



2025 Financial Information Return Instructions

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Attachments

The following documents are attached:

**Content Changes for FIR2025 - What's New
Functional Classification of Revenues and Expenses
FIR Bulletin 1 - Tile drainage
Financial Information Return (FIR) Schedules:**

Revenue Schedules:

- Schedule 10: Consolidated Statement of Operations: Revenue
- Schedule 12: Grants & User fees and service charges

Taxation Schedules:

- Schedule 20: Taxation Information
- Schedule 22: Municipal and School Board Taxation
- Schedule 24: Payments-in-Lieu of Taxation
- Schedule 26: Taxation and Payments-in-Lieu Summary
- Schedule 28: Upper-Tier Entitlements (Upper-Tier Only)
- Schedule 72: Continuity of Taxes Receivable

Expense Schedules:

- Schedule 40: Consolidated Statement of Operations: Expenses
- Schedule 42: Additional Information

Tangible Capital Assets Schedules:

- Schedule 51A: Consolidated Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets by Function
- Schedule 51B: Consolidated Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets by Asset Class

Net Financial Assets / Net debt Schedule:

- Schedule 53: Consolidated Statement of Change in Net Financial Assets (Net Debt) And Tangible Capital Asset Acquisition Financing/Donations

Cash Flow Schedule:

- Schedule 54: Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows - Direct & Indirect method

Reserves and Reserve Funds Schedule:

- Schedule 60: Continuity of Reserves and Reserve Funds
- Schedule 61: Development Charges Reserve Funds
- Schedule 62: Development Charge Rates

Financial Position:

- Schedule 70: Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Remeasurement Gains and Losses:

Schedule 71: Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses

Long Term Liabilities:

Schedule 74: Long Term Liabilities and Commitments

Schedule 74E: Asset Retirement Obligation Liability (AROs)

Other Information Schedules:

Schedule 76: Government Business Enterprises (GBE)

Schedule 77: Other Entities (DSSAB, Health Units, Homes for seniors, etc.)

Schedule 80: Statistical Information

Schedule 81: Annual Debt Repayment Limit (ARL)

Schedule 83: Notes

Introduction

Role of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing is responsible for establishing requirements for municipal accounting, financial reporting, municipal auditing, and other matters related to the financial health of municipalities as set out in Section 3 of the Municipal Affairs Act.

Section 294(1) of the Municipal Act specifically states that each municipality will annually report on its financial affairs, accounts, and transactions. This takes the form of the annual Financial Information Return (FIR).

Purpose of the Financial Information Return

Information reported in the Financial Information Return is extracted and stored in the Ministry's database. The data is available to ministries, municipalities, other local government agencies and municipal associations for the following purposes:

- Developing provincial fiscal policy
- Developing municipal finance policy
- Monitoring local sector performance
- Examining the financial status of municipalities
- Calculating municipal grant allocations
- Municipal debt limit reports
- Forecasting and budgeting
- Financial and statistical data requests
- Municipal management tool/comparative tool
- Local economic profiles and information on local services and service levels for use by industry users

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and other ministries are major users of the information collected in the Financial Information Return and use the information for policy development, evaluation, and monitoring. Other users include the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal, municipalities, municipal associations, Statistics Canada, other provinces, the investment and banking communities, debenture holders, the academic community, consultants, and others interested in the municipal sector.

Because of the wide range of users and the provincial programs that make use of the data in the FIR, it is imperative that the Return be prepared accurately and completed promptly.

Intent

The information included in the Financial Information Return should reflect the audited financial statements of the municipality (PSAB Standards).

Whom to Contact for Assistance

If you require advice or assistance regarding these instructions or the return, please call the FIR Co-ordinator in the Municipal Finance Policy Branch at (437) 833-9995 or email FIR@Ontario.ca. You may also contact a Municipal Services Office of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. The contact information for the various Municipal Services Offices is listed below.

Municipal Services Offices – Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

Central Municipal Services Office

777 Bay St, 16th Floor

Toronto, ON M7A 2J3

(416) 585 6226

1-800-668 0230

Servicing: City of Toronto, City of Hamilton, Regional Municipalities of: Durham, Halton, Niagara, Peel, York, District Municipality of Muskoka and Simcoe.

Eastern Municipal Services Office

Rockwood House

8 Estate Lane

Kingston, ON K7M 9A8

(613) 545 2100

1-800-267 9438

Fax: (613) 548 6822

Servicing: City of Ottawa, City of Kawartha Lakes, Counties of Frontenac, Haliburton, Hastings, Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, Lennox and Addington, Northumberland,

Peterborough, Prescott and Russell, Prince Edward, Renfrew and Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.

Municipal Services Office North (Sudbury)

159 Cedar Street, Suite 401

Sudbury, ON P3E 6A5

(705) 564 0120

1-800-461 1193

Servicing: City of Greater Sudbury, Districts of Algoma, Cochrane, Manitoulin, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Sudbury and Timiskaming.

Municipal Services Office North (Thunder Bay)

435 James Street South, Suite 223

Thunder Bay, ON P7E 6S7

(807) 475 1651

1-800-465 5027

Servicing: Districts of Kenora, Rainy River and Thunder Bay.

Western Municipal Services Office

659 Exeter Road, 2nd Floor

London, ON N6E 1L3

(519) 873 4020

1-800-265 4736

Servicing: Municipality of Chatham Kent, Region of Waterloo, Counties of Brant, Bruce, Dufferin Elgin, Essex, Grey, Haldimand, Huron, Lambton, Middlesex, Norfolk, Oxford, Perth, and Wellington.

Preparation and Submission of the FIR

Deadline for Completion

The deadline for the completion of 2025 FIR is **May 31, 2026**.

Completion Requirements

Data is entered in an Excel file which contains worksheets for each FIR schedule. Municipalities can submit their 2025 FIR by using the Smart FIR2025 template. A list of submission requirements is shown on the FIR website for each reporting year.

[Submission Requirements - Financial Information Return](#)

Declaration of the Municipal Treasurer

The Declaration of the Municipal Treasurer is found on Schedule 02 of the FIR.

The declaration affirms that all schedules agree with the books and records of the municipality and its consolidated entities and that the schedules have been completed in accordance with the instructions.

All schedules should be prepared in conjunction with the audited financial statements. Any material deviation should be explained on Schedule 83.

As part of the Declaration, municipalities should enter the name and details of a contact person for the information contained in the FIR. Also, the date the schedules are completed should be entered (note that the date is automatically displayed but can be overwritten).

Recommended Order for Completion of Schedules

It is recommended that municipalities complete the FIR schedules in the order given below. Within each schedule, the sections should be completed sequentially, unless otherwise noted.

Tax schedules should be completed first. Please note that while all municipalities complete Schedules 20, 22, 24, 26, only upper tiers complete Schedule 28. Only lower tiers and single tiers complete Schedule 72, Continuity of Taxes Receivable.

Certain schedules (10, 70) are completed after others because they contain data points which are automatically updated from other schedules.

Suggested Order	Schedule
1	Schedule 20: Taxation Information
2	Schedule 22: Municipal and School Board Taxation
3	Schedule 24: Payments-in-Lieu of Taxation
4	Schedule 26: Taxation and Payments-in-Lieu Summary
5	Schedule 28: Upper-Tier Entitlements (Upper-Tiers only)
6	Schedule 72: Continuity of Taxes Receivable
7	Schedule 12: Grants & User fees and service charges
8	Schedule 10: Consolidated Statement of Operations: Revenue Schedule 10 cannot be completed until the above schedules are completed since many data points are automatically carried-forward from other schedules. The continuity section of schedule 10 should be completed after Schedule 40 is completed since data is carried-forward from Schedule 40.
9	Schedule 40: Consolidated Statement of Operations: Expenses Columns in Schedule 40 can be completed sequentially.
10	Schedule 51: Consolidated Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets Schedule 71: Statement of Remeasurement Gains (Losses) Schedule 53: Consolidated Statement of Change in Net Financial Assets (Net Debt) And Tangible Capital Asset Acquisition Financing/Donations
11	Schedule 54: Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows – Choose either the Direct or Indirect Method.
12	Schedule 60: Continuity of Reserves and Reserve Funds Schedule 61: Development Charges Reserve Funds Schedule 62: Development Charge Rates
13	Schedule 74: Long Term Liabilities and Commitments Schedule 74E: Asset Retirement Obligation Liability
14	Schedule 70: Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
15	Schedule 76: Government Business Enterprises Schedule 77: Other Entities (DDSABs, Health Units, Homes for seniors, etc)
16	Schedule 80: Statistical Information Schedule 81: Annual Debt Repayment Limit Schedule 83: Notes

Submission of the FIR

A completed FIR is submitted electronically using the “Submit” functionality of the FIR excel template. Please refer to page 17 of the Smart FIR Municipal User Guide for more information on the use of the “Submit” function.

<https://efis.fma.csc.gov.on.ca/fir/wp-content/uploads/fir-files/municipal-reporting/smart-fir-application-instructions/FIR%20Municipal%20User%20Guide%20Final%20V5.pdf>

It should be noted that all critical errors must be corrected, and an explanation provided for all verify errors before attempting to submit the FIR. You will not be able to submit if these errors are not cleared.

Municipalities retain the option to involve their auditor in the preparation of the FIR if they so desire.

Submission of Financial Statements

All municipalities are required to submit their audited Financial Statements including a signed auditor’s report to the Ministry.

Financial Statements should be emailed to: FIR@Ontario.ca

It is preferred that Municipalities submit a PDF (Portable Document Format) version of the Financial Statements, although other formats such as Word or Excel are also acceptable.

Please note that the Ministry no longer requires a report from the Municipal Auditor on the FIR since the FIR is not audited. Nevertheless, the information provided in all schedules should be derived from and be able to be traced back to the audited financial statements.

Coding of Data points (SLC Number)

In the FIR, each data point is identified by a unique SLC Number. The SLC Number identifies the Schedule, Line and Column where a data point is located. SLC means “Schedule-Line-Column”.

For example, SLC 10 9930 01 refers to Schedule 10, Line 9930, Column 1.

Each Schedule is identified with a 2-Digit Number, which is displayed in the top right-hand corner of each Schedule.

Each Line is identified with a 4-Digit Line ID, which is displayed in the left margin beside every line on every Schedule.

Each Column is identified with a 2-Digit Column Number, which is displayed in every column heading.

In the FIR, there are several cases where amounts are automatically carried-forward from one schedule to another. On these lines, the SLC Number where an amount is carried-forward from will be shown in the Line Description.

For example, Schedule 10, Line 0810 for Ontario conditional grants is automatically carried-forward from Schedule 12, Line 9910, Column 1. Thus SLC 12 9910 01 is displayed on this Line, identifying the source of the carry-forward amount.

Accounting and Financial Reporting Requirements

Enter all amounts to the nearest dollar.

Full Accrual Basis of Accounting

Accrual basis of accounting recognizes the financial effects of transactions in the period(s) in which they occur irrespective of when the cash has been received or paid. It requires that tangible capital assets be reported on the balance sheet (Statement of Financial Position) at historical cost and expensed (amortized) in the annual results of operations over their estimated useful lives.

Highlights of Recent and Upcoming Public Sector Accounting Standard Changes

Effective by 2023 calendar year:

Financial Instruments (FIs) and the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses:

Effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2022 (2023 calendar year for municipalities). These standards addressed the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of FIs. Notable changes included the accounting for and reporting of embedded derivatives. There was also a shift to fair value measurement of certain financial instruments, with unrealized gains/losses recorded on a new statement called "Statement of Remeasurement Gains/Losses" that has become part of the municipal set of financial statements. Four standards were adopted simultaneously:

- o PS 1201 Financial Statement Presentation
- o PS 2601 Foreign Currency Translation
- o PS 3041 Portfolio Investments
- o PS 3450 Financial Instruments

Asset Retirement Obligations:

New PS3280 Asset Retirement Obligations was effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2022 (2023 calendar year for municipalities).

PS 3280 Standard AROs guides municipalities to determine if a retirement or remediation obligation relating to an existing tangible capital asset should be recognized.

An asset retirement obligation is a legal obligation that arises from the retirement of a tangible capital asset, including solid waste or landfill liabilities.

Before PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations was in effect, obligations regarding landfills were within the scope of PS 3270 Solid Waste Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Liabilities. When PS 3280 came into effect, PS 3270 was removed from the CPA Handbook and landfill liabilities are now accounted for as asset retirement obligation so that all asset retirement obligations can be accounted for in a consistent manner under the scope of PS 3280. Some municipalities may choose to account for their landfill liabilities as contaminated sites.

Effective by 2024 calendar year:

Public-Private Partnerships:

New PS 3160 standard Public-Private Partnerships was effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2023 (2024 calendar year for municipalities). This standard addressed the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of infrastructure procured by public sector entities through certain types of public-private partnership agreements.

Revenue:

New PS 3400 standard Revenue was effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2023 (2024 calendar year for municipalities). This new standard set out general guidance on the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of exchange and non-exchange revenue transactions. This new standard does not apply to revenue streams covered by existing standards e.g., government transfers or tax revenue.

Exchange revenue transactions arise when goods or services are provided to a payor for consideration. Examples include the sale of recycling bins, the rental of space in a community centre, or a permit to construct or renovate a building.

Non-exchange revenue transactions arise when there is no performance obligation so that they payor is not entitled to any good or service. An example is a parking ticket.

Purchased Intangibles:

New PS Guideline 8 Purchased Intangibles was effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2023 (2024 calendar year for municipalities). This new guideline provided general guidance on the recognition of purchased intangibles. Purchased intangibles are non-monetary economic resources without physical substance acquired through arms' length exchange transactions. Examples include licenses, trademarks, and film rights.

Effective by 2027 calendar year:

Conceptual Framework and new Reporting Model:

The new Conceptual Framework was issued in the CPA Canada Public Sector Accounting Handbook (PSA Handbook) on December 1, 2022. PS 1202, the new Financial Statement Presentation standard (replaces PS 1201 Financial Statement Presentation), sets out PSAB's new Reporting Model and was approved in March 2024. Both the Conceptual Framework and the Reporting Model in Section PS 1202 will be effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2026. Earlier adoption is permitted only if the Conceptual Framework is also adopted at the same time. Prior period amounts would need to be restated to conform to the presentation requirements for comparative financial information in this Section.

Please note: The 2025 FIR template does not reflect changes in effect for the 2027 calendar year.

Reporting of Loans from Reserve Funds

Loans from reserve funds are not included in the totals for schedules 70 and 74.

Section 2500.08 of the PSA Handbook requires that financial transactions in individual funds are to be combined and any inter-fund balances and transactions eliminated.

Reporting of Capital Grants

Capital grants are reported directly in the consolidated statement of operations on Schedule 12 columns 5, 6 & 7.

Reporting of Provincial Gasoline Tax Revenue

Provincial gasoline tax revenues are reported in the consolidated statement of operations: revenue, as a Conditional grant for Transit services if the gasoline tax revenues were utilized during the Year. Report Provincial Gas Tax revenue on Schedule 12 under the transit sub-function. If the Provincial Gas Tax revenue has not been used in the current year, it should be reported in Schedule 60 (Obligatory Reserve Fund/Deferred Revenue column 1).

Reserve Funds established to retain provincial gasoline tax revenues are reported as deferred revenue on Schedule 60 (Schedule 60 lines 0860 & 5690 column 1).

Reporting of Canada Community-Building Fund (CCBF) (formally known as Federal Gasoline Tax) Revenue

Canada Community-Building Fund (formerly known as Federal gasoline tax) revenues are reported in the consolidated statement of operations: revenue, on Schedule 12 column 6 as a conditional grant if the CCBM revenues were utilized during the year. The Federal grants are to be used across several project categories to address local priorities. Information on the eligible project categories can be found at [Infrastructure Canada - The Canada Community-Building Fund](#). If the Canada Community-Building Fund revenue has not been used in the current year, it should be reported in Schedule 60 (Obligatory Reserve Fund/Deferred Revenue column 1).

Reserve Funds established to retain Canada Community-Building Fund (Federal gasoline tax) revenues are reported as deferred revenue on Schedule 60 (Schedule 60 lines 0862 and 5691 column 1).

Reserves, Reserve Funds, and Deferred Revenue

Reserves and reserve funds are comprised of funds set aside for specific purposes by Council and funds set aside for specific purposes by legislation, regulation, or agreement. For financial reporting purposes, reserve funds set aside by legislation, regulation or agreement are obligatory reserve funds and are reported as deferred revenue, a liability, on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Other discretionary reserve funds and reserves are balances within the accumulated surplus.

Reserve Fund:

Monies set aside for a specific purpose as required by provincial legislation, a municipal by-law, or agreement.

Obligatory Reserve Fund:

Monies set aside and legally restricted by provincial legislation, a municipal by-law, or agreement. The funds are raised for a specific purpose and cannot be used for any other purpose. The main Obligatory Reserve Funds are the Development Charges Reserve Funds that are regulated by the Development Charges Act, 1997.

Section 26.1 of the Development Charges Act, 1997 has allowed for deferred payments for builders of rental housing and institutional development. If there are changes made to the financial statements resulting from the recent updates to the Development Charges Act, 1997, these changes should be reflected in the FIR. Schedules 60 and 61

have been updated to reflect these recent changes. The Notes section in Schedule 83 (Line 0070) can also be used to provide any additional information.

Discretionary Reserve Fund:

Monies set aside for a specific purpose by Council and legislated by municipal by-law. If council should decide to spend the money for purposes other than what it was originally intended for, then a new by-law must be passed under section 417(4) of the Municipal Act.

Reserves:

Monies set aside by approval of Council and not restricted by legislation or municipal by-law.

Reserves can be related to projects that are of a nature prescribed and managed by approval of Council. Reserves make no reference to any specific asset and do not require the physical segregation of money or assets.

Generally, all revenues should be recorded in the statement of operations except for deferred revenue (obligatory reserve funds).

Schedule 60: Continuity of Reserves and Reserve Funds is provided to record allocation of surplus to reserves and reserve funds.

Deferred revenue that is used in the current year is reported as revenue in Schedule 60, column 1 (Obligatory reserve funds and deferred revenue). Unspent deferred revenue is recorded as a liability in Schedule 70, SLC 70 2410 01.

Netting of Revenues and Expenses

Generally, there is no netting of revenue against expenses with the following exceptions:

- Insurance recoveries
- Retail sales tax refunds

In all other circumstances, transactions are to be reported on a gross basis. The issue of debt instruments by upper tier municipalities on behalf of lower tier governments and

lower tier agencies, boards and commissions, and for school boards are to be reported on the appropriate receivable line in Schedule 70 and as part of the upper tier debt in Schedule 70. Debt charges pertaining to these debt instruments are however not to be reported on the upper tier municipality's schedule 10 and 40.

Transactions Involving Other Municipalities

Generally, all transactions involving other municipalities are to be reported on a gross basis. For example, where a municipality provides firefighting services to a neighbouring municipality, the expenditure would be shown gross on Schedule 40, Consolidated Statement of Operations: expenses, and the amounts recovered would be reported in Schedule 12, Grants, User fees and service charges, column 3 (Other municipalities).

There has been some confusion with respect to the reporting of water/wastewater revenues and expenditures between lower and upper tier municipalities. As a general rule, you should determine which municipality has the statutory responsibility to provide the service in question; the reporting method follows accordingly.

Where a particular function is a statutory responsibility of the upper tier municipality, then all amounts raised for the function by a lower tier through upper tier tax rates, or as amounts added to tax bills, are to be treated as amounts raised for upper tier purposes and reported on Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation. In the case where revenues are raised through user fees or service charges, the lower tier reports the revenue in Schedule 12, Grants, User Fees and Service Charges, column 4 (User Fees and Service Charges). The upper tier reports the revenue in Schedule 12, column 3 (Other municipalities).

Consolidation

Subject to the exceptions noted below, all local boards of the municipality and all entities established by the municipality are to be consolidated. **IMPORTANT: All joint local boards are to be proportionally consolidated if the boards are controlled by the municipality per PS 1300 or if a government partnership exists whereby the municipality has shared control over the board per PS3060.** (Please refer to the section on proportional consolidation)

Please note that PSAB section 1300.07 indicates that an organization is to be consolidated if it is controlled by the municipality. (Section 1300.07: "The government reporting entity should comprise government components and those organizations that are controlled by the government.") **IMPORTANT: In addition, PS 3060.29 indicates that government partnerships should be proportionately consolidated. (Section**

3060.29: “Financial statements should recognize the public sector entity’s interest in partnerships, except for business partnerships, using the proportionate consolidation method.”)

Municipalities have the authority under Ontario Regulation 599/06 of the Municipal Act, 2001 to establish municipal services corporations. For FIR purposes, corporations and organizations that are controlled by the government should be fully consolidated and reported in the appropriate functional category if they are not deemed to be government business enterprises. If deemed to be government business enterprises, they will be reported in the same manner as Municipal Electric Utilities (using modified equity method).

Notwithstanding the instructions above, the following types of local boards are **not** to be consolidated in the FIR:

- Children’s Aid Societies
- Conservation Authorities
- Harbour Commissions
- Humane Societies
- Municipal Hospitals
- Provincial Area Library Boards
- School Boards

Funds That Should Not Be Consolidated

Further, the following funds are not consolidated because they are **not deemed to be assets or revenues of the municipality**.

- Ontario Home Renewal Plan (OHRP) funds
- Pension funds
- Trust funds, including perpetual care funds for cemeteries.

Gas and Telephone Utilities

If gas and telephone utilities or other municipal service corporations are deemed to be government business enterprises, then they are to be consolidated in the same manner as a municipal electric utility. They are to be consolidated using the modified equity method. If deemed to be a local board or a department of a municipality then they are fully consolidated. Please contact the FIR Co-ordinator by e-mail at FIR@Ontario.ca for further information.

Consolidated Municipal Service Managers (CMSMs)

If the municipality designated as a Consolidated Municipal Service Manager is an upper tier which provides CMSM services to its lower tiers only, the upper tier consolidates the operations of the CMSM in its FIR.

If the cost of CMSM services is included in the upper tier tax rate, the lower tiers do not report expenditures for CMSM services in Schedule 40. Note that Upper-Tier tax rates are reported in Schedules 22 and 24. If the upper tier recovers some or all of its costs through an invoice, the payment to the upper tier is reported in Schedule 40 as contracted services (column 4).

Where the CMSM consists of a county and a single tier or two upper tiers, reporting will reflect the nature of the consolidation agreement between the parties.

If the municipality designated as a CMSM has a purchase of service agreement with the other party, the CMSM reports CMSM operations in its FIR. The municipality (i.e. county or single tier) which purchases services will report expenditures for CMSM services as contracted services in Schedule 40.

If the Consolidated Municipal Service Manager is organized as a joint local board, the operations of the CMSM are proportionally consolidated among the municipalities which are a party to the consolidation agreement.

District Social Services Administration Boards (DSSABs)

District Social Services Administration Boards are not fully or proportionally consolidated.

Schedule 77 captures the financial position and operations of the District Social Services Administration Board.

Proportional Consolidation

IMPORTANT: Joint local boards and home for seniors are proportionally consolidated if the entities are controlled by the municipality per PS 1300 or if a government partnership exists whereby the municipality has shared control over the entity per PS 3060.

Proportional consolidation is a method of accounting and reporting whereby a municipality's pro rata share of each of the assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses that are subject to joint control is combined on a line-by-line basis with similar items in the municipality's Financial Information Return. This method of accounting differs from full consolidation in that only the municipality's share of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses is reported.

Transactions

Material transactions between the municipality and its consolidated local entities must be eliminated on consolidation.

Where proportional consolidation of a local board is applicable, the municipality is to reflect its proportional share of the gross revenues and the gross expenses of the local board.

Social Housing Consolidation Issues

Please refer to the MMAH Social Housing Treatment Document posted on the FIR website for further information.

<https://efis.fma.csc.gov.on.ca/fir/wp-content/uploads/fir-files/municipal-reporting/additional-information/MAH%20-%20Social%20Housing%20Treatment.pdf>

Local Housing Corporations

Local Housing Corporations (LHC) should be fully consolidated in the FIR of the municipal service manager. The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing commissioned KPMG to report on the transfer of social housing to Local Housing Corporations in November 2000.

<https://efis.fma.csc.gov.on.ca/fir/wp-content/uploads/fir-files/municipal-reporting/additional-information/KPMG%20-%20LHC%20Guide.pdf>

The KPMG report, entitled, Financial Reporting Guidance: Social Housing Transfer to Local Housing Corporations concluded:

LHCs are Government Not for Profit Organizations for financial reporting purposes. Accordingly, they should apply the CPA Canada Public Sector Accounting Handbook accounting guidelines for government not for profit organizations in maintaining their accounts and preparing their financial statements. The service manager in preparing

their own financial statements should consolidate the LHC line by line on a uniform basis of accounting after eliminating inter-governmental unit transactions and balances.

Mortgages transferred to Local Housing Corporations (LHCs) should be reported in the financial statements of the LHCs. The municipal service manager will, therefore, reflect LHC debt obligations through the consolidation of the LHC in the FIR.

Ontario Housing Corporation debentures which were not transferred to Local Housing Corporations should not be reflected as debt of municipalities in the FIR. As the debentures are not assignable, the Ontario Housing Corporation will continue to hold the debentures.

Municipal Non-Profit Housing Corporations

Municipal Non-Profit Housing Corporations should be fully consolidated in the FIR if the municipality acts as the service manager, effectively controlling the strategic financial and operating policies, and the municipality controls a majority of the appointments to the Board of Directors of the Municipal Non-Profit Corporation.

The November 2000 report by KPMG indicated that municipal financial statement preparers will need to examine the structure of any existing municipal non-profit housing corporations that are part of the municipal reporting entity to determine whether they are accountable to the service manager and are owned or controlled by it. It is expected, given that the service manager will have authority over the municipal non-profit's strategic financial and operating policies, either directly or through its control of the members appointed to serve as directors, that many of these organizations would be part of the reporting entity of their respective service manager and as such be consolidated with it.

Private Non-Profits and Co-operative Housing Corporations

The financial activities of Private Non-Profits and Co-operative Housing Corporations should not be consolidated in the Financial Information Return.

The November 2000 KPMG report also did not make a recommendation regarding Private Non-Profits. In most cases, these bodies are not deemed to be local boards, i.e. part of the Municipal Service Manager, and municipalities do not control or hold ownership in the organizations. It should be pointed out, however, that municipalities do provide funding to these organizations.

Sinking Funds

Municipalities will report sinking funds in Schedule 70 of the FIR. Please do not report the annual revenue of sinking funds on Schedule 10 and the payment of principal and interest on Schedule 40.

Municipal Electric Utilities & Municipal Service Corporations (Ontario Reg 599/06)

The Energy Competition Act, 1998, requires municipalities choosing to continue providing hydro-electric services beyond November 7, 2000, to do so through an entity incorporated under the Ontario Business Corporations Act.

In the Financial Information Return, municipalities are to account for their ownership interests in municipal electric utilities and other municipal service corporations as government business enterprises, regardless of the method used to report municipal electric utilities in the annual Financial Statements. To provide for consistent financial reporting in the FIR, municipalities are to account for ownership using the modified equity method. (Please see the CPA PSA Handbook, Government Reporting Entity, paragraph PSAB 1300.35 and PSAB 3070 Investments in Government Business Enterprises). The modified equity method reports the net assets of the municipal electric utility as a one-line investment in the Financial Information Return.

Reporting Municipal Electric Utilities & Municipal Service Corporations in the FIR

The annual net income (deficit) for the municipal electric utility is reported in Schedule 10 on SLC 10 6020 01 (Net Income for Government Business Enterprise for year).

Please note, Government Business Enterprise Equity at the end of the year in SLC 10 6090 01 will equal Government Business Enterprise Equity at the beginning of the year, plus Net Income for Government Business Enterprise for the year, plus any adjustments, less dividends paid. This can be expressed as: $SLC\ 10\ 6090\ 01 = 10\ 6010\ 01 + 10\ 6020\ 01 + 10\ 6060\ 01 - 10\ 6065\ 01$

Government Business Enterprise Equity from SLC 10 6090 01 is carried forward to SLC 70 5080 01 in the Accumulated Surplus (Deficit) section. Government Business Enterprise Equity or net assets are also reported by the municipality in the “other financial assets” section on SLC 70 0820 01.

For further information please refer to Accounting for Electric Utilities by Municipalities in Ontario, dated April 2000, Ontario Regulation 599/06: Municipal Service Corporations and PSAB 1300 Government Reporting Entity and PSAB 3070 Investments in Government Business Enterprises.

Tangible Capital Assets

Please follow the same accounting and financial reporting standards contained in the PSA Handbook: PS 3150 Tangible Capital Assets that are utilized to produce the annual financial statements. PS 3150 provides the standards for recognizing tangible capital assets, the measurement of these assets and the requirement to amortize tangible capital assets. The cost of tangible capital assets less their accumulated amortization is reported under non-financial assets on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (Schedule 70 of the FIR). In addition, tangible capital assets are reported on Schedule 51 of the FIR.

Asset Retirement Obligation Liability

Account for asset retirement obligations, including solid waste landfill closure and post-closure liabilities, as per PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations in the Public Sector Accounting (PSA) Handbook.

PS 3280 guides municipalities to report asset retirement obligations in municipal financial statements. An asset retirement obligation is a legal obligation that arises from the retirement of tangible capital asset, including solid waste or landfill liabilities.

Before PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations was in effect, obligations regarding landfills were within the scope of PS 3270 Solid Waste Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Liabilities. When PS 3280 came into effect, PS 3270 was removed from the PSA Handbook and landfill closure and post closure liabilities fell within the scope of PS 3280.

Capital Leases

Capital leases can be categorized as lease purchase agreements which are deemed leased tangible capital assets.

For further details, please refer to PSAB guideline PSG 2, Leased Tangible Capital Assets, and to PSG 5, Sale leaseback transactions.

For information on financing leases beyond the life of Council, please see Ontario Regulation 46/94.

Lease Purchase Agreement (Tangible Capital Lease)

A leased tangible capital asset is defined as a lease that, from the point of view of the lessee, transfers substantially all the benefits and risks incident to ownership of a tangible capital asset to the lessee. A leased tangible capital asset is a non financial asset that has physical substance and a useful life extending beyond an accounting period, and is held under lease for use, on a continuing basis, in the production or supply of goods and services. Under the terms and conditions of the lease, substantially all of the benefits and risks incident to ownership are, in substance, transferred to the government without necessarily transferring legal ownership.

A leased tangible capital asset is reported in the following schedules:

Schedule 74, Long Term Liabilities and Commitments

Report the leased tangible capital asset in the section - Debt burden of the municipality: Analysed by debt instrument, in SLC 74 1240 01 (Lease purchase agreements /Tangible capital assets).

Also, use Schedule 74E, Asset Retirement Obligation Liability, to report asset retirement obligations for the municipality by functional category.

Schedule 51, Statement of Tangible Capital Assets

Report the value of leased tangible capital assets under the appropriate function and sub-function.

Schedule 40, Consolidated Statement of Operations: Expenses

Annual lease payments for the tangible capital asset are allocated between repayments of the liability, interest expense and any related executory costs.

Accretion expense is functionalized in Schedule 40 in Column 5 (Rents, Financial Expenses, and Accretion Expense).

The annual interest payments are functionalized in Schedule 40 in column 2 (Long Term Debt Charges - Interest).

Sale Leaseback Transaction

A Sale-Leaseback Transaction involves the sale of property by a government and the leasing of the same property, or a portion thereof, back to the government. The transaction may be affected through a series of concurrent sale transactions involving more than one external party or organization within the government reporting entity, with the end result being that the government retains the use of the property, or a portion thereof.

In substance a sale-leaseback transaction that results in a Leased Tangible Capital Asset is a financing arrangement as the government still retains substantially all the benefits and risks incidental to ownership of the property. When this is the case, follow the procedures for leased tangible capital assets.

Inter-functional Adjustments

Beginning with the FIR2002, separate columns are provided in Schedule 40 for the reporting of Inter-Functional Adjustments and the Allocation of General Government:

Column 12 - Inter-functional adjustments

Column 13 - Allocation of program support

By providing two separate columns it is possible to identify the amounts reported for each purpose.

Interdepartmental Transfers

The inter-functional adjustments column in Schedule 40, column 12 is used to report the transfer of expenses between departments (sub-functions).

As an example, an interdepartmental transfer may be made if the waterworks department provides hydrant service for fire protection purposes and initially reports the expenditure. The waterworks department should allocate the expenditure for hydrant services to fire services using column 12 (inter-functional adjustments). On the line for the waterworks system, a negative amount is entered in column 12 or added to the existing balance in the column. An equal positive amount should be added to the balance in column 12 on the line for fire services.

Municipalities should report inter-functional adjustments if all the following conditions are met:

- A service is provided by one sub-function to one or more other sub-functions.
- Expenditures incurred in providing the service to another sub-function can be easily identified.
- A consistent method is used to determine the amount to be transferred between sub-functions
- The method used to determine the amount to be transferred is easily explainable.

Column Total for Inter-Functional Adjustments

The column total for inter-functional adjustments in SLC 40 9910 12 will always be zero because each interdepartmental transfer entered as a negative amount in column 12 for one sub-function has a corresponding positive interdepartmental transfer entered for another sub-function.

Allocation of Indirect Costs (Reported on the Line for Program Support)

Municipalities are required to allocate indirect cost on the line for Program Support in Schedule 40 to other sub-functions, including Governance and Corporate Management. In contrast, the line for Corporate Management is used to report indirect costs that would be difficult to allocate to sub-functions. Expenses reported as Corporate Management are not allocated to other sub-functions. Please see the chapter entitled “Functional Classifications” for definitions of Program Support and Corporate Management. **Please note that the line for Program Support is not intended for “adjustments”.**

Column 13, Allocation of Program Support, records the amount to be allocated in SLC 40 0260 13 as a negative value. The amounts allocated to other sub-functions are recorded as positive amounts in column 13: SLC 40 xxxx 13.

In contrast, the column for Inter-Functional Adjustments is used to record interdepartmental transfers between services other than general government. It is asked that municipalities not use SLC 40 0240 12 (Governance line, Inter-functional Adjustments column) or SLC 40 050 12 (Corporate Management line, Inter-functional Adjustments column) to record indirect costs to be allocated downwards in Schedule 40 to other sub-functions. Generally, any negative values entered on the governance and corporate management lines in column 12 would represent amounts to be allocated to other sub-functions.

When the Inter-Functional Adjustments column is used to record interdepartmental transfers and the allocation of indirect costs, neither type of transaction can be isolated. We do not know which entries represent interdepartmental transfers and which entries represent the allocation of indirect costs. This works against the objective of transparency in financial reporting.

Please note that the Inter-Functional Adjustments column does not contain a formula for summing expenses for salaries, wages, and employee benefits; materials; and contracted services. It is a standalone column separate from those expense categories. Therefore, the content of expenses reported as Inter-Functional Adjustments for Governance in SLC 40 0240 12 and for Corporate Management in SLC 40 0250 12 is unknown.

In addition, there is no standardized method for allocating Inter-Functional Adjustments reported on the Governance and Corporate Management lines to sub-functions. Note that Inter-Functional Adjustments reported on the Program Support Line in SLC 40 0260 12 do form part of the total to be allocated to other sub-functions in SLC 40 0260 13.

To sum up, standardized reporting of indirect costs in Schedule 40 using line 0260 (Program Support) and column 13 (Allocation of Program Support) is essential for the comparability of FIR data and the MPMP efficiency measures based on that data.

Amount of Program Support Allocated to Other Sub-functions.

The amount of program support to be allocated in SLC 40 0260 13 equals the sum of the following cells times -1:

Salaries, wages and employee benefits	SLC 40 xxxx 01
Materials	SLC 40 xxxx 03
Contracted services	SLC 40 xxxx 04
Rents and financial expenses	SLC 40 xxxx 05
Inter-functional adjustments	SLC 40 xxxx 12

The amount to be allocated is shown as a negative value in SLC 40 0260 13 while the amounts allocated to other sub-functions are shown as positive values. The total for column 13 will be zero since the sum of the amounts allocated to individual sub-functions is a positive number which is equal to the negative number in SLC 40 0260 13.

Allocation Methods for Municipalities of Different Sizes

Municipalities are asked to use a standardized method of allocation for Program Support, based on population.

Population	Method of Allocation	
100,000+	MBN Canada (OMBI method)	Required
Under 100,000	Percentage of Total Expenses	Required
	OR Modified Percentage of Total Expenses	Required

Reporting Allocation Method Used

Municipalities are asked to report the method used to allocate program support to other functions on Schedule 02, line 0777.

The cell is a drop-down list. Municipalities should select one of the following options:

1. OMBI Method
2. Modified OMBI Method
3. Percentage of Total Expenditures
4. Modified Percentage of Total Expenditures
5. Other Method (Please describe below)

If Other Method is selected, please provide a description on line 078 below.

Allocation Method: Percentage of Total Expenses

Summary of Method:

This method is used by municipalities with populations under 100,000. Expenses for each service listed in Schedule 40, i.e., sub-function, are expressed as a percentage of Total Expenses.

Only 5 object categories of expenses are used in determining Total Expenses: salaries, wages & employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenses; and inter-functional adjustments.

Expenses for each sub-function are divided by Total Expenses to determine a percentage of Total Expenses. The amount to be allocated equals the percentage of Total Expenses times the amount of program support in (SLC 40 0260 13) times (-1).

Total Expenses for the columns used from Schedule 40 are expressed net of program support.

Steps:

1. The amount of program support to be allocated equals (SLC 40 0260 13) times (-1).

Since program support is shown as a negative value in Schedule 40, it is necessary to multiply program support in SLC 40 0260 13 by (-1) to convert it to a positive number.

2. Determine expenses for each sub-function.

For each sub-function, expenses equal the sum of:

Salaries, wages, and employee benefits	SLC 40 xxxx 01
Materials	SLC 40 xxxx 03
Contracted services	SLC 40 xxxx 04
Rents and financial expenses	SLC 40 xxxx 05
Inter-functional adjustments	SLC 40 xxxx 12

3. Determine total expenses.

Sum of:

Salaries, wages, and employee benefits	SLC 40 xxxx 01 – SLC 40 0260 01
Materials	SLC 40 xxxx 03 – SLC 40 0260 03
Contracted services	SLC 40 xxxx 04 – SLC 40 0260 04
Rents and financial expenses	SLC 40 xxxx 05 – SLC 40 0260 05
Inter-functional adjustments	SLC 40 xxxx 12 – SLC 40 0260 12

Note that the amount of program support in each column (SLC 40 0260 xx) is subtracted from the column total in line 9910.

4. Calculate expenses for each sub-function as a % of total expenses.

For each sub-function, divide expenses by Total Expenses and multiply by -1. Convert to a percentage by multiplying by 100 or formatting as a percentage.

5. Determine the amount of program support allocated to each sub-function.

For each sub-function, multiply the amount of program support in (SLC 40 0260 01) by (-1) and multiply by the percentage of Total Expenses.

6. Enter the amount of program support as a positive value in column 13.

For each sub-function, enter the amount of program support as a positive value in column 13 (Allocation of program support).

TIP: Copy Schedule 40 to a new workbook and add columns to calculate the percentage of total expenses. (See Table 1)

TABLE 1: Allocation Method: Percentage of Total Expenses

Calculating the amount of program support to be allocated to each sub-function.

Method: Copy Schedule 40 and add columns A, B, C. Note: dummy data is used in this example.

Line / Function	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits Column 1	Materials Column 3	Contacted Services Column 4	Rents and Financial Expenses Column 5	Inter-functional Adjustments Column 12	Program Support Column 13	Subtotal Column. A	% of Total Expenses Column B	Amount of Program Support to be Allocated in SLC 40 xxxx 13 Column. C.
0240 - Governance	500,000	100,000	0	100,000	0		700,000	2.62%	10,487
0250 - Corporate Management	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	0		500,000	1.87%	7,491
0260 - Program Support	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	0	-400,000	NA		
0299 - Subtotal	800,000	300,000	200,000	300,000	0		NA		
0410 - Fire	600,000	300,000	100,000	100,000	100,000		1,200,000	4.49%	17,978
0420 - Police	800,000	300,000	100,000	100,000	0		1,300,000	4.87%	19,476
9910 - TOTAL	10,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	100,000		27,100,000		
TOTAL Expenses Less Program Support	9,900,000	9,900,000	1,900,000	4,900,000	100,000		26,700,000		
							Total	100.00%	400,000

Notes:

The table is for illustration purposes and does not include all lines / functional categories.

Column B - % of Total Expenses = Subtotal (Column A) / Total Expenses Less Program Support.

Column C – Amount of program support to be Allocated to SLC 40 xxxx 13 = SLC 40 0260 13 * (-1) * % of Total Expenses (Column B)

Subtotals for service areas, such as the Subtotal for General Government, are not allocated program support since program support is allocated only to individual sub-functions. Subtotal lines end in xx99. In this example, the Subtotal for General Government is SLC 40 0299 xx.

Allocation Method: Modified Percentage of Total Expenses

Summary of Method:

This method may be used by municipalities with populations under 100,000.

This method is used when a municipality has already allocated to sub-functions a substantial amount of indirect costs that would otherwise be reported as program support. Program Support is not allocated to these sub-functions in this method.

In the Modified Percentage of Total Expenses method, program support will be allocated only to sub-functions which have not been directly allocated indirect costs.

Steps:

This method is like the Percentage of Total Expenses method:

1. The amount of program support to be allocated equals (SLC 40 0260 13) times (-1).

Since program support is shown as a negative value in Schedule 40, it is necessary to multiply program support in (SLC 40 0260 13) times (-1) to convert to a positive number.

2. Determine expenses for each sub-function which will be allocated program support.

For each sub-function, expenses equal:

Sum of:

Salaries, wages, and employee benefits	SLC 40 xxxx 01
Materials	SLC 40 xxxx 03
Contracted services	SLC 40 xxxx 04
Rents, financial expenses & accretion expense	SLC 40 xxxx 05
Inter-functional adjustments	SLC 40 xxxx 12

3. Determine Modified Total Expenses.

In this method, Modified Total Expenses does not include sub-functions which have been directly allocated indirect costs which would otherwise be reported on the line for program support. As in the Percentage of Total Expenses method, program support is netted from expenses.

Modified Total Expenses equals:

Sum of:

Salaries, wages, and employee benefits	SLC 40 xxxx 01 – SLC 40 0260 01
Less: excluded sub-functions in SLC 40 xxxx 01	
Materials	SLC 40 xxxx 03 – SLC 40 0260 03
Less: excluded sub-functions in SLC 40 xxxx 03	
Contracted services	SLC 40 xxxx 04 – SLC 40 0260 04
Less: excluded sub-functions in SLC 40 xxxx 04	
Rents, financial expenses & accretion expense	SLC 40 xxxx 05 – SLC 40 0260 05
Less: excluded sub-functions in SLC 40 xxxx 05	
Inter-functional adjustments	SLC 40 xxxx 12 – SLC 40 0260 12
Less: excluded sub-functions in SLC 40 xxxx 12	

4. Calculate sub-function expenses as a % of Modified Total Expenses.

For each sub-function, divide expenses by Modified Total Expenses and multiply by -1. Convert to a percentage by multiplying by 100 or formatting as a percentage.

5. Determine the amount of program support allocated to each sub-function.

For each sub-function, multiply the amount of program support in (SLC 40 0260 01) by (-1) and multiply by the percentage of Modified Total Expenses Less program support.

6. For each sub-function, enter the amount of program support as a positive value in column 13 (Allocation of Program Support).

Allocation Method: MBN Canada (OMBI) Method

Summary of Method:

This method is used by municipalities with populations of 100,000 or more.

As for the other allocation methods, the amount of program support to be allocated equals (SLC 40 0260 13) times (-1).

The MBN Canada (OMBI) method of allocation divides program support expenses into 23 categories:

- Accounts Payable
- Accounts Receivable
- Budgeting
- Compensation Management
- Facilities and Property Management
- Fleet
- Health and Safety
- HR Counselling
- IT Application Delivery & Data Management
- Infrastructure Tool Access (Data and Voice)
- Insurance / Risk Management Administration
- Labour and Employee Relations
- Mailroom
- Payroll
- Printing and Graphics
- Program Accounting
- Program Specific Communication
- Program Legal Support
- Purchasing
- Records Management
- Staffing

Each program support category is assigned a type of unit or “driver” to measure consumption of program support services by each sub-function in Schedule 40. Consumption is the basis of allocating program support expenses for each category of program support.

For each sub-function and category of program support, the percentage of driver units consumed is determined. The percentage of driver units is multiplied by the total dollar amount assigned to the program support category.

For each sub-function, add the amount of program support to be allocated for all categories of program support. Record the total in Schedule 40, column 14 (Allocation of Program Support).

Example: Driver Units for Printing and Graphics

In this example, expenses are allocated for printing and graphics, one of the 23 categories of program support.

The “driver” or type of unit specified for printing and graphics is the number of impressions. In this example, \$350,000 in printing and graphics expenses are to be allocated, representing salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenses; and inter-functional adjustments. If the roadway’s sub-function consumes 10% of impressions, it is allocated 10% of printing and graphics expenses or \$35,000.

Steps: MBN Canada (OMBI) Method

- 1. Total Program Support to be allocated equals (SLC 40 0260 13) times (-1).**
- 2. Divide Program Support in (SLC 40 0260 13) times (-1) among all program support categories.**

In the Excel workbook, enter expenses for each program support category in column “a” in the total line.

- 3. For each program support category, determine the number of “driver” units consumed by each sub-function.**

This information is entered by hand in column “b” of the Excel workbook for every category of program support and every sub-function.

- 4. For each program support category, calculate the total number of driver units. In the Excel workbook, the total number of driver units in column “b” in summed and entered in line 9999 of column “b”.**

- 5. For each sub-function and category of program support, calculate “driver” units as percentage of total “driver” units.**

The percentage is automatically calculated in the Excel workbook and entered in column “c”.

- 6. For each sub-function and category of program support, determine the amount of program support to be allocated.**

In this step, the percentage of driver units is multiplied by the amount of program support. The amount allocated is automatically calculated in the Excel workbook in column “d” and equals program support in column “a” times the percentage of total “driver” units in column “c”.

7. For each sub-function, add the amounts of program support to be allocated for all categories of program support.

In the Excel workbook this is done automatically. For every sub-function, the amounts allocated for every program support category are summed. The total is automatically entered in the last tab of the workbook, titled “Total Program Support”.

8. Enter Total Program Support for each sub-function in Schedule 40 in column 13.

The municipality enters data from the Excel workbook in Schedule 40, by sub-function.

Program Support Categories and Related “Driver” Units

Program Support Service Area (Please see the chapter on Functional Classifications for definitions)	Allocation “Driver” (type of units used to track usage by each sub-function)
Accounts Payable	Number of invoices paid / transactions processed
Accounts Receivable	Number of transactions
Budgeting	Estimated time
Compensation Management	Average head count (full time, part time, casual)
Facilities and Property Management	Floor space (on a facility-by-facility basis) or average head count (full-time, part-time and casual) in each building
Fleet	Time and material
Health and Safety	Average headcount (full-time, part-time and casual)
HR Counselling	Average headcount (full-time, part-time and casual)
IT Application Delivery & Data Management	Estimated time
Infrastructure Tool Access (Data and Voice)	Number of PCs or phone lines
Insurance / Risk Management Administration	Insurance premiums or claims
Labour and Employee Relations	Number of grievances or average headcount of employees (full-time, part-time and casual)
Mailroom	Program cost
Payroll	Number of cheques / direct deposits
Printing and Graphics	Number of impressions, including photocopies
Program Accounting	Estimated time
Program Specific Communication	Estimated time
Program Legal Support	Estimated time

Program Support Service Area (Please see the chapter on Functional Classifications for definitions)	Allocation “Driver (type of units used to track usage by each sub-function)
Purchasing	Volume of transactions
Staffing	Number of job postings (both internal and external)
Stores and Commodity Management	Value of goods processed, or Number of stores requisitions processed
Training and Development	Average headcount (full-time, part-time and casual)

Debt Burden of the Municipality

Schedule 70: Consolidated Financial Position

Schedule 70: Consolidated Financial Position reflects all outstanding debt issued by the municipality, predecessor municipalities and consolidated entities and all debt assumed from others including debt retirement funds and own sinking funds in SLC 70 2610 01, 70 2620 01 and 70 2630 01.

If long term debt has been specifically issued on behalf of a Government Business Enterprise, the amount is reported in SLC 70 2660 01. Long term debt issued on behalf of other municipalities, school boards and others (includes tile drain loans) and will be recovered from these organizations and others is reported in the appropriate line: SLC 70 0861 to 0868.

Debt retirement funds and sinking fund debt is to be reported in SLC 70 0863 and 0864 respectively.

Schedule 74: Long Term Liabilities and Commitments

Schedule 74: Long Term Liabilities and Commitments reflects the gross and net debt burden of the municipality.

To arrive at the net debt burden of the municipality, debt issued by the municipality, including debt issued on behalf of consolidated entities, is added to debt assumed by the municipality from others. From this amount is subtracted debt assumed by others, debt retirement funds and own sinking funds.

The debt burden includes all types of debentures, mortgages, and leasing agreements where there is an obligation or clear intention to acquire the asset at the end of the lease period. In addition, bank loans are considered as long-term liabilities if:

- (a) The loan is made for capital purposes, and
- (b) The bank cannot demand payment before maturity of the loan.

Municipalities may assume debt issued by other municipalities as a result of a municipal reorganization (annexation or amalgamation), debt issued on behalf of a joint project or board, or debt issued on behalf of other bodies, such as a public utilities commission.

Where debt is assumed by another municipality, it is reported by the municipality which assumed the debt and the municipality that issued the debt reflects the debt as debt assumed by others.

IMPORTANT: Given that Tile Drainage loans were issued in the name of the municipality, the obligations to repay the loans reside with the municipality. Tile Drainage loans are not loan guarantees – they are loans issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Agribusiness. Municipalities are obliged to repay the monies to the Ministry whether the farmers fulfil their repayment obligations to respective municipalities or not. Tile Drainage Loans should be included in the calculation of the debt burden of the municipality.