

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

For the year ended December 31, 2021

The City of Maple Ridge (the "City") is a municipality in the province of British Columbia and operates under the provisions of the Community Charter. The City provides municipal services such as fire, public works, planning, parks, recreation and other general government services.

(a) Reporting Entity and Basis of Consolidation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards (PSAS) using guidelines developed by the Public Sector Accounting Board of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada.

They consolidate the activities of all of the funds of the City and the City's wholly owned subsidiaries C.D.M.R. Developments Ltd. and Maple Ridge Municipal Holdings Ltd. Transactions between the City's funds and wholly owned subsidiaries have been eliminated and only transactions with outside entities are reported.

(b) Basis of Accounting

The basis of accounting followed in these financial statements is the accrual method and includes revenues in the period in which the transactions or events occurred that gave rise to the revenues and expenses in the period the goods and services were acquired and a liability was incurred.

(c) Non-financial Assets

Non-financial assets are not available to discharge existing liabilities and are held for use in the provision of services. They have useful lives extending beyond the current year and are not intended for sale in the ordinary course of business.

(d) Tangible Capital Assets

Tangible capital assets are a special class of non-financial assets and are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Cost includes all costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of the tangible capital asset including transportation and installation costs, design and engineering fees, legal fees and site preparation costs. Interest costs are not capitalized during construction. Amortization is recorded on a straight line basis over the estimated life of the tangible capital asset commencing once the asset is put into use. Assets under construction are not amortized. Contributed tangible capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the time of the contribution and are also recorded as revenue.

Estimated useful lives of tangible capital assets are as follows:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Buildings (including building components) | 7 to 50 years |
| Transportation network | 10 to 75 years |
| Storm sewer system | 10 to 75 years |
| Fleet and equipment | 8 to 20 years |
| Technology | 3 to 25 years |
| Water system | 10 to 85 years |
| Sanitary sewer system | 30 to 75 years |
| Furniture and fixtures | 3 to 20 years |
| Structures | 15 to 75 years |

Natural resources, works of art and historic assets are not recorded as assets in these consolidated financial statements.

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(e) **Liability for Contaminated Sites**

Contaminated sites are a result of contamination being introduced into air, soil, water or sediment of a chemical, organic or radioactive material or live organism that exceeds an environmental standard.

A liability for remediation of a contaminated site is recognized when a site is not in productive use or an unexpected event occurs and the following criteria are met:

- i. an environmental standard exists;
- ii. contamination exceeds the environmental standards;
- iii. the City is directly responsible or accepts responsibility;
- iv. it is expected that future economic benefits will be given up; and
- v. a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

The liability is recognized as management's best estimate of the cost of remediation and post-remediation, including operation, maintenance and monitoring, that are an integral part of the remediation strategy for a contaminated site. Management has assessed its potential liabilities for contamination, including sites that are no longer in productive use and sites for which the City accepts responsibility. There were no such sites that had contamination in excess of an environmental standard requiring remediation at this time, therefore no liability was recognized at December 31, 2021 or December 31, 2020.

(f) **Landfill Closure and Post Closure Costs**

The Ministry of Environment establishes certain requirements for the closure and post closure monitoring of landfill sites. The obligation for closure and post closure costs associated with the City's former landfill is based on the present value of estimated future expenses.

(g) **Expense Recognition**

Expenses are recorded using the accrual basis of accounting whereby expenses are recognized as they are incurred and measurable based upon receipt of goods and services and/or the legal obligation to pay.

(h) **Revenue Recognition** **Taxation**

Taxes are recorded at estimated amounts when they meet the definition of an asset, have been authorized and the taxable event occurs. Annual levies for non-optional municipal services and general administrative services are recorded as taxation for municipal purposes in the year they are levied. Taxes receivable are recognized net of an allowance for anticipated uncollectable amounts. Levies imposed by other taxing authorities are not included in the City's revenues.

Through the British Columbia Assessments' appeal process, taxes may be adjusted by way of supplementary roll adjustments. The effects of these adjustments on taxes are recognized at the time they are awarded.

User fees and other revenue

Charges for sewer and water usage are recorded as user fees and other revenue when the services are provided.

Government transfers

Government transfers are recognized as revenue in the financial statements when the transfer is authorized and any eligibility criteria are met, except to the extent that transfer stipulations give rise to an obligation that meets the definition of a liability. Government transfers are recorded as deferred revenue when transfer stipulations give rise to a liability and are recognized in the statement of operations as the stipulated liabilities are settled.

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Development revenues

Receipts that are restricted by the legislation of senior governments or by agreement with external parties are a liability of the municipality and are reported as Restricted Revenues at the time they are received. When qualifying expenditures are incurred Restricted Revenues are brought into revenue as development revenue.

Investment income

Investment income is recorded on the accrual basis and recognized when earned. Investment income is allocated to various reserves and operating funds on a proportionate basis.

To the extent that financial instruments have no stated rate of return, investment income is recognized as it is received.

Contributed tangible capital assets

Subdivision developers are required to provide subdivision infrastructure such as streets, lighting, sidewalks, and drainage etc. Upon completion, these assets are turned over to the City. Contributed tangible capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the time of contribution and are also recorded as revenue.

(i) Use of estimates/measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant areas requiring use of management estimates relate to the useful lives of tangible capital assets, determination of employee future benefits, landfill closure and post closure obligations, the outcome of litigation and claims, and the percentage of completion of buildings and subdivision inspections. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

(j) Budget figures

The budget figures reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements represent the 2021 component of the Financial Plan Bylaw, No. 7727-2021, adopted by Council on May 11, 2021.

(k) Financial instruments

The City's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, portfolio investments, accounts receivable, recoverable local improvements, other assets, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, refundable performance deposits and debt. Unless otherwise indicated, it is management's opinion that the City is not exposed to any significant interest, credit or currency risks arising from these financial instruments.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of the amounts held in the City's bank accounts and investments with an original term to maturity of three months or less.

(m) Portfolio Investments

Investments with an original term to maturity of more than three months from the date of acquisition are reported as portfolio investments. Investments and pooled investments are reported using the cost method. Provisions for declines in the market value of investments are recorded when they are considered to be other than temporary. Declines in the market values of investments are considered to be other than temporary when the carrying value exceeds market value for more than three years.

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(n) Basis of segmentation

Municipal services have been segmented by grouping services that have similar service objectives (by function). Revenues that are directly related to the costs of the function have been attributed to each segment. Interest expense is allocated to functions based on the purpose of specific borrowings.

(o) Employee future benefits

The City and its employees make contributions to the Municipal Pension Plan, and the employees accrue benefits under this plan based on service. The City's contributions are expensed as incurred. As this is a multi-employer plan, no liability is attributed to the City and no liability is recorded in the financial statements.

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