

2016 Consolidated Financial Statements

PRESENTED BY

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Session Objectives

- Overview of the 2016 financial statements
 - Different elements of the financial statements
 - Key measures from the statements

1. 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

2016	2015
\$27.9 million	\$70.9 million

- 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 2016 surplus includes \$13.9 million of assumed subdivision assets
- Includes surpluses reported to Council and financial statement adjustments (e.g. amortization, assumed assets, employee future benefits, landfill liability, other entities)

Reconciliation of Consolidated Annual Surplus (in \$millions)

As Reported:	Tax rate supported surplus	0.7
	Water rate deficit	(0.5)
	Wastewater rate surplus	1.3
Add:	Revenue from assumed assets	13.9
	Revenue recognized in the capital fund	38.7
	Equity income of government business enterprise	4.7
	Net transfers from reserves	47.5
	Long-term debt principal payments	13.5
	City-Portion of Internal transfers	2.0
	Parking rate surplus	0.2
	Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets	2.1
	Change in Landfill Liability	0.0
Less:	Other accounting adjustments	(30.3)
	Amortization of tangible capital assets	(53.9)
	Other consolidated entities' net deficit	(4.3)
	Change in Employee Future Benefits	(5.9)
Total:	Consolidated annual surplus	29.7

2. Consolidated Statement of Change in Net Debt

- Difference between a government's liabilities and net financial assets
- Indicator of future cash flows relating to past transactions or events
- Net debt results from government spending that consistently exceeds its revenues raised for the year – paying for today's spending with future dollars
- Key Measure: Net debt

Change in Net Debt

2016	2015	Change
\$187.9 million	\$216.7 million	\$(28.8) million

- 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
- Increase 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

3. Statement of Financial Position

- Equivalent to the Balance Sheet in the Public 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)



Key measure: Accumulated surplus

Accumulated Surplus

2016	2015
\$1,599 million	\$1,569 million

- 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

4. Statement of Cash Flows

	2016	2015
Cash Balance	\$121.7 million	\$60.9 million

- Describe how activities were financed
- Show 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**
- Increase in cash due to cash coming in from operations and debt being in excess of spending on tangible capital assets

Any Questions?

