

Village of Pemberton
Financial Statements
December 31, 2024

Village of Pemberton

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For the year ended December 31, 2024

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Management's Responsibility

To the Mayor and Council of Village of Pemberton:

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods, and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the preparation of financial statements.

The Mayor and Council are composed entirely of individuals who are neither management nor employees of the Municipality. The Mayor and Council are responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and for approving the financial information. The Mayor and Council fulfill these responsibilities by reviewing the financial information prepared by management and discussing relevant matters with management, and external auditors. The Mayor and Council are also responsible for recommending the appointment of the Municipality's external auditors.

MNP LLP is appointed by the Mayor and Council to audit the financial statements and report directly to them; their report follows. The external auditors have full and free access to, and meet periodically and separately with, both the Mayor and Council and management to discuss their audit findings.

June 10, 2025

Chief Administrative Officer

To the Mayor and Council of Village of Pemberton:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Village of Pemberton (the "Municipality"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024, and the statements of operations and accumulated surplus, changes in net financial assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Municipality as at December 31, 2024, and the results of its operations, its remeasurement gains and losses, changes in its net financial assets 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 Municipality 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.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the annual report. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Municipality'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 these 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 Municipality'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 Municipality'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 Municipality 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.

We 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.

Kelowna, British Columbia

June 10, 2025

Chartered Professional Accountants

Village of Pemberton
Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2024

	2024	2023
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents <i>(Note 4)</i>	10,652,365	11,677,939
Accounts receivable <i>(Note 5)</i>	3,200,033	3,231,689
Municipal Finance Authority debt reserve	101,320	101,320
Investments in government business partnerships <i>(Note 6)</i>	1,016,537	195,998
	14,970,255	15,206,946
Financial Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accruals <i>(Note 7)</i>	3,109,844	2,050,652
Deferred revenue <i>(Note 8)</i>	6,457,187	5,482,071
Deposits and permits	969,393	1,860,749
Long-term debt <i>(Note 9)</i>	3,775,427	3,282,298
	14,311,851	12,675,770
Net financial assets	658,404	2,531,176
Commitments and contingencies <i>(Note 13)</i>		
Non-financial assets		
Tangible capital assets <i>(Schedule 1)</i>	41,460,218	36,970,471
Prepaid expenses	239,938	212,256
	41,700,156	37,182,727
Accumulated surplus <i>(Note 10)</i>	42,358,560	39,713,903
Approved on behalf of Mayor and Council		

Mayor

Village of Pemberton
Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus
For the year ended December 31, 2024

	2024 (Budget - Note 15)	2024	2023
Revenue			
Government transfers (Note 11)	7,138,411	4,331,883	5,300,788
Taxation (Note 12)	3,252,433	2,980,199	2,782,055
Other	2,856,175	2,696,457	2,658,976
Water and sewer user rates	2,585,637	2,434,572	2,420,191
Earnings (loss) from government business partnerships (Note 6)	-	820,539	(363,666)
Contributions	-	746,552	446,253
User charges	3,233,262	642,608	985,208
Investment income	201,390	251,582	252,652
Penalties and interest on taxes	4,315	159,009	82,554
	19,271,623	15,063,401	14,565,011
Expenses			
General Government	4,226,620	3,172,551	2,872,678
Fire Protection Services	1,138,584	1,292,231	1,389,268
Development and Planning Services	1,322,787	1,419,484	977,916
Public Works and Parks	1,723,695	1,821,860	1,586,330
Recreation	1,671,486	1,813,565	1,650,530
Water Utility	1,351,620	1,366,846	1,171,851
Sewer Utility	1,419,213	1,261,061	1,366,535
Airport Services	258,674	271,146	127,695
	13,112,679	12,418,744	11,142,803
Annual surplus	6,158,944	2,644,657	3,422,208
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	39,713,903	39,713,903	36,291,695
Accumulated surplus, end of year	45,872,847	42,358,560	39,713,903

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Village of Pemberton
Statement of Change in Net Financial Assets
For the year ended December 31, 2024

	2024 <i>(Budget - Note 15)</i>	2024	2023
Annual surplus	6,158,944	2,644,657	3,422,208
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(8,394,211)	(5,818,633)	(5,344,156)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	1,513,875	1,328,886	1,399,864
	(6,880,336)	(4,489,747)	(3,944,292)
Change in prepaid expenses	-	(27,682)	(119,409)
Decrease in net financial assets	(721,392)	(1,872,772)	(641,493)
Net financial assets, beginning of year	2,531,176	2,531,176	3,172,669
Net financial assets, end of year	1,809,784	658,404	2,531,176

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Village of Pemberton

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	2024	2023
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating Activities		
Annual surplus	2,644,657	3,422,208
Items not involving cash included in annual surplus:		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	1,328,886	1,399,864
(Income) loss from government business partnerships	(820,539)	692,666
Actuarial reduction of debt	(112,382)	(102,296)
Change in financial assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	31,656	(1,245,194)
Municipal Finance Authority debt reserve	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,059,192	420,300
Deferred revenue	975,116	769,602
Deposits and permits	(891,356)	(60,710)
Change in non-financial assets:		
Prepaid expenses	(27,682)	(119,409)
	4,187,548	5,177,031
Capital Activities		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(5,818,633)	(5,344,156)
Cash proceeds on disposition of tangible capital assets	-	-
	(5,818,633)	(5,344,156)
Financing Activities		
Principal repayments of long-term debt	(344,243)	(350,342)
Advances of long-term debt	949,754	170,000
	605,511	(180,342)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,025,574)	(347,467)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	11,677,939	12,025,406
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	10,652,365	11,677,939

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. Incorporation and operations

The Village of Pemberton (the "Municipality") was incorporated as a Village in 1956 under statute of the Province of British Columbia. Its principal activities include the provision of local government services to residents of the incorporated area. These include general government, fire protection, planning and development, recreation, public works, parks and cultural services, water utility, sewer utility, and airport services.

The Municipality is committed to building and maintaining a village which preserves and enhances the natural environment, heritage and uniqueness of the community. The Municipality's objectives are to provide open, fair, and responsive government, recognizing the impact of decisions on the residents of the community; to provide opportunities for commerce and industry; and to deliver municipal services in an effective manner at a cost acceptable to the taxpayers.

2. Significant accounting policies

The financial statements of the Municipality are prepared by management in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards as recommended by the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB) of CPA Canada. Significant accounting policies adopted by the Municipality are as follows:

Reporting entity

The financial statements of the Municipality reflect the combination of all assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and accumulated surplus of the Municipality. Inter-departmental balances and transactions have been eliminated.

The Municipality's government business partnership, the Speikúmtñ Community Forest Limited Partnership, which is 50% owned and controlled by the Municipality and not dependent on the Municipality for their continuing operations, are included in the financial statements using the modified equity method.

The modified equity method of accounting is modified only to the extent that the business entity accounting principles are not adjusted to confirm to those of the Municipality. Thus, the Municipality's investment in these entities is recorded at acquisition cost and is increased for the proportionate share of post-acquisition earnings and decreased by post-acquisition losses and distributions received.

Basis of accounting

The Municipality follows the accrual method of accounting for revenues and expenses. Revenues are normally recognized in the year in which they are earned 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.

Revenue recognition

Property tax and other revenues

Property tax revenue is recognized at the date property tax notices are issued, based on property assessment values issued by B.C. Assessment for the current year and tax rates established annually by bylaw. Assessments are subject to appeal and tax adjustments are recorded when the results of appeals are known.

Government Transfers

Government transfers are recognized as revenue in the period the transfers are authorized and any eligibility criteria have been met, except to the extent that transfer stipulations give rise to an obligation that meets the definition of a liability. Transfers are recognized as deferred revenue when transfer stipulations give rise to a liability and recognized in the statement of operations as revenue as the stipulation liabilities are settled.

Investment income

Investment income is reported as revenue in the period earned. When required by the funding government or related Act, investment income earned on deferred revenue is added to the investment and forms part of the deferred revenue balance.

Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue represents development cost charges ("DCCs"), licenses and other fees which have been collected, but for which the related services or expense have yet to be performed or incurred. These amounts will be recognized as revenues in the fiscal year the services are performed or expenditures incurred.

2. Significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Revenue recognition *(Continued from previous page)*

Revenue

Revenue from transactions with performance obligations is recognized when the Municipality satisfies a performance obligation by providing the promised goods or services to a payor. The performance obligation is evaluated as being satisfied either over a period of time or at a point in time.

Reserves

Reserves for operating and capital purposes represent amounts reserved either internally or by statute for specific future purposes.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and highly liquid investments with a term to maturity of 90 days or less at acquisition and readily convertible to cash.

Long-term debt

Long-term debt is recorded net of principal repayments and actuarial adjustments.

Asset retirement obligation

A liability for an asset retirement obligation is recognized at the best estimate of the amount required to retire a tangible capital asset (or a component thereof) at the financial statement date when there is a legal obligation for the Municipality to incur retirement costs in relation to a tangible capital asset (or component thereof), 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 best estimate of the liability includes all costs directly attributable to asset retirement activities, based on information available at December 31, 2024. The best estimate of an asset retirement obligation incorporates a present value technique, when the cash flows required to settle or otherwise extinguish an asset retirement obligation are expected to occur over extended future periods.

When a liability for an asset retirement obligation is initially recognized, a corresponding asset retirement cost is capitalized to the carrying amount of the related tangible capital asset (or component thereof). The asset retirement cost is amortized over the useful life of the related asset.

At each financial reporting date, the Municipality reviews the carrying amount of the liability. The Municipality recognizes period-to-period changes to the liability due to the passage of time as accretion expense. Changes to the liability arising from revisions to either the timing, the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows or the discount rate are recognized as an increase or decrease to the carrying amount of the related tangible capital asset.

The Municipality continues to recognize the liability until it is settled or otherwise extinguished. Disbursements made to settle the liability are deducted from the reported liability when they are made.

2. Significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Liability for contaminated site

A liability for remediation of a contaminated site is recognized at the best estimate of the amount required to remediate the contaminated site when contamination exceeding an environmental standard exists, the Municipality is either directly responsible or accepts responsibility, it is expected that future economic benefits will be given up, and a reasonable estimate of the amount is determinable. The best estimate of the liability includes all costs directly attributable to remediation activities and is reduced by expected net recoveries based on information available at December 31, 2024.

At each financial reporting date, the Municipality reviews the carrying amount of the liability. Any revisions required to the amount previously recognized is accounted for in the period revisions are made. The Municipality continues to recognize the liability until it is settled or otherwise extinguished. Disbursements made to settle the liability are deducted from the reported liability when they are made.

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 ordinary course of operations.

Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost which includes amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development, or betterment of the asset.

Annual amortization is charged in the year of acquisition. Amortization is charged to the date the asset is sold in the year of disposal. Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is available for productive use.

The cost less residual value of the tangible capital assets, excluding land, are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	<i>Rate</i>
Buildings and improvements	5 - 50 years
Engineering structures	10 - 40 years
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	4 - 25 years
Water systems	5 - 50 years
Sewer systems	10 - 50 years

Contributions of tangible capital assets

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

Natural resources

Natural resources that have not been purchased are not recognized as assets in the financial statements.

Works of art and cultural and historic assets

Works of art and cultural and historic assets are not recorded as assets in these financial statements.

Interest capitalization

The Municipality does not capitalize interest costs associated with the acquisition or construction of a tangible capital asset.

2. Significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

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 revenues and expenses during the period.

Significant estimates include assumptions used in estimating provisions for accrued liabilities, estimated useful lives of tangible capital assets, and valuation of accounts receivable.

Liabilities for contaminated sites are estimated based on the best information available regarding potential contamination where the Municipality is responsible.

Employee future benefits

The Municipality and its employees make contributions to the Municipal Pension Plan. As this plan is a multi-employer defined benefit pension plan, the Municipality's contributions are expensed as incurred.

Expenses

Expenses are recognized as they are incurred and measurable based on receipt of goods or services and/or the creation of a legal obligation to pay.

Prepaid expenses

Various items are included in prepaid expenses including insurance and deposits. These items are intended to be included in expenses in the next financial reporting period and as such are not considered financial instruments.

Financial instruments

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

At initial recognition, the Municipality may irrevocably elect to subsequently measure any financial instrument at fair value. The Municipality has not made such an election during the year.

The Municipality subsequently measures investments in equity instruments quoted in an active market and all derivative instruments, except those that are linked to, and must be settled by delivery of, unquoted equity instruments of another entity, at fair value. Fair value is determined by published price quotations. Transactions to purchase or sell these items are recorded on the trade date. Net gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains (losses). The Municipality has not presented a statement of remeasurement gains and losses as it does not have any items giving rise to remeasurement gains (losses). Interest income is recognized in the statement of operations. Investments in equity instruments not quoted in an active market and derivatives that are linked to, and must be settled by delivery of, unquoted equity instruments of another entity, are subsequently measured at cost. With the exception of those instruments designated at fair value, all other financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the origination, acquisition, issuance or assumption of financial instruments subsequently measured at fair value are immediately recognized in operating annual surplus. Conversely, transaction costs are added to the carrying amount for those financial instruments subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost.

All financial assets except derivatives are tested annually for impairment. Management considers whether the investee has experienced continued losses for a period of years in determining whether objective evidence of impairment exists. Any impairment, which is not considered temporary, is recorded in the statement of operations. Write-downs of financial assets measured at cost and/or amortized cost to reflect losses in value are not reversed for subsequent increases in value. Reversals of any net remeasurements of financial assets measured at fair value are reported in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses.

Village of Pemberton
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2024

3. Change in accounting policy

Revenue

Effective April 1, 2023, the Municipality adopted the Public Sector Accounting Board's (PSAB) new standard for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of revenue under PS 3400 *Revenue*. The new standard establishes when to recognize and how to measure revenue, and provides the related financial statement presentation and disclosure requirements. Pursuant to these recommendations, the change was applied prospectively, and prior periods have not been restated.

Under the new standard, revenue is differentiated between revenue arising from transactions that include performance obligations, referred to as "exchange transactions", and transactions that do not have performance obligations, referred to as "non-exchange transactions".

There was no material impact on the financial statements from the prospective application of the new accounting recommendations.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024	2023
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		
Development cost charges	2,272,596	2,131,067
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	8,379,769	9,546,872
	10,652,365	11,677,939

Cash equivalents include investments in Municipal Finance Authority Money Market Fund and term deposits.

5. Accounts receivable

	2024	2023
Trade receivables	2,666,479	2,319,573
Goods and Services Tax receivable	88,695	312,750
Utilities receivable	120,370	326,280
Taxes receivable	324,489	273,086
	3,200,033	3,231,689

Village of Pemberton
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2024

6. Investments in government business partnerships

The Municipality has an investment in the following entity:

	<i>2023 total investment</i>	<i>Share of earnings</i>	<i>Contributions to reserves</i>	<i>Distributions</i>	<i>2024 2024 total investment</i>
Government business partnerships:					
Speikúmtn Community Forest					
Limited Partnership (50% ownership)	195,998	820,539	-	-	1,016,537

	<i>2022 total investment</i>	<i>Share of earnings</i>	<i>Contributions to reserves</i>	<i>Distributions</i>	<i>2023 2023 total investment</i>
Government business partnerships:					
Speikúmtn Community Forest					
Limited Partnership (50% ownership)	888,664	(49,197)	(314,469)	(329,000)	195,998

Summary audited financial information for the Municipality's government business partnership, accounted for using the modified equity method, for the respective year-end is as follows:

<i>Speikúmtn Community Forest LP</i> <i>As at December</i> <i>31, 2024</i>	
Assets	
Cash	52,171
Restricted cash	629,174
Temporary investments	1,900,000
Accounts receivable	215,448
Prepays	3,827
Deferred logging and engineering	64,571
Due from related parties	21
Community forest agreement	52,435
Inventory	24,777
Total assets	2,942,424
Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accruals	102,861
Reforestation obligation	124,764
Total liabilities	227,625
Partners' Capital	2,714,799
Total revenue	5,171,903
Total expenses	3,530,661
Net income	1,641,242

Village of Pemberton
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2024

7. Accounts payable and accruals

	2024	2023
Wages payable	279,967	330,365
Government remittances	555,386	178,743
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	2,274,491	1,541,544
	3,109,844	2,050,652

8. Deferred revenue

	2023	Collections	Transfers	2024
Development cost charges				
General	579,472	44,326	-	623,798
Water utility	181,806	13,086	-	194,892
Sewer utility	916,624	54,482	-	971,106
Parks	406,899	26,907	-	433,806
Drainage	46,266	2,728	-	48,994
	2,131,067	141,529	-	2,272,596
Deferred revenue				
General	1,993,704	3,064,216	(2,497,156)	2,560,763
Canada Community-Building Fund	1,096,144	218,545	-	1,314,689
Deferred grants	11,737	-	-	11,737
Future local improvements	107,071	-	-	107,071
Prepaid utilities and taxes	142,348	190,331	(142,348)	190,331
	3,351,004	3,473,092	(2,639,504)	4,184,591
	5,482,071	3,614,621	(2,639,504)	6,457,187

Canada Community-Building Fund funding is provided by the Government of Canada. The use of the funding is established by a funding agreement between the Municipality and the Union of British Columbia Municipalities. The funding may be used towards designated public transit, community energy, water, wastewater, solid waste and capacity building projects, as specified in the funding agreements.

Village of Pemberton
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2024

9. Long-term debt

	2024	2023
Outstanding debt, beginning of year	3,282,298	3,564,936
Issuance of debt	949,754	170,000
Repayment of debt	(344,243)	(350,342)
Actuarial reduction of debt	(112,382)	(102,296)
	3,775,427	3,282,298

Bylaw	Year Maturing	% Rate	Cash Payments		Balance Outstanding	
			Interest	Principal	2024	2023
515	2025	1.80	19,110	85,534	144,284	284,289
580	2036	3.00	35,273	35,978	1,093,915	1,163,959
756	2024	3.00	8,100	22,488	1,138	33,146
776	2040	2.75	33,000	30,808	880,559	921,128
795	2036	2.10	11,204	19,856	356,971	381,391
954	2044	3.83	-	-	853,754	-
N/A	2027	Variable	1,087	37,739	103,735	141,474
N/A	2024	Variable	17	5,657	-	5,657
N/A	2024	Variable	35	4,879	-	4,879
N/A	2026	Variable	266	8,949	15,447	24,396
N/A	2026	Variable	1,814	57,278	106,980	164,258
N/A	2028	Variable	8,103	30,637	127,084	157,721
N/A	2029	Variable	1,459	4,440	91,560	-
			119,468	344,243	3,775,427	3,282,298

The variable interest rate on the debt is equal to the equipment financing monthly variable rate as published by the Municipal Finance Authority of B.C. ("MFA"). The MFA variable rate at December 31, 2024 was 4.49%.

The estimated aggregate repayments on long-term debt over the next five years are as follows:

2025	358,177
2026	255,529
2027	192,839
2028	162,074
2029	126,501

Village of Pemberton
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2024

10. Accumulated surplus

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

	2024	2023
Surplus (deficit)		
Invested in tangible capital assets	37,684,791	33,688,173
Invested in government business partnerships	1,016,537	195,998
Unrestricted	(4,318,328)	(1,617,398)
	34,383,000	32,266,773
Non-statutory reserves		
General reserve	172,551	172,551
Reserves set aside by Council		
Centennial building	7,161	7,161
Capital	624,783	662,724
CAC Reserve	720,537	720,537
Recreation	1,393,429	1,303,429
Parkland	340,000	340,000
Fire department	1,068,941	898,532
Water - general	2,273,613	2,132,477
Sewer - general	1,221,458	875,632
Transit	136,111	186,847
COVID Restart (Note 16)	16,976	147,240
	7,803,009	7,274,579
	42,358,560	39,713,903

11. Government transfers

The government transfers reported on the statement of operations are:

	2024	2023
Federal and provincial grants		
Social assistance and community development	472,378	421,298
Miscellaneous	1,358,356	2,156,251
Capital improvements	1,920	1,129,706
	1,832,654	3,707,255
Other municipalities and regional districts		
Recreation services	1,758,523	1,015,905
Fire protection	385,571	346,667
Rescue services	239,249	221,091
Other	115,886	9,870
	2,499,229	1,593,533
	4,331,883	5,300,788

Village of Pemberton
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2024

12. Taxation

Taxation revenue, reported on the statement of operations, is made up of the following:

	2024	2023
Municipal and school property taxes levied	8,160,045	7,525,715
Payments in-lieu of taxes	88,321	89,646
	8,248,366	7,615,361
Less: transfers to other governments		
Province of B.C - School taxes	(2,500,696)	(2,316,613)
Squamish-Lillooet Regional District	(2,185,413)	(1,975,614)
Policing costs	(433,717)	(403,625)
B.C. Assessment Authority	(83,550)	(77,767)
Sea to Sky Regional Hospital District	(64,347)	(59,269)
Municipal Finance Authority	(444)	(418)
	(5,268,167)	(4,833,306)
	2,980,199	2,782,055

13. Commitments and contingencies

a) The Municipality's debt is, under the provisions of the Local Government Act, a direct, joint and several liability of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District and each member municipality within the Regional District, including the Village of Pemberton. The loan agreements with the Regional District and the Municipal Finance Authority provide that if any time the scheduled payments provided for in the agreements are not sufficient to meet the Authority's obligations in respect to such borrowings, the resulting deficiency becomes a liability of the Municipality.

b) The Municipality and its employees contribute to the Municipal Pension Plan (a jointly trustee pension plan). The board of trustees, representing plan members and employers, is responsible for administering the plan, including investment of assets and administration of benefits. The plan is a multi-employer defined benefit pension plan. Basic pension benefits are based on a formula. As at December 31, 2023, the plan has about 256,000 active members and approximately 129,000 retired members. Active members include approximately 45,000 contributors from local governments.

Every three years, an actuarial valuation is performed to assess the financial position of the plan and adequacy of plan funding. The actuary determines an appropriate combined employer and member contribution rate to fund the plan. The actuary's calculated contribution rate is based on the entry-age normal cost method, which produces the long-term rate of member and employer contributions sufficient to provide benefits for average future entrants to the plan. This rate may be adjusted for the amortization of any actuarial funding surplus and will be adjusted for the amortization of any unfunded actuarial liability.

The most recent actuarial valuation for the Municipal Pension Plan as at December 31, 2021, indicated a \$3,761 million funding surplus for basic pension benefits on a going concern basis.

The Municipality paid \$318,540 (2023 - \$290,020) for employer contributions to the plan in 2024. The next valuation will be as at December 31, 2024, with results available in 2025.

Employers participating in the plan record their pension expense as the amount of employer contributions made during the fiscal year (defined contribution pension plan accounting). This is because the plan records accrued liabilities and accrued assets for the plan in aggregate, resulting in no consistent and reliable basis for allocating the obligation, assets and cost to individual employers participating in the plan.

13. Commitments and contingencies *(Continued from previous page)*

c) From time to time, the Municipality is brought forth as defendant in various lawsuits. The Municipality reviews its exposure to any potential litigation, for which it would not be covered by insurance, and assesses whether a successful claim against the Municipality would significantly affect the financial statements of the Municipality. Management has determined that potential liabilities, if any, arising from these claims will not be significant to the financial statements.

d) The Municipality is a subscribed member of the Municipal Insurance Association of British Columbia (The "Exchange") as provided by Section 3.02 of the Insurance Act of the Province of British Columbia. The main purpose of the Exchange is to pool the risks of liability so as to lessen the impact on any subscriber. Under the Reciprocal Insurance Exchange Agreement the Municipality is assessed a premium and specific deductible for its claims based on population. The obligation of the Municipality with respect to the Exchange and/or contracts and obligations entered into by the Exchange on behalf of its subscribers in connection with the Exchange are in every case several, and not joint and several

14. Segmented Information

Segmented information has been identified based upon lines of service provided by the Municipality. Municipality services are provided by departments and their activities are reported by functional area in the body of the financial statements. Certain lines of service that have been separately disclosed in the segmented information, along with the services they provide, are as follows:

i) General government

General government operations provide the functions of corporate administration, finance, human resources, legislative services, building services and maintenance, and any other functions not categorized to a specific department.

ii) Fire protection services

The Fire department is responsible to provide fire suppression services, fire prevention programs, training and education related to prevention, and detection or extinguishment of fires.

iii) Development and planning services

Development and planning services work to achieve the Municipality's goals to maintain and enhance community spirit and vitality and use of public space. It does so through official community plans, urban design, zoning and other policy initiatives.

iv) Recreation services

Recreation services include various recreational programs, facilities and parks operations.

v) Public works and parks

The public works and parks department is responsible for the delivery of municipal public works services related to the planning, development and maintenance of roadway systems, the maintenance of parks and open space, and street lighting.

vi) Water and sewer utilities

The Municipality is responsible for environmental programs including the engineering and operation of the potable drinking water and wastewater systems.

14. Segmented Information *(Continued from previous page)*

vii) Airport services

The Municipality operates the Pemberton Regional Airport, collecting landing and lease fees and maintaining the grounds and facilities.

Certain allocation methodologies are employed in the preparation of segmented financial information. Taxation and payments-in-lieu of taxes are allocated to the segments based on the segment's budgeted net expenditure. User charges and other revenue have been allocated to the segments based upon the segment that generated the revenue.

Government transfers have been allocated to the segment based upon the purpose for which the transfer was made. Development charges earned and developer contributions received were allocated to the segment for which the charge was collected.

15. Budget data

The budget data presented in these financial statements is based upon the 2024 operating and capital budgets adopted by Council on May 9, 2024. Subsequent amendments have been approved by Council and are not reflected in the financial statement budget figures presented. The following table reconciles the approved budget to the budget figures reported in these financial statements.

	<i>Budget amount</i>
Surplus - Statement of Operations	6,158,944
Amortization of tangible capital assets	1,513,875
Capital expenditures	(8,394,211)
Loan proceeds	96,000
Reduction in long-term debt	(235,395)
Capital equipment loans repayments	(160,212)
Transfers from statutory reserves	360,540
Transfers to non-statutory reserves	(874,526)
Transfers from non-statutory reserves	1,496,829
Transfers from unrestricted surplus	38,156
Total adjustments	(6,158,944)
Financial plan balance	-

16. Schedule of COVID Restart Fund Revenues and Disbursements

COVID-19 Safe Restart funding is provided by the Province of British Columbia. COVID-19 Safe Restart funding may be used towards designated categories that address the impacts of COVID-19. Eligible costs will include:

- addressing revenue shortfalls;
- facility reopening and operating costs;
- emergency planning and response costs;
- bylaw enforcement and protective services like fire protection and police;
- computer and other electronic technology costs (to improve interconnectivity and virtual communications);
- services for vulnerable persons (e.g. persons living with disabilities, mental illness or addictions, persons experiencing homelessness or other vulnerabilities); and
- other related costs.

Revenues under the COVID-19 Safe Restart program have been recognized when allocated to the Municipality. The Municipality continues to track the unspent amounts in the General Financial Stabilization Reserve. The continuity of this fund is presented in the table below:

	2024	2023
COVID Restart Fund, beginning of year	147,240	429,853
Interest earned on COVID Restart Funds	-	6,932
Eligible expenses incurred:		
Revenue losses	(70,000)	-
Administrative salaries	(33,000)	(65,690)
Technology and communication expenses	(27,264)	(62,155)
Capital expenditures	-	(161,000)
Repairs and maintenance	-	(700)
Total eligible expenses incurred	(130,264)	(289,545)
COVID Restart Fund, end of year	16,976	147,240

17. Growing communities fund

The Province of British Columbia distributed conditional Growing Communities Fund ("GCF") grants to communities at the end of March 2023 to help local governments build community infrastructure and amenities to meet the demands of population growth. The GCF provided a one-time total of \$1 billion in grants to all 161 municipalities and 27 regional districts in B.C.

The funding did not meet the criteria to defer the unspent portion, so the full amount was recognized as revenue in 2023. The amounts spent as of December 31, 2024 are:

	2024	2023
Growing Communities Fund, beginning of year	2,041,422	-
Growing Communities Fund Revenues	-	2,002,000
Interest earned on Growing Communities Funds	-	72,938
Eligible expenses incurred:		
Engineering staff capacity	(58,213)	(33,516)
Growing Communities Fund, end of year	1,983,209	2,041,422

18. Financial Instruments

The Municipality as part of its operations carries a number of financial instruments. It is management's opinion that the Municipality is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments except as otherwise disclosed.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss because a counter party to a financial instrument fails to discharge its contractual obligations. The Municipality is exposed to credit risk with respect to accounts receivable.

The carrying amount of the Municipality's financial instruments best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.

Risk management

The Municipality manages its credit risk by providing allowances for potentially uncollectible accounts receivable.

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. Changes in market interest rates may have an effect on the cash flows associated with some financial assets and liabilities, known as cash flow risk, and on the fair value of other financial assets or liabilities, known as price risk. As the Municipality plans to settle debt in accordance with the payment schedules, it does not manage this risk.

The Municipality is exposed to interest rate cash flow risk with respect to long-term debt, of which a portion is expected to be realized within one year, subject to floating interest rates ranging from 0.93% - 1.40% (2023 – 0.93% - 1.40%).

The Municipality is exposed to interest rate price risk with respect to long-term debt with fixed rates ranging from 1.80% - 3.83% (2023 - 1.80% - 3.00%).

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

A 1% change in interest rates relating to long-term debt with variable rates could increase interest expense by approximately \$21,900. The interest rate sensitivity information was prepared based on amortization schedules for the existing debt with variable rates.

Village of Pemberton
Schedule 1 - Tangible Capital Assets

For the year ended December 31, 2024

2024	Land	Buildings	Engineering Structures	Machinery, Equipment, and Vehicles	Water Systems	Sewer Systems	Assets Under Construction	Total
Cost								
Balance, beginning of year	2,743,232	2,307,691	20,245,121	5,763,552	7,463,200	13,943,575	3,879,689	56,346,060
Disposals and transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	470,407	177,331	231,314	114,734	12,128	4,812,719	5,818,633
Balance, end of year	2,743,232	2,778,098	20,422,452	5,994,866	7,577,934	13,955,703	8,692,408	62,164,693
Accumulated amortization								
Balance, beginning of year	-	934,658	5,623,570	4,346,665	2,442,941	6,027,755	-	19,375,589
Amortization Expense	-	85,914	565,637	173,097	201,003	303,235	-	1,328,886
Balance, end of year	-	1,020,572	6,189,207	4,519,762	2,643,944	6,330,990	-	20,704,475
Net book value, end of year	2,743,232	1,757,526	14,233,245	1,475,104	4,933,990	7,624,713	8,692,408	41,460,218

2023	Land	Buildings	Engineering Structures	Machinery, Equipment, and Vehicles	Water Systems	Sewer Systems	Assets Under Construction	Total
Cost								
Balance, beginning of year	2,743,232	2,307,691	18,554,310	5,348,589	7,452,033	13,943,575	652,474	51,001,904
Disposals and transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	1,690,811	414,963	11,167	-	3,227,215	5,344,156
Balance, end of year	2,743,232	2,307,691	20,245,121	5,763,552	7,463,200	13,943,575	3,879,689	56,346,060
Accumulated amortization								
Balance, beginning of year	-	868,961	5,074,265	4,049,907	2,255,646	5,726,946	-	17,975,725
Amortization Expense	-	65,697	549,305	296,758	187,295	300,809	-	1,399,864
Balance, end of year	-	934,658	5,623,570	4,346,665	2,442,941	6,027,755	-	19,375,589
Net book value, end of year	2,743,232	1,373,033	14,621,551	1,416,887	5,020,259	7,915,820	3,879,689	36,970,471

Included in tangible capital assets are fully depreciated assets with cost and accumulated amortization of \$1,660,736 (2023 - \$1,829,090)

Village of Pemberton
Schedule 2 - Segmented Information

For the year ended December 31, 2024

2024	General Government	Fire Protection Services	Development and Planning Service	Public Works and Parks	Recreation	Water Utility	Sewer Utility	Airport Services	Total
Revenues									
Taxation	913,160	542,243	513,004	658,424	-	99,448	212,551	41,369	2,980,199
Water and sewer user rates	-	-	-	-	-	1,233,196	1,201,376	-	2,434,572
Government transfers	472,378	824,820	-	1,157,630	1,761,169	-	-	115,886	4,331,883
Other	818,375	195,125	804,837	78,965	762,995	298	-	35,862	2,696,457
User charges	368,268	-	198,993	-	-	-	-	75,347	642,608
Contributions	148,050	461,268	-	22,500	-	114,734	-	-	746,552
Earnings from government business partnerships	820,539	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	820,539
Penalties and interest	159,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,009
Investment income	251,582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251,582
Gain on sale of asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of year	3,951,361	2,023,456	1,516,834	1,917,519	2,524,164	1,447,676	1,413,927	268,464	15,063,401
Expenses									
Wages, salaries	602,001	773,844	379,487	1,155,426	1,119,019	659,498	640,593	67,433	5,397,301
Materials, supplies and contracted services	1,765,646	507,183	1,039,997	649,813	694,408	466,184	266,346	174,671	5,564,248
Debt servicing	9,298	11,204	-	16,621	138	40,161	50,887	-	128,309
Amortization	795,606	-	-	-	-	201,003	303,235	29,042	1,328,886
	3,172,551	1,292,231	1,419,484	1,821,860	1,813,565	1,366,846	1,261,061	271,146	12,418,744
Annual surplus (deficit)	778,810	731,225	97,350	95,659	710,599	80,830	152,866	(2,682)	2,644,657

Village of Pemberton
Schedule 2 - Segmented Information

For the year ended December 31, 2023

2023	General Government	Fire Protection Services	Development and Planning Service	Public Works and Parks	Recreation	Water Utility	Sewer Utility	Airport Services	Total
Revenues									
Taxation	790,730	542,242	417,519	677,280	-	100,313	212,602	41,369	2,782,055
Water and sewer user rates	-	-	-	-	-	1,265,185	1,155,006	-	2,420,191
Government transfers	438,668	714,509	-	3,129,306	1,018,305	-	-	-	5,300,788
Other	638,112	711,045	309,190	336,332	641,195	6,078	-	17,024	2,658,976
User charges	371,482	-	568,166	-	-	-	-	45,560	985,208
Contributions	177,803	48,987	-	219,463	-	-	-	-	446,253
Earnings from government business partnerships	(363,666)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(363,666)
Penalties and interest	82,554	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,554
Investment income	252,652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252,652
Balance, end of year	2,388,335	2,016,783	1,294,875	4,362,381	1,659,500	1,371,576	1,367,608	103,953	14,565,011
Expenses									
Wages, salaries	517,435	778,312	369,790	982,829	934,033	648,818	651,312	68,673	4,951,202
Materials, supplies and contracted services	1,455,276	599,644	608,126	588,900	715,840	295,576	363,527	37,157	4,664,046
Debt servicing	10,073	11,312	-	14,601	657	40,161	50,887	-	127,691
Amortization	889,894	-	-	-	-	187,296	300,809	21,865	1,399,864
	2,872,678	1,389,268	977,916	1,586,330	1,650,530	1,171,851	1,366,535	127,695	11,142,803
Annual surplus (deficit)	(484,343)	627,515	316,959	2,776,051	8,970	199,725	1,073	(23,742)	3,422,208