KPMG

The Corporation of The City of Mississauga

Audit Planning Report for the year ending December 31, 2022

KPMG LLP

November 11, 2022



KPMG contacts

Key contacts in connection with this engagement



Maria Khoushnood
Lead Audit Engagement Partner
416-228-7082
mkhoushnood@kpmg.ca



Shelyane Li
Senior Manager
416-224-4113
shelyaneli@kpmg.ca



Meenu Wadhwa
Senior Manager
416-549-7954
meenuwadhwa@kpmg.ca



Jaanam Desai
Manager
416-777-8865
jaanamdesai@kpmg.ca

Table of contents

4 **Audit quality**

6 **KPMG Clara**

6 **Highlights**

7 **Audit plan**

9 **Group audit plan**

10 **Audit risks**

17 **Key milestones and deliverables**

18 **Appendices**

This report to the Audit Committee is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Audit Committee, and City Council and should not be used for any other purpose or any other party. KPMG shall have no responsibility or liability for loss or damages or claims, if any, to or by any third party as this report to the Audit Committee has not been prepared for, and is not intended for, and should not be used by, any third party or for any other purpose.

Digital use information

This Audit Planning Report is also available as a "hyper-linked" PDF document.

If you are reading in electronic form (e.g. In "Adobe Reader" or "Board Books"), clicking on the home symbol on the top right corner will bring you back to this page.

Click on any item in the table of contents to navigate to that section.

Audit Quality: How do we deliver audit quality?

Quality essentially means doing the right thing and remains our highest priority. Our **Global Quality Framework** outlines how we deliver quality and how every partner and staff member contribute to its delivery.

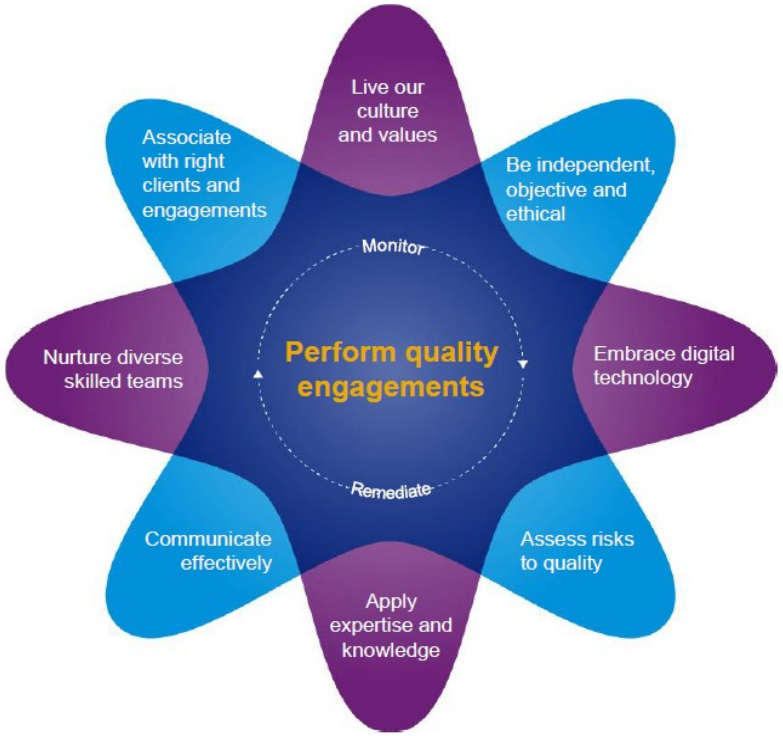


'Perform quality engagements' sits at the core along with our commitment to continually monitor and remediate to fulfil on our quality drivers.

Our **quality value drivers** are the cornerstones to our approach underpinned by the **supporting drivers** and give clear direction to encourage the right behaviours in delivering audit quality.

We define '**audit quality**' as being the outcome when:

- audits are **executed consistently**, in line with the requirements and intent of **applicable professional standards** within a strong **system of quality controls;** and
- all of our related activities are undertaken in an environment of the utmost level of **objectivity, independence, ethics** and **integrity.**

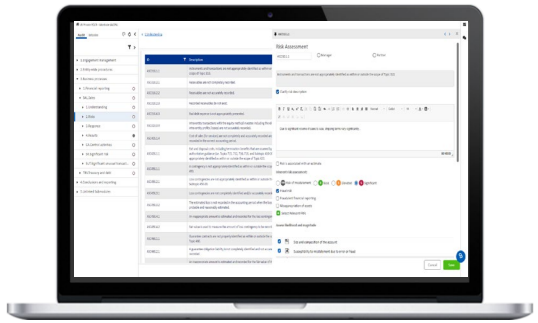


Doing the right thing. Always.

Our audit platform - KPMG Clara

Building upon our sound audit quality foundations, we are making significant investments to drive consistency and quality across our global audit practices. We've committed to an ongoing investment in innovative technologies and tools for engagement teams, such as KPMG Clara, our smart audit platform.

KPMG Clara workflow

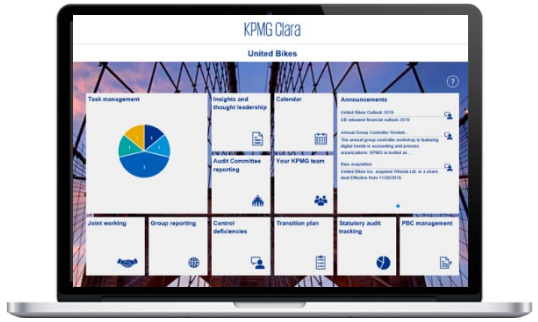


Globally consistent execution

A modern, intuitively written, highly applicable audit methodology that allows us to deliver globally consistent engagements.

Learn more

KPMG Clara for clients



Real-time collaboration and transparency

Allows the client team to see the real-time status of the engagement and who from our KPMG team is leading on a deliverable.

Learn more

KPMG Clara analytics



Insights-driven efficient operations

Using the latest technologies to analyze data, KPMG Clara allows us to visualise the flow of transactions through the system, identify risks in your financial data and perform more specific audit procedures.

Learn more

Highlights

Scope of the audit

Our audit of the consolidated financial statements ("financial statements") of The Corporation of The City of Mississauga ("the City") as of and for the year ending December 31, 2022 will be performed in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards (CASs).

Significant risks

We have identified significant risks of material misstatement for the audit. See significant risks section for details.

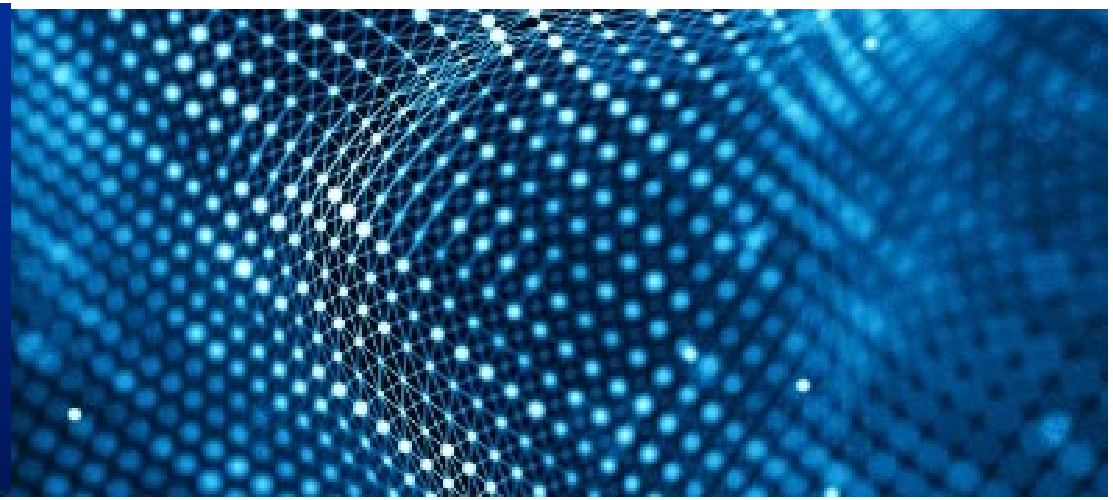
Required communications

See Appendix: Other required communications

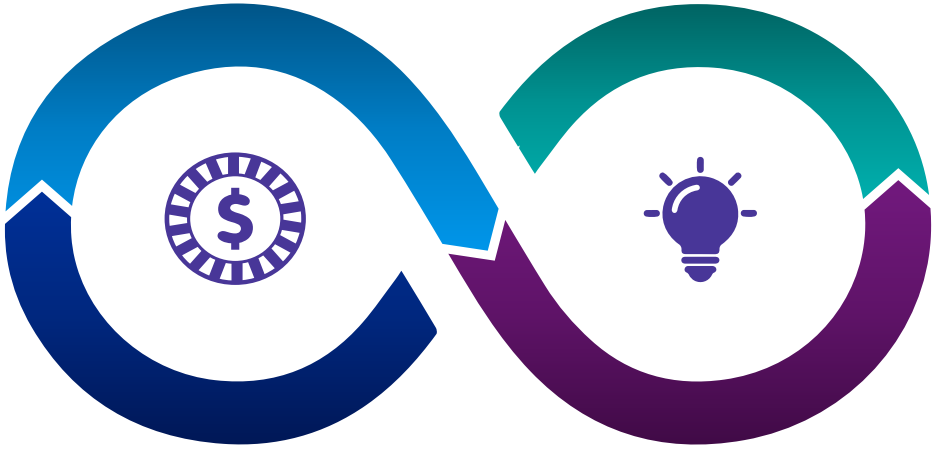
Report highlights

19

Other Areas of Focus



Materiality



We ***initially determine materiality*** at a level at which we consider that misstatements could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users. Determining materiality is a matter of ***professional judgement,*** considering both quantitative and qualitative factors, and is affected by our perception of the common financial information needs of users of the financial statements as a group. We do not consider the possible effect of misstatements on specific individual users, whose needs may vary widely.

We ***reassess materiality*** throughout the audit and revise materiality if we become aware of information that would have caused us to determine a different materiality level initially.

Plan and perform the audit

We ***initially determine materiality*** to provide a basis for:

- Determining the nature, timing and extent of risk assessment procedures;
- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement; and
- Determining the nature, timing, and extent of further audit procedures.

We design our procedures to detect misstatements at a level less than materiality in individual accounts and disclosures, to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality for the financial statements as a whole.

Evaluate the effect of misstatements

We also use materiality to evaluate the effect of:

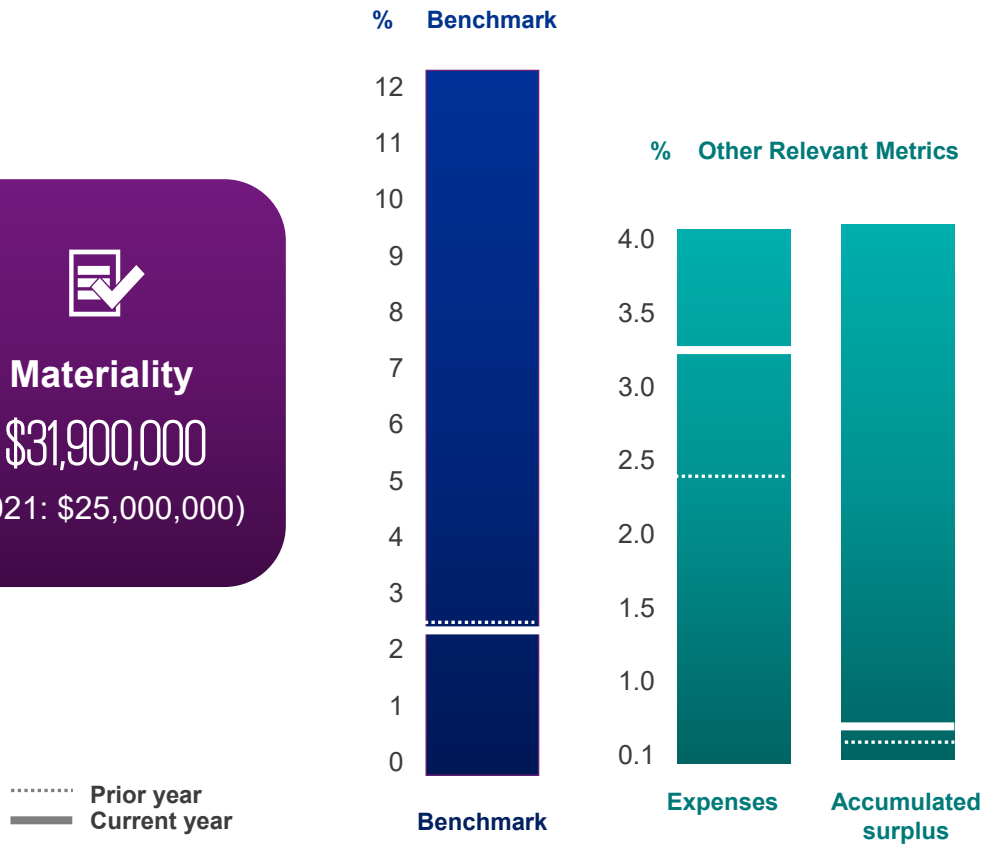
- Identified misstatements on our audit; and
- Uncorrected misstatements, if any, on the financial statements and in forming our opinion.

Materiality

Materiality

$31,900,000

(2021: $25,000,000)



2022 Forecasted revenues

$1,278,000,000

(2021 benchmark: $1,000,000,000)

2022 Forecasted expenses

$984,000,000

(2021 actual: $ 953,000,000)

2022 Forecasted Accumulated Surplus

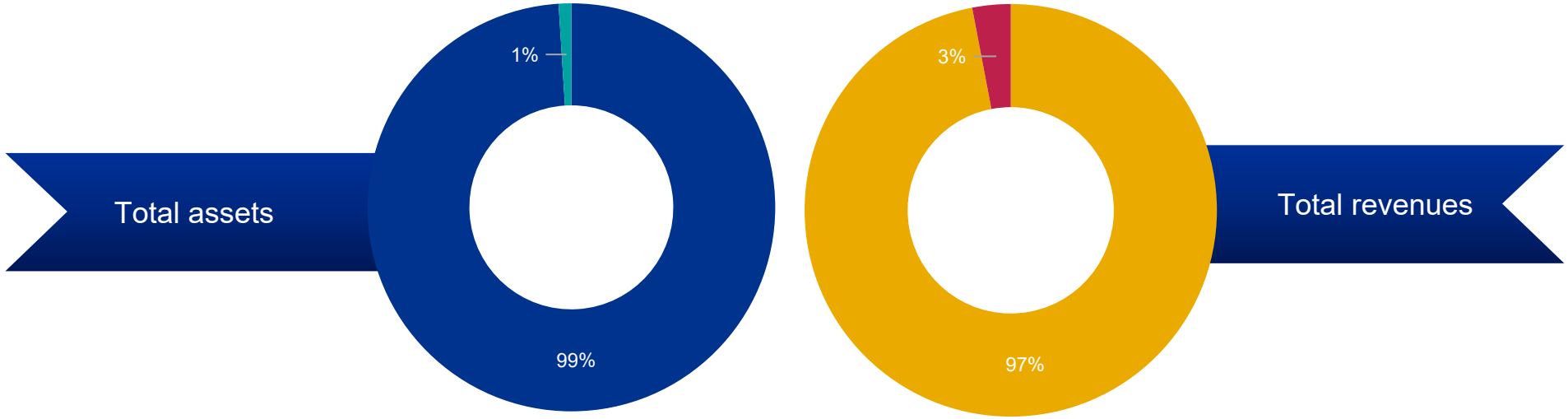
$9,698,000,000

(2021 actual: $ 9,404,000,000)

Group audit - Scoping

Breakdown by Audit Participants

Type of work performed	Total assets	Total revenue
Total full-scope audits	99%	97%
Total: Full-scope audit, audit of account balance(s) and/or disclosure(s), specified audit procedures	**99%**	**97%**
Excluded from direct testing	**1%**	**3%**
Total consolidated	100%	100%



Significant risks

Presumption of the risk of fraud involving improper revenue recognition

RISK OF FRAUD

Estimate?	Significant risk	New or changed?
No	The primary risk of fraudulent revenue recognition resides with manual journal entries for revenue transactions not in the normal course of business as well as management's calculation of the deferred revenue – obligatory reserve funds.	No

Our audit approach

Our audit methodology incorporates the required procedures in professional standards to address this risk.

Our audit approach consists of evaluating the design and implementation of selected relevant controls. We test journal entries that meet specific criteria. This criteria is designed during the planning phase of the audit and is based on areas and accounts that are susceptible to manipulation through management override and we design search filters that allow us to identify any unusual journal entries.

As part of our audit approach to address the inherent risk of error in revenue recognition, we substantively test revenues (both recognized and amounts held as deferred at year end) and recalculate management's calculation of deferred revenue – obligatory reserve funds through auditing management's methodology.

Significant risks

Management Override of Controls

RISK OF FRAUD

Presumption of the risk of fraud resulting from management override of controls

Why is it significant?

Management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of its ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. Although the level of risk of management override of controls will vary from entity to entity, the risk nevertheless is present in all entities.

Audit approach

As this presumed risk of material misstatement due to fraud is not rebuttable, our audit methodology incorporates the required procedures in professional standards to address this risk. These procedures include:

- testing of journal entries and other adjustments,
- performing a retrospective review of estimates
- evaluating the business rationale of significant unusual transactions.

We will take a risk-based approach tailored to the City when designing substantive procedures and selecting specific transactions for testing. We will continue to make use of technology to extract our risk-based sample from the entire population of journal entries. We will continue to identify areas which may be subject to additional risk whether due to fraud or error in this regard.

Advanced Technologies

Our **KPMG Clara Journal Entry Analysis Tool** assists in the performance of detailed journal entry testing based on engagement-specific risk identification and circumstances. Our tool provides auto-generated journal entry population statistics and focusses our audit effort on journal entries that are riskier in nature.

Click to learn more

Other areas of focus

Areas	Risk due to error	Audit approach
Cash and Investments	Risk due to material account balances and disclosures; valuation of investments and concerns over decline in fair value	• To assess if there is a loss in value of the portfolio investments and if such a decline is other than temporary. Perform audit procedures to assess whether a write-down is necessary. • Review year-end bank and investment reconciliations and substantive testing of significant reconciling items. • Substantive tests of details over additions and disposals of investments. • Obtain confirmations from third party financial institutions. • Review of financial statement note disclosures in accordance with Public Sector Accounting Standards (PSAS).
Tangible Capital Assets	Risk of material misstatement related to existence and accuracy of tangible capital assets and accuracy of timing of revenue recognition, particularly related to funds intended for tangible capital assets additions and contributed assets	• Substantive tests of details over additions (including contributed tangible capital assets) and disposals. • Review amortization policy and perform recalculations. • Review construction in progress to ensure amounts are properly transferred to correct capital asset classes and amortization expense commences on a timely basis. • Review of financial statement note disclosures in accordance with PSAS. • We will also perform required procedures to assess the potential risks with respect to impairment of assets. Based on the nature of the City's operations, it is not expected that this will be a significant risk during the audit.

Other areas of focus

Areas	Risk due to error	Audit approach
Taxes Receivable and Taxation Revenue	Risk due to material account balances and disclosures related to taxation revenue and accuracy of timing of revenue recognition..	• Substantive approach recalculating tax revenue using approved tax rates and assessment.
Deferred Revenue – Obligatory Reserve Funds	Risk of material misstatement due to management assessment and judgment involved.	• Update our understanding of the activities over the initiation, authorization, processing, recording and reporting. • Review the City-prepared calculation of deferred revenue balance and vouch receipts and expenditures on a sample basis. As part of our testing, we ensure recognition of revenue is based on project spending in accordance with the purpose of the obligatory reserve. • Recalculation of interest allocation. • Inquire with management if there were any breaks given to developers and perform audit procedures on the financial reporting impact, if relevant.
Expenses – Salaries and Benefits	Risk of material misstatement related to accuracy and occurrence of expenses.	• Test and evaluate design and operating effectiveness of selected controls over payroll. • Test of employment expenses for a sample of employees by verifying payroll records to HR contracts and collective agreements. • Substantive verification and recalculation of payroll-related accruals. • Ensure any collective bargaining agreements are evaluated for retroactive liabilities.

Other areas of focus

Areas	Risk due to error	Audit approach
Employee Future Benefits (EFBs)	Risk of material misstatement related to accuracy and valuation of the estimate involved in employee future benefits.	• Reliance on actuaries (management specialist) engaged by the City; update our understanding of the activities over the quality of information used, the assumptions made, the qualifications, competence and objectivity of the preparer of the estimate, and the historical accuracy of the estimates. • Assess method, data, and assumptions used by the actuary and management in the calculation of the EFB liability for reasonableness. • We will perform audit procedures in accordance with the relevant auditing standards and related disclosure requirements related to the estimates involved. • Communicate with actuaries and test HR data provided to the actuaries, if applicable. • Review financial statement disclosures in accordance with PSAS.
Accounts Payable, Accrued Liabilities, and Expenses	Risk of material misstatement related to completeness of liabilities.	• Test and evaluate the design and operating effectiveness of selected controls over payables and procurement cycle. • Search for unrecorded liabilities. • Examine significant accrued liabilities for existence, accuracy and completeness. • Perform substantive tests of details on selected non-payroll expenditures.

Other areas of focus

Areas	Risk due to error	Audit approach
Contingencies	Risk of material misstatement related to completeness of contingencies and corresponding disclosures.	• Review of Council meeting minutes for potential contingencies. • Direct communication with internal legal counsel (and external as necessary) to ensure that all significant contingent liabilities are appropriately disclosed and/or recorded. • Significant findings review with management during planning and completion stages of the audit.
Statutory Audit of Trust Funds **Non-Significant component:** The Corporation of The City of Mississauga Trust Funds	Statutory audit requirement.	• Direct confirmation of cash and investments with financial institutions. • Vouch selected revenue and expense transactions to source documents. • Assess if there is a loss in value of a portfolio investment and whether such a decline is other than temporary. Assess whether a write-down is necessary.

Other areas of focus

Areas	Risk due to error	Audit approach
Consolidation (City and all components)	Completeness and accuracy of the consolidated information	• Perform consolidation procedures, as required, on the entities getting consolidated, including Enersource, the Library, BIAs, and Tourism Mississauga. • Review the eliminating entries as prepared by management for accuracy and completeness. • Review financial statement note disclosures, including the information related to the components such as City's share of net income, dividends, etc.

Key milestones and deliverables



Appendices

19 Other required communications

20 Newly effective auditing standards

25 Newly effective accounting standards

30 Current Developments

31 Audit and Assurance Insights

Appendix: Other required communications

CPAB communication protocol

The reports available through the following links were published by the Canadian Public Accountability Board to inform Audit Committees and other stakeholders about the results of quality inspections conducted over the past year:

- CPAB Audit Quality Insights Report: 2021 Annual Inspections Results
- CPAB Audit Quality Insights Report: 2022 Interim Inspections Results
- The 2022 Annual Inspection Results will be available in March 2023

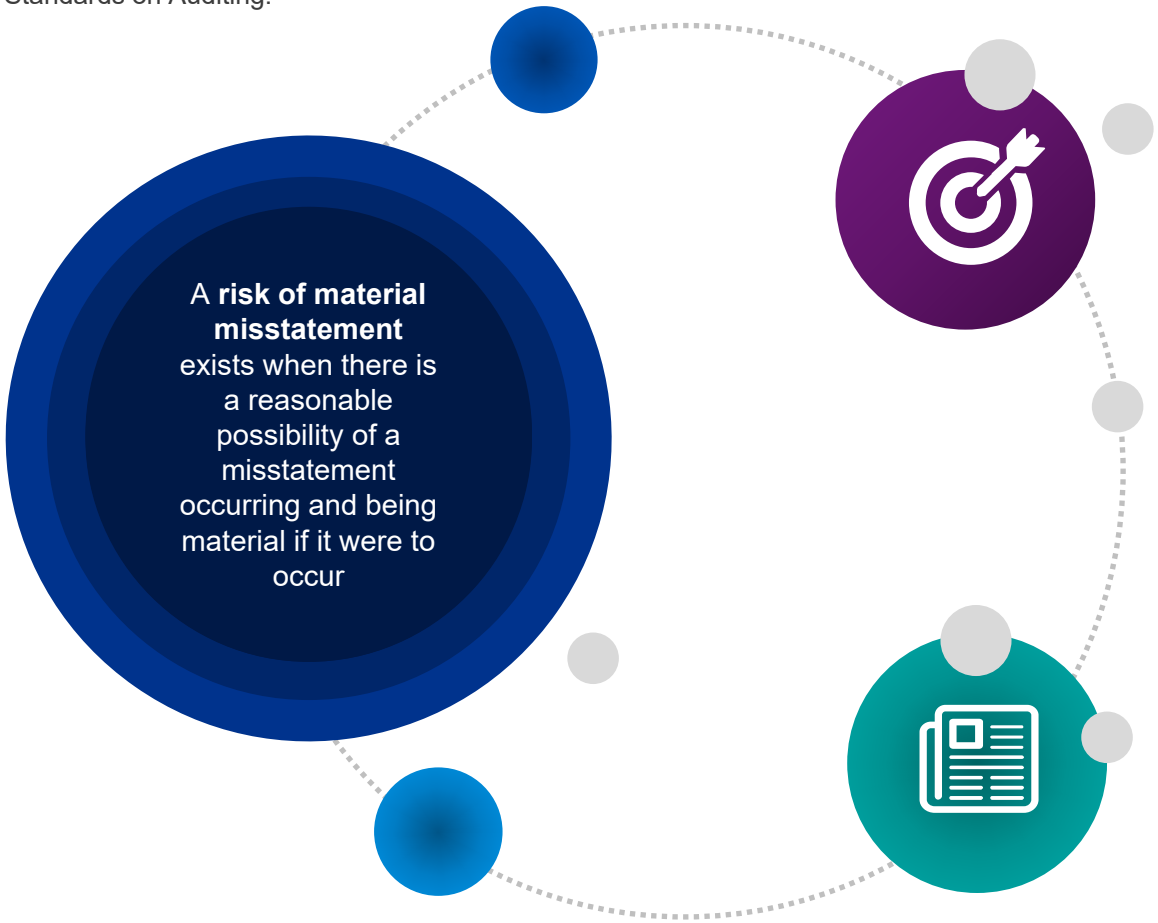
Required inquiries

Professional standards require that during the planning of our audit, we obtain your views on the identification and assessment of risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, your oversight over such risk assessment, identification of suspected, alleged or actual fraudulent behaviour, and any significant unusual transactions during the period. Please refer to the following inquiries:

- What are your views about fraud risk at the entity?
- How do those charged with governance exercise effective oversight of management's processes for identifying and responding to the risk of fraud in the Entity and internal controls management has established to mitigate these fraud risks?
- Are you aware of, or have you identified any, instances of actual, suspected, or alleged fraud, including misconduct or unethical behaviour related to financial reporting or misappropriation of assets? If so, have the instances been appropriately addressed and how have they been addressed?
- Is the entity in compliance with laws and regulations?
- Has the entity entered into any significant unusual transactions?

Appendix: Newly effective auditing standards

CAS 315 (Revised) Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement has been revised, reorganized and modernized in response to challenges and issues with the previous standard. It aims to promote consistency in application, improve scalability, reduce complexity, support a more robust risk assessment and incorporate enhanced guidance material to respond to the evolving environment, including in relation to information technology. Conforming and consequential amendments have been made to other International Standards on Auditing.



Affects both preparers of financial statements and auditors

Applies to audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2021

See here for more information from CPA Canada

We design and perform risk assessment procedures to obtain an understanding of the:

- entity and its environment;
- applicable financial reporting framework; and
- entity's system of internal control.

The audit evidence obtained from this understanding provides a basis for:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- the design of audit procedures that are responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement.

Appendix: Newly effective auditing standards

Key change	Impact on the audit team	Impact on management
Overall, a more robust risk identification and assessment process, including: • New requirement to take into account how, and the degree to which, 'inherent risk factors' affect the susceptibility of relevant assertions to misstatement • New concept of significant classes of transactions, account balances and disclosures and relevant assertions to help us to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement • New requirement to separately assess inherent risk and control risk for each risk of material misstatement • Revised definition of significant risk for those risks which are close to the upper end of the spectrum of inherent risk	When assessing inherent risk for identified risks of material misstatement, we consider the degree to which inherent risk factors (such as complexity, subjectivity, uncertainty, change, susceptibility to management bias) affect the susceptibility of assertions to misstatement. We use the concept of the spectrum of inherent risk to assist us in making a judgement, based on the likelihood and magnitude of a possible misstatement, on a range from higher to lower, when assessing risks of material misstatement The changes may affect our assessments of the risks of material misstatement and the design of our planned audit procedures to respond to identified risks of material misstatement. If we do not plan to test the operating effectiveness of controls, the risk of material misstatement is the same as the assessment of inherent risk.	If the effect of this consideration is that our assessment of the risks of material misstatement is higher, then our audit approach may increase the number of controls tested and/or the extent of that testing, and/or our substantive procedures will be designed to be responsive to the higher risk. We may perform different audit procedures and request different information compared to previous audits, as part of a more focused response to the effects identified inherent risk factors have on the assessed risks of material misstatement.

Appendix: Newly effective auditing standards

Key change	Impact on the audit team	Impact on management
Overall, a more robust risk identification and assessment process, including evaluating whether the audit evidence obtained from risk assessment procedures provides an appropriate basis to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement	When making this evaluation, we consider all audit evidence obtained, whether corroborative or contradictory to management assertions. If we conclude the audit evidence obtained does not provide an appropriate basis, then we perform additional risk assessment procedures until audit evidence has been obtained to provide such a basis.	In certain circumstances, we may perform additional risk assessment procedures, which may include further inquires of management, analytical procedures, inspection and/or observation.
Overall, a more robust risk identification and assessment process, including performing a 'stand back' at the end of the risk assessment process	We evaluate whether our determination that certain material classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures have no identified risks of material misstatement remains appropriate.	In certain circumstances, this evaluation may result in the identification of additional risks of material misstatement, which will require us to perform additional audit work to respond to these risks.

Appendix: Newly effective auditing standards

Key change	Impact on the audit team	Impact on management
Modernized to recognize the evolving environment, including in relation to IT	New requirement to understand the extent to which the business model integrates the use of IT. When obtaining an understanding of the IT environment, including IT applications and supporting IT infrastructure, it has been clarified that we also understand the IT processes and personnel involved in those processes relevant to the audit. Based on the identified controls we plan to evaluate, we are required to identify the: • IT applications and other aspects of the IT environment relevant to those controls • related risks arising from the use of IT and the entity's general IT controls that address them. Examples of risks that may arise from the use of IT include unauthorized access or program changes, inappropriate data changes, risks from the use of external or internal service providers for certain aspects of the entity's IT environment or cybersecurity risks.	We will expand our risk assessment procedures and are likely to engage more extensively with your IT and other relevant personnel when obtaining an understanding of the entity's use of IT, the IT environment and potential risks arising from IT. This might require increased involvement of IT audit professionals. Changes in the entity's use of IT and/or the IT environment may require increased audit effort to understand those changes and affect our assessment of the risks of material misstatement and audit response. Risks arising from the use of IT and our evaluation of general IT controls may affect our control risk assessments, and decisions about whether we test the operating effectiveness of controls for the purpose of placing reliance on them or obtain more audit evidence from substantive procedures. They may also affect our strategy for testing information that is produced by, or involves, the entity's IT applications.
Enhanced requirements relating to exercising professional skepticism	New requirement to design and perform risk assessment procedures in a manner that is not biased toward obtaining audit evidence that may be corroborative or toward excluding audit evidence that may be contradictory. Strengthened documentation requirements to demonstrate the exercise of professional scepticism.	We may make changes to the nature, timing and extent of our risk assessment procedures, such as our inquires of management, the activities we observe or the accounting records we inspect.

Appendix: Newly effective auditing standards

Key change	Impact on the audit team	Impact on management
Clarification of which controls need to be identified for the purpose of evaluating the design and implementation of a control	We will evaluate the design and implementation of controls that address risks of material misstatement at the assertion level as follows: • Controls that address a significant risk. • Controls over journal entries, including non-standard journal entries. • Other controls we consider appropriate to evaluate to enable us to identify and assess risks of material misstatement and design our audit procedures	We may identify new or different controls that we plan to evaluate the design and implementation of, and possibly test the operating effectiveness to determine if we can place reliance on them. We may also identify risks arising from IT relating to the controls we plan to evaluate, which may result in the identification of general IT controls that we also need to evaluate and possibly test whether they are operating effectively. This may require increased involvement of IT audit specialists.

Appendix: Changes in accounting standards

Standard	Summary and implications

Asset retirement obligations	• The new standard PS 3280 *Asset retirement obligations* is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2022.
	• The new standard addresses the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of legal obligations associated with retirement of tangible capital assets. Retirement costs will be recognized as an integral cost of owning and operating tangible capital assets.
	• The asset retirement obligations (“ARO”) standard will require the public sector entity to record a liability related to future costs of any legal obligations to be incurred upon retirement of any controlled tangible capital assets (“TCA”). The amount of the initial liability will be added to the historical cost of the asset and amortized over its useful life if the asset is in productive use.
	• As a result of the new standard, the public sector entity will:
	  • Consider how the additional liability will impact net debt, as a new liability will be recognized with no corresponding increase in a financial asset;
	  • Carefully review legal agreements, senior government directives and legislation in relation to all controlled TCA to determine if any legal obligations exist with respect to asset retirements;
	  • Begin considering the potential effects on the organization as soon as possible to coordinate with resources outside the finance department to identify ARO and obtain information to estimate the value of potential ARO to avoid unexpected issues.

Appendix: Changes in accounting standards (continued)

Standard	Summary and implications
Financial instruments and foreign currency translation	• The new standards PS 3450 *Financial instruments*, PS 2601 *Foreign currency translation*, PS 1201 *Financial statement presentation* and PS 3041 *Portfolio investments* are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2022. • Equity instruments quoted in an active market and free-standing derivatives are to be carried at fair value. All other financial instruments, including bonds, can be carried at cost or fair value depending on the public sector entity's choice and this choice must be made on initial recognition of the financial instrument and is irrevocable. • Hedge accounting is not permitted. • A new statement, the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses, will be included in the financial statements. Unrealized gains and losses incurred on fair value accounted financial instruments will be presented in this statement. Realized gains and losses will continue to be presented in the statement of operations. • PS 3450 *Financial instruments* was amended subsequent to its initial release to include various federal government narrow-scope amendments.
Revenue	• The new standard PS 3400 *Revenue* is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2023. • The new standard establishes a single framework to categorize revenue to enhance the consistency of revenue recognition and its measurement. • The standard notes that in the case of revenue arising from an exchange transaction, a public sector entity must ensure the recognition of revenue aligns with the satisfaction of related performance obligations. • The standard notes that unilateral revenue arises when no performance obligations are present, and recognition occurs when there is authority to record the revenue and an event has happened that gives the public sector entity the right to the revenue.

Appendix: Changes in accounting standards (continued)

Standard	Summary and implications
Purchased Intangibles	• The new Public Sector Guideline 8 *Purchased intangibles* is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2023 with earlier adoption permitted. • The guideline allows public sector entities to recognize intangibles purchased through an exchange transaction. The definition of an asset, the general recognition criteria and GAAP hierarchy are used to account for purchased intangibles. • Narrow scope amendments were made to PS 1000 *Financial statement concepts* to remove the prohibition to recognize purchased intangibles and to PS 1201 *Financial statement presentation* to remove the requirement to disclose purchased intangibles not recognized. • The guideline can be applied retroactively or prospectively.
Public Private Partnerships	• The new standard PS 3160 *Public private partnerships* is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2023. • The standard includes new requirements for the recognition, measurement and classification of infrastructure procured through a public private partnership. • The standard notes that recognition of infrastructure by the public sector entity would occur when it controls the purpose and use of the infrastructure, when it controls access and the price, if any, charged for use, and it controls any significant interest accumulated in the infrastructure when the public private partnership ends. • The public sector entity recognizes a liability when it needs to pay cash or non-cash consideration to the private sector partner for the infrastructure. • The infrastructure would be valued at cost, which represents fair value at the date of recognition with a liability of the same amount if one exists. Cost would be measured in reference to the public private partnership process and agreement, or by discounting the expected cash flows by a discount rate that reflects the time value of money and risks specific to the project. • The standard can be applied retroactively or prospectively.

Appendix: Changes in accounting standards (continued)

Standard	Summary and implications
Concepts Underlying Financial Performance	• The revised conceptual framework is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2026 with earlier adoption permitted. • The framework provides the core concepts and objectives underlying Canadian public sector accounting standards. • The ten chapter conceptual framework defines and elaborates on the characteristics of public sector entities and their financial reporting objectives. Additional information is provided about financial statement objectives, qualitative characteristics and elements. General recognition and measurement criteria, and presentation concepts are introduced.

Financial Statement Presentation	• The proposed section PS 1202 *Financial statement presentation* will replace the current section PS 1201 *Financial statement presentation*. PS 1202 *Financial statement presentation* will apply to fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2026 to coincide with the adoption of the revised conceptual framework. Early adoption will be permitted.
	• The proposed section includes the following:
	  • Relocation of the net debt indicator to its own statement called the statement of net financial assets/liabilities, with the calculation of net debt refined to ensure its original meaning is retained.
	  • Separating liabilities into financial liabilities and non-financial liabilities.
	  • Restructuring the statement of financial position to present total assets followed by total liabilities.
	  • Changes to common terminology used in the financial statements, including re-naming accumulated surplus (deficit) to net assets (liabilities).
	  • Removal of the statement of remeasurement gains (losses) with the information instead included on a new statement called the statement of changes in net assets (liabilities). This new statement would present the changes in each component of net assets (liabilities), including a new component called “accumulated other”.
	  • A new provision whereby an entity can use an amended budget in certain circumstances.
	  • Inclusion of disclosures related to risks and uncertainties that could affect the entity’s financial position.
	• The Public Sector Accounting Board is currently deliberating on feedback received on exposure drafts related to the reporting model.

Appendix: Changes in accounting standards (continued)

Standard	Summary and implications
Employee benefits	• The Public Sector Accounting Board has initiated a review of sections PS 3250 *Retirement benefits* and PS 3255 *Post-employment benefits, compensated absences and termination benefits*. • The intention is to use principles from International Public Sector Accounting Standard 39 *Employee benefits* as a starting point to develop the Canadian standard. • Given the complexity of issues involved and potential implications of any changes that may arise from the review of the existing guidance, the new standards will be implemented in a multi-release strategy. The first standard will provide foundational guidance. Subsequent standards will provide additional guidance on current and emerging issues. • The proposed section PS 3251 *Employee benefits* will replace the current sections PS 3250 *Retirement benefits* and PS 3255 *Post-employment benefits, compensated absences and termination benefits*. It will apply to fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2026. Early adoption will be permitted and guidance applied retroactively. • This proposed section would result in public sector entities recognizing the impact of revaluations of the net defined benefit liability (asset) immediately on the statement of financial position. Organizations would also assess the funding status of their post-employment benefit plans to determine the appropriate rate for discounting post-employment benefit obligations. • The Public Sector Accounting Board is in the process of evaluating comments received from stakeholders on the exposure draft.

Appendix: Current Developments

Title	Details	Link
Public Sector Update – connection series	Public Sector Accounting Standards are evolving – Get a comprehensive update on the latest developments from our PSAB professionals. Learn about current changes to the standards, active projects and exposure drafts, and other items.	Contact your KPMG team representative to sign up for these webinars. Public Sector Minute Link

Appendix: Audit and assurance insights

Our latest thinking on the issues that matter most to Audit Committees, board of directors and management.

KPMG Audit & Assurance Insights
Curated research and insights for Audit Committees and boards.

IFRS Breaking News
A monthly Canadian newsletter that provides the latest insights on international financial reporting standards and IASB activities.

Board Leadership Centre
Leading insights to help board members maximize boardroom opportunities.



KPMG Climate Change Financial Reporting Resource Centre
Our climate change resource centre provides insights to help you identify the potential financial statement impacts to your business.

Current Developments
Series of quarterly publications for Canadian businesses including Spotlight on IFRS, Canadian Securities & Auditing Matters and US Outlook reports.

Momentum
A quarterly newsletter providing curated insights for management, boards and Audit Committees.

Audit Committee Guide – Canadian Edition
A practical guide providing insight into current challenges and leading practices shaping Audit Committee effectiveness in Canada

Uncertain Times Financial Reporting Resource Centre
Uncertain times resource center provides insights to support clients facing challenges relating to COVID-19, natural disasters and geopolitical events.

KPMG Learning Academy
Technical accounting and finance courses designed to arm you with leading-edge skills needed in today's disruptive environment.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG)
Building a sustainable, resilient and purpose-led organization

Other Insights

KPMG



kpmg.ca

© 2022 KPMG LLP, an Ontario limited liability partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved. The KPMG name and logo are trademarks used under license by the independent member firms of the KPMG global organization.

KPMG member firms around the world have 227,000 professionals, in 145 countries.