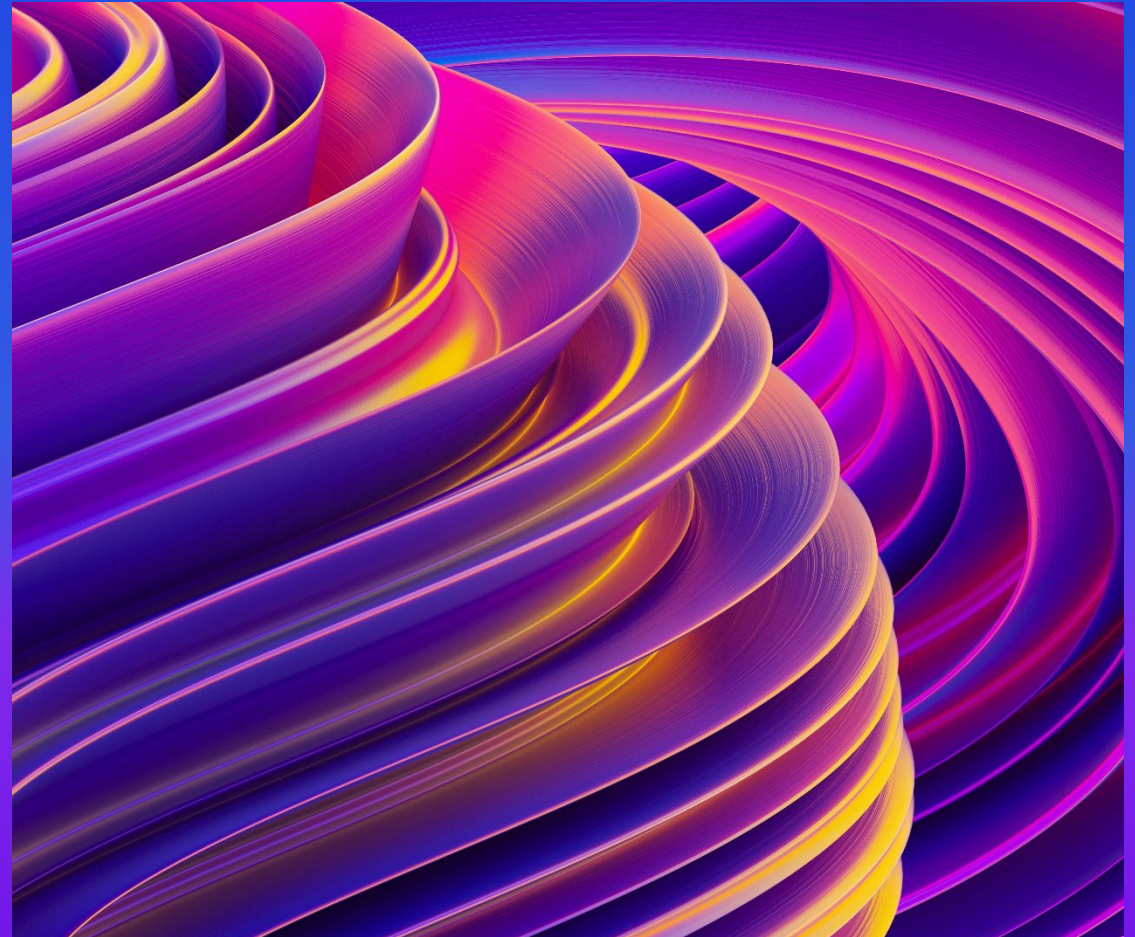
Accelerate 2025

The key issues driving the Finance Committee agenda in 2025.



<https://kpmg.com/ca/en/home.html>

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Consolidated Financial Statements of

**THE CORPORATION OF
TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP**

And Independent Auditor's Report thereon

Year ended December 31, 2024

DRAFT

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

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Year ended December 31, 2024

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MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Corporation of Tay Valley Township (the "Township") are the responsibility of the Township'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 1 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 Township'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 KPMG LLP, independent external auditors appointed by the Township. The accompanying Independent Auditor's Report outlines their responsibilities, the scope of their examination and their opinion on the Township's consolidated financial statements.

Amanda Mabo, Dipl M.M., CMO
Chief Administrative Officer/Clerk

Ashley Liznick, CPA, CA
Treasurer

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Council, Inhabitants and Ratepayers of the Corporation of Tay Valley Township:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation of Tay Valley Township (the "Entity"), which comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024;
- the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated 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 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 financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2024, and its results of operations 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 "***Auditor's 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 judgment 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 for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the 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.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Kingston, Canada

December 2, 2025

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024	2023
Financial assets:		
Cash	\$ 6,116,872	\$ 7,386,243
Investments (note 3)	1,301,300	1,245,236
Taxes receivable	650,290	682,882
Accounts receivable	732,274	796,332
Long-term receivables	1,064	2,067
	<u>8,801,800</u>	<u>10,112,760</u>
Financial liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	783,307	724,951
Prepaid property taxes	641,406	583,563
Asset retirement obligations (note 10)	2,881,607	1,751,476
Solar farm security deposit	214,504	206,928
Deferred revenue and deposits	565,733	589,732
Obligatory reserve funds (note 4)	125,836	190,394
Long-term liabilities (note 5)	1,896,760	1,982,037
	<u>7,109,153</u>	<u>6,029,081</u>
Net financial assets	1,692,647	4,083,679
Non-financial assets:		
Tangible capital assets (note 13)	22,963,527	19,597,569
Inventories	93,678	117,718
	<u>23,057,205</u>	<u>19,715,287</u>
Commitment (note 11)		
Contingent liabilities (note 12)		
Accumulated municipal equity (note 6)	\$ 24,749,852	\$ 23,798,966

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Municipal Equity

Year ended December 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024 Budget (note 16)	2024 Actual	2023 Actual
Revenue:			
Taxation	\$ 7,024,704	\$ 7,103,887	\$ 6,699,767
User charges	269,699	369,823	308,139
Government transfers	1,358,594	1,408,492	1,161,820
Transfer of obligatory reserve funds (note 4)	423,565	382,096	959,053
Licenses and permits	166,800	195,679	284,992
Investment income	110,000	460,335	502,862
Penalties and interest on taxes	95,000	112,670	113,821
Provincial offenses	20,000	110	9,185
Other	19,265	104,694	65,697
	9,487,627	10,137,786	10,105,336
Expenses (note 14):			
General government	1,880,775	1,831,384	1,550,987
Protection to persons and property	2,329,581	2,217,223	2,113,710
Transportation services	2,862,940	2,960,269	2,615,152
Environmental services	860,920	882,666	873,752
Social and health services	6,250	23,090	11,747
Recreation and cultural services	691,993	755,331	636,919
Planning and development	510,345	516,937	312,565
	9,142,804	9,186,900	8,114,832
Annual surplus	344,823	950,886	1,990,504
Accumulated municipal equity, beginning of year	23,798,966	23,798,966	21,808,462
Accumulated municipal equity, end of year	\$ 24,143,789	\$ 24,749,852	\$ 23,798,966

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets

Year ended December 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024 Budget (note 16)	2024 Actual	2023 Actual
Annual surplus	\$ 344,823	\$ 950,886	\$ 1,990,504
Amortization of tangible capital assets	941,686	1,249,875	1,037,225
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(2,941,614)	(4,615,833)	(2,173,755)
Acquisition of supplies inventories	—	24,040	8,914
	(1,999,928)	(3,341,918)	(1,127,616)
Increase (decrease) in net financial assets	(1,655,105)	(2,391,032)	862,888
Net financial assets, beginning of year	4,083,679	4,083,679	3,220,791
Net financial assets, end of year	\$ 2,428,574	\$ 1,692,647	\$ 4,083,679

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024	2023
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Annual surplus	\$ 950,886	\$ 1,990,504
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	1,249,875	1,037,225
Change in asset retirement obligations	1,130,131	39,904
Change in non-cash operating working capital:		
Taxes receivable	32,592	(52,506)
Accounts receivable	64,058	(11,273)
Long-term receivables	1,003	947
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	58,356	(75,327)
Prepaid property taxes	57,843	31,348
Solar farm security deposit	7,576	6,730
Deferred revenue and deposits	(23,999)	43,978
Obligatory reserve funds	(64,558)	(640,224)
Inventories	24,040	8,914
Net change in cash from operating activities	3,487,803	2,380,220
Capital activities:		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(4,615,833)	(2,173,755)
Investing activities:		
Purchase of investments	(56,064)	(48,984)
Financing activities:		
Repayment of long-term liabilities	(85,277)	(82,501)
Increase (decrease) in cash	(1,269,371)	74,980
Cash, beginning of year	7,386,243	7,311,263
Cash, end of year	\$ 6,116,872	\$ 7,386,243

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2024

The Corporation of Tay Valley Township (the "Township") was created in 1998 with the amalgamation of the former Township of Bathurst, Township of North Burgess and Township of South Sherbrooke and assumed its responsibilities under the authority of the Provincial Secretary. The Township operates as a lower tier government in the Corporation of the County of Lanark (the "County of Lanark"), in the Province of Ontario, Canada and provides municipal services such as police, fire, public works, planning, parks and recreation, library and other general government operations.

1. Significant accounting policies:

The consolidated financial statements of the Township are the representations of management and have been prepared in all material respects in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. Significant aspects of the accounting policies adopted by the Township are as follows:

(a) Reporting entity:

- (i) The consolidated financial statements reflect financial assets, liabilities, operating revenue and expenses, reserves, reserve funds and changes in investment in tangible capital assets of the Township. The reporting entity is comprised of all organizations, committees and local boards accountable for the administration of their financial affairs and resources to the Township and which are owned or controlled by the Township. Interdepartmental and inter-organizational transactions and balances between these organizations are eliminated. These consolidated financial statements include:

- Pinehurst Cemetery
- Bolingbroke Cemetery

The following joint local boards, which are not controlled by the Township, have been consolidated on a proportionate basis:

- Perth and District Public Library Board (29.53%)
- Drummond/North Elmsley Tay Valley Fire Rescue (46%)

- (ii) The taxation, other revenue, 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.

(b) 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.

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(b) Basis of accounting (continued):

- (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 annual surplus, provides the change in net financial assets for the year.
- (iii) Trust funds and their related operations administered by the Township are not included in these consolidated financial statements but are reported separately on the Trust Funds Statement of Financial Activities and Financial Position.

(c) Taxation and related revenues:

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

(d) 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. 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 is amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Asset	Useful Life - Years
Land improvements	10 to 25
Landfill asset retirement obligations	75
Buildings	20 to 60
Bridges	50 to 75
Equipment	5 to 30
Roads	5 to 30
Vehicles	5 to 30

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(d) Tangible capital assets (continued):

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

Tangible capital assets received as contributions are recorded at their fair value at the date of receipt, and that fair value is also recorded as revenue.

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.

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

(e) Inventories:

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

(f) Employee future benefit obligations:

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

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

(g) Government transfers:

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

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(h) Deferred revenue:

Government transfers of gas taxes, development charges collected under the Development Charges Act, 1997, and Parkland funds collected under the Planning Act are reported as deferred revenues in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. These amounts will be recognized as revenue in the fiscal year the services are performed.

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

(i) Revenue recognition:

Government transfers and funding for projects are recognized when the transfer is authorized, any eligible criteria has been met and a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made except, when and to the extent that, stipulations by the transferor give rise to an obligation that meets the definition of a liability. Government transfers that meet the definition of a liability are recognized as revenue as the liability is extinguished.

Township generated funds, generally consisting of user fees, licenses and permits, are recognized when the goods are sold or the services are provided, performance obligations fulfilled, and future economic benefits are measurable and expected to be obtained. Other restricted contributions received in advance of the related expenditure are deferred until the related expenditure is incurred.

(j) Financial Instruments:

On January 1, 2023, the Township adopted PS 3450 Financial Instruments which establishes accounting and reporting for all types of financial instruments, including derivatives as disclosed in Note 17. The standard requires fair value measurement of derivatives and portfolio investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market. All other financial instruments will generally be measured at cost or amortized cost.

Management has not elected to record any investments at fair value as they are not managed and evaluated on a fair value basis.

On application of this standard, unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are presented in the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses which records the remeasurement gains and losses for financial instruments measured at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are realized upon settlement of the financial instrument when the financial instrument is sold or reaches maturity through the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Municipal Equity. Changes in the fair value on restricted assets are recognized as a liability until the criterion attached to the restrictions has been met, upon which the gain or loss is recognized in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Municipal Equity.

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(j) Financial Instruments (continued):

Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition of financial instruments measured subsequently at fair value are expensed as incurred. All other financial instruments are adjusted by transaction costs incurred on acquisition and financing costs, which are amortized using the straight-line method.

All financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis. When a decline is determined to be other than temporary, the amount of the loss is reported in the statement of operations and any unrealized gain is adjusted through the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses.

Long-term debt is recorded at amortized cost.

Establishing fair value:

The fair value of guarantees and letters of credit are based on fees currently charged for similar agreements or on the estimated cost to terminate them or otherwise settle the obligations with the counterparties at the reported borrowing date. In situations in which there is no market for these guarantees, and they were issued without explicit costs, it is not practicable to determine their fair value with sufficient reliability (if applicable).

Fair value hierarchy:

The following provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which fair value is observable:

- Level 1 - fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 - fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs whenever such inputs exist. A financial instrument is classified to the lowest level of the hierarchy for which a significant input has been considered in measuring fair value.

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(k) Foreign currency:

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate at the time of the transaction.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at fair value using the exchange rate at the financial statement date. Unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses. In the period of settlement, the realized foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Municipal Equity and the unrealized balances are reversed from the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses.

(l) Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses:

A Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses has not been provided as there are no significant unrealized gains or losses at December 31, 2024 or 2023.

(m) 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.

(n) Asset retirement obligations:

An asset retirement obligation ("ARO") is recognized when, as at the financial reporting date, all of the following criteria are met:

- There is a legal obligation to incur retirement costs in relation to a tangible capital asset;
- The past transaction or event giving rise to the liability has occurred;
- It is expected that future economic benefits will be given up; and
- A reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

The liability for closure of operational sites and post-closure care relating to landfill sites has been recognized based on estimated future expenses. The liability is discounted using a present value calculation and adjusted annually for accretion expense. Assumptions used in subsequent calculations are revised annually.

The liability for the removal of asbestos in several of the buildings owned by the Township has been recognized based on estimated undiscounted future expenses. Assumptions used in the subsequent calculations are revised yearly.

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(n) Asset retirement obligations (continued):

Actual remediation costs incurred are charged against the ARO to the extent of the liability recorded. Differences between the actual remediation costs incurred and the associated liabilities are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Municipal Equity at the time of remediation.

(o) 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 Township:
 - (i) is directly responsible; or
 - (ii) accepts responsibility
- (d) it is expected that future economic benefit will be given up; and
- (e) a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

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

(p) Use of estimates:

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 those estimates.

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

2. Operations of the school boards and County of Lanark:

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

		2024		2023
	School boards	County of Lanark	School boards	County of Lanark
Property taxes	\$ 2,366,251	\$ 5,351,737	\$ 2,335,931	\$ 5,160,192
Taxation from other governments	6	49,694	6	48,511
Amounts requisitioned and paid	\$ 2,366,257	\$ 5,401,431	\$ 2,335,937	\$ 5,208,703

3. Investments:

Investments reported on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position have cost and market values as follows:

	Level	2024 Cost	2024 Market value
Guaranteed investment certificates	1	\$ 1,301,300	\$ 1,301,300

	Level	2023 Cost	2023 Market value
Guaranteed investment certificates	1	\$ 1,245,236	\$ 1,245,236

The guaranteed investment certificates yield interest between 2.21% and 5.19% and have maturities ranging from 2025 to 2029.

All of the above investments are valued as Level 1 investments. The investments are valued based on the degree to which the fair value is observable, as follows:

- (i) Level 1 Unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- (ii) Level 2 Observable or corroborated inputs, other than level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets or market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities; and
- (iii) Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets and liabilities.

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

4. Obligatory reserve funds:

A requirement of the public sector accounting standards of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada is that obligatory reserve funds be reported as a liability on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. 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 balances in the obligatory reserve funds of the Township are summarized below:

	Development charges	Parkland	Canada Community Building Fund	Total 2024	Total 2023
January 1, 2024	\$ 126,345	\$ 22,630	\$ 41,419	\$ 190,394	\$ 830,618
Contributions from developers	80,205	19,400	—	99,605	113,004
Interest	11,798	1,420	15,633	28,851	18,347
Government grants	—	—	189,082	189,082	187,478
Transfer to operating fund	—	—	—	—	(2,833)
Transfer to capital fund	(182,096)	—	(200,000)	(382,096)	(956,220)
December 31, 2024	\$ 36,252	\$ 43,450	\$ 46,134	\$ 125,836	\$ 190,394

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

5. Long-term liabilities:

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

	2024	2023
Ontario Infrastructure and Lands Corporation (2.45%), debenture for the Bolingbroke Bridge with semi annual blended payments of \$80,595 maturing 2046.	\$ 1,340,787	\$ 1,387,670
Ontario Infrastructure Projects Corporation (4.45%), debenture for the Township offices with semi annual blended payments of \$46,686 maturing 2035.	402,617	430,454
Ontario Infrastructure Projects Corporation (4.25%), debenture for the South Sherbrooke Fire Hall with semi annual blended payments of \$16,333 maturing 2036.	152,292	161,846
Instalment debentures with the Province of Ontario under the Ontario Tile Loan Program. The responsibility for payment of principal and interest charges for tile drainage and shoreline property assistance loans has been assumed by individuals. At the end of the year, the outstanding principal amount of this liability is City of Ottawa (3.50%), with annual blended payments of \$6,419, maturing 2025.	1,064	2,067
	\$ 1,896,760	\$ 1,982,037

- (b) Principal payments of long-term liabilities are as follows:

2025	\$ 88,156
2026	90,013
2027	93,040
2028	96,179
2029 and thereafter	1,529,372
	\$ 1,896,760

- (c) Interest expense on long term liabilities in 2024 amounted to \$59,339 (2023 - \$61,041).

- (d) These payments are within the annual debt repayment limit prescribed by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

6. Municipal equity:

	2024	2023
Tangible capital assets	\$ 22,963,527	\$ 19,597,569
Long-term liabilities	(1,895,696)	(1,979,970)
	21,067,831	17,617,599
Unfunded asset retirement obligations on buildings	(740,112)	(713,981)
Unfunded asset retirement obligation on landfill	(1,453,995)	(374,995)
Reserves (Schedule 1)	5,876,128	7,270,343
Total municipal equity	\$ 24,749,852	\$ 23,798,966

7. Pension contributions:

The Township makes contributions to the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System ("OMERS"), which is a multi-employer plan, on behalf of all eligible 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 Township does not recognize any share of the OMERS pension surplus or deficit in these consolidated financial statements.

The last available report was at December 31, 2024 and at that time, the plan reported a \$2.9 billion actuarial deficit (2023 - \$4.2 billion actuarial deficit).

The amount contributed to OMERS was \$174,816 (2023 - \$144,807) for current services and is included as an expense on the Consolidated Statement of Operations classified under the appropriate functional expenditure.

8. Trust funds:

Trust funds administered by the Township amounting to \$51,452 (2023 - \$45,392) are presented in a separate financial statement of trust fund balances and operations. As such balances are held in trust by the Township for the benefit of others, they are not presented as part of the Township's financial position or financial activities.

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

9. Provincial Offences Administration (POA):

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

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

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

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

The Township shares net POA revenues based on weighted assessment.

10. Asset retirement obligations:

(a) Landfill obligation:

The Environmental Protection Act sets out the regulatory requirements to properly close and maintain all active and inactive landfill sites. Closure and post closure cost requirements are to be provided over the estimated remaining life of the landfill sites based on usage.

Landfill closure and post-closure care requirements have been defined in accordance with industry standards and include final covering and landscaping of the landfill, pumping of ground water and leachates from the site, and ongoing environmental monitoring, site inspection and maintenance.

The reported liabilities are based on estimates and assumptions with respect to events extending over a period of up to one hundred years using the best information available to management. Future events may result in significant changes to the estimated total expenses, capacity used or total capacity and the estimated liability, and would be recognized prospectively, as a change in estimate, when applicable.

The Township currently has two active and three inactive landfill sites.

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

10. Asset retirement obligations (continued):

(a) Landfill obligation (continued):

The Noonan and Christie Lake inactive sites have been closed but have ongoing monitoring and maintenance in accordance with Ministry standards.

The Maberly site has been capped as per Ministry closure guidelines. The site is being used as a transfer site and although there is remaining capacity there are no plans to reopen the site. There are ongoing monitoring and maintenance in accordance with Ministry standards.

The two active sites include Glen Tay and Stanleyville. In estimating the closure dates and closure costs it is generally assumed that landfills will close sequentially with Glen Tay closed first in two stages and then Stanleyville. The active sites have an estimated life range of 75 years.

Estimated total expenses represent the sum of the discounted future cash flows for closure and post closure care activities using an estimated inflation rate of 2.0% (2023 - 2.0%) and discounted at the Township's average long term borrowing rate of 4.0% (2023 - 4.0%).

The estimated total landfill closure and post-closure care expense are included in liabilities under asset retirement obligations on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

10. Asset retirement obligations (continued):

(b) Asbestos obligation:

Asbestos and other designated hazardous materials represent a health hazard upon disturbance and as a result carry a legal obligation to remove them when a facility undergoes a significant renovation or demolition. The Township owns and operates four buildings that are known to have asbestos and as a result recognized an obligation relating to the removal of the hazardous materials upon adoption of the PS 3280 *Asset Retirement Obligations*.

Asset retirement obligation	Landfill closure	Asbestos and other removal	Total
Balance, December 31, 2023	\$ 1,037,495	\$ 713,981	\$ 1,751,476
Accretion expense	41,500	26,131	67,631
Change in estimate	1,062,500	—	1,062,500
Balance, December 31, 2024	\$ 2,141,495	\$ 740,112	\$ 2,881,607

11. Commitment:

The Township has negotiated a long term contract with the Ontario Provincial Police for the provision of policing services. In January 2020, a new five year contract was signed and will end December 31, 2025. Annual charges are determined based on the level of service and are reconciled to actual costs in the following year. The contract for 2024 was \$1,039,285 (2023 - \$1,032,903).

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

12. 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, 2024, management believes that the Township has valid defences and appropriate insurance coverages in place. In the event any claims are successful, the amount of any potential liability is not determinable, therefore no amount has been accrued in the consolidated financial statements.

In the event any claims are successful, management believes that such claims are not expected to have a material effect on the Township's financial position.

13. Tangible capital assets:

Cost	Balance at December 31, 2023	Additions	Disposals/ adjustments	Balance at December 31, 2024
Land and land improvements	\$ 511,109	\$ 98,452	\$ —	\$ 609,561
Landfill asset retirement obligation	264,996	1,062,500	—	1,327,496
Buildings	3,931,817	—	—	3,931,817
Buildings asset retirement obligation	713,981	26,131	—	740,112
Bridges	7,546,724	679,310	(28,430)	8,197,604
Equipment	1,259,705	313,900	(135,288)	1,438,317
Roads	13,260,995	1,300,887	(249,937)	14,311,945
Vehicles	2,681,785	401,683	(425,243)	2,658,225
Work in progress	24,984	17,105	—	42,089
Proportionate portion of fire	1,878,237	697,461	(64,674)	2,511,024
Proportionate portion of library	622,180	18,404	(15,591)	624,993
Total	\$ 32,696,513	\$ 4,615,833	\$ (919,163)	\$ 36,393,183

Accumulated amortization	Balance at December 31, 2022	Amortization expense	Disposals/ adjustments	Balance at December 31, 2023
Land and land improvements	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Landfill asset retirement obligation	109,649	3,781	—	113,430
Buildings	1,236,534	78,784	—	1,315,318
Buildings asset retirement obligation	485,508	10,607	—	496,115
Bridges	2,486,172	147,281	(28,430)	2,605,023
Equipment	668,855	106,162	(135,288)	639,729
Roads	5,263,771	567,541	(249,937)	5,581,375
Vehicles	1,617,238	194,181	(425,243)	1,386,176
Work in progress	—	—	—	—
Proportionate portion of fire	731,824	119,446	(64,674)	786,596
Proportionate portion of library	499,393	22,092	(15,591)	505,894
Total	\$ 13,098,944	\$ 1,249,875	\$ (919,163)	\$ 13,429,656

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

13. Tangible capital assets (continued):

	Net book value December 31, 2024	Net book value December 31, 2023
Land and land improvements	\$ 609,561	\$ 511,109
Landfill asset retirement obligation	1,214,066	155,347
Buildings	2,616,499	2,695,283
Buildings asset retirement obligation	243,997	228,473
Bridges	5,592,581	5,060,552
Roads	798,588	590,850
Equipment	8,730,570	7,997,224
Vehicles	1,272,049	1,064,547
Work in progress	42,089	24,984
Proportionate portion of fire	1,724,428	1,146,413
Proportionate portion of library	119,099	122,787
Total	\$ 22,963,527	\$ 19,597,569

14. Segmented information:

The Township 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 Financial Activities.

Departments have been separately disclosed in the segmented information, along with the service they provide, are 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 1.

THE CORPORATION OF THE TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

14. Segmented information (continued):

	General Government	Protection Services	Transportation Services	Environmental Services	Health Services	Recreation and Cultural Services	Planning and Development Services	2024 Total
Revenues:								
Taxation	7,103,887	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,103,887
User charges	40,116	29,836	16,000	123,993	21,469	34,835	103,574	369,823
Government transfers	787,600	66,945	100,000	171,689	-	259,477	22,781	1,408,492
Transfer from obligatory reserve funds	37,251	104,000	240,845	-	-	-	-	382,096
Licenses and permits	600	195,079	-	-	-	-	-	195,679
Investment income	419,191	35,385	-	-	-	5,759	-	460,335
Penalties and interest on taxes	112,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,670
Provincial offenses	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	110
Other	6,646	13,855	-	45,143	5,402	33,648	-	104,694
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	8,507,961	445,210	356,845	340,825	26,871	333,719	126,355	10,137,786
Expenses:								
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	1,011,764	542,801	723,118	310,057	-	186,456	265,956	3,040,152
Debenture debt interest	58,878	-	-	-	-	-	124	59,002
Materials and services	632,135	1,406,891	1,231,000	552,328	23,090	298,304	250,857	4,394,605
External transfers	87,340	94,644	-	-	-	244,783	-	426,767
Amortization	41,267	172,887	1,006,151	20,281	-	25,788	-	1,266,374
Total expenses	1,831,384	2,217,223	2,960,269	882,666	23,090	755,331	516,937	9,186,900
Annual surplus (deficit)	\$ 6,676,577	\$ (1,772,013)	\$ (2,603,424)	\$ (541,841)	\$ 3,781	\$ (421,612)	\$ (390,582)	\$ 950,886

THE CORPORATION OF THE TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

14. Segmented Information (continued):

	General Government	Protection Services	Transportation Services	Environmental Services	Health Services	Recreation and Cultural Services	Planning and Development Services	2023 Total
Revenues:								
Taxation	\$ 6,699,767	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,699,767
User charges	16,850	30,540	10,400	112,797	17,280	31,156	89,116	308,139
Government transfers	825,777	11,096	100,000	132,885	-	87,833	4,229	1,161,820
Transfer from obligatory reserve funds	-	-	941,445	-	-	17,608	-	959,053
Licenses and permits	300	284,692	-	-	-	-	-	284,992
Investment income	442,082	54,680	-	-	-	6,100	-	502,862
Penalties and interest on taxes	113,821	-	-	-	-	-	-	113,821
Provincial offenses	-	9,185	-	-	-	-	-	9,185
Other	7,092	230	18,281	900	6,235	32,959	-	65,697
Total revenue	8,105,689	390,423	1,070,126	246,582	23,515	175,656	93,345	10,105,336
Expenses:								
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	839,799	519,816	589,395	296,311	-	180,407	222,402	2,648,130
Debenture debt interest	60,860	-	-	-	-	-	181	61,041
Materials and services	528,905	1,429,054	1,158,965	573,660	11,747	177,439	88,482	3,968,252
External transfers	88,450	72,490	-	-	-	237,744	1,500	400,184
Amortization	32,973	92,350	866,792	3,781	-	41,329	-	1,037,225
Total expenses	1,550,987	2,113,710	2,615,152	873,752	11,747	636,919	312,565	8,114,832
Annual surplus (deficit)	\$ 6,554,702	\$ (1,723,287)	\$ (1,545,026)	\$ (627,170)	\$ 11,768	\$ (461,263)	\$ (219,220)	\$ 1,990,504

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2024

15. Financial instruments and risk management:

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss. The Township is exposed to credit risk with respect to accounts receivable and investments on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

The Township assesses, on a continuous basis, accounts receivable and provides for any amounts that are not collectible in the allowance for doubtful accounts. The maximum exposure to credit risk of the Township at December 31, 2024 is the carrying value of these assets. The carrying amount of accounts receivable is valued with consideration for an allowance for doubtful accounts. The amount of any related impairment loss is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Municipal Equity. Subsequent recoveries of impairment losses related to accounts receivable are credited to the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Municipal Equity.

	Current	Past due	Gross receivables	Allowances	Net receivables
Accounts receivable	\$ 682,230	\$ 114,102	\$ 796,332	\$ –	\$ 796,332
Taxes receivable	464,071	268,811	732,882	(50,000)	682,882
Total	\$ 1,146,301	\$ 382,913	\$ 1,529,214	\$ (50,000)	\$ 1,479,214

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates or interest rates, impact the Township's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market factors include three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and equity risk.

The objective of market risk management is to control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing return on investment.

(i) Currency risk:

Currency risk arises from the Township's operations in different currencies and converting non-Canadian earnings at different points in time at different foreign currency levels when adverse changes in foreign currency rates occur. The Township does not have any material transactions or financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies.

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2024

15. Financial instruments and risk management (continued):

(b) Market risk (continued):

(ii) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the potential for financial loss caused by fluctuations in fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments because of changes in market interest rates. Financial assets and financial liabilities with variable interest rates expose the Township to cash flow interest rate risk.

The Township's management monitors the interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly with regards to long-term debt as described in note 5. Therefore, fluctuations in market interest rates would not impact future cash flows and operations relating to the long-term debt.

(iii) Equity risk:

Equity risk is the uncertainty associated with the valuation of assets arising from changes in equity markets. The Township is not exposed to this risk based on the current investment portfolio.

(c) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Township will not be able to meet all of its cash outflow obligations as they come due. The Township mitigates this risk by monitoring cash activities and expected outflows through extensive budgeting and maintaining investments that may be converted to cash in the near-term if unexpected cash outflows arise.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the Township's risk exposures.

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2024

16. Budget figures:

The 2024 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 infrastructure replacements and estimated costs for constructed assets, as program expenses, but the actual expenses have been removed in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. The revenue 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 revenue	\$ 9,487,627	\$ 10,137,786
Total expenses	(9,142,804)	(9,186,900)
Net revenue	344,823	950,886
Amortization	941,686	1,249,875
Funds available	1,286,509	2,200,761
Capital expenses	(2,941,614)	(4,615,833)
Unfunded asset retirement accrual	—	1,105,131
Principal repayments	(84,274)	(84,274)
Increase (decrease) in operating surplus	\$ (1,739,379)	\$ (1,394,215)
Allocated as follows:		
Net transfers to (from) Reserves - Township	\$ (1,739,379)	\$ (1,418,943)
Net transfers to Reserves – Cemetery	—	10,528
Net transfers from Reserves – Library Board	—	15,361
Net transfers to (from) Reserves – Fire Board	—	(1,161)
	\$ (1,739,379)	\$ (1,394,215)

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2024

17. Change in accounting policy:

The Township adopted the following standards concurrently beginning January 1, 2024 on a prospective basis: PS 3160 Public Private Partnerships, PS 3400 Revenue and PSG-8 Purchased Intangibles.

- PS 3400 Revenue establishes standards on how to account for and report on revenue, specifically differentiating between transactions that include performance obligations (i.e. the payor expects a good or service from the public sector entity), referred to as exchange transactions, and transactions that do not have performance obligations, referred to as non-exchange transactions.

For exchange transactions, revenue is recognized when a performance obligation is satisfied. For non-exchange transactions, revenue is recognized when there is authority to retain an inflow of economic resources and a past event that gave rise to an asset has occurred.

- PSG-8 Purchased Intangibles provides guidance on the accounting and reporting for purchased intangible assets that are acquired through arm's length exchange transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties that are under no compulsion to act.
- PS 3160 Public Private Partnerships (P3s) provides specific guidance on the accounting and reporting for P3s between public and private sector entities where the public sector entity procures infrastructure using a private sector partner.

There was no significant impact to the financial statements as a result of adopting the new accounting standards.

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Schedule 1 – Continuity of Reserves and Reserve Funds

Year ended December 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024 Budget (note 16)	2024 Actual	2023 Actual
Net transfers from (to) other funds:			
Transfers from (to) operations	\$ (448,652)	\$ (187,399)	\$ (42,447)
Transfers from (to) capital acquisitions	(1,290,727)	(1,206,816)	829,771
	(1,739,379)	(1,394,215)	787,324
Reserves and reserve fund balances, change in year	(1,739,379)	(1,394,215)	787,324
Reserves and reserve fund balances, beginning of year	7,270,343	7,270,343	6,483,019
Reserves and reserve fund balances, end of year	\$ 5,530,964	\$ 5,876,128	\$ 7,270,343
Continuity of reserves and reserve funds:			
	2024 Actual	2023 Actual	
Reserves and reserve funds set aside for specific purposes by Council:			
Working capital	\$ 450,000	\$ 450,000	
For capital purposes:			
Acquisition of capital assets	1,918,235	2,608,224	
Contingencies	1,976,697	2,312,458	
Operations	239,619	198,318	
Pinehurst Cemetery	72,336	68,713	
Bolingbroke Cemetery	97,603	96,224	
Fire joint board	998,831	1,416,420	
Library joint board	122,807	119,986	
	5,426,128	6,820,343	
Total reserves and reserve funds	\$ 5,876,128	\$ 7,270,343	

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Council, Inhabitants and Ratepayers of the Corporation of Tay Valley Township:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Trust Funds of the Corporation of Tay Valley Township (the Entity), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024
- the statement of financial activities and changes in fund balance for the year then ended
- and 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, 2024, and its results of operations 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 "***Auditor's 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 judgment 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 for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the 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.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants
Kingston, Canada
December 2, 2025

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Trust Funds
Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	Pinehurst Cemetery	Bollingbroke Cemetery	Total 2024	Total 2023
Assets				
Cash	\$ 46,372	\$ 5,080	\$ 51,452	\$ 45,392
Fund Balance				
Fund balance	\$ 46,372	\$ 5,080	\$ 51,452	\$ 45,392

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Trust Funds

Statement of Financial Activities and Changes in Fund Balance

December 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	Pinehurst Cemetery	Bollingbroke Cemetery	Total 2024	Total 2023
Revenue:				
Sale of plots, donations and other	\$ 2,850	\$ 3,210	\$ 6,060	\$ 6,220
Annual surplus	2,850	3,210	6,060	6,220
Fund balance, beginning of year	43,522	1,870	45,392	39,172
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 46,372	\$ 5,080	\$ 51,452	\$ 45,392

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Trust Funds

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies:

The financial statements of the Corporation of Tay Valley Township Trust Funds (the "Trust Funds") are prepared by management in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

(a) Basis of presentation:

These statements reflect the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the Trust Funds.

(b) Basis of accounting:

Revenue and expenses are recorded on an accrual basis.

The accrual basis recognizes revenue as they become available and measurable; expenses are recognized 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.

(c) Financial instruments:

On January 1, 2023, the Trust Funds adopted PS 3450 *Financial Instruments* which establishes accounting and reporting for all types of financial instruments. The standard requires fair value measurement of derivatives and portfolio investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market.

On application of this standard, unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are presented in the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses which records the remeasurement gains and losses for financial instruments measured at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are realized upon settlement of the financial instrument when the financial instrument is sold or reaches maturity through the Statement of Financial Activities and Changes in Fund Balances. Changes in the fair value on restricted assets are recognized as a liability until the criterion attached to the restrictions has been met, upon which the gain or loss is recognized in the Statement of Financial Activities and Changes in Fund Balances.

Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition of financial instruments measured subsequently at fair value are expensed as incurred. All other financial instruments are adjusted by transaction costs incurred on acquisition and financing costs, which are amortized using the straight-line method. All financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis. When a decline is determined to be other than temporary, the amount of the loss is reported in the Statement of Financial Activities and Changes in Fund Balances and any unrealized gain is adjusted through the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses.

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Trust Funds

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(c) Financial instruments (continued):

Establishing fair value:

The fair value of guarantees and letters of credit are based on fees currently charged for similar agreements or on the estimated cost to terminate them or otherwise settle the obligations with the counterparties at the reported borrowing date. In situations in which there is no market for these guarantees, and they were issued without explicit costs, it is not practicable to determine their fair value with sufficient reliability (if applicable).

Fair value hierarchy:

The following provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which fair value is observable:

- Level 1 - fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- Level 3 - fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs whenever such inputs exist. A financial instrument is classified to the lowest level of the hierarchy for which a significant input has been considered

(d) Use of estimates:

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 those estimates.

2. Statement of cash flows:

A statement of cash flows has not been included in these financial statements as it would not provide additional meaningful information.

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Trust Funds

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

3. Financial instruments and risk management:

(a) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates or interest rates, impact the Trust Funds' income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market factors include three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and equity risk.

The objective of market risk management is to control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing return on investment.

There have been no significant changes to the market risk exposure from 2023.

(i) Currency risk:

Currency risk arises from the Trust Funds' operations in different currencies and converting non-Canadian earnings at different points in time at different foreign currency levels when adverse changes in foreign currency rates occur. The Trust Funds do not have any material transactions or financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies.

(ii) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the potential for financial loss caused by fluctuations in fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments because of changes in market interest rates. Financial assets and financial liabilities with variable interest rates expose the Trust Funds to cash flow interest rate risk.

There has been no change to the interest rate risk exposure from 2023.

(iii) Equity risk:

Equity risk is the uncertainty associated with the valuation of assets arising from changes in equity markets. The Trust Funds are not exposed to this risk based on the current investment portfolio.

(iv) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Trust Funds will not be able to meet all of its cash outflow obligations as they come due. The Trust Funds mitigate this risk by monitoring cash activities and expected outflows through extensive budgeting and maintaining investments that may be converted to cash in the near-term if unexpected cash outflows arise. There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the Trust Fund's exposure to liquidity risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

THE CORPORATION OF TAY VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Trust Funds

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2024

4. Change in accounting policy:

The Trust Funds adopted the following standards concurrently beginning January 1, 2024 on a prospective basis: PS 3160 Public Private Partnerships, PS 3400 Revenue and PSG-8 Purchased Intangibles.

- PS 3400 Revenue establishes standards on how to account for and report on revenue, specifically differentiating between transactions that include performance obligations (i.e. the payor expects a good or service from the public sector entity), referred to as exchange transactions, and transactions that do not have performance obligations, referred to as non-exchange transactions.

For exchange transactions, revenue is recognized when a performance obligation is satisfied. For non-exchange transactions, revenue is recognized when there is authority to retain an inflow of economic resources and a past event that gave rise to an asset has occurred.

- PSG-8 Purchased Intangibles provides guidance on the accounting and reporting for purchased intangible assets that are acquired through arm's length exchange transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties that are under no compulsion to act.
- PS 3160 Public Private Partnerships (P3s) provides specific guidance on the accounting and reporting for P3s between public and private sector entities where the public sector entity procures infrastructure using a private sector partner.

There was no significant impact to the financial statements as a result of adopting the new accounting standards.