



City of Ottawa Annual Report

2021

2021 Annual Report

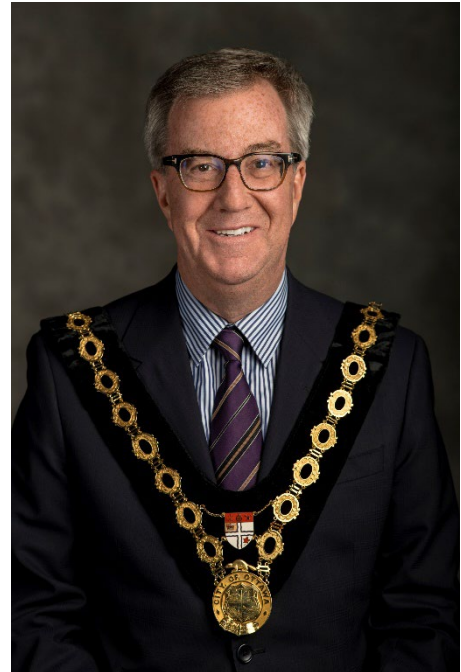
Message from the Mayor

The City of Ottawa's 2021 Annual Report highlights the City's sound fiscal plan and strong commitment to serving our residents and businesses.

In 2021, the City continued to play a major role on the frontline of the pandemic response, as it navigated our community through the COVID-19 response and recovery, all while continuing to provide essential services to our residents. As we turn our approach to living with COVID-19 in the long run, we are so thankful for the overwhelming resourcefulness of the entire community to care for and support each other.

I want to acknowledge the financial support from the other levels of government, which enabled us to maintain both the pandemic response and the delivery of new infrastructure initiatives in our community. The investment in our local economy and long-term infrastructure and transit programs is essential as our population growth rate continues to outpace that of Ontario and Canada. Throughout 2021, the city also experienced an increase in residential housing from the previous year, and the unemployment rate remains below the provincial average. To support our growing population, we made significant infrastructure investments in our roadways, sidewalks, cycling infrastructure and rural roads. We strive to balance infrastructure investments and funding for the core services that residents rely on every day – from clean drinking water and snow clearing to garbage removal and the presence of our women and men in uniform throughout the community.

Despite another challenging year, Ottawa once again showed tremendous resiliency and a strong sense of community. A special thanks goes to the incredible staff at Ottawa Public Health, our dedicated first responders, the Emergency Operations team and all City employees who work tirelessly to keep our residents safe while continuing to provide world-class services across the board.



I am proud of the achievements and successes of the City, and I am confident that Ottawa is well positioned to capitalize on a strong fiscal future, one that will support the growth of our local economy and the success of our city.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim Watson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Jim Watson
Mayor

2021 Annual Report

Message from the City Manager



The City of Ottawa's 2021 Annual Report confirms the City's history of sound financial management has positioned us well and resulted in a strong fiscal performance in 2021 despite the challenges we faced in response to the global COVID-19 pandemic. By working together, the City continued to provide the services that residents rely on 24/7, all while pivoting and redirecting resources to respond to the changing needs of our communities, which included community and social services, enhanced cleaning and retrofit of our facilities to support a safe environment during the pandemic, and a successful rollout of the city's vaccination program.

Once again, the City of Ottawa applied a practical and measured approach to address the financial pressures we were faced with in 2021, many of which were unplanned, as was the case in 2020. However, we were able to address these pressures with creative solutions – which will help to improve our service delivery even beyond the pandemic – without having long-term effects on the City's sustainability.

Roads, traffic and parking expenses were lower than budgeted due to a below average number of snowfall and freezing rain events. Expenses associated with recreation and culture are lower than usual due to the continued decrease in program demand related to the pandemic.

I would like to recognize the financial support we received from our government partners, which was essential in helping to offset the financial pressures caused by the pandemic. The full amount of pandemic-related budget pressures was recovered from provincial and federal government COVID-19 support funding, such as the Safe Restart

Agreement (SRA), Social Services Relief Fund (SSRF), Ministry of Health COVID-19, Temporary Pandemic Pay and various other service-specific funding allocations.

I would also like to acknowledge the incredible work of all our City staff, who continued to provide exceptional services to residents throughout the challenges of the pandemic. In addition, the continued collaboration between our elected officials, City staff and community partners has helped keep us on solid financial footing. This positions us to continue to work hard to provide outstanding service to residents, while striving for continued growth, success and prosperity for our city.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steve Kanellakos". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Steve" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Kanellakos".

Steve Kanellakos
City Manager

2021 Financial Statement Discussion and Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The City of Ottawa 2021 Annual Financial Report contains the audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards established by the Public Sector Accounting Board [“PSAB”] of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada [“CPA Canada”], as required by the Ontario Municipal Act.

The City of Ottawa administration is responsible for preparing the following financial statement discussion and analysis (FSD&A). It should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the financial and statistical schedules.

The FSD&A reports to stakeholders on how the financial resources entrusted to the City are being managed to provide municipal infrastructure and services and presents significant activities that affected 2021 results or that may have an impact on future results.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

As indicated in the statistics provided below, the City of Ottawa has experienced an increase in housing starts and building permits activity during 2021.

As of December 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020.

Economic environment	2021	2020	% Change
Population	1,046,440	1,018,001	2.8 %
Residential housing starts ¹	10,221	9,950	2.7 %
Value of building permits issued (in millions)	3,857	3,740	3.1 %
Inflation, CPI annual increases ² (%)	4.0	1.4	2.6 %
Unemployment rate ² (%)	6.2	7.4	(1.2) %

The City of Ottawa had an estimated population of 1,046,440 at the end of 2021, which represents an increase of 28.5% since 2001 (814,200). This growth rate is faster than Ontario’s (25.4%) and faster than Canada’s rate (23.9%). Ottawa accounts for approximately three-quarters of the population of the Greater Ottawa-Gatineau Area, which had a combined population of over 1.4 million at the end of 2021.

Population growth is expected to continue. The City has prepared population growth projections for the period from 2011 to 2031. From 2021 to 2031, the City’s Official Plan projects a 9.90% population increase from 1,046,440 to 1.15 million people. Immigration is a major reason Ottawa’s population will continue to grow.

¹ *Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)*

² *Statistics Canada*

THE OUTLOOK

The City experienced an increase in residential housing starts in comparison to the previous year. The City's unemployment rate of 6.2% remained below the provincial 2021 rate of 8.0%. Unemployment rates in 2021 decreased compared to 2020 but were still higher than the pre-COVID-19 pandemic unemployment rates.

The City has developed constructive relationships with other levels of government and the private sector in order to obtain sustainable funding to provide the municipal infrastructure necessary to support healthy local, provincial and national economies. In addition, continued gas tax funding, combined with federal and provincial commitments to assist with funding the City's light rail transit (LRT) construction project (stage 2), will ensure the required infrastructure is in place to support the transit needs of our residents.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION

As of December 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020 *[dollars in thousands]*

Consolidated financial position	2021	2020
A. Financial assets	\$4,142,765	\$3,668,743
B. Financial liabilities	6,738,066	6,040,400
C. Net debt (A - B)	(2,595,301)	(2,371,657)
D. Non-financial assets	19,727,788	18,116,190
E. Accumulated surplus (C + D)	\$17,132,487	\$15,744,533

Construction of Stage 2 of the LRT continued to have an impact on the consolidated financial statements. The cost of work performed for Stage 2 has been capitalized as assets under construction and represent \$2.41 billion of the total assets under construction of \$2.92 billion.

Financial assets increased by approximately \$474 million due primarily to the following:

Accounts receivable increased by approximately \$181 million mainly for LRT Stage 2 funding from senior levels of government.

Investment in government business enterprise increased by \$27 million related to the increased value of the net assets of Hydro Ottawa. This increase represents the net of the City's share of Hydro Ottawa income of approximately \$48 million and dividends paid of \$21 million.

There was a decrease to cash and cash equivalents as the City shifted short-term investments held for the pandemic to longer term investments and returned liquidity back to normal levels. The combined total of investments as well as cash and cash equivalents increased by \$271 million compared to the prior year.

Loan receivable decreased by \$5 million which represents the amount of principal repayments received on the loan during 2021.

Financial liabilities increased by approximately \$698 million in 2021 due primarily to the following:

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities increased by approximately \$491 million in 2021. The increase is primarily related to Stage 2 of LRT where services were received but not yet paid, as well as a short-term promissory note that was outstanding at the end of 2021 and matured in 2022.

Deferred revenue increased by approximately \$83 million, mainly due to increased development charges. Development charge receipts are recorded as deferred revenue until the fiscal year when the related expenses are incurred, at which point they are recorded as revenue.

Employee future benefits and pension agreements increased by approximately \$22 million. The liability for employee future benefits is calculated based upon estimates of future outlays. These estimates are based on a number of assumptions regarding the expected future cost of benefits, as well as estimates of future interest rates and future inflation rates. The City engages professional actuaries to perform these calculations. Results can vary from year-to-year based upon changes in the assumptions.

The City's environmental liabilities, which includes liabilities for landfill closure and post-closure and contaminated sites, decreased by approximately \$2 million. The landfill closure and post-closure liability decreased by \$1 million in 2021 primarily due to the revised discount rates used. The overall liability for contaminated sites decreased by \$1 million due to the disposal of eleven properties and the addition of three properties.

Net long-term debt increased by approximately \$86 million reflecting the difference between \$225 million of new debt issues, which was offset by \$139 million of debt principal repayment.

Other liabilities increased by \$18 million. This is due to a \$35 million increase to mortgages payable related to Ottawa Community Housing Corporation, which was offset by an \$11 million decrease to the Hydro Ottawa note payable for the LED lighting program, as well as a \$6 million reduction in capital lease obligations resulting from repayments of principal on capital leases.

Non-financial assets, which include primarily tangible capital assets, increased by approximately \$1.61 billion, which is partly due to continued spending on LRT Stage 2.

Net debt is comprised of the difference between financial liabilities and the City's financial assets. It is a measure of the future revenues required to pay for past

transactions, but for which the City benefits over time. Net debt increased by \$224 million to \$2.59 billion in 2021 from \$2.37 billion in 2020.

Accumulated surplus increased by \$1.388 billion and is the net of increases in the city's investment in tangible capital assets of \$1.240 billion, increases in reserves of \$166 million, and increase in the City's investment in Hydro Ottawa of \$27 million, offset by increases in unfunded liabilities of \$36 million and a \$9 million decrease in the City's Endowment fund on a cost basis.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS REVIEW

Budget to Actual Comparison

For the year ended December 31, 2021 [dollars in thousands]

Revenues – Budget to actual comparison	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Favourable/ (Unfavourable)
Taxes available for municipal purposes	\$2,042,047	\$2,022,302	\$(19,745)
Government transfers	1,507,260	1,622,478	115,218
Fees and user charges	852,175	772,857	(79,318)
Contributed tangible capital assets	419,035	532,071	113,036
Development charges	137,769	208,393	70,624
Investment income	49,846	61,257	11,411
Fines and penalties	45,800	41,073	(4,727)
Other revenue	49,140	23,067	(26,073)
Equity in earnings of government business enterprises	33,300	47,356	14,056
Total revenues	\$5,136,372	\$5,330,854	\$194,482

Government transfers were higher than budgeted primarily due to a one-time payment for federal gas tax funding and for COVID-19 related funding.

Fees and user charges were lower than budgeted primarily due to the continued effect of COVID-19 that resulted in decreased transit fare revenues (decreased ridership) as well as lower recreation revenue (cancelled programs and activities).

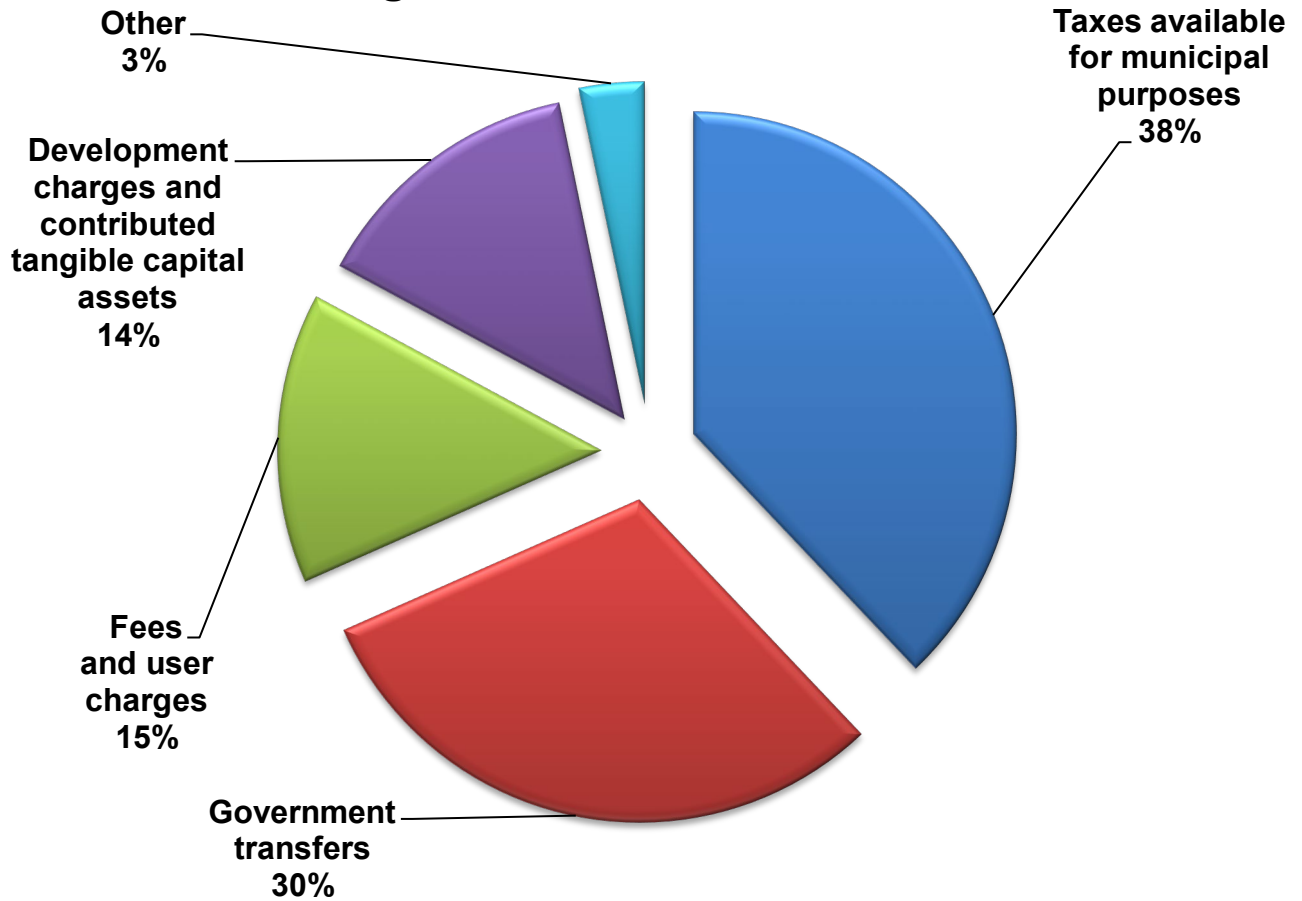
Development charges were higher than budgeted due to increased spending on large road projects and LRT Stage 2. Development charge revenues that were previously deferred are recognized once funds are spent for their intended purposes.

Fines and Penalties were lower than budgeted due to lower provincial offences and late payment fees, which was driven by lower traffic volumes as a result of the pandemic impact and shutdowns.

Equity in earnings of government business enterprises is higher than budgeted due to improved performance of the City's wholly owned subsidiary Hydro Ottawa Inc.

Sources of Revenue <i>[dollars in thousands]</i>	\$	%
Taxes available for municipal purposes	\$2,022,302	37.9%
Government transfers	1,622,478	30.4%
Fees and user charges	772,857	14.5%
Development charges and contributed tangible capital assets	740,464	13.9%
Other	172,753	3.3%
Total revenue	\$5,330,854	100.0%

Figure 1 – Sources of Revenue



Budget to Actual Comparison

For the year ended December 31, 2021 [dollars in thousands]

Expenses – Budget to actual comparison	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Favourable/ (Unfavourable)
General government	\$111,450	\$108,433	\$3,017
Protection to persons and property	666,543	663,964	2,579
Roads, traffic and parking	485,354	421,652	63,702
Transit	802,234	719,757	82,477
Environmental services	515,365	451,934	63,431
Health services	236,665	294,234	(57,569)
Social and family services	583,314	502,889	80,425
Social housing	273,977	354,510	(80,533)
Recreation and cultural services	415,903	346,481	69,422
Planning and development	99,568	79,561	20,007
Total expenses	\$4,190,373	\$3,943,415	\$246,958

Roads, traffic and parking expenses were lower than budgeted due to a below average number of snowfall/freezing rain events in 2021, as well as lower than expected compensation and maintenance costs.

Transit expenses were lower than budgeted due to reduced expenditures mainly attributable to staffing vacancies, reduced amortization, as well as lower maintenance costs.

Environmental services expenses were lower than budgeted due to savings related to staffing vacancies, savings in utility costs, as well as reduced repairs and maintenance expenditures.

Health expenses were higher than budgeted mainly due to the continued COVID-19 pandemic, which included the vaccination campaign and increased costs related to staffing.

Social and family services expenses were lower than budgeted due to the continued COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in decreases in program demand.

Social Housing expenses were higher than budgeted due to continued COVID-19 pandemic related expenditures and increased social housing initiative programs.

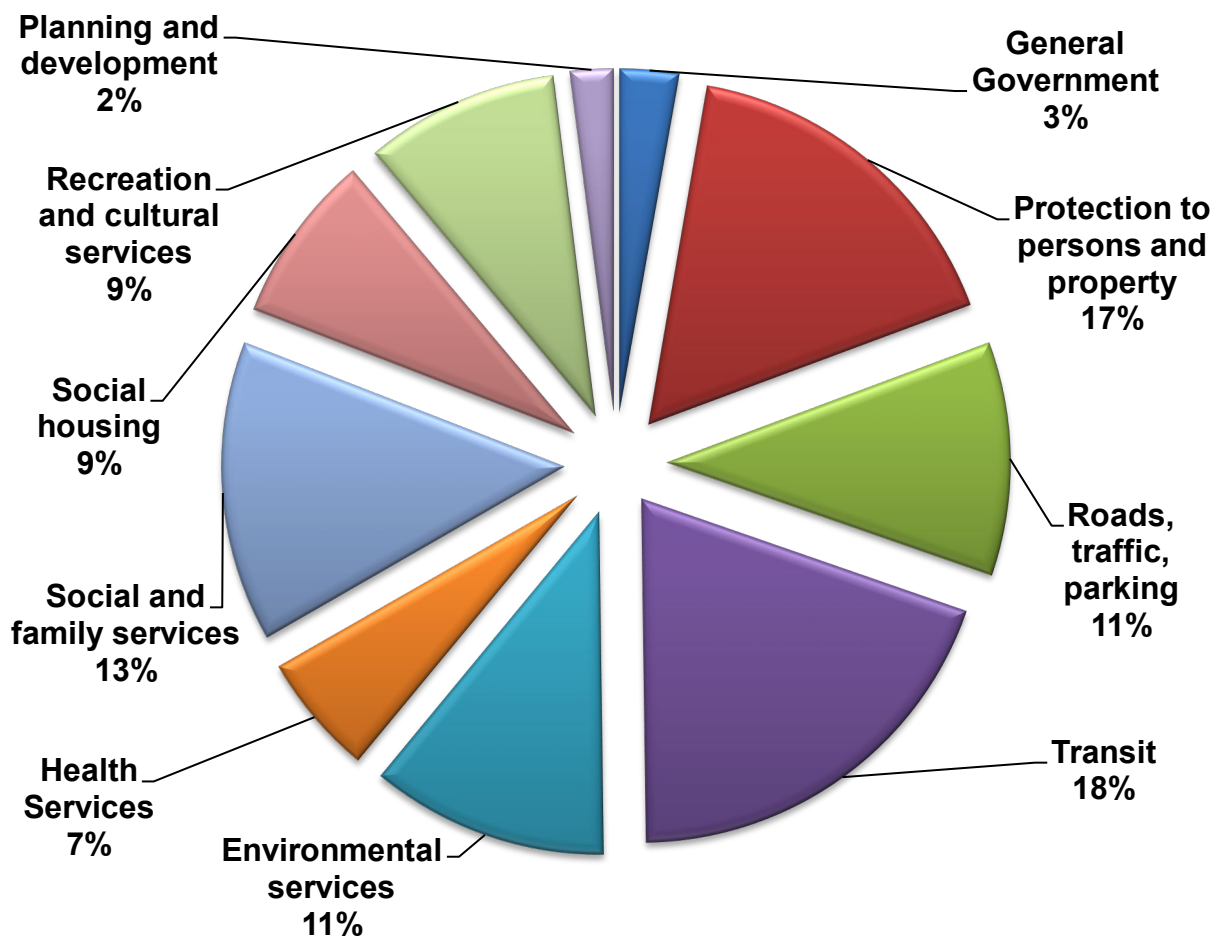
Recreation and cultural services expenses were lower than budgeted due to COVID-19 measures such as lockdowns, which led to facility closures or reduced programming

capacity, all resulting in lower compensation, professional fees, program supplies and utility costs.

Planning and development expenses were lower than budgeted primarily due to discretionary spending freezes and staffing pauses which were put in place during the pandemic to offset budget pressures.

Expenses [dollars in thousands]	\$	%
General government	\$108,433	2.8%
Protection to persons and property	663,964	16.8%
Roads, traffic, and parking	421,652	10.7%
Transit	719,757	18.3%
Environmental services	451,934	11.4%
Health services	294,234	7.4%
Social and family services	502,889	12.8%
Social housing	354,510	9.0%
Recreation and cultural services	346,481	8.8%
Planning and development	79,561	2.0%
Total expenses	\$3,943,415	100%

Figure 2 – Expense distribution



Revenues - Comparison to Prior Year

For the year ended December 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020 [dollars in thousands]

Revenues – Comparison to prior year	Actual 2021	Actual 2020	Increase/ (Decrease)
Taxes available for municipal purposes	\$2,022,302	\$1,944,683	\$77,619
Government transfers	1,622,478	1,493,210	129,268
Fees and user charges	772,857	743,391	29,466
Contributed tangible capital assets	532,071	363,556	168,515
Development charges	208,393	169,683	38,710
Investment income	61,257	50,716	10,541
Fines and penalties	41,073	35,617	5,456
Other revenue	23,067	44,215	(21,148)
Equity in earnings of government business enterprises	47,356	34,120	13,236
Total revenues	\$5,330,854	\$4,879,191	\$451,663

Taxes available for municipal purposes increased by approximately \$78 million to \$2.022 billion (2020 - \$1.945 billion). This increase is due primarily to budgetary rate increases and growth of new properties of approximately \$90 million, which was offset by lower payments in lieu of taxes of \$12 million.

Government transfers increased by approximately \$129 million to \$1.622 billion (2020 - \$1.493 billion). The increase is mainly made up of COVID-19 related funding (\$109 million) such as the safe restart program and vaccination programs, one-time payment for federal gas tax funding (\$57 million), and for provincial gas tax revenue related to 2020 but not confirmed and recognized until 2021 (\$38 million). These were offset by decreases in LRT Stage 2 cost recovery funding (\$21 million) and for programs nearing completion such as Clean Water and Wastewater (\$3 million) and the Ottawa River Integrated Action Protection Plan (\$18 million). Social services funding also decreased by \$28 million related to COVID-19 as there were fewer qualifying clients due to the Canada Recovery Benefit (CRB), and reduced EquiPass/Community Pass subsidies required due to lower transit ridership.

Fees and user charges revenue increased by approximately \$30 million to \$773 million (2020 - \$743 million). Water and sewer revenue increased by \$21 million due to rate increases and water consumption, as well as increases in waste and recycling revenue of \$14 million due to an increase in tons of material collected as well as increased commodity prices. Various other fees and user charges increased by \$19 million as City operations were returning to pre-COVID-19 levels. These increases were offset by a decrease in Transit revenue of \$24 million due to continuing reduced fare revenue related to COVID-19 with many residents working from home.

Contributed tangible capital assets represent assets that are donated or contributed to the city by developers as part of new development construction. In 2021, contributed assets increased by \$168 million to \$532 million (2020 - \$364 million). The amounts vary from year to year based on the timing of new development work.

Development charges revenue increased by \$38 million to \$208 million (2020 - \$170 million). Development charge revenues are not recognized until the funds are spent for their intended purposes. The increase is mainly related to Stage 2 of LRT, as well as some larger infrastructure projects.

Fines and penalties increased by \$5 million to \$41 million (2020 - \$36 million) due to increased road activity after COVID-19 closures started to be relaxed, as well as an increased number of automated speed enforcement cameras which resulted in higher provincial offences fees.

Expenses – Comparison to prior year

For the year ended December 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020 [dollars in thousands]

Expenses – Comparison to prior year	Actual 2021	Actual 2020	Increase/ (Decrease)
General government	\$108,433	\$103,481	\$4,952
Protection to persons and property	663,964	628,673	35,291
Roads, traffic, and parking	421,652	415,144	6,508
Transit	719,757	737,369	(17,612)
Environmental services	451,934	424,270	27,664
Health services	294,234	216,679	77,555
Social and family services	502,889	535,892	(33,003)
Social housing	354,510	302,952	51,558
Recreation and cultural services	346,481	346,493	(12)
Planning and development	79,561	74,541	5,020
Total expenses	\$3,943,415	\$3,785,494	\$157,921

General government increased by \$5 million to \$108 million in 2021 (2020 - \$103 million). The lower amount in 2020 was due to discretionary spending savings realized during the initial phases of COVID-19.

Protection to persons and property increased by \$35 million in 2021 to \$664 million (2020 - \$629 million). Specific increases include compensation costs and group insurance benefits.

Environmental Services increased by \$28 million in 2021 to \$452 million (2020 - \$424 million) due to increases in repairs and maintenance expenditures, higher amortization, and higher loss on disposal of assets.

Health Services increased by \$77 million to \$294 million in 2021 (2020 - \$217 million) mainly due to COVID-19 costs related to the vaccination campaign and case and outbreak management. These increased costs included temporary staffing level increases, overtime, medical supplies and other equipment.

Social and Family Services decreased by \$33 million to \$503 million in 2021 (2020 - \$536 million) primarily due to the reduction in caseloads and benefits as a result of federal COVID-19 response benefits.

Social Housing increased by \$52 million to \$355 million in 2021 (2020 - \$303 million) primarily due to various homelessness temporary shelters put in place due to COVID-19, as well as payments to community partners for COVID-19 costs such as personal protective equipment. There was also an increase relating to various affordable housing programs.

NET LONG-TERM DEBT

The City of Ottawa is rated by two international agencies: Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (S&P). Moody's has given the City an Aaa rating - the highest possible ranking and one the City has maintained since 1975. S&P has assigned the City a very strong rating of AA+.

The capital financing policy approved by Council allows the City to invest in additional capital assets such as roads, water and sewer systems, buildings, and transit infrastructure that will be funded over the long-term by taxpayers benefiting from the use of these assets. This policy follows Provincial regulations which require that capital assets financed by debt have a useful life at least as long as the term of the debt.

The City issued new debt of \$225 million in 2021 which is offset by \$139 million of debt principal repayment during the year. As a result, total net long-term debt increased by \$86 million from \$2.95 billion to \$3.04 billion.

Debt levels are carefully monitored to ensure the ongoing financial well being of the City is maintained in accordance with its fiscal framework principles. Two of the key targets established by Council which are to be reported on annually by the Treasurer are as follows:

- 1) Principal and interest payments for tax supported debt are not to exceed 7.5% of the City's own source revenue, and principal and interest on water and sewer rate supported debt will be limited to no more than 15% of rate revenues; for a combined target of 8.5% of total own source revenues;
- 2) The increase in debt servicing for non-legacy projects in any year will not be greater than one-quarter of 1 per cent (0.25%) of taxes from property taxes:

With respect to the first key target, the total debt interest and principal payments in 2021 for tax and rate supported long-term debt was \$173.7 million, which represents 5.85% of the City's own source revenues. These revenues include all revenues shown on the Consolidated Statement of Operations, except for government transfers and contributed tangible capital assets and development charge revenues.

Regarding the second key target, non-legacy projects are defined as capital works associated with the rehabilitation and renewal of existing City infrastructure along with the construction of new infrastructure to address growth pressures. The increase in debt servicing as it affects property tax increases is within the target mentioned above.

TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

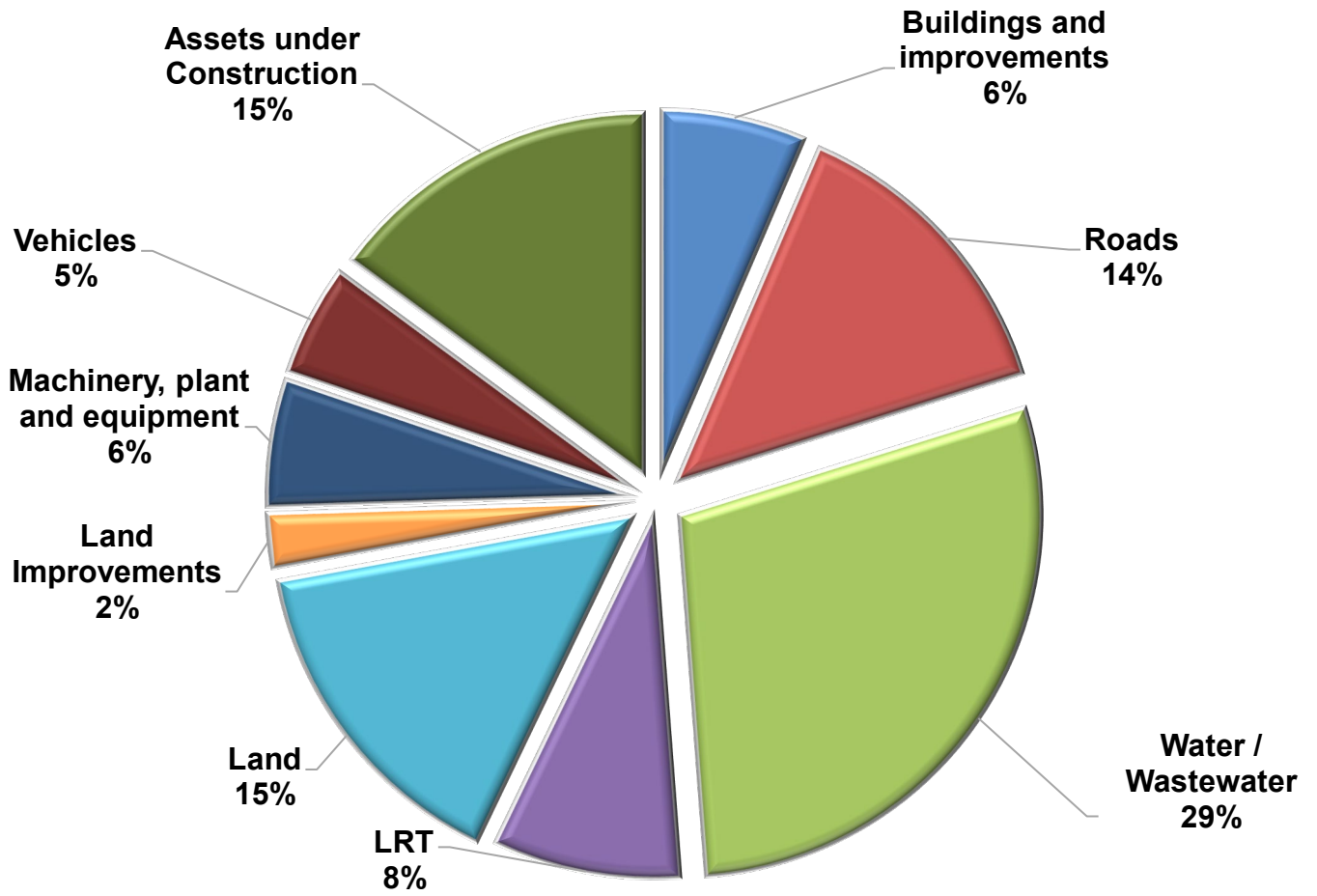
Tangible capital assets represent a significant investment for the City and the related information is vital for stewardship, accountability, costing, and the development of asset management plans. Assets are valued at their historical cost on the date of purchase or construction and are amortized over their useful lives. The residual net book value (NBV) of these assets represents the value of assets available to serve future generations.

The City's tangible capital assets consist primarily of water and wastewater infrastructure, land, roads, buildings, and machinery, plant and equipment. Costs associated with construction of the LRT are included in assets under construction until the asset is put into service.

The overall value of tangible capital assets (which makes up the bulk of non-financial assets) increased by approximately \$1.9 billion from \$24.1 billion to \$26.0 billion on a gross cost basis. Approximately \$1 billion is attributable to spending on Stage 2 of the LRT. Other significant projects that contributed to this increase included road related projects (\$152 million) and water/wastewater infrastructure (\$581 million); \$532 million of which was contributed capital. \$393 million of amortization was recognized in 2021, bringing the total accumulated amortization to \$6.3 billion.

Tangible capital assets <i>[dollars in thousands]</i>	\$ NBV	%
Buildings and improvements	\$1,264,432	6.4%
Roads	2,698,402	13.7%
Water/wastewater	5,621,864	28.6%
LRT Infrastructure	1,634,649	8.3%
Land	2,941,191	15.0%
Land improvements	469,974	2.4%
Machinery, plant and equipment	1,111,526	5.7%
Vehicles	969,795	5.0%
Assets under construction	2,924,430	14.9%
Total tangible capital assets	\$19,636,263	100.0%

Figure 3 - Tangible Capital Asset breakdown



City of Ottawa Accrual Budget Presentation

There are differences between how municipalities set out their spending plans at the beginning of the year in the budgets and then how they report on the results in their financial statements at year-end.

The budget presentation follows the requirements of Ontario Regulation 284/09 of the *Municipal Act*. The *Municipal Act* requires that municipalities prepare balanced budgets, which include estimates of all sums required during the year for the purposes of the municipality. This means that municipalities need to have or raise sufficient funds each year, through the setting of tax rates, water rates and user fees, to cover the operating and capital spending requirements for the year. The City of Ottawa, like other municipalities, continues to prepare its annual budgets on a modified accrual basis, with no anticipated surplus or deficit. Modified accrual treats certain cash items, including borrowings, the initial cost of assets, and debt repayments, as revenues and expenses. However, it accrues these and other transactions by recognizing them at the time they happen, not when the cash is received or paid.

Financial Statement reporting at year-end is done on a different basis. The province requires municipalities to follow the accounting standards set by the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB) for governments in Canada. PSAB recommends that financial statements be prepared on a full accrual basis. Under full accrual, an organization recognizes revenues as they are earned, even if the cash has not been received, and expenses are reported when they are incurred, even if the invoice has not yet been paid.

As a result, adjustments need to be made to the budget book figures to make them be on a full accrual basis and these adjusted budget amounts are then used in the City's consolidated financial statements so that accurate comparisons can be made between budgeted and actual results for the fiscal year.

There are several ways in which the modified accrual budget differs from the full accrual budget:

- **Consolidated Entities:** Financial reporting includes most financial transactions of related entities, such as corporations owned by the City. The exceptions are transactions between related entities and the City, which are eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.
- **Amortization:** The modified accrual budget treats capital spending as an expense in the year it occurs. Under the full accrual method, assets such as vehicles or buildings, which are expected to last more than one year, are "capitalized". The asset is amortized over its expected service life and therefore that annual amount of amortization is recorded as an expense each year.
- **Post-Employment Benefits:** The defined benefit plans relating to post-retirement and post-employment provide a variety of benefits to retirees and long-term disabled employees, including income, medical, dental, life insurance, workers' compensation, and sick leave benefits. For modified accrual budget

purposes, the City estimates the amount of cash that will be paid out for these benefits in the year. In the full accrual budget, post-employment benefits are employee benefits that have been earned in the current year but will be paid in the future as employees retire.

- **Future Liabilities:** These items have incurred obligations in the current year but are to be paid out in future years. Examples include landfill closure and post-closure liabilities, contaminated sites, brownfields, accrued interest, and contingent legal liabilities. These items are added as an expense in the full accrual budgeting presentation.
- **Contributed Assets:** These are tangible capital assets that are donated, contributed or transferred from another organization. Contributed assets are not part of the modified accrual budget because they do not require cash. Contributed assets are added as revenue to the full accrual budget.
- **Timing Differences Between Capital Budget and Spending:** Budgets established for tangible capital asset acquisitions are on a project-oriented basis, the costs of which may be carried over one or more fiscal years. Whereas amounts were budgeted for on a project-oriented basis, the full accrual budget uses amounts based on estimated spend during the year to reflect the same basis of accounting that was used to report the actual results.
- **Acquisition of Tangible Capital Assets:** The modified accrual budget treats capital spending as an expense in the year it occurs. Under the full accrual method, qualified spending on tangible capital assets can be capitalized and amortized over the life of the asset instead of recognizing the entire cost in the year it occurred.
- **Transfers To/From Reserves:** Transfers from reserves and the proceeds of borrowing are not revenues, so they are removed from that category in moving from modified to full accrual. This has the effect of reducing budgeted revenues in full accrual and thus reducing the annual surplus, all other things being equal. Transfers and contributions into reserves and repayments of debt are not expenses under full accrual, so they are removed from expenses. This has the effect of reducing budgeted spending and thus increasing the surplus under full accrual.

Because the budget book and the financial statements are prepared using different approaches, a reconciliation must be performed to derive the budget figures that are to be used in the City's financial statements. The City discloses information about its budgeted figures in Note 23 of its financial statements. The table that follows shows a reconciliation between the modified accrual budget and the full accrual budget.

Reconciling the 2021 budget with PSAB standards (in \$000's)

Revenues	Amount
Adopted budget operating and capital	\$4,725,159
<i>PSAB related adjustments for full accrual budgeting:</i>	
Contributed tangible capital assets	419,035
Timing differences between capital budget and spending	585,308
Consolidated entities	172,953
Reclassification of investment income	31,773
Hydro Ottawa Holding Inc. equity pickup	13,300
Transfers from reserves	(607,516)
Proceeds of debt issued	(162,236)
Reclassifications and eliminations	(41,404)
Total budgeted revenues for financial statement purposes	\$5,136,372

Expenses	Amount
Adopted budget operating and capital	\$4,725,159
<i>PSAB related adjustments for full accrual budgeting:</i>	
Timing differences between capital budget and spending	843,220
Amortization	466,401
Consolidated entities	172,953
Change in other obligations to be funded in future years	21,987
Changes in employee future benefits and pension agreements	35,104
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(1,232,650)
Transfers to reserves	(644,409)
Debt principal repayments	(152,390)
Reclassifications and eliminations	(45,002)
Total budgeted expenses for financial statement purposes	\$4,190,373
Budgeted Annual Surplus	\$945,999

Consolidated Financial Statements

The City of Ottawa

December 31, 2021

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT

The integrity, relevance and comparability of the data in the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of management of the City of Ottawa [the "City"].

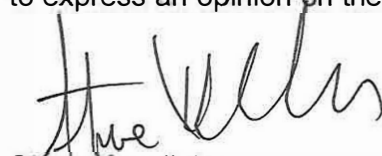
The consolidated financial statements are prepared by management, in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards established by the Public Sector Accounting Board of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada. The consolidated financial statements necessarily include some amounts that are based on the best estimates and judgments of management. Financial data elsewhere in the report is consistent with that in the consolidated financial statements.

To assist in its responsibility, management maintains accounting, budget and other controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are appropriately authorized, that assets are properly accounted for and safeguarded, and that financial records are reliable for the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

The Auditor General's office reports directly to City Council ["Council"] and, on an ongoing basis, carries out its audit program to ensure internal controls and their application are reviewed and financial information is tested and independently verified.

Council fulfils its responsibility for financial reporting through its Audit Committee and Finance and Economic Development Committee.

Ernst & Young LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, have been appointed by Council to express an opinion on the City's consolidated financial statements. Their report follows.



Steve Kanellakos
City Manager
Ottawa, Canada



Wendy Stephanson
Chief Financial Officer
Ottawa, Canada

Independent auditor's report

To the Mayor and Members of Council

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the **City of Ottawa** [the "City"], which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2021, and the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus, the consolidated statement of change in net debt and the consolidated statement of 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, 2021, and its consolidated financial performance 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.

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.

Ernst & Young LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Ottawa, Canada
June 23, 2022



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at December 31, 2021, with comparative information as at December 31, 2020 [dollars in thousands]

Table 1 - Consolidated statement of financial position - Financial assets

Financial assets	2021	2020
Cash and cash equivalents	\$709,280	\$974,811
Accounts receivable [note 3]	995,943	814,786
Investments [note 4]	1,711,196	1,174,679
Investment in government business enterprise [note 5]	507,295	480,224
Loan receivable [note 6]	219,051	224,243
Total financial assets	4,142,765	3,668,743

Table 2 - Consolidated statement of financial position - Liabilities

Liabilities	2021	2020
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities [note 7]	1,437,383	946,238
Deferred revenue [note 8]	1,011,774	928,707
Employee future benefits and pension agreements [note 9]	728,210	706,628
Accrued interest	29,091	29,071
Landfill closure and post-closure [note 10]	36,800	38,039
Contaminated sites [note 11]	6,784	7,510
Net long-term debt [note 12]	3,039,703	2,954,052
Mortgages payable [note 13]	313,500	277,113
Other liabilities [note 14]	55,784	67,810
Capital lease obligations [note 15]	79,037	85,232
Total liabilities	6,738,066	6,040,400

Net debt	(2,595,301)	(2,371,657)
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Table 3 - Consolidated statement of financial position - Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets	2021	2020
Tangible capital assets [note 16]	19,636,263	18,033,022
Inventories	52,109	51,303
Prepaid expenses	39,416	31,865
Total non-financial assets	19,727,788	18,116,190
Accumulated surplus [note 17]	\$17,132,487	\$15,744,533

Contingencies, commitments and contractual rights [note 18]

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND ACCUMULATED SURPLUS

For the year ended December 31, 2021, with comparative information for the year ended December 31, 2020 [dollars in thousands]

Table 4 - Consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus - Revenue

Revenue	2021 Budget [note 23]	2021 Actual	2020 Actual
Taxes available for municipal purposes [note 19]	\$2,042,047	\$2,022,302	\$1,944,683
Government transfers	1,507,260	1,622,478	1,493,210
Fees and user charges	852,175	772,857	743,391
Contributed tangible capital assets	419,035	532,071	363,556
Development charges	137,769	208,393	169,683
Investment income	49,846	61,257	50,716
Fines and penalties	45,800	41,073	35,617
Other revenue	49,140	23,067	44,215
Share of earnings of government business enterprise [note 5]	33,300	47,356	34,120
Total revenue	5,136,372	5,330,854	4,879,191

Table 5 - Consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus - Expenses

Expenses	2021 Budget [note 23]	2021 Actual	2020 Actual
General government	111,450	108,433	103,481
Protection to persons and property	666,543	663,964	628,673
Roads, traffic and parking	485,354	421,652	415,144
Transit	802,234	719,757	737,369
Environmental services	515,365	451,934	424,270
Health services	236,665	294,234	216,679
Social and family services	583,314	502,889	535,892
Social housing	273,977	354,510	302,952
Recreation and cultural services	415,903	346,481	346,493
Planning and development	99,568	79,561	74,541
Total expenses [note 20]	4,190,373	3,943,415	3,785,494
Annual surplus	945,999	1,387,439	1,093,697
Accumulated surplus, beginning of the year	15,131,586	15,744,533	14,652,429
Other comprehensive income (loss)	515	515	(1,593)
Accumulated surplus, end of the year	\$16,078,100	\$17,132,487	\$15,744,533

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN NET DEBT

For the year ended December 31, 2021, with comparative information for the year ended December 31, 2020 [dollars in thousands]

Table 6 - Consolidated statement of change in net debt

	2021 Budget [note 23]	2021 Actual	2020 Actual
Consolidated statement of change in net debt			
Annual surplus	\$945,999	\$1,387,439	\$1,093,697
Acquisition of tangible capital assets including contributed assets	(2,018,111)	(2,047,060)	(1,389,982)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	392,726	392,726	392,691
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets	47,862	47,862	39,935
Proceeds on disposal of tangible capital assets	3,231	3,231	4,739
Supply of inventories	(806)	(806)	(15,291)
Prepaid expenses	(7,551)	(7,551)	(1,864)
Change in net debt	(636,650)	(224,159)	123,925
Net debt, beginning of the year	(3,032,416)	(2,371,657)	(2,493,989)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	515	515	(1,593)
Net debt, end of the year	(3,668,551)	(2,595,301)	(2,371,657)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended December 31, 2021, with comparative information for the year ended December 31, 2020 [dollars in thousands]

Table 7 - Consolidated statement of cash flows - Operating activities

OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2021	2020
Annual surplus	\$1,387,439	\$1,093,697
Items not affecting cash		
Share of earnings of government business enterprise	(47,356)	(34,120)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	392,726	392,691
Contributed tangible capital assets	(532,071)	(363,556)
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets	47,862	39,935
Cash provided by operating activities, adjusted for non-cash items	1,248,600	1,128,647
Changes in non-cash assets and liabilities		
Increase in accounts receivable	(181,157)	(136,115)
Increase in inventories	(806)	(15,291)
Increase in prepaid expenses	(7,551)	(1,864)
Decrease in loan receivable	5,192	533
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	491,145	45,887
Increase in deferred revenue	83,067	182,432
Increase in employee future benefits and pension agreements	21,582	14,316
Increase in accrued interest	20	157
(Decrease) increase in landfill closure and post-closure liabilities	(1,239)	3,508
Decrease in liabilities for contaminated sites	(726)	(914)
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(12,026)	67,810
Cash provided by operating activities	1,646,101	1,289,106

Table 8 - Consolidated statement of cash flows - Capital activities

CAPITAL ACTIVITIES	2021	2020
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(1,514,989)	(1,026,426)
Proceeds on disposal of tangible capital assets	3,231	4,739
Cash applied to capital activities	(1,511,758)	(1,021,687)

Table 9 - Consolidated statement of cash flows - Investing activities

INVESTING ACTIVITIES	2021	2020
Net purchase of investments	(536,517)	(148,108)
Dividends from Hydro Ottawa Holding Inc.	20,800	22,600
Cash applied to investing activities	(515,717)	(125,508)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS [CONTINUED]

For the year ended December 31, 2021, with comparative information for the year ended December 31, 2020 [dollars in thousands]

Table 10 - Consolidated statement of cash flows - Financing activities

FINANCING ACTIVITIES	2021	2020
Proceeds from new long-term debt issued	271,369	310,795
Interest earned on sinking funds	(4,639)	(3,511)
Debt principal repayments:		
Net long-term debt	(134,711)	(124,459)
Mortgages payable	(9,981)	(9,842)
Capital lease obligations	(6,195)	(5,776)
Cash provided by financing activities	115,843	167,207

Table 11 - Consolidated statement of cash flows - Change in cash and cash equivalents

Change in cash and cash equivalents	2021	2020
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year	(265,531)	309,118
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	974,811	665,693
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	\$709,280	\$974,811

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

THE CITY OF OTTAWA
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2021 *[dollars in thousands]*

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS

The City of Ottawa [the “City”] was created through provincial legislation on December 20, 1999 and commenced operations on January 1, 2001.

The City is responsible for providing municipal services such as employment and financial assistance; long-term care; community services and libraries; emergency and protective services including police, fire and ambulance; and transportation, utilities and public works, including roads, sewers and wastewater, drinking water, waste collection and disposal.

As sole shareholder of Hydro Ottawa Holding Inc. [“Hydro Ottawa”] and the Ottawa Community Housing Corporation [“OCHC”], the City also provides hydro and housing services to the residents of Ottawa. In 2009, the Ottawa Community Lands Development and the Manotick Mill Quarter Community Development Corporations were created for the purpose of promoting and undertaking community improvements in the City by managing real property.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The consolidated financial statements are prepared by management in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards established by the Public Sector Accounting Board [“PSAB”] of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES [CONTINUED]

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the City reflect the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses for the activities of all committees of Council and the following boards, Business Improvement Areas ["BIAs"] and entities:

The Police Services Board	The Carp Road Corridor BIA
The Ottawa Public Library Board	The Carp Village BIA
The Ottawa Board of Health	The Vanier BIA
The Ottawa Community Housing Corporation	The Manotick BIA
Manotick Mill Quarter Community Development Corporation	The Sparks Street Mall Authority
Ottawa Community Lands Development Corporation	The Somerset Village BIA
The Bank Street BIA	The Preston Street BIA
The Westboro Village BIA	The Byward Market BIA
The Sparks Street BIA	The Downtown Rideau BIA
The Somerset Street Chinatown BIA	The Barrhaven BIA
The Glebe BIA	The Wellington West BIA
The Heart of Orleans BIA	The Kanata North BIA
	The Bells Corners BIA
	The Kanata Central BIA

All interfund assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses have been eliminated.

Condensed supplementary information for the Ottawa Public Library Board is provided in Appendix 1.

Hydro Ottawa and its subsidiaries are accounted for on a modified equity basis, consistent with the generally accepted accounting treatment for government business enterprises [see *note 5*]. These corporations follow International Financial Reporting Standards ["IFRS"]. Under the modified equity basis, the business enterprise's accounting policies are not adjusted to conform to those of the City, and inter-organizational transactions and balances are not eliminated. Other comprehensive income or loss of the enterprise is recorded directly to the City's accumulated surplus and net debt.

School boards

The taxation, other revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities with respect to the operations of the school boards are not reflected in these consolidated financial statements as school boards are separate entities and the City does not control or have any involvement in the operations of school boards.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES [CONTINUED]

Use of estimates and measurement uncertainty

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Canadian public sector accounting standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions on such areas as employee benefits liabilities, property tax assessment appeals, legal claims provisions, landfill closure and post-closure liabilities, liabilities for contaminated sites, and contributed tangible capital assets. These estimates and assumptions are based on the City's best information and judgment and actual amounts may differ significantly from these estimates.

Revenue and expenses

Revenue and expenses are reported on the accrual basis of accounting, which recognizes revenue as it is earned and measurable; expenses are recognized as they are incurred and measurable, as a result of receipt of goods or services.

Tax revenue

Annually, the City bills and collects property tax revenue for municipal purposes, provincial education taxes on behalf of the Province of Ontario [the "Province"], payment in lieu of taxes, local improvements and other charges [see note 19]. The authority to levy and collect property taxes is established under the *Municipal Act, 2001*, the *Assessment Act*, the *Education Act*, and other legislation.

Taxation revenue consists of non-exchange transactions. It is recognized in the period to which the assessment relates where reasonable estimates of amounts can be made. Annual revenue also includes adjustments related to prior years, which were not estimable until the current year.

Government transfers

Government transfers are transfers from senior levels of government that are not the result of an exchange transaction. Government transfers are recognized in the fiscal years during which events giving rise to the transfer occur, provided the transfers are authorized, eligibility criteria and stipulations have been met and reasonable estimates of the amounts can be made.

In addition, the City provides transfers to individuals or organizations. These transfers are recognized as expenses once they are authorized and eligibility criteria, if any, are met.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES [CONTINUED]

Fees and user charges

Fees and user charges relate to transit fares; utility charges; water, wastewater, and solid waste; licensing fees; fees for use of various programming; and fees imposed based on specific activities. Revenue is recognized when the activity is performed or when the services are rendered.

Contributed tangible capital assets

Contributed tangible capital assets represent assets that are donated or contributed to the City by developers and are recognized as revenue in the year the assets are contributed based on fair market value at the date of contribution.

Development charges

Development charges are one-time fees levied by the City on new residential and non-residential properties to help fund a portion of the growth-related capital infrastructure. The authority to introduce development charges is provided by provincial legislation, and the operational details and schedule of charges are outlined in the City's by-law. Development charges are determined and accounted for by type of service component. The amount of charges varies by dwelling type and by location within the City reflecting different actual costs of establishing and providing the service. The underlying intent of development charges is that growth pays for growth and that the financing of capital costs required to service new growth does not place a burden on existing taxpayers.

Actual funding transfers to capital projects are made in accordance with regulations that stipulate that development charges may only be applied to projects when costs are incurred. Growth-related spending authority is approved annually as part of the City's budgeting process, with only those capital projects included in the current Development Charges Background Study being eligible for funding. Development charge fund balances are monitored annually through the capital budget approval process to ensure they are in compliance with the overall policies adopted by Council. Development charges are recognized as revenue when the related expenses are incurred.

Investment income

Investment income is recorded as revenue in the period in which it is earned. Investment income also includes income for the City's Endowment Fund and is in accordance with the investment policy and procedures adopted by City Council.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES [CONTINUED]

Other revenue

Other revenue includes revenue from land sales, cash in lieu of parkland, and other miscellaneous revenue. Amounts received relating to revenue that will be earned in a subsequent year are deferred and reported as deferred revenue.

Financial instruments

The City's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, investments, loan receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, accrued interest, net long-term debt, mortgages payable and other liabilities.

The City uses derivative financial instruments consisting of bank swaps to reduce its exposure to interest rate risk related to its debt. The City does not use financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

The City uses bank swaps to manage commodity price fluctuations. These bank swaps are used to set a fixed price for a specific quantity over a defined term and settle on specific dates commensurate with the defined term. Swaps result in a payment or receipt of funds to or from the counterparty to the transaction. Gains (receipts) or losses (payments) are recognized in the same period as the delivery of the underlying commodity.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less from the date when the securities are purchased.

Investments

Investments are recorded at amortized cost less amounts written off to reflect a permanent decline in value. Investments consist of authorized investments pursuant to provisions of the *Municipal Act* and comprise financial instruments issued by the Canadian government and Schedule I, II, and III banks, as well as asset-backed securities and eligible commercial paper. Included within investments are specific investments for the endowment fund consisting of Canadian equities and corporate bonds as authorized by Provincial Regulation 438/97. All investments are in accordance with the Investment Policy approved by City Council. Investments with original maturity dates of more than 90 days are classified as investments on the consolidated statement of financial position.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES [CONTINUED]

Loan receivable

A loan receivable is recognized by the City on its consolidated statement of financial position when the City has the contractual right to receive cash from the borrower. The loan receivable is initially recorded at cost. If circumstances warrant the revaluation of a loan, the City will report the loan receivable net of any related valuation allowance/write-down. Changes in valuation allowances, if applicable, will be recognized in expenses in the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus. Interest revenue on a loan receivable is recognized when earned and is reflected in the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus.

Deferred revenue

Certain amounts are received in advance pursuant to legislation, regulation or agreement and may only be used in the conduct of certain programs or in the completion of specific work. In addition, certain user charges and fees are collected in advance for which the related services have yet to be performed. These amounts are recorded as deferred revenue and are recognized as revenue in the year during which the related expenses are incurred provided eligibility criteria and stipulations have been met.

Employee benefit plans

The City has adopted the following policies with respect to employee benefit plans:

[a] The costs of post-employment benefits are recognized as a liability when the event that obligates the City occurs. The costs are actuarially determined using projected future income payments, health care continuation costs, and fees paid to independent administrators of these plans, calculated on a present value basis.

[b] The costs of post-retirement benefits are recognized as a liability when the event that obligates the City occurs. The costs are actuarially determined using the projected benefits method prorated on service and management's best estimate of retirement ages of employees, salary escalation, expected health care costs, and plan investment performance.

[c] Past service costs for plan amendments related to prior-period employee services are accounted for in the period of the plan amendment. The effects of gain or loss from settlements or curtailments are expensed in the period during which they occur. Net actuarial gains and losses related to employee benefits are amortized over the estimated average remaining service life of the related employee group. Employee future benefits are discounted using current interest rates on City-issued long-term bonds.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES [CONTINUED]

[d] The costs of workplace safety and insurance obligations are recognized as a liability when the event that obligates the City occurs. The liability is actuarially determined and is based upon an estimate of future claims to be insured. This is based on a number of assumptions including future interest rates, inflation rates, and the history of claims with City employees.

[e] The costs of termination benefits and compensated absences are recognized when the event that obligates the City occurs; costs include projected future income payments, health care continuation costs, and fees paid to independent administrators of these plans, calculated on a present value basis.

Pension agreements

The City has adopted the following policies with respect to pension agreements:

[a] The contributions to a multi-employer, defined benefit pension plan are expensed when contributions are due.

[b] The actuarial valuation is determined using the projected unit credit method prorated on credited service. It is also based on management's best estimates and assumptions that include assumptions for employee retirement ages, salary escalation, and plan investment performance, which are used for discounting benefits. Plan assets are valued using a market-related value, determined over a three-year period.

Legal claims and contingencies

Estimated costs to settle legal claims and possible legal claims are determined based on available information. Where the costs are deemed to be likely and can be reasonably estimated, claims are reported as an expense on the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus and a liability on the consolidated statement of financial position. Where costs are deemed not to be determinable, no liability is reported on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Landfill closure and post-closure liabilities

The estimated costs to close and maintain solid waste landfill sites are based on future expenses for 25 years, adjusted for inflation and discounted to current dollars. These costs are reported as a liability on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Contaminated sites

Criteria to recognize a liability for contaminated sites are as follows:

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES [CONTINUED]

- [i] An environmental standard exists;
- [ii] Contamination exceeds the standard;
- [iii] The City is directly responsible or accepts responsibility for the contamination;
- [iv] It is expected that future economic benefits will be given up; and
- [v] A reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

When all the criteria for recognition are met, the City accrues a liability for the estimated amount of future remediation costs of contaminated sites no longer in productive use.

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 beyond the current year and are not intended for sale in the ordinary course of operations.

[a] Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost, which includes amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development, or betterment of an asset. The costs, less residual value, of the tangible capital assets, excluding land, are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Table 12 - Useful life of tangible capital assets

Asset - Useful life - Years	Minimum	Maximum
Buildings and improvements	20	100
Linear-roads	50	75
Linear-water/wastewater	50	100
Linear-Light Rail Transit ["LRT"]	30	100
Land improvements	50	200
Machinery, plant and equipment	5	50
Vehicles	5	30

Assets under construction are not amortized. All assets start amortization in the month following the in-service date.

[b] Contributed tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets received as contributions have been recorded at their fair market value at the date of receipt and are included in revenue in the year of contribution.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES [CONTINUED]

[c] Intangible assets

Intangible assets and natural resources are not recognized as assets in the consolidated financial statements.

[d] Interest capitalization

The City's tangible capital asset policy does not allow for the capitalization of interest costs incurred by the City associated with the acquisition or construction of a tangible capital asset.

[e] Leases

Leases are classified as operating or capital leases. Leases that transfer substantially all of the benefits and risks incidental to ownership of property are accounted for as capital leases and recorded as a liability. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases and the related payments are charged to expenses as incurred.

[f] Inventories

Inventories held for consumption are recorded at the lower of cost and replacement cost.

Reserves

Reserves comprise funds set aside for specific purposes by Council *[see note 17]*. Reserves set aside by legislation, regulation, or agreement are reported as deferred revenue on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Contractual rights and obligations

Contractual rights reflect future rights to economic resources arising from contracts and/or agreements that will result in both an asset and revenue in future fiscal periods. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the City is not aware of any contracts and/or agreements that would result in contractual rights.

Contractual obligations represent obligations that will result in liabilities upon the completion of agreed-upon terms specified in contracts and/or agreements in future fiscal periods. For further details regarding the City's contractual obligations, including the nature, extent and timing of these types of transactions, please see note 18.

Future accounting pronouncements

Standards effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2022 (in effect for the City for the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2023)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES [CONTINUED]

PS 1201 Financial Statement Presentation (“PS 1201”) replaces PS 1200 to conform to PS 3450 Financial Instruments (“PS 3450”), and requires a new statement of remeasurement gains and losses separate from the statement of operations. Included in this new statement are the unrealized gains and losses arising from the remeasurement of financial instruments and items denominated in foreign currencies, as well as the government’s proportionate share of other comprehensive income that arises when a government includes the results of government business enterprises and partnerships.

PS 3041 Portfolio Investments (“PS 3041”) replaces PS 3040 and has removed the distinction between temporary and portfolio investments. This section was amended to conform to PS 3450 and now includes pooled investments in its scope. Upon adoption of PS 3450 and PS 3041, PS 3030 Temporary Investments (“PS 3030”) will no longer apply.

PS 2601 Foreign Currency Translation (“PS 2601”) replaces PS 2600 and requires exchange rates to be adjusted to the rate in effect at the financial statement date for monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and non-monetary items included in the fair value category. Unrealized gains and losses are to be presented in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses. Gains and losses on long-term monetary assets and liabilities are amortized over the remaining term of the item.

PS 3450 Financial Instruments (“PS 3450”) establishes recognition, measurement, and disclosure requirements for derivative and non-derivative financial instruments. The standard requires fair value measurement of derivatives and equity instruments that are quoted in an active market; all other financial instruments can be measured at cost/amortized cost or fair value at the election of the government. Unrealized gains and losses are presented in a new statement of remeasurement gains and losses. There is the requirement to disclose the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments and clarification is given for the de-recognition of financial liabilities.

PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations (“PS 3280”) requires entities to record asset retirement obligations. An asset retirement obligation is a legal obligation associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. Asset retirement costs associated with a tangible capital asset controlled by the entity increase the carrying amount of the related tangible capital asset and are expensed in a rational and systematic manner. Asset retirement costs associated with an asset no longer in productive use are expensed. Subsequent measurement of the liability can result in either a change in the carrying amount of the related tangible capital asset or an expense, depending on the nature of the re-measurement and whether the asset remains in productive use. Upon adoption of PS 3280, landfill closure and post-

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES [CONTINUED]

closure liabilities will fall under this new standard and PS 3270 Solid Waste Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Liability (“PS 3270”) will no longer apply.

Standards effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2023 (in effect for the City for the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2024)

PS 3400 Revenue (“PS 3400”) proposes a framework that includes two categories of revenue – exchange transactions or unilateral transactions. Revenue from an exchange transaction is recognized when the public sector entity has satisfied the performance obligation(s). If no performance obligation is present, it would be unilateral revenues. Unilateral revenues are recognized when a public sector entity has the authority to claim or retain an inflow of economic resources and a past event gives rise to a claim on economic resources.

PS 3160 Public Private Partnerships (“P3s”) (“PS 3160”) identifies requirements on how to account for and disclose transactions in which public sector entities procure major infrastructure assets and/or services from private sector entities. Recognition of assets arising from P3 arrangements is ultimately dependent on whether public sector entities control the purpose and use of the assets, access to the future economic benefits and exposure to the risks associated with the assets, and significant residual interest in the asset, if any, at the end of the term of P3s. Measurement of the asset and related liability will also be dependent on the overall model used to compensate the private sector entity.

PSG-8 Purchased Intangibles provides guidelines on accounting and reporting for purchased intangibles. Concurrently, PS 1000 Financial Statement Concepts has been amended to remove the prohibition against recognizing intangibles purchased in an exchange transaction in public sector financial statements.

The City continues to assess the impacts of the above standards. While the timing of standards adoption may vary, certain standards must be adopted concurrently. The requirements in PS 1201, PS 3450, PS 2601 and PS 3041 must be implemented at the same time.

The City has not adopted any new accounting standards for the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2021.

3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable comprise the following:

Table 13 - Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable	2021	2020
Taxes and user charges	\$173,191	\$185,852
Federal government	317,562	282,635
Provincial government	397,625	263,310
Trade	107,565	82,989
Total accounts receivable	\$995,943	\$814,786

4. INVESTMENTS

Fair market values for City investments are based on pricing sources that gather data on a daily basis from secondary market trading activity. Investments comprise the following:

Table 14 - 2021 investments breakdown

Investments	Cost	2021	
		Fair market value	Carrying value
Federal government bonds	\$553,712	\$548,218	\$553,712
Provincial government bonds	517,955	516,245	517,955
Municipal government bonds	278,383	278,563	278,383
Corporate (fixed income)	142,365	142,179	142,365
Externally managed endowment fund	154,229	202,488	154,229
Other	64,552	78,196	64,552
Total	\$1,711,196	\$1,765,889	\$1,711,196

Table 15 - 2020 investments breakdown

Investments	Cost	2020	
		Fair market value	Carrying value
Federal government bonds	\$359,143	\$363,930	\$359,143
Provincial government bonds	218,912	226,961	218,912
Municipal government bonds	239,371	247,555	239,371
Corporate (fixed income)	152,178	153,916	152,178
Externally managed endowment fund	163,305	199,888	163,305
Other	41,770	52,441	41,770
Total	\$1,174,679	\$1,244,691	\$1,174,679

4. INVESTMENTS [CONTINUED]

Included in the City's municipal government bonds portfolio are City of Ottawa debentures at coupon rates varying from 4.60% to 5.30% [2020 – 3.40% to 5.30%] with a carrying value of \$56 [2020 – \$924].

The holdings of the endowment fund are managed by external portfolio managers engaged by the City and are in accordance with the investment policy and procedures adopted by City Council. Based upon market value, as at December 31, 2021, the endowment fund was distributed between cash and treasury bills (2.4%), Canadian bonds (34.1%) and Canadian equities (63.5%).

“Other” consists of units of the One Investment Program equity portfolio operated by a subsidiary of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of Ontario.

The average yield on investments held as at December 31, 2021 is 1.18% [2020 – 1.36%]. Investments mature from March 3, 2022 to December 1, 2048 [2020 – January 7, 2021 to June 3, 2065].

According to the investment policy for the endowment fund adopted by City Council, investment earnings are paid to the City at the lesser of 6.5% and the actual earnings of the endowment fund, provided that the market value of the fund is not reduced below the original \$200,000 investment. In 2021, \$29,675 [2020 – \$13,000] was distributed from the endowment fund to the City.

5. INVESTMENT IN GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

Investment [100% owned] in Hydro Ottawa

The following table provides condensed supplementary financial information for Hydro Ottawa under IFRS:

Table 16 - Hydro Ottawa condensed financial information - Assets

Assets [As at December 31]	2021	2020
Current assets	\$207,465	\$260,310
Capital assets	2,013,433	1,903,389
Other assets	141,512	127,108
Total assets	2,362,410	2,290,807

5. INVESTMENT IN GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISE [CONTINUED]

Table 17 - Hydro Ottawa condensed financial information - Liabilities

Liabilities [As at December 31]	2021	2020
Current liabilities	413,365	428,635
Other liabilities	1,441,750	1,381,948
Total liabilities	1,855,115	1,810,583
Net assets	\$507,295	\$480,224

Table 18 - Hydro Ottawa condensed financial information - Net assets

Net assets consisting of investment in Hydro Ottawa [As at December 31]	2021	2020
Common shares [100%]	\$228,453	\$228,453
Retained earnings	277,523	250,967
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,319	804
Net assets	\$507,295	\$480,224

Table 19 - Hydro Ottawa condensed financial information - Results of operations

Results of operations [For the year ended December 31]	2021	2020
Total revenue	\$1,164,577	\$1,272,593
Total expenses	1,117,221	1,238,473
Net income	\$47,356	\$34,120

The City, as holder of common shares in Hydro Ottawa, is entitled to receive dividends as declared by Hydro Ottawa's Board of Directors. Dividends in the amount of \$20,800 [2020 – \$22,600] were received in 2021 related to 2020 operations. Dividends totalling \$23,700 have been declared and are to be received in 2022 related to Hydro Ottawa's 2021 operations. During the year, the City purchased electricity from Hydro Ottawa at prices and terms approved by the Ontario Energy Board. In addition, the following transactions took place during the year:

5. INVESTMENT IN GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISE [CONTINUED]

Table 20 - Transactions with Hydro Ottawa

Services purchased from Hydro Ottawa by the City	2021	2020
Energy management consulting	\$4,809	\$8,559
Other services	16,602	11,354
Fees paid to the City by Hydro Ottawa	2021	2020
Property taxes, fuel, permits and other services	\$4,484	\$5,689

As at December 31, 2021, Hydro Ottawa's accounts receivable include \$10,550 [2020 – \$19,581] due in respect of the transactions above, while Hydro Ottawa's accounts payable and accrued liabilities include \$456 [2020 – \$372] due to the City and its subsidiaries.

6. LOAN RECEIVABLE

Table 21 - Loan receivable

	2021	2020
Loan receivable	\$219,051	\$224,243

In 2017, the City executed an Assignment and Assumption Agreement with the long-term lenders for Stage 1 of the light rail project. With this agreement, the long-term lenders transferred all their rights and obligations under the existing credit agreement with Project Co (borrower) to the City (assignee). The loan receivable was issued at an interest rate of 4.89% and matures on June 30, 2047. Loan repayments, consisting of principal and interest, are received on a quarterly basis. With each payment, the principal amount of the loan is reduced and the interest portion of the payment is recorded by the City as interest revenue.

Table 22 - Principal payments on light rail loan receivable

Principal payments	
2022	\$7,038
2023	7,382
2024	7,731
2025	7,984
2026	7,928
2027 and thereafter	180,988
Total	\$219,051

In 2021, interest revenue of \$10,908 [2020 – \$10,992] on the loan receivable has been reflected as investment income on the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus.

7. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities comprise the following:

Table 23 - Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2021	2020
Trade payables and accruals	\$1,257,611	\$807,311
Payroll accruals and deductions	179,772	138,927
Total accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$1,437,383	\$946,238

8. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue, set aside for specific purposes by legislation, regulation or agreement, comprises the following.

Table 24 - Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue	2021	2020
Development charges	\$724,301	\$684,874
Other government transfers	103,932	98,014
Other deferred revenue	75,378	54,930
Building code	33,691	30,473
Cash in lieu of parkland	74,472	60,416
Total deferred revenue	\$1,011,774	\$928,707

9. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS AND PENSION AGREEMENTS

Employee future benefits and pension agreements liabilities comprise the following:

Table 25 - Employee future benefits and pension agreements

Employee future benefits and pension agreements	2021	2020
Employee future benefits	\$710,950	\$690,392
City of Ottawa Superannuation Fund COLA liability	17,260	16,236
Total	\$728,210	\$706,628

9. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS AND PENSION AGREEMENTS [CONTINUED]

[a] Employee future benefits

Employee future benefit liabilities of the City as at December 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020, are as follows:

Table 26 - Employee future benefits

Employee future benefits	2021	2020
Post-retirement benefits	\$238,168	\$229,712
Post-employment benefits	370,928	351,630
Workplace Safety and Insurance Board ["WSIB"]	101,854	109,050
Total	\$710,950	\$690,392

The defined benefit plans relating to post-retirement and post-employment provide a variety of benefits to retirees and active and long-term disabled employees, including income, medical, dental, and life insurance; workers' compensation; and sick leave benefits.

The City is a Schedule 2 employer under the *Workplace Safety and Insurance Act* and, as such, assumes full responsibility for financing its workplace safety insurance costs. The accrued obligation represents the present value of future benefits on existing claims.

The continuity for post-retirement, post-employment, and WSIB benefits for 2021 is as follows:

Table 27 - Employee future benefits continuity

Employee future benefits continuity	Post-retirement	Post-employment	WSIB	Total
Balance, at the beginning of the year	\$229,712	\$351,630	\$109,050	\$690,392
Current service costs/cost of new claims	12,013	54,940	17,593	84,546
Interest cost	3,989	5,638	2,555	12,182
Amortization of actuarial loss	1,079	1,587	3,327	5,993
Benefits paid	(8,625)	(42,867)	(30,671)	(82,163)
Balance, at the end of the year	\$238,168	\$370,928	\$101,854	\$710,950

Expenses for post-retirement and post-employment benefits and WSIB in the amount of \$102,721 [2020 – \$90,916] are recorded on the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus.

The liability for post-retirement and post-employment benefits is calculated based on an estimate of future outlays required under contractual agreements with various City employee bargaining units. These estimates are based on a number of assumptions regarding the expected costs of benefits, which are dependent on the demographic

9. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS AND PENSION AGREEMENTS [CONTINUED]

makeup of the various groups, future interest rates, and inflation rates. The liability for WSIB is calculated based on an estimate of future claims to be insured. This is based on a number of assumptions including future interest rates, inflation rates, and the history of claims with City employees. The City engages the services of an actuarial consulting firm to provide a determination of the City's obligation for post-retirement and post-employment benefits, as well as for WSIB benefits.

Due to the complexities in valuing the plans, actuarial valuations are conducted on a periodic basis. The liabilities for post-retirement and post-employment benefits reported in these consolidated financial statements are based on a valuation as of September 30, 2021 with an extrapolation to December 31, 2021. The liability for WSIB benefits reported in these consolidated financial statements is based on a valuation as of December 31, 2018 with an extrapolation to December 31, 2021.

Gains or losses are generated each year due to changes in assumptions and corrections or clarifications to the plan design previously provided by the City. These gains or losses are amortized over the expected average remaining service life of the related employee groups beginning in the year following the gain or loss. Amortization of the 2021 actuarial gain of \$47,394 [2020 – loss of \$56,005] for post-retirement and post-employment benefits will commence in fiscal 2022. Amortization of the 2021 actuarial loss of \$40,431 [2020 – loss of \$41,490] for WSIB will commence in fiscal 2022.

The significant actuarial assumptions adopted in measuring the City's accrued benefit obligations and benefit cost for post-retirement, post-employment benefits and WSIB are as follows:

Table 28 - Actuarial assumptions

Actuarial assumptions	2021	2020
Discount rate	2.20%	2.60%
Inflation rate	2.00%	2.00%
Salary increase rate	1.50% to 2.50% in 2021 1.75% to 2.50% in 2022 1.80% to 2.50% thereafter	1.50% to 2.50% in 2020 1.50% to 2.50% in 2021 1.75% to 2.50% thereafter
Health care inflation rate	5.90% grading down to 4.00% in 2040	5.90% grading down to 4.00% in 2040

An employee benefits reserve has been established to help reduce the future impact of employee future benefit obligations. As at December 31, 2021, the balance in the employee benefits reserve was \$81,379 [2020 – \$71,237] [see note 17].

9. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS AND PENSION AGREEMENTS [CONTINUED]

[b] Pension agreements

[i] Ontario Municipal Employees' Retirement Fund

The City makes contributions to the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System ["OMERS"], which is a multi-employer pension plan, on behalf of most of its employees.

The plan is a defined benefit plan, which specifies the amount of the retirement benefit to be received by the employees based on length of service and rates of pay. The City's contribution to the OMERS plan for 2021 totalled \$127,444 [2020 – \$133,428] for current services and is included as an expense on the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus. These contributions were matched with identical employee contributions for both years.

As OMERS is a multi-employer pension plan, the City does not recognize in its consolidated financial statements any share of the pension plan deficit of \$69,000 [2020 deficit – \$7,600,000] as this is a joint responsibility of all Ontario municipalities and their employees.

The amount contributed for past service to OMERS for the year ended December 31, 2021 totalled \$532 [2020 – \$691] and is included as an expense on the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus.

[ii] City of Ottawa Superannuation Fund

The City sponsors the City of Ottawa Superannuation Fund ["COSF"], a defined benefit plan that provides retirement benefits to employees based on length of service and rates of pay. With the introduction of OMERS, the COSF became a closed group in 1965. As at December 31, 2021, there were no active members and 442 pension recipients. Pension payments during 2021 amounted to \$16,930 [2020 – \$15,894]. No employee or matching employer contributions to this pension plan for current service were required in 2021 or 2020. Employer contributions for past service were nil in 2021 [2020 – nil].

The pension fund assets disclosed are based on a valuation method whereby the capital gains and losses on the assets are partially recognized in the year in which they are incurred, and the remainder are recognized in the following two years. The reported accrued benefit liability (asset) is as follows:

9. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS AND PENSION AGREEMENTS [CONTINUED]

Table 29 - City of Ottawa Superannuation Fund pension accrued benefit liability (asset)

City of Ottawa Superannuation Fund	2021	2020
Pension fund assets – end of the year	\$142,762	\$146,773
Accrued benefit obligation – end of the year	123,435	140,516
Plan surplus	19,327	6,257
Unamortized actuarial gains (losses)	12,870	(7,278)
Valuation allowance	6,457	13,535
Accrued benefit liability (asset)	\$0	\$0

Table 30 - Superannuation fund pension-related expenses (income)

Expenses	2021	2020
Amortization of actuarial losses	\$7,278	\$6,328
Pension interest income	(200)	(533)
Change in valuation allowance	(7,078)	(4,396)
Total pension-related expenses	\$0	\$1,399

There is no remaining service life in this plan.

The actuarial valuation performed for accounting purposes was based on a number of assumptions that are based on management's best estimates and are in accordance with accepted actuarial practice. The inflation rate was estimated at 3.00% per year for two years and 2.00% thereafter [2020 – 2.00% per year] and the discount rate for the plan was estimated at 3.60% per year [2020 – 3.20% per year].

The accrued benefit obligations and benefit cost levels will change in the future as a result of future changes in the actuarial methods and assumptions, the membership data, the plan provisions and the legislative rules, or as a result of true experience gains or losses.

The City pays for the indexation of COSF from 55% of inflation to 100% of inflation. This top-up to the cost of living adjustment ["COLA"] is approved each year through the City's budget process. The estimated pension obligation if the indexation provided by the City stops after January 1, 2022 is \$17,260. This amount is included in the total employee future benefits and pension agreements liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Emerging experience, differing from the assumptions, will result in gains or losses that will be included in future accounting valuations.

The last filed actuarial valuation for funding purposes dated December 31, 2020 quantified a surplus of \$6,900 [December 31, 2019 surplus – \$6,200] on a going concern basis.

9. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS AND PENSION AGREEMENTS [CONTINUED]

The market value of the assets of the plan as at December 31, 2021 amounted to \$147,192 [2020 – \$155,097].

[iii] Ottawa-Carleton Regional Transit Commission Employees' Pension Plan

The City sponsors the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Transit Commission ["OC Transpo"] Employees' Pension Plan, a defined benefit plan that provides retirement benefits to employees based on length of service and rates of pay. Effective January 1, 1999, OC Transpo adopted the OMERS pension plan for all employees and new hires to accrue future benefits. Members retiring with both pre-1999 and post-1998 service will receive pension incomes under both plans. Net pension payments during 2021 amounted to \$33,493 [2020 – \$33,394]. No employee or matching employer contributions to this pension plan for current service were required in 2021 or 2020. Employer contributions for past service during 2021 amounted to \$0 [2020 – \$2].

The pension fund assets disclosed are based on a valuation method whereby the capital gains and losses on the assets are partially recognized in the year in which they are incurred, and the remainder are recognized in the following two years. The reported pension asset is as follows:

Table 31 - OC Transpo Employees' pension asset

OC Transpo Employees' Pension Plan	2021	2020
Pension fund assets – end of the year	\$703,370	\$663,113
Accrued benefit obligation – end of the year	545,901	578,507
Plan surplus	157,469	84,606
Unamortized actuarial gains (losses)	57,131	(8,609)
Valuation allowance	100,338	93,215
Reported pension asset	\$0	\$0

Table 32 - OC Transpo Employees' pension-related expenses

Expenses	2021	2020
Amortization of actuarial gains	\$(3,570)	\$(12,260)
Pension interest income	(3,553)	(4,937)
Change in valuation allowance	7,123	17,199
Total pension-related expenses	\$0	\$2

The expected average remaining service life of this plan is four years.

9. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS AND PENSION AGREEMENTS [CONTINUED]

The market value of the assets of the plan as at December 31, 2021 amounted to \$730,237 [2020 – \$720,230].

The actuarial valuation performed for accounting purposes was based on a number of assumptions that are based on management's best estimates and are in accordance with accepted actuarial practice. The inflation rate was estimated at 3.00% per year for two years and 2.00% thereafter [2020 – 2.00% per year], the discount rate for the plan was estimated at 4.60% per year [2020 – 4.20% per year], and long-term salary forecasts for actuarial purposes were estimated at 3.00% per year [2020 – 3.00% per year].

The accrued benefit obligations and benefits cost levels will change in the future as a result of future changes in the actuarial methods and assumptions, the membership data, the plan provisions and the legislative rules, or as a result of true experience gains or losses.

Emerging experience, differing from the assumptions, will result in gains or losses that will be included in future accounting valuations.

The last filed actuarial valuation for funding purposes dated January 1, 2021 quantified a solvency surplus of \$24,112 [2020 surplus – \$17,321]. In 2021, the City contributed an amount of \$0 [2020 – \$2] to the plan. With a surplus in the plan, no solvency special payments were required in 2021, and the City was able to reduce the total amount outstanding under the letter of credit by \$7,322 for 2021, bringing the balance down to \$72,389 [from \$79,711 in 2020] as allowed under the applicable legislation.

10. LANDFILL CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE LIABILITIES

The *Environmental Protection Act* (Ontario) sets out the regulatory requirements for the closure and maintenance of landfill sites. Under this Act, the City is required to provide for closure and post-closure care of solid waste landfill sites. The costs related to these obligations are included in operating expenses over the estimated remaining life of the landfill sites based on usage. The liability for closure and post-closure active and inactive sites is reported on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Table 33 - Landfill closure and post-closure liabilities

Landfill closure and post-closure liabilities	2021	2020
Active sites	\$22,471	\$23,360
Inactive sites	14,329	14,679
Total	\$36,800	\$38,039

10. LANDFILL CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE LIABILITIES [CONTINUED]

Active sites

The City has two active landfill sites, Trail Road Landfill and Springhill. The City has responsibilities for all costs relating to closure and post-closure care for these active landfill sites. As at December 31, 2021, the remaining capacity of the Trail Road site is approximately 4,222,640 [2020 – 4,571,061] cubic metres, all of which is expected to be used by the year 2036 [2020 – used by 2036]. The remaining capacity at the Springhill site is approximately nil [2020 – nil] cubic metres.

Closure of the Trail Road Landfill and Springhill sites will involve covering the sites, implementing drainage control, and installing groundwater monitoring wells and gas recovery facilities. Post-closure care activities for these sites are expected to occur for approximately 25 years.

The Springhill site is no longer accepting waste but is not closed. The City is currently engaged in discussions with the site manager and a strategy is being developed with regards to the next steps to be taken.

The estimated liability for the landfill sites is based on future expenses, adjusted for inflation based on the Consumer Price Index 10-year average rate of 1.68% [2020 – 1.64%] and discounted to current dollars using the City's average long-term borrowing rate of 2.83% [2020 – 2.45%]. This estimate amounts to \$22,471 as at December 31, 2021 [2020 – \$23,360]. In order to help reduce the future impact of these obligations, the City has established reserves for the care of these sites. As at December 31, 2021, the balance in these reserves was \$6,539 [2020 – \$6,125] and is included within other discretionary reserves [see note 17].

Estimated total undiscounted expenses over the 25-year post-closure period amount to approximately \$37,823 [2020 – \$37,823].

Inactive sites

The City has identified 44 inactive or closed landfill sites. Of the total, 15 sites require ongoing monitoring over the next 25 years. Post-closure care activities for landfill sites will involve surface and groundwater monitoring, maintenance of drainage structures, monitoring leachate and landfill gas, and maintenance of the landfill cover.

The estimated liability for the inactive or closed landfill sites is based on future expenses, adjusted for inflation based on the Consumer Price Index 3-year average rate of 2.57% [2020 – 1.64% Consumer Price Index 10-year average rate] and discounted to current dollars using the City's average long-term borrowing rate of 2.83% [2020 – 2.45%]. The estimated present value of future expenditures for post-closure care for inactive sites as at December 31, 2021 is \$14,329 [2020 – \$14,679]. Estimated total undiscounted expenses over the post-closure period amount to approximately \$15,052 [2020 – \$15,837].

11. CONTAMINATED SITES

Contaminated sites are a result of a contamination being introduced in air, soil, water or sediment of a chemical, organic, or radioactive material or live organism that exceeds an environment standard. The liability relates to sites that are not in productive use and for which the City is responsible or has accepted responsibility for remediation, future economic benefits will be given up, and costs can be reasonably estimated.

Liabilities are recorded for the estimated costs related to the management and remediation of contaminated sites where the City is likely to be obligated to incur costs. The liability estimate includes costs that are directly attributable to remediation activities and reflects the costs required to bring the site up to the current environmental standard for its use prior to contamination. The assumptions used in estimating the liability include a unique assessment of the depth of soil to be removed and disposed for each property as well as excavation, trucking and backfilling soft costs.

The City recognized an estimated liability of \$6,784 [2020 – \$7,510] for remediation of 36 [2020 – 42] contaminated land sites based on the estimated costs of removal and replacement of contaminated soil.

12. NET LONG-TERM DEBT

[a] Net long-term debt reported on the consolidated statement of financial position comprises the following:

Table 34 - Net long-term debt

Net long-term debt	2021	2020
Installment and sinking fund debentures issued at various rates of interest ranging from 1.80% to 6.00%, and maturing from May 31, 2022 to July 30, 2053	\$2,693,640	\$2,533,515
Stage 1 light rail debt, including credit assignment and assumption agreement offset by loan receivable	510,577	519,798
Bank loan agreements and interest rate exchange agreements	22,408	33,473
Total value of sinking fund deposits, which have accumulated to the end of the year to retire sinking fund debentures included in the above amount	(186,922)	(132,734)
Total	\$3,039,703	\$2,954,052

[b] Principal payments in future years, net of interest to be earned on sinking funds, are as follows:

Table 35 - Principal payments on net long-term debt

Principal payments	
2022	\$129,419
2023	129,805
2024	134,988
2025	134,908
2026	118,323
2027 and thereafter	1,649,359
Total	\$2,296,802

12. NET LONG-TERM DEBT [CONTINUED]

Principal payments will be funded from tax and rate-supported operations. It is estimated that interest to be earned by the sinking fund will amount to approximately \$742,901, which together with the amount of \$2,296,802 shown above will be used to retire the outstanding total debt of \$3,039,703.

The City has entered into interest rate swap agreements to manage the volatility of interest rates. The City converted notional floating rate debt totalling \$22,408 [2020 – \$33,473] to fixed rate debt with interest rates ranging from 1.705% to 5.92%. The related derivative agreements are in place until the maturity of the debts in 2022, 2025 and 2031.

These interest rate swaps qualify, and have been designated by the City, as cash flow hedging items against the floating rate long-term debt. The City has assessed the hedging relationship as effective. If the interest rate swaps were cancelled as at December 31, 2021, the City would pay the market value of \$327 [2020 – \$1,417].

The City has entered into bank swap agreements to improve budget certainty for commodity costs. As at December 31, 2021, the City had set bank swaps in place to hedge 30,100,000 litres [2020 – 22,000,000 litres] of diesel fuel for the 2022 and 2023 calendar years with expiry dates ranging from January 2022 to December 2023 [2020 – January 2021 to June 2022]. The City has assessed the relationship as effective. If the commodity swaps were cancelled as at December 31, 2021, the City would receive from the swap counterparty the market value of \$2,355 [2020 – City would pay \$2,865].

[c] As part of the public-private partnership arrangement, the Rideau Transit Group [“RTG”] had obtained \$225,000 of debt financing and \$75,000 of equity financing to pay for the construction of the light rail project. At the revenue service availability date, the City started to repay the total of \$300,000 to RTG as part of the capital annual service payments and substantial completion payments over the life of the light rail. This long-term debt is at an interest rate of 6.47% and will mature on May 24, 2048.

12. NET LONG-TERM DEBT [CONTINUED]

[d] In 2017, the City executed an Assignment and Assumption Agreement with the long-term lenders for Stage 1 of the light rail project. With this agreement, the long-term lenders transferred all their rights and obligations under the existing credit agreement with Project Co (borrower) to the City (assignee), and in exchange, the City issued debentures in the equivalent principal amount with the equivalent repayment profile and interest rate to the long-term lenders. The debentures issued by the City were at an interest rate of 4.89% and mature on June 30, 2047.

Principal payments in future years for the combined amount of Stage 1 light rail debt, including the assignment and assumption agreement noted above, are as follows:

Table 36 - Principal payments on Stage 1 light rail debt

Principal payments	
2022	\$11,367
2023	12,011
2024	12,647
2025	13,271
2026	13,548
2027 and thereafter	447,733
Total	\$510,577

13. MORTGAGES PAYABLE

Table 37 - Mortgages payable

Mortgages payable	2021	2020
Mortgages payable on housing properties at various rates ranging from 1.70% to 6.75% guaranteed by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation with maturity dates ranging from June 1, 2023 to May 27, 2071 and debentures payable to Infrastructure Ontario maturing from 2036 to 2051 with interest rates ranging from 2.71% to 4.96%	\$310,240	\$273,853
Forgivable loans related to Canada Ontario Affordable Housing Program and Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program	3,260	3,260
Total	\$313,500	\$277,113

13. MORTGAGES PAYABLE [CONTINUED]

[a] Public housing debentures issued by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation in the amount of \$2,656 [2020 – \$5,189] related to OCHC have not been included in these consolidated financial statements as they are the responsibility of the Province.

Mortgages and forgivable loans on housing properties are governed by operating agreements with the Province and/or Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and involve no direct or indirect obligation to the City.

With respect to the debenture payable to Infrastructure Ontario of \$246,425 [2020 – \$229,906], per OCHC's direction, the City has transferred directly to Infrastructure Ontario amounts equivalent to the annual principal and interest payments owing on the debentures of \$14,904 [2020 – \$14,070]. These payments form part of the annual subsidy provided by the City to OCHC, which is calculated based on OCHC's annual information return.

Mortgages for five OCHC properties were refinanced in 2021 after detailed appraisals were conducted. The revised appraisals allowed OCHC to borrow additional funds while maintaining the same annual payments on the debt for the refinanced properties, providing \$20,583 of funding to be utilized for future capital repairs.

[b] Principal repayments in future years are as follows:

Table 38 - Principal repayments on mortgages payable

Principal repayments	
2022	\$10,495
2023	10,861
2024	10,974
2025	11,437
2026	11,921
2027 and thereafter	257,812
Total	\$313,500

The principal payments in 2021 totaled \$9,981 [2020 – \$9,842].

14. OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities comprise the following:

Table 39 - Other liabilities

Other liabilities	2021	2020
Brownfields	\$55,784	\$56,752
Hydro Ottawa note payable	0	11,058
Total other liabilities	\$55,784	\$67,810

[a] Brownfields

Brownfields are abandoned, vacant, or underutilized properties where past actions have resulted in actual or perceived environmental contamination and/or derelict or deteriorated buildings. They are usually, but not exclusively, former industrial or commercial properties.

The Ottawa Brownfields Community Improvement Program is a framework that promotes brownfield development within the City. The program contains financial incentives that encourage the remediation, rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of brownfield properties in Ottawa. The brownfields program is a grant equivalent to 100% of the incremental municipal property tax increase for up to 10 years based on a percentage of eligible costs. The applicants will initially pay for the entire cost of rehabilitation. When the City receives the incremental property taxes that result from the rehabilitation project, the City will reimburse the applicant in the form of an annual grant based on the executed legal agreement and the parameters of the applicable program.

The liability of brownfields is estimated by calculating the present value stream of the relevant incremental property tax for up to 10 years for each property site. The incremental tax is the difference between the projected property tax and the current property tax for each property site.

The estimated present value of future expenditures for brownfields at December 31, 2021 is \$55,784 [2020 – \$56,752]. Estimated total undiscounted expenses for brownfields amount to approximately \$59,656 [2020 – \$59,423].

14. OTHER LIABILITIES [CONTINUED]

Table 40 - Estimated brownfield payments by year

Estimated brownfield payments	
2022	\$682
2023	2,389
2024	11,234
2025	6,362
2026	7,072
Thereafter	28,045
Total	\$55,784

[b] Hydro Ottawa note payable

The City entered into an agreement in 2016 with Hydro Ottawa for the conversion of 58,000 streetlights to LED at a guaranteed fixed price with a payback period of six years. The installation began in 2016 and was completed in 2021.

The note payable was interest bearing at a fixed rate of 3%. The City made quarterly payments to Hydro Ottawa based on a combination of electricity savings, maintenance savings and capital expenditure savings until such time as the note was repaid in full, which occurred during 2021.

Table 41 - Hydro Ottawa note payable

	2021	2020
Hydro Ottawa note payable	\$0	\$11,058

15. CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS

The City leases the following facilities and equipment as detailed below:

Table 42 - Capital lease obligations

Capital lease obligations	Office building	Paramedic services building	Shenkman Arts Centre
Total lease term	24 years	30 years	30 years
Lease term end date	February 2026	December 2035	January 2039
Interest rate	6.00%	5.79%	4.99%
Purchase option	\$10,000	nil	nil

Future minimum payments for the above capital leases are as follows:

Table 43 - Future minimum payments on capital leases

Future payments	Office building		Paramedic services building		Shenkman Arts Centre		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2022	\$4,764	\$1,535	\$769	\$816	\$1,097	\$1,544	\$6,630	\$3,895
2023	5,050	1,250	813	772	1,115	1,488	6,978	3,510
2024	5,353	947	858	724	1,161	1,433	7,372	3,104
2025	5,674	625	906	675	1,280	1,372	7,860	2,672
2026	11,050	0	956	622	1,502	1,304	13,508	1,926
Thereafter	0	0	11,365	2,719	25,324	8,070	36,689	10,789
Total	\$31,891	\$4,357	\$15,667	\$6,328	\$31,479	\$15,211	\$79,037	\$25,896

The \$11,050 of principal repayments for the office building in 2026 includes the \$10,000 purchase option.

16. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

Table 44 - Tangible capital assets - cost

Cost	Infrastructure					
	Buildings and improvements	Linear roads	Linear water/wastewater	LRT	Land	Land improvements
Balance, beginning of year	\$2,305,583	\$4,399,543	\$6,852,231	\$1,701,681	\$2,905,042	\$755,582
Additions	42,044	164,932	516,059	336	36,950	24,381
Disposals	(8,577)	(21,750)	(17,952)	0	(801)	(2,102)
Balance, end of year	2,339,050	4,542,725	7,350,338	1,702,017	2,941,191	777,861

Table 45 - Tangible capital assets - accumulated amortization

Accumulated amortization	Infrastructure					
	Buildings and improvements	Linear roads	Linear water/wastewater	LRT	Land	Land improvements
Balance, beginning of year	1,037,911	1,766,328	1,652,185	38,490	0	294,474
Disposals	(7,593)	(14,061)	(5,811)	0	0	(1,797)
Amortization expense	44,300	92,056	82,100	28,878	0	15,210
Balance, end of year	1,074,618	1,844,323	1,728,474	67,368	0	307,887
Net book value, end of year	\$1,264,432	\$2,698,402	\$5,621,864	\$1,634,649	\$2,941,191	\$469,974

16. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS [CONTINUED]

Table 46 - Tangible capital assets - cost (continued)

Cost	Machinery, plant and equipment	Vehicles	Assets under construction	Total 2021	Total 2020
Balance, beginning of year	\$1,822,134	\$1,587,628	\$1,787,204	\$24,116,628	\$22,895,619
Additions	45,497	70,028	1,146,833	2,047,060	1,389,982
Disposals	(11,960)	(107,115)	(9,607)	(179,864)	(168,973)
Balance, end of year	1,855,671	1,550,541	2,924,430	25,983,824	24,116,628

Table 47 - Tangible capital assets - accumulated amortization (continued)

Accumulated amortization	Machinery, plant and equipment	Vehicles	Assets under construction	Total 2021	Total 2020
Balance, beginning of year	709,468	584,750	0	6,083,606	5,815,214
Disposals	(11,159)	(88,350)	0	(128,771)	(124,299)
Amortization expense	45,836	84,346	0	392,726	392,691
Balance, end of year	744,145	580,746	0	6,347,561	6,083,606
Net book value, end of year	\$1,111,526	\$969,795	\$2,924,430	\$19,636,263	\$18,033,022

Assets under construction

During 2021, the City acquired \$2,047,060 [2020 – \$1,389,982] of assets under construction. As assets were placed into service, transfers in the amount of \$900,227 [2020 – \$973,451] were made from assets under construction to the respective asset classes to arrive at a net balance of \$1,146,833 [2020 – \$416,531] disclosed above.

Works of art and historical treasures

Ottawa City Council approved a Public Art Program [“PAP”] in 1985 to maintain and circulate the City’s corporate art collection. The City’s PAP collection includes over 1,700 works of art. The City also owns the Firestone Art Collection, consisting of 1,605 historical Canadian works of art produced from 1900 to 1980, which is housed and managed by the Ottawa Art Gallery. Works of art are not recorded in the City’s consolidated financial statements.

16. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS [CONTINUED]

Contributed tangible capital assets

The value of contributed tangible capital assets received during 2021 amounts to \$532,071 [2020 – \$363,556] and is included in additions disclosed above.

17. ACCUMULATED SURPLUS

Accumulated surplus consists of individual fund surpluses, reserves, and equity in government business enterprise ["GBE"].

Table 48 - Accumulated surplus

Accumulated surplus comprises the following:	2021	2020
Invested in tangible capital assets	\$16,387,689	\$14,905,166
Capital fund – unfinanced capital outlay	353,118	596,167
Endowment fund	148,788	157,526
Employee future benefits and pension agreements	(728,210)	(706,628)
Landfill closure and post-closure liabilities	(36,800)	(38,039)
Brownfields	(55,784)	(56,752)
Contaminated sites	(6,784)	(7,510)
Other	(116,674)	(99,969)
Total before reserves and equity in GBE	15,945,343	14,749,961
Reserves		
Restricted reserves		
Gas tax	96,422	19,432
Total restricted reserves	96,422	19,432
Discretionary reserves		
Environmental services	157,599	150,681
Transit	51,979	23,668
Housing	72,081	76,077
Employee benefits	81,379	71,237
Tax stabilization	76,488	51,455
Parking	23,845	22,427
City wide	98,692	71,151
Corporate fleet	5,813	4,348
Other	15,551	23,872
Total discretionary reserves	583,427	494,916
Total reserves	679,849	514,348
Equity in GBE [note 5]	507,295	480,224
Accumulated surplus	\$17,132,487	\$15,744,533

18. CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL RIGHTS

[a] Through the course of its normal operations, the City becomes involved in various claims and legal proceedings. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties and the outcome of individual matters is difficult to predict. A provision for these claims has been recorded in the consolidated financial statements based on management's best estimate, based upon an analysis of specific claims and historical experience with similar claims. Any amendment to amounts accrued will be recorded once new information becomes available. Where the potential liability is determinable, management believes that the ultimate disposition of the matters will not materially exceed the amounts recorded in the accounts. If the outcome of a claim is undeterminable, then no liability accrual is recorded, and any additional losses related to these undeterminable claims will be recorded in the period during which the liability becomes determinable. Amounts recorded in the accounts have not been separately disclosed in the consolidated financial statements as disclosure may adversely impact the outcome.

[b] The City has the following future contractual obligations for capital works:

Table 49 - Contractual obligations for capital works

Contractual obligations for capital works	
2022	\$2,390,171
2023	22,319
2024	21,699
2025	261,963
2026	2,274
2027 and thereafter	458

[c] The City is committed to the following payments over the next five years under operating lease agreements for building and equipment:

Table 50 - Building and equipment lease payments

Building and equipment lease payments	
2022	\$18,417
2023	13,795
2024	10,585
2025	7,233
2026	5,629

18. CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL RIGHTS [CONTINUED]

[d] On August 30, 2019, Stage 1 of the O-Train Confederation Line achieved Revenue Service Availability ["RSA"] and the maintenance contract became effective on that date. The City has committed to making a series of monthly service payments during the 28-year maintenance and service term ending May 2048. Commitments for Monthly Service Payments ["MSP"] for capital construction costs deferred beyond the construction period, as well as for maintenance costs associated with the light rail system and vehicles, began on the RSA date. Annual payments will be adjusted as service levels change, and a portion will be adjusted for inflation, in accordance with the project agreement. The City has also committed to a series of payments for lifecycle costs, and for maintenance costs that will vary with service kilometres. The City reviews all invoices to ensure that all contractual obligations under the Project Agreement are met by the vendor. Invoices from October 2019 to April 2020, reflecting the system performance of September 2019 to March 2020, were still in dispute as of December 31, 2021, and no payments were made for those months. MSP payments were made for the invoice period from May 2020 to August 2021, taking into account performance deductions related to system performance of April 2020 to July 2021. An accrual was recorded for the disputed periods based on the City's most current estimates of the MSP and performance deductions for those periods. Amounts recorded in the accounts have not been separately disclosed in the consolidated financial statements as disclosure may adversely impact the outcome of the disputed items.

[e] As at December 31, 2021, Hydro Ottawa has total open commitments amounting to \$98,524 for 2022 to 2028. The commitments relate to a call centre services agreement, distribution-related construction projects, overhead and underground services, and other services related to Hydro Ottawa's activities.

[f] The City has commitments for the purchase of ice rental time for annual amounts of \$1,357, \$7,116 and \$16,381, which are paid in two installments in accordance with three public-private partnership agreements. These commitments are set to expire in 2027, 2034 and 2043, respectively. Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, the City continued to make payments on the partnership agreement to purchase ice rental time but only while the rinks were open for operations.

18. CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL RIGHTS [CONTINUED]

[g] The City has entered into guarantees of loans amounting to \$132,720 arranged to provide financing for the development of ice rinks, the construction of a paramedic headquarters facility, the development of an arts centre, and Lansdowne Park roof replacement under public-private partnerships. The City's guarantees for ice rinks, the paramedic facility and Lansdowne roof replacement also cover the borrowers' obligations under interest rate derivative agreements to manage the volatility of interest rates. The total amount outstanding under guarantees as of December 31, 2021 is \$108,573. The City has converted floating rate debt in the amount of \$98,300 for fixed rate debt ranging from 2.849% to 6.49% on four guarantees. The related derivative agreements are in place until the maturity of the debts in 2044. The City's guarantee of the loan in connection with the arts centre facility does not involve interest rate derivative agreements since the loans are on a fixed interest rate basis.

[h] On June 28, 2010, City Council authorized a payment covenant guarantee that may require the City to make annual payments of up to \$1,463 in respect of a loan in the amount of \$20,700 for the construction and operation of a trade and exhibition centre. The covenant agreement was signed by the City on April 15, 2011 and expires on April 15, 2041. No payments have been made on this guarantee in 2021 [2020 – nil].

[i] On October 12, 2012, the City entered into an agreement with Ottawa Sports and Entertainment Group ["OSEG"] to revitalize Lansdowne Park. The Master Limited Partnership agreement was established to manage the construction and future net positive cash flows that will be distributed based on a waterfall of priorities as set out in the agreement. The net positive cash flows will be distributed with priority to life cycle reserves, then OSEG Partners return on contributed equity, and then to the City for return on deemed equity, with any remaining cash balances to be evenly split between the City and OSEG. In 2020, Council approved a ten-year extension to the agreement to December 31, 2054. Due to COVID-19, Lansdowne Park experienced a significant decrease in revenues due to events not being held. OSEG put measures in place to reduce costs and requested a transfer of \$4.7 million from the capital life-cycle fund to manage cash flow over the next three years.

18. CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL RIGHTS [CONTINUED]

[j] In 2017, City Council and the Ottawa Public Library Board approved partnering with Library and Archives Canada to build a new joint facility that brings together the creative services of a public library and the public services of a national library and archives. The final design plans of the joint facility were approved in April 2021 and the City's Supply Services branch, in May 2021, released the tender for the construction of the joint facility. As at the end of 2021, construction was just beginning on the new facility. Construction is planned to continue until late 2025, with the official opening taking place in 2026. The Library and Archives Canada portion of the building is funded by the federal government. For the City's portion of the building, capital costs incurred up to December 31, 2021 were \$17,763. Future commitments for the City portion of the building amount to \$161,275 for 2022 to 2026 inclusive.

19. TAXES AVAILABLE FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES

Table 51 - Taxes available for municipal purposes

Taxes available for municipal purposes	2021	2020
Property taxes	\$2,282,421	\$2,229,720
Payment in lieu of taxes	164,374	176,075
Local improvements and other charges	15,300	13,024
Less education taxes	(439,793)	(474,136)
Total taxes available for municipal purposes	\$2,022,302	\$1,944,683

20. EXPENSES BY OBJECT

The consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus represents the expenses by function; the following classifies those same expenses by object:

Table 52 - Expenses by object

Expenses by object	2021	2020
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	\$1,912,549	\$1,770,191
Contracted and general services	416,319	431,721
Materials, equipment and supplies	533,847	523,036
Interest charges	135,812	135,771
Rent and financial expenses	56,045	39,081
External transfers	485,040	491,219
Interfunctional	(36,785)	(38,150)
Amortization	392,726	392,691
Loss on disposal	47,862	39,934
Total expenses	\$3,943,415	\$3,785,494

21. SEGMENTED INFORMATION
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF SEGMENT DISCLOSURE

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Table 53 - Consolidated schedule of segment disclosure

REVENUE	General Government	Protection	Roads, Traffic and Parking	Transit	Environmental Services	Health Services
Taxes	\$2,022,302	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Government transfers – provincial	19,398	36,502	6,855	470,401	10,392	203,216
Government transfers – federal	332	1,146	2,260	349,441	4,100	3,911
Fees and user charges	19,780	69,589	23,850	64,241	458,980	2,043
Contributed tangible capital assets	0	0	76,307	0	426,951	0
Development charges	4,307	1,724	35,687	121,453	38,699	0
Fines and penalties	20,828	18,143	0	2,000	0	0
Other	107,557	1,755	305	3,220	178	0
Total revenue	2,194,504	128,859	145,264	1,010,756	939,300	209,170
EXPENSES	General Government	Protection	Roads, Traffic and Parking	Transit	Environmental Services	Health Services
Salaries and benefits	97,056	546,173	132,156	336,727	92,281	237,004
Contracts and general services	6,329	40,282	82,816	90,518	107,935	16,243
Materials, equipment and supplies	25,948	53,673	84,870	112,597	58,834	23,362
Interest charges	326	1,664	19,543	57,637	29,422	931
Rent and financial expenses	13,799	9,879	(516)	13,712	5,190	3,168
External transfers	(626)	11,661	(38)	(29,303)	345	(358)
Interfunctional	(35,532)	(12,475)	(20,092)	12,812	33,736	8,766
Amortization	1,115	12,753	114,383	107,894	111,945	5,051
Loss (gain) on disposal	18	354	8,530	17,163	12,246	67
Total expenses	108,433	663,964	421,652	719,757	451,934	294,234
ANNUAL SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	\$2,086,071	\$(535,105)	\$(276,388)	\$290,999	\$487,366	\$(85,064)

21. SEGMENTED INFORMATION [CONTINUED]
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF SEGMENT DISCLOSURE

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Table 54 - Consolidated schedule of segment disclosure (continued)

REVENUE	Social and Family Services	Social Housing	Recreation and Cultural Services	Planning and Development	Total
Taxes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,022,302
Government transfers – provincial	347,470	112,507	13,053	29	1,219,823
Government transfers – federal	29	39,500	1,922	14	402,655
Fees and user charges	16,616	71,594	25,567	20,597	772,857
Contributed tangible capital assets	0	0	20,188	8,625	532,071
Development charges	1,114	422	911	4,076	208,393
Fines and penalties	0	0	102	0	41,073
Other	0	7,049	6,218	5,398	131,680
Total revenue	365,229	231,072	67,961	38,739	5,330,854
EXPENSES	Social and Family Services	Social Housing	Recreation and Cultural Services	Planning and Development	Total
Salaries and benefits	175,348	54,358	200,130	41,316	1,912,549
Contracts and general services	15,221	3,268	40,740	12,967	416,319
Materials, equipment and supplies	20,453	79,624	64,241	10,245	533,847
Interest charges	630	10,970	12,156	2,533	135,812
Rent and financial expenses	(8,385)	13,385	1,150	4,663	56,045
External transfers	305,898	170,815	11,812	14,834	485,040
Interfunctional	(8,403)	337	(8,642)	(7,292)	(36,785)
Amortization	2,103	13,123	23,976	383	392,726
Loss (gain) on disposal	24	8,630	918	(88)	47,862
Total expenses	502,889	354,510	346,481	79,561	3,943,415
ANNUAL SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	\$(137,660)	\$(123,438)	\$(278,520)	\$(40,822)	\$1,387,439

21. SEGMENTED INFORMATION [CONTINUED]
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF SEGMENT DISCLOSURE

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Table 55 - 2020 Consolidated schedule of segment disclosure

REVENUE	General Government	Protection	Roads, Traffic and Parking	Transit	Environmental Services	Health Services
Taxes	\$1,944,683	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Government transfers – provincial	11,608	32,722	9,325	368,737	18,533	133,413
Government transfers – federal	146	2,521	2,617	325,095	16,041	402
Fees and user charges	15,197	60,024	21,457	88,068	425,693	2,664
Contributed tangible capital assets	0	0	56,323	0	290,426	0
Development charges	6,015	2,154	37,450	77,505	30,120	0
Fines and penalties	20,382	13,748	0	0	0	0
Other	69,604	1,502	66	19,848	1,494	0
Total revenue	2,067,635	112,671	127,238	879,253	782,307	136,479
EXPENSES	General Government	Protection	Roads, Traffic and Parking	Transit	Environmental Services	Health Services
Salaries and benefits	91,542	510,793	127,965	327,175	86,919	170,740
Contracts and general services	9,970	48,637	94,363	96,772	104,695	11,071
Materials, equipment and supplies	22,172	53,896	86,558	107,914	54,840	18,765
Interest charges	321	1,853	21,050	55,352	29,360	987
Rent and financial expenses	13,806	2,659	(8,745)	14,220	1,835	1,597
External transfers	(415)	11,131	(362)	(19,680)	1,012	(215)
Interfunctional	(34,917)	(13,800)	(19,913)	11,453	32,429	8,239
Amortization	1,000	12,784	113,578	113,426	106,064	5,458
Loss (gain) on disposal	2	720	650	30,737	7,116	37
Total expenses	103,481	628,673	415,144	737,369	424,270	216,679
ANNUAL SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	\$1,964,154	\$(516,002)	\$(287,906)	\$141,884	\$358,037	\$(80,200)

21. SEGMENTED INFORMATION [CONTINUED]
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF SEGMENT DISCLOSURE

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Table 56 - 2020 Consolidated schedule of segment disclosure (continued)

REVENUE	Social and Family Services	Social Housing	Recreation and Cultural Services	Planning and Development	Total
Taxes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,944,683
Government transfers – provincial	391,414	94,867	17,826	1,278	1,079,723
Government transfers – federal	0	59,613	6,283	769	413,487
Fees and user charges	18,025	73,326	21,195	17,742	743,391
Contributed tangible capital assets	0	0	16,807	0	363,556
Development charges	(175)	387	2,007	14,220	169,683
Fines and penalties	0	0	1,487	0	35,617
Other	0	22,032	2,719	11,786	129,051
Total revenue	409,264	250,225	68,324	45,795	4,879,191
EXPENSES	Social and Family Services	Social Housing	Recreation and Cultural Services	Planning and Development	Total
Salaries and benefits	167,480	49,262	200,799	37,516	1,770,191
Contracts and general services	10,301	927	43,701	11,284	431,721
Materials, equipment and supplies	23,808	85,333	61,328	8,422	523,036
Interest charges	736	11,145	12,342	2,625	135,771
Rent and financial expenses	5,096	7,428	(1,845)	3,030	39,081
External transfers	334,659	137,480	14,344	13,265	491,219
Interfunctional	(8,182)	(689)	(8,167)	(4,603)	(38,150)
Amortization	1,993	13,895	24,065	428	392,691
Loss (gain) on disposal	1	(1,829)	(74)	2,574	39,934
Total expenses	535,892	302,952	346,493	74,541	3,785,494
ANNUAL SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	\$(126,628)	\$(52,727)	\$(278,169)	\$(28,746)	\$1,093,697

21. SEGMENTED INFORMATION [CONTINUED]

The City is responsible for providing a wide range of services to its citizens, including police, fire, ambulance, public transit, and water.

The City reports on functional areas and programs in its consolidated financial statements similar to the reporting reflected as part of the Ontario Financial Information Return.

These functional areas represent segments for the City, and expanded disclosure by object has been reflected in the above consolidated schedules of segmented disclosure.

A brief description of each segment follows:

- General government consists of Council, administration, and Ontario Property Assessment.
- Protection consists of police, fire, and other protective services. These groups maintain the safety and security of all citizens by reducing or eliminating loss of life and property, by maintaining law enforcement, and preserving peace and good order.
- Roads, traffic and parking include parking, signs and signals, streetlights and the maintenance of roads within the City.
- Transit services provide local public transportation for citizens. They also include other transportation services such as planning and development.
- Environmental services include water supply and distribution, wastewater treatment, storm sewer systems and waste and recycling services. These services provide clean drinking water to residents, collect and treat wastewater, and collect and properly process waste and recycling items.
- Health services include paramedic and health services. Mandated health services promote and maintain health programs that optimize the health of residents. Paramedic services deliver timely and effective care for pre-hospital emergency care, along with medically required inter-hospital transportation.
- Social and family services include social assistance, long-term care, and childcare services. Social assistance services determine, issue, and monitor clients' eligibility for financial, social, and employment assistance. Long-term care services provide secure and supervised health services for seniors who can no longer live at home. Childcare services provide subsidized childcare spaces and provide funding for wage subsidy, pay equity, and special needs.
- Social housing, with the partnership of 120 community-based agencies, provides a range of services, including housing, emergency shelters, outreach, search, and stabilization to people in the community.

21. SEGMENTED INFORMATION [CONTINUED]

- Recreation and cultural services include parks and recreation, culture, and libraries. Parks and recreation services develop and deliver high-quality recreational programs, and develop and maintain recreation facilities, parks and sports fields to ensure all residents have the opportunity to enjoy a healthy lifestyle. Culture services invest in local non-profit organizations that deliver services on behalf of the City. Library services provide public library services to the citizens via physical facilities, bookmobile, virtual, and telephone services.
- Planning and development services manage urban development for residential and business interests, as well as infrastructure and parks.

Program support costs for expenses have been allocated to other functions using guidelines and methodologies reflected in the Ontario Financial Information Return.

The accounting policies used in these segments are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements as disclosed in note 2.

22. PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE

The City self-insures for public liability claims up to a specific amount, and outside coverage is in place for claims in excess of these limits.

23. BUDGET AMOUNTS

Budget data presented in these consolidated financial statements is based upon the 2021 operating and capital budgets approved by Council on December 9, 2020. Council-approved budgets are prepared on a modified accrual basis, which differs from budget amounts reported on the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus, which are prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. The table below reconciles the approved budget with the budget figures reported in these consolidated financial statements using the accrual basis of accounting.

Table 57 - Budget reconciliation

Budget reconciliation	
Revenues	
Adopted budget operating and capital	\$4,725,159
Contributed tangible capital assets	419,035
Timing differences between capital budget and spending	585,308
Consolidated entities	172,953
Reclassification of investment income	31,773
Hydro Ottawa Holding Inc. equity pickup	13,300
Transfers from reserves	(607,516)
Proceeds of debt issued	(162,236)
Reclassifications and eliminations	(41,404)
Total budgeted revenues for financial statement purposes	\$5,136,372
Expenses	
Adopted budget operating and capital	\$4,725,159
Timing differences between capital budget and spending	843,220
Amortization	466,401
Consolidated entities	172,953
Change in other obligations to be funded in future years	21,987
Change in employee future benefits and pension agreements	35,104
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(1,232,650)
Transfers to reserves	(644,409)
Debt principal repayments	(152,390)
Reclassifications and eliminations	(45,002)
Total budgeted expenses for financial statement purposes	\$4,190,373
Budgeted annual surplus	\$945,999

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The City enters into transactions with its subsidiary corporations in the normal course of business, under terms and conditions similar to those that apply to unrelated parties. All material related party transactions are either disclosed below or in the relevant notes. These transactions are measured at their exchange amounts.

Streetlighting LED conversion

In 2014, the City entered into an agreement with a subsidiary of Hydro Ottawa to convert 58,000 streetlights to LED at a guaranteed fixed price with a payback period of six years. The installation began in 2016 and was completed in 2021.

25. IMPACT OF COVID-19

Throughout 2021, the City continued to track all COVID-19 financial impacts, including increases in expenses responding to the pandemic, cost savings due to temporary closure of facilities and reduced service levels, and revenue reductions primarily for transit and recreational services. The total net impact of COVID-19 for fiscal 2021 was \$325.3 million, which was fully recovered from provincial and federal government COVID-19 funding, including the Safe Restart Agreement, Social Services Relief Fund, Ministry of Health, Temporary Pandemic Pay, and various other service-specific funding allocations.

Tracking of COVID-19 financial impacts will continue in 2022. The upper levels of government have shown a continued commitment to provide funding to offset the financial impacts that COVID-19 has had on municipalities. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of the pandemic and its impact on the financial position and financial results of the City in future periods.

The COVID-19 related funding recorded by the City is shown as government transfers on the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus.

APPENDIX 1 - CONDENSED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

OTTAWA PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD

As at December 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020 *[dollars in thousands]*

The Ottawa Public Library Board is consolidated with the City. The following table provides condensed supplementary information for the Ottawa Public Library Board.

Table 58 - Ottawa Public Library Board - Financial position

Financial position	2021	2020
Financial assets	\$63,702	\$60,912
Liabilities	45,098	41,017
Net assets	18,604	19,895

Table 59 - Ottawa Public Library Board - Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets	2021	2020
Tangible capital assets	61,546	54,765
Total non-financial assets	61,546	54,765
Accumulated surplus	\$80,150	\$74,660

Consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus

For the year ended December 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020 *[dollars in thousands]*

Table 60 - Ottawa Public Library Board - Consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus - Revenue

Revenue	2021	2020
City of Ottawa	\$56,192	\$52,735
Province of Ontario - Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport		
Operating funding (Public Library Operating Grant)	1,210	1,210
Pay equity funding (Public Library Operating Grant)	170	170
Development charges	(467)	430
Other	1,870	609
Total revenue	58,975	55,154

APPENDIX 1 - CONDENSED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION [CONTINUED]

Table 61 - Ottawa Public Library Board - Consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus - Expenses

Expenses	2021	2020
Operating expenditures	53,485	48,032
Total expenses	53,485	48,032
Annual surplus	5,490	7,122
Accumulated surplus, beginning of the year	74,660	67,538
Accumulated surplus, end of the year	\$80,150	\$74,660

2021
Financial and statistical schedules – unaudited

Revenues by Source – 5-year review [unaudited] [dollars in thousands]

Revenue by Source¹	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Taxes available for municipal purposes	\$1,703,630	\$1,776,722	\$1,864,760	\$1,944,683	\$2,022,302
Fees and user charges	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
General administration	17,254	13,752	14,503	13,696	18,122
Paramedic services	1,297	1,418	1,230	1,278	2,043
Other protective services	60,211	64,124	76,579	60,024	69,589
Roads, traffic and parking	26,383	25,404	33,598	21,457	23,850
Public transit	182,806	183,955	190,470	88,068	64,241
Water and sewer	315,186	341,883	348,201	372,913	392,357
Waste and recycling services	50,883	44,454	44,596	52,781	66,623
Social housing	69,324	72,838	72,838	73,326	71,594
Parks and recreation	60,371	62,367	62,367	21,195	25,567
Planning and development	29,466	36,203	36,203	17,742	20,597
Long term care	18,085	18,323	18,323	17,526	15,920
Other	5,559	4,420	4,420	3,385	2,354
Total fees and user charges	819,865	857,795	903,328	743,391	772,857
Revenue by Source	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Government transfers	683,114	957,513	1,083,242	1,493,210	1,622,478
Contributed tangible capital assets	205,693	318,684	474,514	363,556	532,071
Development charges	217,076	80,032	127,164	169,683	208,393
Investment income	37,778	48,550	45,866	50,716	61,257
Fines and penalties	34,168	35,439	37,897	35,617	41,073
Other revenue	51,214	43,513	63,245	44,215	23,067
Equity in earnings of government business enterprises	35,975	42,138	32,429	34,120	47,356
Revenues	1,265,018	1,525,869	1,864,357	2,191,117	2,535,695
Total Revenues	\$3,788,513	\$4,160,386	\$4,632,445	\$4,879,191	\$5,330,854

¹ Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the presentation adopted for the current year.

Expenses by Function – 5-year review [unaudited] [dollars in thousands]

Expenses by Function¹	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
General government ²	\$98,821	\$113,541	\$108,960	\$103,481	\$108,433
Protection to persons and property	563,103	601,818	637,309	628,673	663,964
Roads, traffic, and parking	410,761	412,620	433,170	415,144	421,652
Transit	554,548	582,903	697,815	737,369	719,757
Environmental services	368,356	388,684	427,317	424,270	451,934
Health services	177,062	175,583	180,945	216,679	294,234
Social and family services	484,138	552,559	537,006	535,892	502,889
Social housing	270,532	290,699	301,255	302,952	354,510
Recreation and cultural services	329,542	331,752	372,347	346,493	346,481
Planning and development	70,367	101,134	76,552	74,541	79,561
Total expenses	\$3,327,230	\$3,551,293	\$3,772,676	\$3,785,494	\$3,943,415

¹ Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the presentation adopted for the current year.

² Program support costs for operating expenses have been allocated to other functions using guidelines and methodologies reflected in the Ontario Financial Information Return.

Consolidated Reserves– 5-year review [unaudited] [dollars in thousands]

Reserves¹	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Restricted reserves					
Gas tax	\$64,559	\$102,752	\$73,764	\$19,432	\$96,422
Total restricted reserves	64,559	102,752	73,764	19,432	96,422
Discretionary reserves					
Transit	65,609	59,946	14,486	23,668	51,979
Housing	75,244	76,765	83,567	76,077	72,081
Employee Benefits	55,216	57,567	59,949	71,237	81,379
Tax Stabilization	35,982	31,249	27,615	51,455	76,488
Parking	27,333	27,605	23,753	22,427	23,845
City Wide	26,164	18,780	37,272	71,151	98,692
Corporate Fleet	23,480	7,280	9,574	4,348	5,813
Environmental Services / Other	87,626	144,229	119,094	174,553	173,150
Total discretionary reserves	396,654	423,421	375,310	494,916	583,427
Total reserves	\$461,213	\$526,173	\$449,074	\$514,348	\$679,849

¹ Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the presentation adopted for the current year.

Taxation and Assessments – 5-year review [unaudited]

Residential (Urban)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Municipal city-wide	0.492532%	0.496991%	0.509381%	0.515820%	0.529126%
Municipal fire	0.083592%	0.083364%	0.082854%	0.082390%	0.083982%
Municipal police	0.146478%	0.148305%	0.150216%	0.151781%	0.156362%
Municipal transit	0.159784%	0.163405%	0.166460%	0.175651%	0.186419%
Municipal conservation area	0.006464%	0.006345%	0.006758%	0.006766%	0.007324%
Education	0.179000%	0.170000%	0.161000%	0.153000%	0.153000%
Total residential tax rates	1.067850%	1.068410%	1.076669%	1.085408%	1.116213%

Non-residential (Commercial Urban)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Municipal city-wide	0.948616%	0.930676%	0.929563%	0.931752%	0.971096%
Municipal fire	0.160998%	0.156109%	0.151200%	0.148826%	0.154131%
Municipal police	0.282117%	0.277719%	0.274127%	0.274171%	0.286968%
Municipal transit	0.307745%	0.305996%	0.303771%	0.317287%	0.342132%
Municipal conservation area	0.012450%	0.011882%	0.012332%	0.012221%	0.013441%
Education	1.140000%	1.090000%	1.030000%	0.980000%	0.880000%
Total non-residential tax rates	2.851926%	2.772382%	2.700993%	2.664257%	2.647768%

Assessed Values [Dollars in Millions]	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Residential	\$118,301	\$122,231	\$128,506	\$133,047	\$135,671
Percentage of total	72.7%	72.2%	79.1%	79.0%	79.4%
Non-residential	44,335	47,104	33,933	35,452	35,146
Percentage of total	27.3%	27.8%	20.9%	21.0%	20.6%
Total assessment	\$162,636	\$169,336	\$162,439	\$168,499	\$170,817

Taxation and Assessments – 5-year review [unaudited] [dollars in thousands]

Taxes Receivable	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Taxes receivable at the beginning of the year	\$100,711	\$107,933	\$106,826	\$113,542	\$114,173
Property taxes levied	2,073,437	2,131,472	2,240,242	2,337,422	2,338,305
Non-tax items added for collection	36,565	35,618	54,359	5,469	43,088
Penalties and interest	16,283	16,329	16,731	16,171	17,965
In-year tax adjustments	(96,251)	(36,085)	(23,445)	(54,224)	(46,866)
Subtotal	\$2,132,160	\$2,255,267	\$2,394,713	\$2,418,380	\$2,466,665
Collections	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Current	\$(1,896,783)	\$(2,051,853)	\$(2,203,938)	\$(2,223,564)	\$(2,337,954)
Arrears	(123,476)	(96,587)	(77,233)	(80,642)	(25,946)
Tax collections	\$(2,020,259)	\$(2,148,440)	\$(2,281,171)	\$(2,304,206)	\$(2,363,900)
Net Taxes Receivable	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Taxes receivable at the end of the year	\$111,901	\$106,826	\$113,542	\$114,173	\$102,765
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(3,968)	(4,404)	(4,811)	(5,204)	(5,633)
Net taxes receivable at the end of the year	\$107,933	\$102,422	\$108,731	\$108,969	\$97,132
Percentage of current taxes collected	91.5%	96.3%	98.4%	95.1%	100%
Taxes outstanding as a percentage of the current year levy	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	4.7%	4.2%

Investments – at amortized cost – 5-year review [unaudited] [dollars in thousands]

Investments	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Federal government bonds	\$131,344	\$203,340	\$128,043	\$359,143	\$553,712
Provincial government bonds	397,004	249,391	202,216	218,912	517,955
Municipal government bonds	133,918	185,900	209,170	239,371	278,383
Corporate (fixed income)	340,895	389,027	289,772	152,178	142,365
Endowment fund	163,008	171,413	166,440	163,305	154,229
Other	70,967	30,176	30,930	41,770	64,552
Totals	\$1,237,136	\$1,229,247	\$1,026,571	\$1,174,679	\$1,711,196

Net Long-Term Debt – 5-year review [unaudited] [dollars in thousands]

Net Long-Term Debt	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Instalment and sinking fund debenture issued	\$2,092,078	\$1,989,564	\$2,309,254	\$2,533,515	\$2,693,640
Stage 1 light rail debt	0	0	298,789	519,798	510,577
Bank loan agreements and interest rate exchange agreements	64,934	54,727	44,244	33,473	22,408
The total value of sinking fund deposits, which have accumulated to the end of the year to retire sinking fund debentures included in the above amount	(124,117)	(132,206)	(95,093)	(132,734)	(186,922)
Total net long-term debt	\$2,032,895	\$1,912,085	\$2,557,194	\$2,954,052	\$3,039,703

Net Long-Term Debt by Function – 5-year review [unaudited] [dollars in thousands]

Net Long-Term Debt by Function	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
General Government	\$5,678	\$3,396	\$1,773	\$494	\$243
Fire	5,537	5,177	10,202	9,755	9,292
Police	23,643	19,619	29,543	25,513	23,013
Protective inspection	3,613	3,147	2,660	2,378	2,173
Roads	467,093	423,747	583,564	537,882	497,538
Public transit	433,637	401,988	875,171	1,363,706	1,542,452
Wastewater treatment	406,198	406,741	491,417	474,640	454,865
Water supply and distribution	369,109	341,052	258,827	247,241	232,845
Waste and recycling services	5,195	4,855	4,508	4,155	3,795
Environmental Remediation	12,988	12,540	13,937	13,345	12,712
Parks and recreation	226,791	220,829	221,489	214,884	206,717
Libraries	3,726	3,389	3,085	2,712	2,320
Planning and development	53,470	51,533	48,862	46,900	43,128
Social and family services	15,867	13,799	11,960	10,331	8,574
Health	349	273	196	116	36
Total net long-term debt	\$2,032,895	\$1,912,085	\$2,557,194	\$2,954,052	\$3,039,703

Demographics and Other Information – 5-year review [unaudited]

Demographics	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population	979,173	991,429	1,006,210	1,018,001	1,046,440
Households	416,217	422,327	429,080	434,013	447,210
Budgeted municipal full-time equivalent positions	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Budgeted Full-time equivalent positions	14,991	15,088	15,312	15,603	15,798
Budgeted Full-time equivalent positions per 1,000 population	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.1
Inflation, CPI annual increases (%)¹	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ottawa	1.4	2.5	2.0	1.4	4.0
Ontario	1.7	2.3	1.8	0.7	3.4
Canada	1.6	2.2	1.9	0.7	3.2
Unemployment rate (%)¹	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ottawa	5.6	4.6	4.7	7.4	6.2
Ontario	6.0	5.6	5.6	9.6	8.0
Canada	6.3	5.8	5.7	9.5	7.5
Housing information	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Housing starts ²	7,457	7,539	7,782	9,950	10,221
Change from prior year (%)	40.8	1.1	3.2	27.9	2.7
Single family	2,283	2,718	2,607	2,867	3,276
Change from prior year (%)	14.7	19.1	(4.1)	9.97	14.27
Housing prices (\$000) ³	392	407	465	530	720
Change from prior year (%)	5.4	3.9	14.3	14.0	35.8
New housing price inflation (%) ¹	4.7	5.2	7.2	14.9	21.2
Value of building permits issued (in millions)	\$2,705	\$2,976	\$3,262	\$3,740	\$3,857
Change from prior year (%)	2.2	10.0	9.6	14.7	3.1

¹ Statistics Canada

² Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)

³ Ottawa Real Estate Board

