2018 Consolidated Financial Statements

PRESENTED BY COLLEEN SMITH

SENIOR MANAGER OF ACCOUNTING AND REVENUE





Objectives

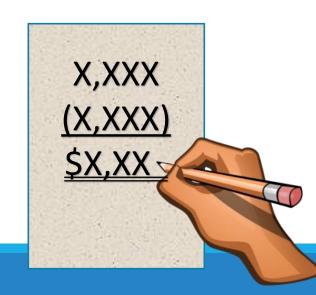
- Overview of the 2018 financial statements
 - > Elements of the financial statements
 - Key measures





Statement of operations and accumulated surplus

- Equivalent to the income statement in the private sector
- Report of the City's operations for the year which provides information regarding the City's:
 - Sources of funding
 - Areas of spending (other than capital)
- Key measure: annual surplus





Annual surplus

- •Shows whether the revenues raised in the year were sufficient to cover costs
- A surplus does not mean a government has extra "profits" or cash to spend
 - Includes non-cash items, e.g. assumed assets
 - Does not take into account spending on capital assets
- •For example, the 2018 surplus includes \$4.3 million of assumed assets
- Includes surpluses reported to Council and financial statement adjustments



2018	2017
\$59.8 million	\$122.1 million

Significant adjustments to tax rate surplus (\$ millions)

As Reported:	Tax rate supported surplus	\$4.9
	Water and Wastewater rate surplus	1.5
	Parking rate surplus	0.4
Add:	Revenue from assumed assets	4.3
	Revenue recognized in the capital fund	41.8
	Net transfers from reserves	58.4
	Other consolidated entities' surplus before	
	adjustments	5.8
	Long-term debt principal repayments	17.8
Less:	Proceeds of short-term debt	(24.0)
	Change in employee future benefits liabilities	(5.1)
	Change in landfill liability	(0.2)
	Amortization of tangible capital assets	(56.2)
	Other accounting adjustments	10.4
Total:	Consolidated annual surplus	\$59.8



Consolidated statement of change in net debt

- •Difference between a government's liabilities and net financial assets
- Indicates future cash flows required to finance past transactions
- Net debt results from government spending that consistently exceeds its revenues raised for that year > paying for today's spending with future dollars
- •Key measure: net debt





Change in net debt

- Statement of Operations reflects expenses while Statement of Change in Net Debt reflects total spending
 - E.g. amortization expense is added back, while cost of acquiring tangible capital assets is included
- Highlights significance of capital expenditures and use of debt
- Net debt and ability to service that debt are important for assessing sustainability
- Financial policies and decisions need to limit Net Debt burden



2018	2017	Change
\$137.1 million	\$140.1 million	\$(3.0) million

Statement of financial position

- Equivalent to the Balance Sheet in the private sector
- •Historical report of the City's financial position at the end of the year which provides information regarding:
 - The City's financial resources (assets) and obligations (liabilities) which will affect the City's ability to operate in the short and long-term
 - Financial assets represent future cash receipts and financial liabilities represent cash outlays that relate to transactions that have already occurred
 - Non-financial assets are longer term resources that cannot be readily converted into cash (e.g. capital assets)

 Liabilities
- •Key measure: Accumulated surplus





Accumulated surplus

- •Amount by which all assets exceed all liabilities (or sum of our past surpluses)
- •Surplus indicates a government has net resources (financial and physical) to provide future services
- Increase in accumulated surplus related to the current year surplus
- Influenced by amortization periods and maintenance of assets





2018	2017
\$1,781 million	\$1,721 million

Statement of cash flows

- Describes how activities were financed
- Shows the effect of activities on cash resources
- •Sources/uses of cash can be analysed to assess whether future cash resources are sufficient for sustaining activities
- Large decrease in cash due to investment portfolio initiated in 2018
 - \$82.2 million in investments at year end





2018	2017
million	\$106.8 million

Questions



