Financial Statements of

NICKEL DISTRICT CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

And Independent Auditor's Report thereon

Year ended December 31, 2022



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Nickel District Conservation Authority

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Nickel District Conservation Authority, which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022
- the statement of operations and accumulated surplus for the year then ended
- the statement of changes in net financial assets for the year then ended
- the statement of remeasurement gains and losses for the year the ended
- the statement of cash flows 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 Nickel District Conservation Authority as at December 31, 2022, and its results of operations and accumulated surplus, its changes in net financial assets, its remeasurement gains and losses 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 report.

We are independent of the Authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other 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.



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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 Authority'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 Authority or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Authority's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility 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.



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- 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 Authority'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 Authority'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 Authority 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 represents 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

Sudbury, Canada

KPMG LLP

June 14, 2023

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

		2022		2021
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Financial Assets				
Cash	\$	236,968	\$	907,567
Investments (note 2)		1,182,911		1,618,458
Accounts receivable		1,518,453		964,728
Due From Nickel District Conservation Foundation		118,170		15,009
		3,056,502		3,505,762
Financial Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		345,716		278,565
Deferred contributions (note 4)		113,694		504,888
		459,410		783,453
Net financial assets		2,597,092		2,722,309
Non-Financial Assets				
Prepaid expenses		-		2,204
Tangible capital assets (note 7)		13,113,736		11,948,438
Commitments and contingencies (note 8)				
Accumulated surplus	\$	15,710,828	\$	14,672,951
Accumulated surplus is comprised of:				
Accumulated operating surplus (note 6)	\$	15,597,419	\$	14,353,884
Accumulated remeasurement gains	Ψ	113,409	Ψ	319,067
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	\$	15,710,828	\$	14,672,951

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:

Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

Year ended December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	Budget	2022	2021
	(note 10)		
Revenue:			
Municipal levy - operating	\$ 772,029	\$ 772,029	\$ 738,919
Municipal levy - capital	350,000	350,000	350,000
Provincial grants	195,453	895,649	624,375
Municipal grants	-	548,637	282,510
Federal grants	158,693	70,692	26,939
Corporate grants	-	-	74,826
Property rental	120,000	175,187	155,175
User fees	298,525	295,659	216,818
Donations and other	227,731	180,638	160,742
Gain on sale of tangible capital assets	-	-	110,842
Investment income	-	48,558	27,935
	2,122,431	3,337,049	2,769,081
Expenses (note 9):			
Corporate Services	438,835	533,538	581,857
Education and Engagement	320,304	275,975	211,522
Capital Asset Program	318,801	366,783	379,456
Conservation Authority Lands	214,000	178,330	194,074
Planning and Development Services	319,856	298,198	257,430
Water Risk Management	407,976	290,899	246,632
Watershed Stewardship	117,649	149,791	158,237
	2,137,421	2,093,514	2,029,208
Annual surplus (deficit)	(14,990)	1,243,535	739,873
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	14,353,884	14,353,884	13,614,011
Accumulated surplus, end of year	\$ 14,338,894	\$ 15,597,419	\$ 14,353,884

Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets

Year ended December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	2022	2021
Annual surplus	\$ 1,243,535	\$ 739,873
Net remeasurement gains (loses) for the year	(205,658)	116,047
	1,037,877	855,920
Amortization of tangible capital assets	322,774	318,801
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(1,488,072)	(657,857)
Gain on sale of tangible capital assets	-	(110,842)
Cash proceeds on disposition of capital assets	-	120,000
Decrease in prepaid expenses	2,204	27,161
Change in net financial assets	(125,217)	553,183
Net financial assets, beginning of year	2,722,309	2,169,126
Net financial assets, end of year	\$ 2,597,092	\$ 2,722,309

Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses

Year ended December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	2022	2021
Accumulated remeasurement gains, beginning of year	\$ 319,067	\$ 203,020
Unrealized gains (loses) attributable to:		
Fixed income	(84,856)	8,400
Equity instruments	(95,671)	163,568
	(180,527)	171,968
Realized gains attributable to:		
Fixed income	(1,266)	(876)
Equity instruments	(23,865)	(55,045)
	(25,131)	(55,921)
Net remeasurement gains (loses) for the year	(205,658)	116,047
Accumulated remeasurement gains, end of year	\$ 113,409	\$ 319,067

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2022 with comparative information for 2021

		2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Annual surplus	\$	1,243,535 \$	739,873
Item not involving cash:	Ψ	ι,2 ισ,σσσ φ	. 00,010
Amortization of tangible capital assets		322,774	318,801
Unrealized gain on investments		205,658	(116,047)
Gain on sale of tangible capital assets		· -	(110,842)
		1,771,967	831,785
Changes in non-cash working capital:			
Increase in accounts receivable		(553,725)	(294,696)
Decrease in prepaid expenses		2,204	27,161
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		67,151	(331,341)
Increase (decrease) in deferred contributions		(391,194)	228,959
Decrease (increase) in Nickel District Conservation Foundation		(103,161)	30,686
		793,242	492,554
Investing activities:			
Net change in investments		24,231	334,941
		24,231	334,941
Capital activities:			
Acquisition of tangible capital assets		(1,488,072)	(657,857)
Proceeds on disposition of capital assets		-	120,000
		(1,488,072)	(537,857)
Increase (decrease) in cash		(670,599)	289,638
Cash, beginning of year		907,567	617,929
Cash, end of year	\$	236,968 \$	907,567

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2022

Nickel District Conservation Authority (the "Authority") is a land and water management agency established under the provisions of the Conservation Authorities Act of Ontario. The Authority is a registered charitable organization and is exempt from income taxes under the Canadian Income Tax Act.

1. Significant accounting policies:

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. The Authority's significant accounting policies are as follows:

(a) Fund accounting:

The Authority prepares the financial statements using the principals of fund accounting as follows:

Unrestricted:

Levy stabilization:

This reserve accounts for the Authority's program delivery and administrative activities. It consists of the difference between budgeted municipal levies and the municipalities' share of actual net expenses. The amount is available to reduce future municipal levies by the Authority.

Restricted internally:

i) Reserve for water control preventative maintenance:

This reserve was set up to fund maintenance costs for dam and erosion control structures, and water management engineering.

ii) Reserve for Lake Laurentian development:

This reserve was set up to fund development at Lake Laurentian.

iii) Reserve for flood forecasting system:

This reserve was set up to fund the upgrade and maintenance of the flood forecasting system.

iv) Reserve for strategic implementation:

This reserve was set up to fund initiatives identified in Authority's strategic plan.

v) Reserve for tree planting:

This reserve was set up to fund commitments for the tree planting program.

vi) Reserve for special capital infrastructure:

This reserve was set up to provide funding to perform infrastructure maintenance on existing flood and erosion control structures. The funding is mainly locally generated, but can include, from year to year, provincial funds if Water and Erosion Control Infrastructure (WECI) projects are approved.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(b) Revenue recognition:

Restricted contributions related to operations are recognized as revenue of the reserve for levy stabilization in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. All other restricted contributions are recognized as revenue of the appropriate restricted fund.

Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue of the reserve for levy stabilization in the year received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonable assured.

Investment income earned on restricted reserves resources that will be spent on those activities is recognized as revenue of the restricted reserves. Unrestricted investment income earned on resources is recognized as revenue of the reserve for levy stabilization. Investment income is recorded on an accrual basis and includes interest income, dividends and the realized gain (loss) on investments.

User fees from planning applications, solicitor inquiries and program fees are recognized as revenue when the services are rendered.

Gross revenue percentage rent due under the lease of the Maley Reservoir is recognized within the water control preventative maintenance reserve, Lake Laurentian development reserve, Flood forecasting system reserve, accumulated sick leave reserve and reserve for levy stabilization. All other rents received are recognized in the reserve for levy stabilization.

Donations are recognized upon receipt as revenue in the reserve for levy stabilization.

The Maley drive property rental is calculated as a percentage of sales in accordance with the terms of the agreement. All other property rental revenue is recognized as it is received at the beginning of the annual term.

When revenue from special programs is received in advance of the related expense, such revenue is deferred until the year in which the expense occurred.

(c) Deferred contributions:

Funding received under funding arrangements which relate to a subsequent fiscal year are recorded as deferred contributions and are recognized as revenue in the year to which they relate. Unexpended portions of grants received for specific purposes are reflected as deferred contributions and are recognized as revenue in the year they are expended.

(d) Financial instruments:

The Authority initially measures it financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value adjusted by, in the case of a financial instrument that will not be measured subsequently at fair value, the amount of transaction costs directly attributable to the instrument.

The Authority subsequently measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, except for investments in equity securities that are quoted in an active market or financial assets or liabilities designated to the fair value category, which are subsequently measured at fair value. Unrealized changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(e) Tangible capital assets:

Tangible capital assets are comprised of property, buildings, equipment, vehicles and infrastructure and are recognized in the period they are acquired. Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost which includes all amounts directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset. Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis, over the estimated useful life for all assets except land which is not amortized.

The estimated useful lives of tangible capital assets are estimated as follows:

Assets under construction are not amortized until they are put into productive use.

(f) Use of estimates:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Canadian public sector accounting standards 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 year. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the carrying amounts of tangible capital assets and deferred contributions. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Investments:

	2022			20			
	Cost		Market		Cost		Market
Equities Fixed income Investment savings	\$ 657,503 475,690 —	\$	602,739 580,172 –	\$	572,764 726,219 50,027	\$	814,633 753,798 50,027
	\$ 1,133,193	\$	1,182,911	\$	1,349,010	\$	1,618,458

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

3. Related party transactions:

	2022	2021
Municipal funding from the City of Greater Sudbury	5 1,122,029	\$ 1,088,919
Municipal grant from the City of Greater Sudbury	541,212	286,403
User Fees from the City of Greater Sudbury	91,071	85,097
Property rental fees from the City of Greater Sudbury	_	31,562
Municipal taxes paid to the City of Greater Sudbury	59,562	63,423
Other Revenue from the City of Greater Sudbury	25,000	21,114
Program Expenses paid to the City of Greater Sudbury	63,221	61,420
Receivable from the City of Greater Sudbury	1,158,512	617,300
Administration fees from Nickel District Conservation Foundation	105,796	97,273
Expenses incurred on behalf of Foundation operations	105,796	97,273

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

4. Deferred contributions:

The deferred contributions consist of:

	Balance, beginning of year	Contributions Received / Transfers in	Tra	Expenses Incurred / ansfers Out	Balance, end of year
MNRF – WECI Projects Unearned revenue Source Water Protection	\$ 410,424 64,336 30,128	\$ 312,876 66,909 84,556	\$	(676,515) (64,336) (114,684)	\$ 46,785 66,909 –
	\$ 504,888	\$ 464,341	\$	(855,535)	\$ 113,694

5. Pension plan:

The Authority contributes to a defined contribution pension plan for certain of its full time employees. Employer contributions made to the plan during the year amounts to \$43,203 (2021 - \$40,192).

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

6. Accumulated surplus:

a) Restricted:

	2022	2021
Restricted externally:		
Special capital infrastructure	\$ 1,279,702	\$ 1,240,614
Restricted internally:		
Water control preventative maintenance	534,253	472,729
Lake Laurentian Development	305,853	253,469
Flood forecasting system	48,919	22,939
Strategic Implementation	75,192	72,183
Tree Planting	82,105	98,880
	1,046,322	920,200
	\$ 2,326,024	\$ 2,160,814
Unrestricted:		
Levy stabilization	\$ 157,659	\$ 244,632
Tangible capital assets	13,113,736	11,948,438
	\$ 13,271,395	\$ 12,193,070
Total accumulated surplus	\$ 15,597,419	\$ 14,353,884

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

7. Tangible capital assets:

	[Balance at December 31,		Additions and		Disposals and	[Balance at December 31,
Cost		2021		Transfers		Write-offs		2022
Land	\$	5,904,542	\$		\$	_	\$	5,904,542
Buildings	Ψ	451,260	Ψ	_	Ψ	_	Ψ	451,260
Infrastructure		18,397,287		1,474,349		_		19,871,636
Equipment		612,061		10,844		-		622,905
Leasehold improvements		149,044		-		-		149,044
Computers		95,465		2,879		-		98,344
Vehicles		24,999		-		-		24,999
Total	\$	25,634,658	\$	1,488,072	\$	-	\$	27,122,730
		Dalamas et						5.1
A a a compositada al	-	Balance at		Diamanala		Atiti	_	Balance at
Accumulated amortization	L	December 31, 2021		Disposals and write-offs		Amortization	L	December 31, 2022
amoruzation		2021	•	and write-ons		expense		2022
Land	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_
Buildings	·	382,083	•	-	·	16,448	•	398,531
Infrastructure		12,499,839		-		293,381		12,793,220
Equipment		537,640		-		11,653		549,293
Leasehold improvements		149,044		-		-		149,044
Computers		92,615		-		1,292		93,907
Vehicles		24,999		-		-		24,999
Total	\$	13,686,220	\$	-	\$	322,774	\$	14,008,994
				t book value,				et book value,
			L	December 31,			L	December 31,
				2021				2022
Land			\$	5,904,542			\$	5,904,542
Buildings			*	69,177			•	52,729
Infrastructure				5,897,448				7,078,416
Equipment				74,421				73,612
Leasehold improvements				-				-
Computers				2,850				4,437
Vehicles				-				-

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

8. Commitments and contingencies:

(a) Lines of credit:

As at December 31, 2022, the Nickel District Conservation Authority has available an operating line of credit of \$200,000 (2021 - \$200,000). There is no balance outstanding on the line of credit as of the year end date.

(b) Contingent liabilities:

The Authority is involved from time to time in litigation, which arises in the normal course of business. In respect of any claims, the Authority believes that insurance coverage is adequate and that no material exposure exists on the eventual settlement of such litigation, therefore no provision has been made in the accompanying financial statements.

(c) Lease commitment:

The Authority's premises are leased by way of an agreement requiring it to make monthly rent payments which expires April 1, 2023. The monthly rental payments up to the period ended March 31, 2023 are expected to be \$4,768, which includes operating expenses and property taxes. This amount is adjusted annually by the landlord based on actual operating costs and property taxes.

9. Expenses by object:

	2022	2021
Salaries and benefits	\$ 1,233,513	\$ 1,146,855
Operations	385,985	432,721
Amortization of tangible capital assets	322,774	318,801
Professional Services	75,565	77,127
Utilities	24,889	22,472
Outreach and Communications	32,521	26,119
Vehicles	18,267	5,113
	\$ 2,093,514	\$ 2,029,208

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

10. Budget information:

The budget adopted by the Board on November 18, 2021 was not prepared on a basis consistent with that used to report actual results according to Public Sector Accounting Standards. As a result, the budget figures presented in the statement of operations and accumulated surplus and change in net financial assets represent the budget adopted by the Board with adjustment as follows:

Annual surplus per budget approved by the Board	\$ _
Less:	
Contributions to reserves	81,379
Amortization	318,801
	400,180
Add:	
Contributions from reserves	35,190
Capital additions	350,000
	385,190
Surplus per financial statements	\$ 14,990

11. Financial instruments:

Transaction in financial instruments may result in an entity assuming or transferring financial risks to or from another party. The Authority is exposed to the following risks associated with financial instruments and transactions it is a party to:

a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial transaction will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Authority is exposed to this risk relating to its cash and accounts receivable.

The Authority holds it cash accounts with large reputable financial institutions, from which management believes the risk of loss due to credit risk to be remote. Receivables consist of balances due from government agencies and the risk of loss is minimal.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

11. Financial instruments:

b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Authority cannot repay its obligations when they become due to its creditors. The Authority is exposed to this risk relating to its accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

The Authority reduces its exposure to liquidity risk by monitoring cash activities and expected outflow through extensive budgeting and maintaining enough cash to repay trade creditors as payables become due.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.