# Accounting for Tangible Capital Assets

- No comprehensive reporting by Canadian local governments of
  - Stock
  - Use, or
  - Condition

- "Stock" means what do we own?
- "Use" means at what rate are we consuming it?
- "Condition" refers to what economic value remains

- What is a TCA?
  - Buildings
  - Land
  - Vehicles
  - Equipment
  - Utility systems
  - Basically anything tangible which has an economic benefit longer than the accounting period



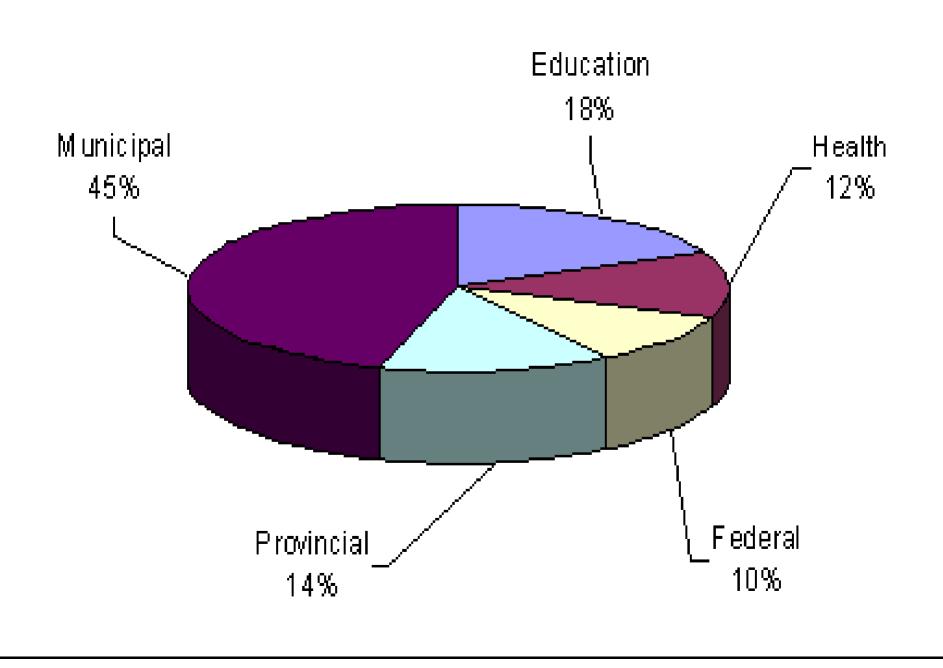






- Why bother to report?
  - Improved accountability to taxpayers
  - Better basis for decision making
  - Determine whether "management" is deferring expenditures for short term \$\$ appearances

#### Ontario 5 Public infrastructure Providers, 2003



#### **How to Report?**

- -Historic / current value / replacement ?
- -All relevant
- -Historic determined to be easiest and most economical for audit purposes.
- -Records should include current value and replacement for planning and rate setting.

- Currently report only a figure for TCA's which have debt principal outstanding at year end.
- does not relate to stock, use or condition!
- just a "plug" figure

### What would an amount for a TCA look like?

#### Assume:

- Equipment with 10 yr life bought 6 years ago for \$100,000
- Usual approach is to depreciate on a 'straight line" basis so that it would have accumulated depreciation of \$60,000 and a net book value of \$40,000 recorded on the statements

- Alternate depreciation methods
  - Units of service (perhaps hours of operation)
  - Percentage of declining balance recognizing less service potential over life of asset

#### So what's the problem?

- Data inventories and records
- Historic costs of older assets
- Staff and Council understanding
- Resources
- Differences between accountability and management needs
- Impacts on budgeting and historic accounting practices

#### **Budgeting Impact**

- Now balance on "modified cash" basis
- Designed to manage debt repayment and to keep tax rates low in short term
- Has in part contributed to infrastructure problems
- Reporting TCAs will add to accumulated surplus!

#### **Budgeting cont'd**

- Municipalities are largest owners of government assets
- This asset based "surplus" will not be the same kind of "surplus" traditionally available to reduce tax rates in the following year.
- A simple change to the Municipal Act 2001 will be needed

- Change definition of "surplus" or eliminate??
- Changing the definition only will focus attention <u>away</u> from the municipality's 'Stock, Use and Condition" of its TCAs
- Eliminating it will require a thoughtful analysis by staff and Council of the components of the "accumulated surplus/deficit" at budget time

## "Accumulated surplus (or deficit)" components primarily

- Operating surpluses or deficits
- Net book value of TCA's
- Unfunded Long term liabilities
- Net financial assets (including what are currently known as reserves and reserve funds)

#### Challenges of change

- Resources-people and dollars
- Knowledge
- Data availability
- Arguments about data utility
- Cost of keeping data current
- Added audit costs
- Time
- Budgeting changes

- Budgeting will have to include as now data on:
  - Cash requirements for operations
  - Cash requirements for debt repayment

#### Plus

- Recognition of depreciation of existing assets
- Recognition of increases in other liabilities
- Asset management plans
  - Acquisition of new assets
  - Condition of assets

 Today municipalities can manipulate "surplus" by use of reserves or in how they finance capital "expenditures"

 "Expense" based system will focus on all aspects of accumulated surplus or deficit and can only make for improved management, governance, and accountability.