

**Long Point Basin Land Trust**  
Financial Statements  
**December 31, 2020**

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# Long Point Basin Land Trust

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December 31, 2020

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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To the Members of Long Point Basin Land Trust:

### *Qualified Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of Long Point Basin Land Trust (the Organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, and the statements of changes in net assets, revenues and expenditures, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the financial statements).

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section of our report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at December 31, 2020, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards For Not-for-profit Organizations.

### *Basis for Qualified Opinion*

In common with many charitable organizations, the Organization derives revenue from donations and sponsorships, the completeness of which is not susceptible of satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, our verification of these revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the Organization and we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to contributions, excess of revenues over expenses, current assets, and net assets. Our audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 was modified accordingly because of the possible effects of this limitation of scope.

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 Organization in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion.

### *Other Matter*

We draw our attention to Note 6 of the financial statements, which describes the effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on the Organization. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### *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 Accounting Standards For Not-for-profit Organizations, 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 Organization's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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*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 Organization'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 Organization'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 Organization 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.

April 3, 2021  
Simcoe, Ontario

*Millard, Rouse & Rosebrugh LLP*

**Millard, Rouse & Rosebrugh LLP**  
Chartered Professional Accountants  
Licensed Public Accountants

**Long Point Basin Land Trust**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**As at December 31, 2020**

	Operating Fund 2020	Acquisition Fund 2020	Stewardship Endowment Fund 2020	Total 2020	Total 2019
<b>ASSETS</b>					
<b>Current</b>					
Cash	\$ 117,318	\$ 22,475	\$ -	\$ 139,793	\$ 98,570
Investments	50,055	108,625	521,132	679,812	633,510
Accounts receivable	21,355	-	-	21,355	17,300
Harmonized sales tax recoverable	1,020	-	566	1,586	1,773
	189,748	131,100	521,698	842,546	751,153
<b>Property</b> <i>(Net of accumulated amortization) (Note 3)</i>	-	3,261,546	-	3,261,546	3,261,546
	\$ 189,748	\$ 3,392,646	\$ 521,698	\$ 4,104,092	\$ 4,012,699
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>					
<b>Current</b>					
Accounts payable	\$ 9,237	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,237	\$ 9,853
Deferred revenue <i>(Note 4)</i>	49,661	-	-	49,661	40,715
	58,898	-	-	58,898	50,568
<b>Net assets</b>	130,850	3,392,646	521,698	4,045,194	3,962,131
	\$ 189,748	\$ 3,392,646	\$ 521,698	\$ 4,104,092	\$ 4,012,699

See notes to financial statements



**Long Point Basin Land Trust**  
**Statement of Changes in Net Assets**  
**For the Year ended December 31, 2020**

	Operating Fund 2020	Acquisition Fund 2020	Stewardship Endowment Fund 2020	<b>Total 2020</b>	Total 2019
<b>NET ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>					
As previously reported	\$ 141,909	\$ 3,348,877	\$ 471,345	\$ 3,962,131	\$ 2,936,278
Change in accounting policy for investments <i>(Note 6)</i>	(21,438)	-	21,438	-	-
As restated	120,471	3,348,877	492,783	<b>3,962,131</b>	2,936,278
Excess of revenue over expenses	3,977	50,171	28,915	<b>83,063</b>	1,025,853
Transfer of funding	6,402	(6,402)	-	-	-
<b>NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 130,850</b>	<b>\$ 3,392,646</b>	<b>\$ 521,698</b>	<b>\$ 4,045,194</b>	<b>\$ 3,962,131</b>

See notes to financial statements



**Long Point Basin Land Trust**  
**Statement of Revenues and Expenditures**  
**For the Year ended December 31, 2020**

	Operating Fund (Unrestricted) 2020	Acquisition Fund (Restricted) 2020	Stewardship Endowment Fund (Restricted) 2020	<b>Total 2020</b>	Total 2019
<b>REVENUE</b>					
Conservation grants	\$ 137,152	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 137,152	\$ 841,627
Donated land	-	-	-	-	200,000
Donations	19,245	23,496	-	42,741	118,066
Investment income	55	-	35,410	35,465	35,705
Business sponsors	4,578	30,627	-	35,205	13,032
Rent and royalties	17,043	-	-	17,043	2,452
Sale of products	161	-	-	161	61
	178,234	54,123	35,410	267,767	1,210,943
<b>Expenses</b>					
Appraisal and surveys	-	3,616	-	3,616	3,164
Insurance	2,755	-	-	2,755	2,993
Interest and bank charges	414	78	-	492	96
Management fees	-	-	6,495	6,495	3,705
Memberships	3,852	-	-	3,852	3,945
Office	9,880	-	-	9,880	7,768
Professional fees	6,751	258	-	7,009	7,019
Property taxes	8,298	-	-	8,298	10,124
Salaries, benefits, and contracts	131,313	-	-	131,313	125,348
Supplies	283	-	-	283	1,579
Travel	2,613	-	-	2,613	7,487
Printing and website & graphic design	8,098	-	-	8,098	11,862
	174,257	3,952	6,495	184,704	185,090
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$ 3,977</b>	<b>\$ 50,171</b>	<b>\$ 28,915</b>	<b>\$ 83,063</b>	<b>\$ 1,025,853</b>

See notes to financial statements



**Long Point Basin Land Trust**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the Year ended December 31, 2020**

	Total 2020	Total 2019
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Excess of revenue over expenses	\$ 83,063	\$ 1,025,853
Items not affecting cash:		
Donated investments	(7,883)	(38,599)
Donated property	-	(200,000)
Unrealized gain on investments	(26,797)	(34,470)
	<b>48,383</b>	<b>752,784</b>
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	(4,054)	(8,217)
Accounts payable	(618)	(170)
Deferred revenue	8,946	21,955
Harmonized sales tax recoverable	187	(191)
	<b>4,461</b>	<b>13,377</b>
Cash flow from operating activities	<b>52,844</b>	<b>766,161</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of property	-	(611,949)
Purchase of marketable securities	(11,621)	(107,888)
Cash flow used by investing activities	<b>(11,621)</b>	<b>(719,837)</b>
<b>INCREASE IN CASH FLOW</b>	<b>41,223</b>	<b>46,324</b>
Cash - beginning of year	<b>98,570</b>	<b>52,246</b>
<b>CASH - END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 139,793</b>	<b>\$ 98,570</b>

See notes to financial statements

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# Long Point Basin Land Trust

## Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2020

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### 1. PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

The Organization is a not-for-profit organization and is registered as a charitable organization as defined by the Income Tax Act of Canada. The purpose of the Organization is to preserve habitats through land ownership and land management services.

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations (ASNFPO).

#### Revenue recognition

Long Point Basin Land Trust follows the restricted fund method of accounting for contributions.

Restricted contributions for which there is a corresponding restricted fund are recognized as revenue of that fund when received or receivable. Restricted contributions for which there is no corresponding restricted fund are recognized in the Operation Fund in accordance with the deferral method. Revenue is recognized in the Operating Fund when received or receivable, if the amount can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

#### Expenses

Expenses are reported on the accrual basis of accounting, which records the cost of goods and services acquired in the period, whether or not payment has been made for the invoices received.

#### Fund accounting

The Acquisition Fund is a restricted fund to report the purchase of properties and costs incurred in the securement of these properties.

The Stewardship Endowment Fund represents the capital that is to be held in perpetuity and the investment income is reported in the Stewardship Endowment Fund. These amounts are allocated from the Acquisition Fund revenue.

The Operating Fund reports the Organization's program delivery and administrative activities as well as ongoing expenses incurred through ownership and custodianship of the properties.

#### Financial instruments policy

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value when acquired or issued. In subsequent periods, financial assets with actively traded markets are reported at fair value, with any unrealized gains and losses reported in income. All other financial instruments are reported at amortized cost, and tested for impairment at each reporting date. Transaction costs on the acquisition, sale, or issue of financial instruments are expensed when incurred.

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# Long Point Basin Land Trust

## Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2020

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Such estimates are periodically reviewed and any adjustments necessary are reported in earnings in the period in which they become known. Actual amounts could differ from these estimates. Key components of the financial statements requiring management to make estimates include allowance for doubtful debts, accrued expenses, the useful lives of capital assets, and deferred revenue.

### 3. PROPERTY

	Land cost	Purchase costs	2020 Net book value	2019 Net book value
Jackson-Gunn Old Growth Forest	\$ 214,800	\$ 25,449	\$ 240,249	\$ 240,249
Arthur Langford Nature Reserve	335,000	14,623	349,623	349,623
Shirley and George Pond Nature Reserve	430,000	29,101	459,101	459,101
Delhi Wetland Nature Reserve	24,000	-	24,000	24,000
Strongman-Guiler Conservation Legacy	490,000	5,916	495,916	495,916
Marshall Malcolm Wetland	26,500	-	26,500	26,500
Al (Pic) and Pat Robinson Nature Reserve	70,000	5,050	75,050	75,050
Ken McMullen & Joan Shirlow Spring				
Arbour Farm Nature Reserve	397,000	25,518	422,518	422,518
Stead Family Scientific Reserve	355,000	1,640	356,640	356,640
Trout Creek Nature Reserve	800,000	11,949	811,949	811,949
	\$ 3,142,300	\$ 119,246	\$ 3,261,546	\$ 3,261,546

15% of the Land Cost (\$471,345) is allocated to the Stewardship Endowment Fund. Investment income earned on this allocation is also recorded in the Stewardship Endowment Fund.

### 4. DEFERRED REVENUE

	2020	2019
Beginning balance	\$ 40,715	\$ 18,760
Funding received	124,743	68,500
Funding used	(115,797)	(46,545)
	\$ 49,661	\$ 40,715

The majority of the deferred revenue relates to the biodiversity projects as the funding agreements overlap the Organization's year end.

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# Long Point Basin Land Trust

## Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2020

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### 5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Organization is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments and has a comprehensive risk management framework to monitor, evaluate, and manage these risks. The following analysis provides information about the Organization's risk exposure and concentration as of December 31, 2020.

#### **(a) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Organization is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its receipt of funds from its supporters and accounts payable.

#### **(b) Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk, and other price risk. The Organization is mainly exposed to interest rate risk.

#### **(c) 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 Organization manages exposure through its normal operating and financing activities. The Organization is exposed to interest rate risk primarily through its investments.

Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Organization is not exposed to significant other price risks arising from these financial instruments.

### 6. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

During the year, the Organization changed their policy for recording investment income for the Stewardship Endowment Fund. The investment income for the Stewardship Endowment Fund was previously being recorded in the Operating Fund, whereas, now the investment income for the Stewardship Endowment Fund is to be recorded in the Stewardship Endowment Fund.

### 7. COVID-19

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic due to the novel coronavirus (COVID-19). The situation is constantly evolving, and the measures put in place are having multiple impacts on local, provincial, national, and global economies.

As at the date of issuance of the financial statements, the Organization is aware of changes in its operations as a result of the COVID-19 crisis. Management is uncertain of the effects of these changes on its financial statements and believes that any disturbance may be temporary; however, there is uncertainty about the length and potential impact of the disturbance.

As a result, we are unable to estimate the potential impact on the Organization's operations as at the date of these financial statements.