



Consolidated Financial Statements of
CITY OF COLWOOD
Year Ended December 31, 2022

CITY OF COLWOOD
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

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STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying consolidated 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 decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgement is required.

In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

The Council of the City of Colwood met with management and the external auditors to review the consolidated financial statements and discuss any significant financial reporting or internal control matters prior to their approval of the consolidated financial statements.

MNP LLP, as the City's appointed external auditors, have audited the consolidated financial statements. The Auditor's report is addressed to the Mayor and members of Council and appears on the following page. Their opinion is based upon an examination conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, performing such tests and other procedures as they consider necessary to obtain reasonable assurance that the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement and present fairly the financial position and results of the City in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards.

May 11, 2023

Chief Administrative Officer

Chief Financial Officer & Director of Finance

Manager of Finance

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Mayor and Council of the City of Colwood:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the City of Colwood (the "City"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the consolidated statements of operations, changes in net financial assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the City as at December 31, 2022, and the results of its consolidated operations, changes in its net financial assets and its consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the City in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated 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, consisting of an annual report, which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the City'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 City or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 City'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 City'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 consolidated 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 City to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the City to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Nanaimo, British Columbia

May 11, 2023

Chartered Professional Accountants

City of Colwood

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2022

1. General

The City of Colwood (the "City") is a municipality in the Province of British Columbia incorporated on June 24, 1985, and operates under the provisions of the Local Government Act and the Community Charter of British Columbia. The City provides municipal services such as police, fire, public works, engineering, planning, parks, recreation, community development, conference facilities and other general government operations.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements of the City are prepared by management in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards as recommended by the Public Sector Accounting Board ("PSAB") of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada. Significant accounting policies are as follows:

Reporting entity

The financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses of the reporting entity. The financial statements also include the proportionate consolidation of the City's share of the West Shore Parks and Recreation Society.

Basis of accounting

The City 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 receipt of goods or services and/or the creation of a legal obligation to pay.

Government transfers

Government transfers are recognized as revenues when the transfer is authorized and any eligibility criteria are 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. Transfer revenue is recognized in the statement of operations as the stipulation liabilities are settled.

Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue includes non-government grants, contributions and other amounts received from third parties pursuant to legislation, regulation and agreement which may only be used in certain programs, in the completion of specific work, or for the purchase of tangible capital assets. In addition, certain user charges and fees are collected for which the related services have yet to be performed. Revenue is recognized in the period when the related expenses are incurred, services are performed, or the tangible capital assets are acquired. Development cost charges are amounts which are restricted by government legislation or agreement with external parties. When qualifying expenditures are incurred development cost charges are recognized as revenue in amounts which equal the associated expenses.

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. Investment income is allocated to various reserves and operating funds on a proportionate basis.

City of Colwood

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2022

2. Significant Accounting Policies *(continued from previous page)*

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include short-term highly liquid investments that are cashable on demand or have a term to maturity of 90 days or less at acquisition. Cash equivalents also include investment in the Municipal Finance Authority ("MFA") of British Columbia Money Market Funds, which are recorded at cost plus earnings reinvested in the funds.

Temporary Investments

Temporary investments are short-term investments, with an original maturity date of one year or less. The carrying values of temporary investments is based on the cost method whereby the cost of the investment is adjusted to reflect investment income, which is accruing.

Portfolio Investments

Portfolio investments are long-term investments, with an original maturity date of more than a year. The carrying values of portfolio investments is based on the cost method whereby the cost of the investment is adjusted to reflect investment income, which is accrued. For fixed term securities, such as bonds, any discount or premium arising on purchase is amortized over the period to maturity. Provisions for declines in the market value of portfolio investments are recorded when they are considered to be other than temporary. Declines in the market values of investments are considered to be other than temporary when the carrying value exceeds market value for more than three years.

Long-term debt

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

Employee future benefits

The City and its employees make contributions to the Municipal Pension Plan. The City's contributions are expensed as incurred.

Sick leave and other benefits are also available to the City's employees. The costs of these benefits are determined based on length of service and best estimates of retirement ages and expected future salary and wage increases. The obligations under these benefit plans are accrued based on projected benefits as the employees render services necessary to earn the future benefits.

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.

City of Colwood

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2022

2. Significant Accounting Policies *(continued from previous page)*

Non-financial assets *(continued from previous page)*

I. 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. 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:

Asset	Useful life - years
Building and building improvements	25 - 70
Vehicles, machinery, and equipment	5 - 25
Sewer infrastructure	75 - 100
Drainage infrastructure	75 - 100
Parks and land improvements	15 - 40
Roads infrastructure	10 - 75

Amortization is charged annually, including in the year of acquisition and disposal. Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is available for productive use.

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

The City has capitalized interest costs associated with the construction of tangible capital assets, during the period of construction only.

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

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

II. Inventory of supplies

Inventory of supplies held for consumption is recorded at the lower of cost and replacement cost, using the first in, first out method.

City of Colwood

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2022

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, performing calculations of employee future benefits and estimating the useful lives of tangible capital assets. Liabilities for contaminated sites are estimated based on the best information available regarding potentially contaminated sites that the City is responsible for. Developer contributions of tangible capital assets are recorded at the City's best estimate of fair value on the date of contribution, calculated using engineering plans and standardized item cost estimates. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Refundable deposits

Receipts restricted by third parties are deferred and reported as refundable deposits under certain circumstances. Refundable deposits are returned when the third party meets their obligations, or the deposits are recognized as revenue when qualifying expenditures are incurred.

Liability for contaminated sites

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 City 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, 2022.

At each financial reporting date, the City 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 City 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.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

PS 3280 *Asset Retirement Obligations*, issued August 2018, establishes standards for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of legal obligations associated with the retirement of tangible capital assets and is effective for the City as of January 1, 2023. A liability will be recognized when, as at the financial reporting date:

- a. There is a legal obligation to incur retirement costs in relation to a tangible capital asset;
- b. The past transaction or event giving rise to the liability has occurred;
- c. It is expected that future economic benefits will be given up; and
- d. A reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

