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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Council of Summer Village of Island Lake

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Summer Village of Island Lake, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2014 and the consolidated statements of operations, changes in net financial assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Summer Village of Island Lake as at December 31, 2014 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Edmonton, Alberta June 26, 2015

Seniuk and Company Chartered Accountants



Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2014

		2014	2013
FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Cash and temporary investments (Note 2)	\$	387,252	\$ 22,829
Term deposits		-	393,824
Current taxes and grants in place of taxes (Note 3)		35,385	22,467
Grants and receivables from other governments (Note 4)		147,922	43,391
Interest receivable		-	2,375
	\$	570,559	\$ 484,886
		•	
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	\$	27,411	\$ 33,937
	Ŧ	27,411	 33,937
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS		543,148	450,949
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Tangible capital assets (Note 5)		1,253,683	1,242,994
Prepaid expenses		-	25,133
		1,253,683	1,268,127
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	\$	1,796,831	\$ 1,719,076

On behalf of the Summer Village of Island Lake

_____ Councillor

Councillor



Consolidated Statement of Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Budget		Actual		Actual
	2014		2014		2013
REVENUE					
Net municipal taxes (Schedule 1)	\$ 178,574	\$	182,206	\$	172,417
User fees and sale of goods	300	•	785	·	245
Government transfers for operating (Schedule 2)	25,100		10,101		63,877
Investment income	6,698		7,148		3,012
Penalties and costs of taxes	4,000		6,953		7,234
Licenses and permits	2,700		7,065		2,928
Other	-		1,784		2,321
Total revenue	217,372		216,042		252,034
EXPENSES					
Administration and legislative	89,025		71,877		85,914
Fire service	22,000		7,500		6,668
Bylaw enforcement	1,000		-		4,786
Roads, streets, walks and lighting	62,420		42,832		35,788
Wastewater treatment and disposal	1,000		-12,002		805
Waste management	22,000		21,121		20,464
Land use planning, zoning and development	500		1,195		562
Parks and recreation	62,000		61,629		34,333
Libraries, museums and halls	4,200		4,177		4,110
Total operating expenses	264,145		210,331		193,430
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over					
expenses before other	(46,773)		5,711		58,604
OTHER					
Government transfers for capital (Schedule 2)	140,906		161,005		113,831
Amortization	-		(88,961)		(74,717
	140,906		72,044		39,114
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES	 94,133		77,755		97,718
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, BEGINNING OF					
YEAR	-		1,719,076		1,621,358
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, END OF YEAR	\$ -	\$	1,796,831	\$	1,719,076



Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets

Year Ended December 31, 2014

	2014	2013
Excess (Shortfall) of Revenues Over Expenses	\$ 77,755	\$ 97,718
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(99,650)	(483,574)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	88,962	74,717
	(10,688)	(408,857)
Use of prepaids	25,133	\$ (25,133)
(INCREASE) DECREASE IN NET DEBT	92,200	(336,272)
Net financial assets (debt), beginning of year	450,948	787,220
NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR	\$ 543,148	\$ 450,948



Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year Ended December 31, 2014

	2014	2013
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of revenue over expenses	\$ 77,755	\$ 97,718
Item not affecting cash:		,
Amortization	88,962	74,717
	166,717	172,435
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Current taxes and grants in place of taxes	(12,918)	2,361
Grants and receivables from other governments	(104,531)	31,983
Interest receivable	2,375	(2,375)
Accounts payable	(6,527)	3,401
Prepaid expenses	25,133	(25,133)
	(96,468)	10,237
Cash flow from operating activities	70,249	182,672
INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Purchase of capital assets	(99,650)	(483,574)
DECREASE IN CASH FLOW	(29,401)	(300,902)
Cash - beginning of year	416,653	717,555
CASH - END OF YEAR (Note 2)	\$ 387,252	\$ 416,653



Consolidated Schedule of Property and Other Taxes

Year Ended December 31, 2014

		Budget 2014		Actual 2014	Actual 2013		
TAXATION							
Real property tax	\$	421,478	\$	423,560	\$	423,630	
Linear property taxes		2,800		2,743		2,749	
		424,278		426,303		426,379	
REQUISITIONS							
Alberta School Foundation		221,704		221,704		230,429	
Seniors' housing requisition		24,000		22,393		23,533	
		245,704		244,097		253,962	
NET MUNICIPAL TAXES	\$	178,574	\$	182,206	\$	172,417	
Consolidated Schedule of Government	t Transfers	5			(Sc	hedule 2	
Year Ended December 31, 2014					•	,	
		Budget					
		2014		2014		2013	
TRANSFERS FOR OPERATING							
Provincial Government	\$	25,100	\$	10,101	\$	63,877	
TRANSFERS FOR CAPITAL							
Provincial Government		140,906		161,005		113,831	
TOTAL GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS	\$	166,006	\$	171,106	\$	177,708	



Consolidated Schedule of Expenditures by Object

Year Ended December 31, 2014

(Schedule 3)

	Budget 2014	2014	2013
EXPENSES			
Salaries, wages & benefits	\$ 3,600	\$ 3,601	\$ 3,601
Contracted and general services	219,345	187,218	152,150
Materials, goods and utilities	19,000	15,335	15,892
Other expenditures	-	-	6,223
Transfer to local boards and agencies	12,200	4,177	15,564
Total Consolidated Expenditures by Object	\$ 254,145	\$ 210,331	\$ 193,430



Consolidated Schedule of Segmented Disclosure

Year Ended December 31, 2014

	G	General Sovernment	Protective Services	Tra	ansportation Services	Planning & Development	Recreation & Culture	E	nvironmental Services	Other	Total
REVENUE											
Net municipal taxes	\$	182,207 \$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$	- \$	-	\$ 182,207
Government transfers		10,101	-		161,005	-	-		-	-	171,106
User fees and sales of goods		785	-		-	-	-		-	-	785
Investment income		7,148	-		-	-	-		-	-	7,148
Other revenues		11,236	-		-	4,566	-		-	-	15,802
		211,477	-		161,005	4,566	-		-	-	 377,048
EXPENSES											
Contract & general services		67,520	7,500		42,832	1,195	47,051		21,121	-	187,219
Salaries & wages		3,600	-		-	-	-		-	-	3,600
Materials, goods & utilities		756	-		-	-	14,579		-	-	15,335
Transfers to local boards		-	-		-	-	4,177		-	-	4,177
		71,876	7,500		42,832	1,195	65,807		21,121	-	210,331
GROSS PROFIT OTHER EXPENSE		139,601	(7,500))	118,173	3,371	(65,807)		(21,121)	-	166,717
Amortization		-	-		79,809	-	 6,978		2,175	-	 88,962
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	\$	139,601 \$	(7,500))\$	38,364	\$ 3,371	\$ (72,785)	\$	(23,296) \$	_	\$ 77,755

Consolidated Schedule of Changes in Accumulated Surplus

Year Ended December 31, 2014

	U	nrestricted Surplus	Equity in Tangible Capital Assets		2014 Total		2013 Total
BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$	476,082	\$	1,242,994	\$ 1,719,076	\$	1,621,358
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses Current year funds used for		77,755		-	77,755		97,718
tangible capital assets Annual amortization expense		(99,650) 88,961		99,650 (88,961)	-		-
		67,066		10,689	77,755		97,718
BALANCE, END OF YEAR	\$	543,148	\$	1,253,683	\$ 1,796,831	\$	1,719,076

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements



(Schedule 5)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Reporting Entity

The financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures, changes in fund balances and change in financial position of the Summer Village of Island Lake (the "Summer Village"). The entity is comprised of the municipal operations plus all of the organizations that are owned or controlled by the Summer Village and are, therefore accountable to the Summer Village Council for the administration of their financial affairs and resources.

The schedule of taxes levied also includes requisitions for education, health, social and other external organizations that are not part of the municipal reporting entity.

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

Basis of Accounting

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

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

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



1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Tax Revenue

Annually, the Summer Village bills and collects property tax revenues for municipal purposes. Tax revenues are based on assessments determined in accordance with the Municipal Government Act (MGA) and annually established tax rates. Municipal tax rates are set each year by Summer Village Council in accordance with legislation and Summer Village Council approved policies to raise the tax revenue required to meet the Summer Village's budget requirements. Tax revenues are recorded at the time tax billings are issued. Property assessments are subject to tax appeal. Expenses related to tax appeals and allowances are separately disclosed in the Consolidated Schedule of Property and Other Taxes.

The Summer Village also bills and collects education tax on behalf of the Province of Alberta (the Province). Education tax rates are established by the Province each year in order to fund the cost of education on a province-wide basis. Education taxes collected are remitted to the Province and are excluded from revenues and expenses in the Consolidated Schedule of Property and Other Taxes (Schedule 1).

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenditure during the period. Where measurement uncertainty exists, the financial statements have been prepared within reasonable limits of materiality. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Investments

Investments are recorded at amortized cost. Investment premiums and discounts are amortized on the net present value basis over the term of the respective investments. When there has been a loss in value that is other than a temporary decline, the respective investment is written down to recognize the loss.

Debt Charges Recoverable

Debt charges recoverable consist of amounts that are recoverable from municipal agencies or other local governments with respect to outstanding debentures or other long-term debt pursuant to annexation orders or joint capital undertakings. These recoveries are recorded at a value that equals the offsetting portion of the unmatured long term debt less actuarial requirements for the retirement of any sinking fund debentures.



1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Requisition Over-levy and Under-levy

Over-levies and under-levies arise from the difference between the actual property tax levy made to cover each requisition and the actual amount requisitioned.

If the actual levy exceeds the requisition, the over-levy is accrued as a liability and property tax revenue is reduced. Where the actual levy is less than the requisition amount, the under-levy is accrued as a receivable and as property tax revenue.

Requisition tax rates in the subsequent year are adjusted for any over-levies or under-levies of the prior year.

Inventories for resale

Land held for resale is recorded at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost includes costs for land acquisition and improvements required to prepare the land for servicing such as clearing, stripping and leveling charges. Related development costs incurred to provide infrastructure such as water and wastewater services, roads, sidewalks and street lighting are recorded as physical assets under the respective function.

Government Transfers

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

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

Non-Financial Assets

Non-financial assets are not available to discharge existing liabilities and are held for use in the provision of services. They have useful lives extending beyond the current year and are not intended for sale in the normal course of operations. The change in non-financial assets during the year, together with the excess of revenues over expenses, provides the consolidated Change in Net Financial Assets (Debt) for the year.



1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Tangible Capital Assets

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

Land improvements	15 - 25 years
Buildings	25 - 50 years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 40 years
Motor vehicles	10 - 25 years
Engineered structures	5 - 60 years

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

Contributions of Tangible Capital Assets

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

Cultural and Historical Tangible Capital Assets

Works of art for display are not recorded as tangible capital assets but are disclosed.

Leases

Leases are classified as capital or operating leases. Leases which transfer substantially all of the benefits and risks incidental to ownership of property are accounted for as capital leases. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases and the related lease payments are charged to expenses as incurred.

2. CASH AND TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS

	2014	2013
Cash Temporary investments	\$ 387,252 -	\$ 22,829 393,824
	\$ 387,252	\$ 416,653

Temporary investments are short-term deposits with original maturities of 1 year or less.



3. TAXES RECEIVABLES

Taxes receivable are comprised of:

	2014	2013
Current taxes and grants in place of taxes Arrears taxes and grants in place of taxes	\$ 24,218 11,167	\$ 2,531 19,936
	\$ 35,385	\$ 22,467

4. GRANTS AND RECEIVABLES FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Grants and receivables from other governments are comprised of:

	2014	2013
Municipal Sustainability Initiative - Operating	\$ 10,101	\$ 13,877
Municipal Sustainability Initiative - Capital	124,906	-
Subtotal	135,007	13,877
Goods and Services Tax refundable	12,915	29,514
	\$ 147,922	\$ 43,391

5. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

	Cost Accumulated amortization			2014 Net book value		2013 Net book value		
Land	\$	7,251	\$	-	\$	7,251	\$	7,251
Buildings		97,150		9,793		87,357		-
Machinery and equipment		20,315		20,315		-		-
Engineered structures		1,628,833		469,758		1,159,075		1,235,743
	\$	1,753,549	\$	499,866	\$	1,253,683	\$	1,242,994

The net book value of the tangible capital assets at year end also represents the amount of equity in tangible capital assets.

Equity in tangible capital assets equals the tangible capital assets balance.



6. DEBT LIMITS

Section 276(2) of the Municipal Government Act requires that debt and debt limits as defined by Alberta Regulation 255/00 for the Summer Village of Island Lake be disclosed as follows:

	2014		
Total debt limit Total debt	\$ 324,063 -	\$	347,355 -
Amount of debt limit unused	324,063		347,355
Debt servicing limit Debt servicing	54,011 -		57,893 -
Amount of debt servicing limit unused	\$ 54,011	\$	57,893

The debt limit is calculated at 1.5 times revenue of the municipality (as defined in Alberta Regulation 255/00) and the debt service limit is calculated at 0.25 times such revenue. Incurring debt beyond these limitations requires approval by the Minister of Municipal Affairs. These thresholds are guidelines used by Alberta Municipal Affairs to identify municipalities that could be at financial risk if further debt is acquired. The calculation taken alone does not represent the financial stability of the municipality. Rather, the financial statements must be interpreted as a whole.

7. EQUITY IN TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

Equity in tangible capital assets is comprised of:

	2014	2013
Tangible capital assets (Note 5) Accumulated amortization (Note 5)	\$ 1,753,549 (499,866)	\$ 1,653,899 (410,905)
	\$ 1,253,683	\$ 1,242,994

8. SEGMENTED DISCLOSURE

The Summer Village of Island Lake provides a range of services to its ratepayers. For each reported segment, revenues and expenses represent both amounts that are directly attributable to the segment and amounts that are allocated on a reasonable basis. The accounting policies used in these segments are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the financial statements as disclosed in Note 1.

Refer to the Schedule of Segmented Disclosure (Schedule 4).



9. SALARY AND BENEFITS DISCLOSURE

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

			\$		2014		2013 \$
	S	alary (1)	Benefits &		Total	Total	
Yontz, B Councillor Newton, C Councillor Montague, J Councillor Chief Administrative Officer	\$	1,200 1,200 1,200 39,600	\$ - - -	\$	1,200 1,200 1,200 39,600	\$	1,200 1,200 1,200 38,400
	\$	43,200	\$ _	\$	43,200	\$	42,000

- 1. Salary includes regular base pay, bonuses, overtime, lump sum payments, gross honoraria and any other direct cash remuneration.
- 2. Employer's share of all employee benefits and contributions or payments made on behalf of employees including pension, health care, dental coverage, vision coverage, group life insurance, accidental disability and dismemberment insurance, long and short-term disability plans, professional memberships and tuition.

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Summer Village's financial instruments consist of cash and temporary investments, accounts receivable, investments, debt charges recoverable, bank indebtedness, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, deposit liabilities, requisition over-levy, and long-term debt.

It is management's opinion that the Summer Village is not exposed to significant interest or currency risks arising from these financial instruments.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that taxpayers and entities to which the municipality provides services may experience financial difficulty and be unable to fulfil their obligations. The municipality is subject to credit risk with respect to taxes and grants in place of taxes receivable and trade and other receivables. The large number and diversity of taxpayers and customers minimizes the credit risk.

Fair value

The Summer Village's carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable approximates its fair value due to the immediate or short term maturity of these instruments.

The carrying value of the long term debt approximates the fair value as the interest rates are consistent with the current rates offered to the Summer Village for debt with similar terms.



10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument might be adversely affected by a change in the interest rates. In seeking to minimize the risks from interest rate fluctuations, the Summer Village manages exposure through its normal operating and financing activities. The Summer Village is exposed to interest rate risk primarily through its floating interest rate bank indebtedness and marketable securities.

11. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Some of the comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

12. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Council and Management have approved these financial statements.

13. BUDGET AMOUNTS

Budget amounts are included for information purposes only and are not audited. It should be noted that the budget is not PSAB compliant in that it does not include an estimate for amortization.

