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# Provincial Debt Summary (Unaudited)

The following unaudited Provincial Debt Summary information is intended to provide additional information to financial statement readers.

The accounting policies applied to this unaudited information are different, in some cases, from the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act* (BTAA); which requires generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for senior governments in Canada, supported by regulations of Treasury Board under the BTAA, and that are followed for the audited Summary Financial Statements. The Provincial Debt Summary figures include guaranteed debt in the calculation of total debt; calculate debt, interest costs and revenue as if the modified equity enterprises were consolidated on a line-by-line basis; and do not include adjustments made to convert debt denominated in foreign currency to the exchange rate as at the fiscal year-end.



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## Overview of Provincial Debt (Unaudited)

The provincial government, its Crown corporations, agencies and government organizations incur debt to fund operations and finance capital projects.

Provincial debt is reported using two basic classifications: (1) taxpayer-supported debt; and (2) self-supported debt.

*Taxpayer-supported Debt*—includes government direct debt, which is incurred for government operating and capital purposes, the debt of Crown corporations and agencies, school districts, universities, colleges, institutes and health organizations that require operating or debt service subsidies from the provincial government and are fully consolidated in the Summary Financial Statements. The BC Transportation Financing Authority is an example of a taxpayer-supported Crown corporation.

*Self-supported Debt*—includes the debt of commercial Crown corporations and agencies as well as the Warehouse Borrowing Program. Commercial Crown corporations and agencies generate sufficient revenues to cover interest costs and repay principal and may pay dividends to the province. The British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority is an example of a commercial Crown corporation. The Warehouse Borrowing Program takes advantage of borrowing opportunities in advance of requirements. Eventually, this debt is allocated to the province or Crown corporations and agencies. In the interim, the funds are invested at market rates.

The *Finance Statutes (Deficit Authorization and Debt Elimination) Amendment Act, 2009* requires that effective April 1, 2013, any increase in cash and cash equivalents in the Consolidated Revenue Fund must be applied to reduce or eliminate any provincial government direct operating debt. Supplementary estimates may not be presented to the Legislative Assembly if the most recent quarterly report includes a forecast that there will be provincial government direct operating debt at the end of the fiscal year to which the quarterly report applies. Under the *Economic Stabilization (COVID-19) Act, 2020*, this section of the Act does not apply for fiscal years 2020/21–2023/24.

The following provincial debt summary provides additional detailed information and related key indicators and benchmarks to allow a more informed assessment of the debt totals. A reconciliation is also provided to explain the differences between the Summary of Provincial Debt and the Summary Financial Statements.

The total provincial net debt as at March 31, 2023 was \$89,426 million, which consists of \$88,896 million in the Summary Financial Statements and excludes the unrealized foreign exchange loss of \$472 million of hedged foreign denominated debt translated to the March 31, 2023 exchange rates, in addition to \$1,508 million of debt included as part of equity in self-supported Crown corporations and agencies and \$15 million of guaranteed debt less \$521 million of sinking fund investments.

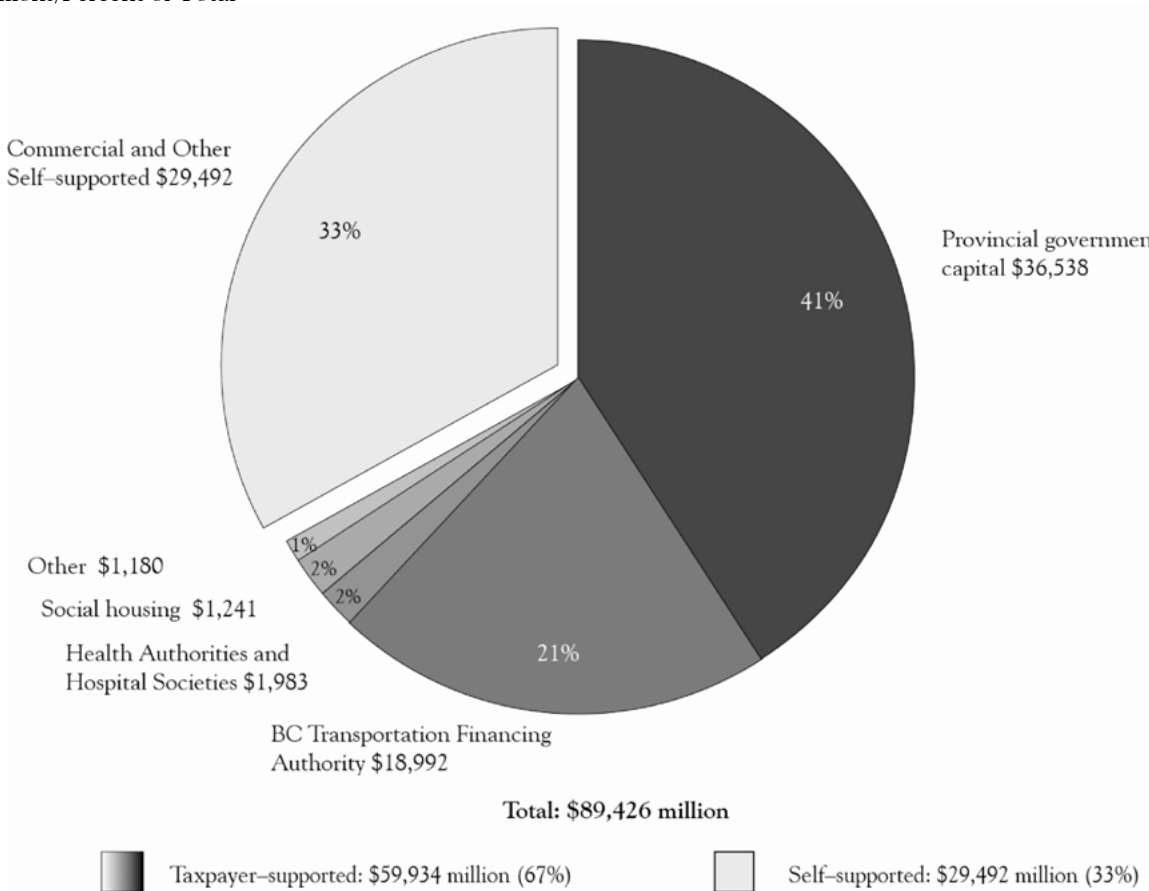
## Provincial Debt as at March 31, 2023 (Unaudited)

The accumulated provincial net debt of \$89,426 million has been incurred for various purposes as shown in Chart 1 below. Over the years, the proceeds from borrowings have contributed to economic development in the province and have provided resources to deliver health, education and social programs, and transportation infrastructure.

At March 31, 2023, taxpayer-supported net debt totalled \$59,934 million including government capital (\$36,538 million), BC Transportation Financing Authority (\$18,992 million), Health Authorities and Hospital Societies (\$1,983 million), social housing (\$1,241 million), post-secondary institutions (\$910 million) and other debt (\$270 million). Other debt is comprised mainly of debt related to BC Pavilion Corporation, BC Transit, InBC Investment Corporation, and school districts.

At March 31, 2023, self-supported debt totalled \$29,492 million including debt of commercial Crown corporations and agencies: British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority (\$26,707 million), Columbia Basin power projects (\$1,298 million), commercial subsidiaries of certain post-secondary institutions (\$685 million), Columbia Power Corporation (\$270 million), British Columbia Lottery Corporation (\$201 million), British Columbia Liquor Distribution Branch (\$242 million), and debt of other government business enterprises (\$89 million). Debt of other government business enterprises is debt related to Columbia Basin Trust's share of real estate investment joint ventures, and the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia.

**Chart 1 – Provincial debt as at March 31, 2023**  
In Millions/Percent of Total



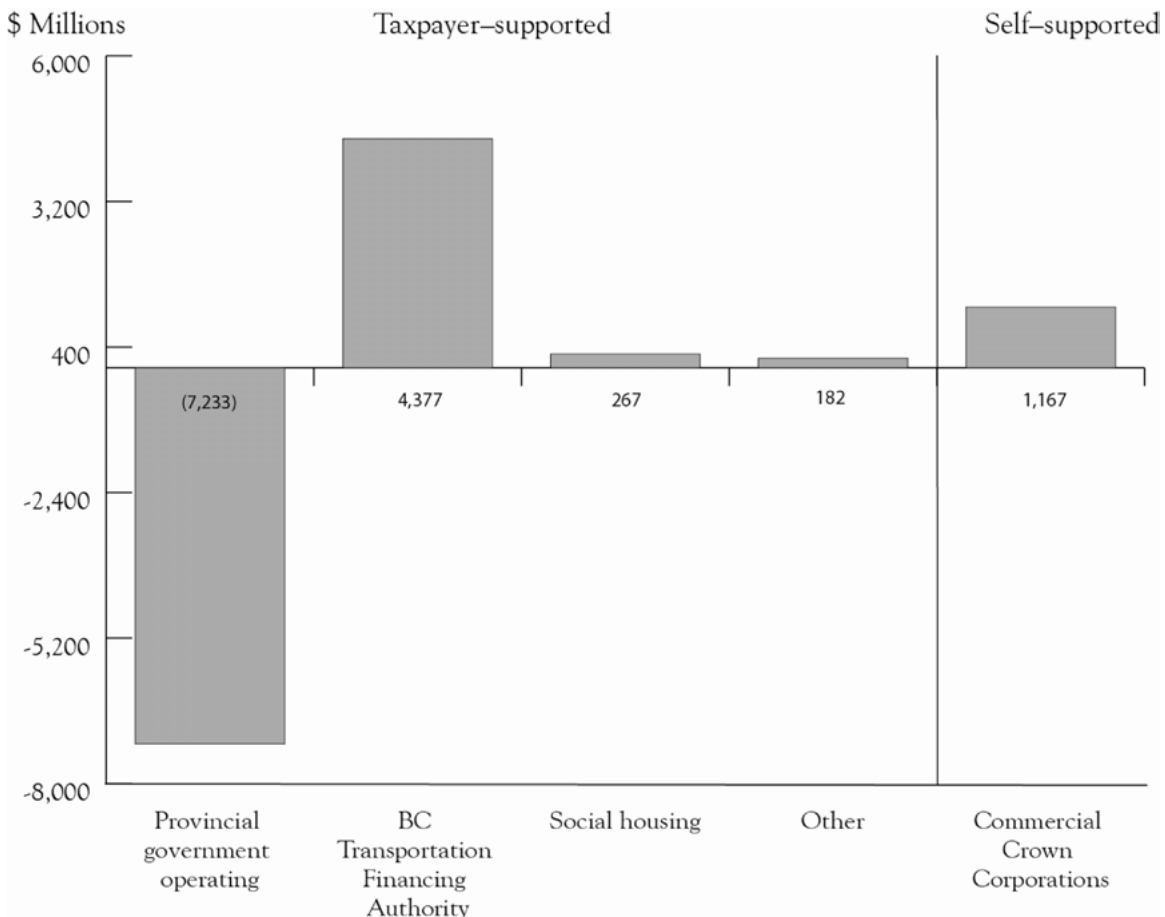
## Change in Provincial Debt<sup>1</sup> (Unaudited)

Provincial debt decreased by \$1,240 million in 2022/23 when compared to the prior year. This includes a decrease in taxpayer-supported debt of \$2,407 million and an increase in self-supported debt of \$1,167 million. Warehouse Program debt was nil at fiscal year-end. Chart 2 below shows the change in provincial debt for the year ended March 31, 2023.

*Taxpayer-supported Debt*—Decreased by \$2,407 million due to a reduction of debt of \$7,233 million for government operating requirements. Offset by \$4,377 million for BC Transportation Financing Authority, \$267 million for social housing, and \$182 million for Other, which is comprised of: \$144 million for Health Authorities and Hospital Societies, \$51 million to fund government capital requirements, offset by a net \$13 million reduction in other taxpayer-supported entities.

*Self-supported Debt*—Increased by \$1,167 million due to new capital financing requirements of \$1,096 million for British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority, \$70 million for post-secondary institutions' subsidiaries and a net increase of \$1 million in other commercial Crown corporations and agencies.

Chart 2 – Change in provincial debt for the year ended March 31, 2023



<sup>1</sup>Includes gross new borrowings plus changes in sinking fund balances less debt maturities.

**Reconciliation of Summary Financial Statements' Deficit (Surplus)  
to Change in Taxpayer-supported Debt and Total Debt  
for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2023  
(Unaudited)**

	In Millions	
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
(Surplus) for the year.....	(704)	(1,265)
Taxpayer-supported debt decreased by:		
Non-cash expenses included in (surplus).....	(3,287)	(2,808)
Accounts receivable, accounts payable and other working capital net changes.....	(5,766)	(3,111)
Foreign exchange adjustments.....	(416)	
	<u>(9,469)</u>	<u>(5,919)</u>
Taxpayer-supported debt increased by:		
Self-supported Crown corporation and agency earnings in excess of contributions to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.....	301	2,943
Tangible capital asset net acquisitions.....	6,572	5,955
Net increases in loans, advances and investments.....	893	877
	<u>7,766</u>	<u>9,775</u>
Net (decrease) increase in taxpayer-supported debt.....	(2,407)	2,591
Taxpayer-supported debt—beginning of year.....	62,341	59,750
Taxpayer-supported debt—end of year.....	59,934	62,341
Self-supported debt.....	29,492	28,325
<b>Total debt<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b><u>89,426</u></b>	<b><u>90,666</u></b>

**Reconciliation of Total Debt to Summary Financial Statements' Debt  
as at March 31, 2023  
(Unaudited)**

	In Millions	
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Total debt.....	89,426	90,666
Debt included as part of equity in self-supported Crown corporations and agencies.....	(1,508)	(1,386)
Contingent liabilities for debt of individuals and organizations that have been guaranteed by the province.....	(15)	(16)
Sinking fund investments.....	521	510
Foreign exchange adjustments.....	472	
<b>Summary Financial Statements' debt.....</b>	<b><u>88,896</u></b>	<b><u>89,774</u></b>
Comprised of:		
Taxpayer-supported debt.....	60,564	62,565
Self-supported debt.....	28,332	27,209
<b>Summary Financial Statements' debt.....</b>	<b><u>88,896</u></b>	<b><u>89,774</u></b>

<sup>1</sup>See Summary of Provincial Debt, page 149.

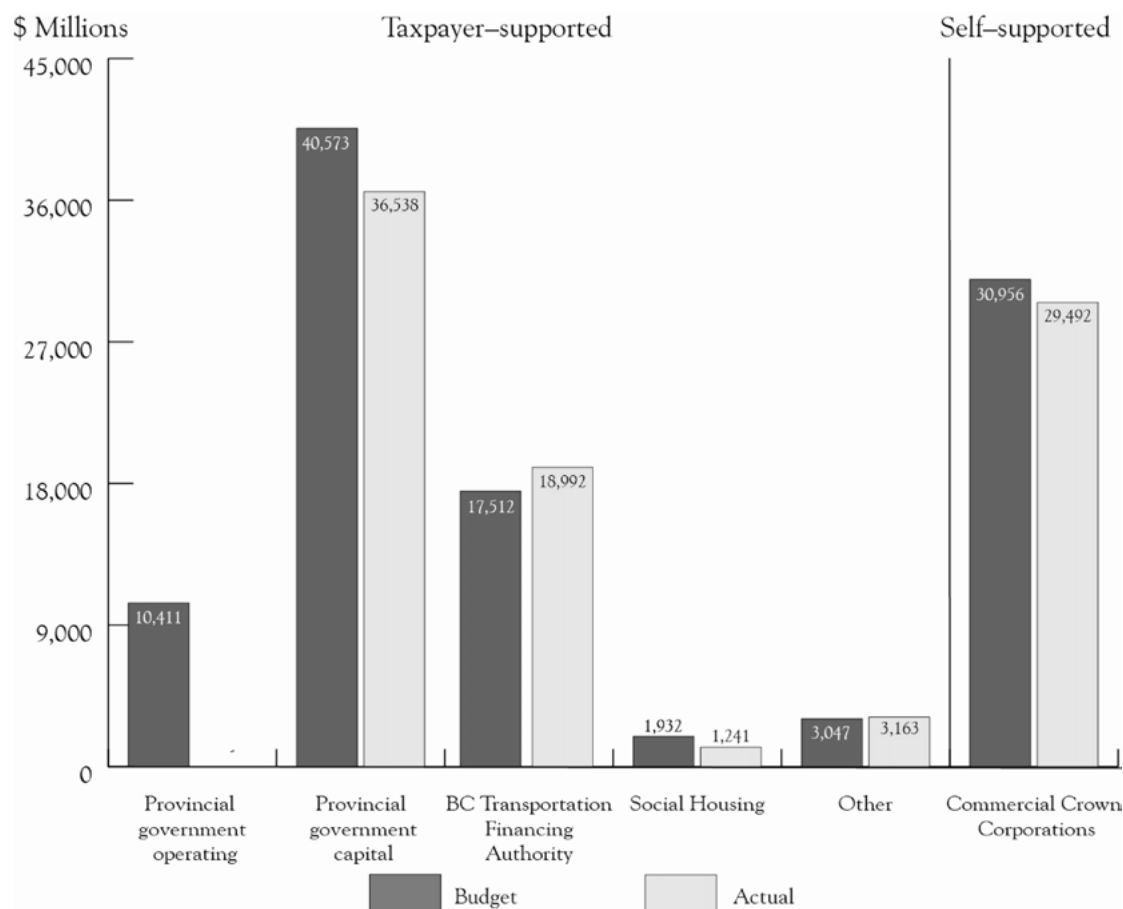
## Change in Provincial Debt, Comparison to Budget (Unaudited)

Provincial debt decreased by \$1,240 million compared to a budgeted increase of \$14,765 million resulting in a \$16,005 million decrease from budget net of the \$1,000 million forecast allowance. Chart 3 below shows the difference between the actual change in provincial debt and the budgeted change by major category.

Taxpayer-supported debt decreased by \$2,407 million compared to a budgeted increase of \$11,134 million. The \$13,541 million decrease from budget reflects the lower than forecasted borrowing for government operating requirements (\$10,411 million), government capital (\$4,035 million), Social Housing (\$691 million), and other taxpayer-supported entities (\$58 million). These decreases were offset by higher than forecasted borrowing for post-secondary institutions (\$22 million), BC Transportation Financing Authority (\$1,480 million), and Health Authorities and Hospital Societies (\$152 million).

Self-supported debt increased by \$1,167 million compared to a budgeted increase of \$2,631 million. The \$1,464 million decrease from budget is due to lower than forecasted borrowing for British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority (\$1,583 million), other self-supporting entities, primarily the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (\$26 million), Columbia Basin power projects (\$2 million), and British Columbia Lottery Corporation (\$1 million). These decreases were partially offset by higher than forecasted borrowing for commercial subsidiaries of certain post-secondary institutions (\$110 million), British Columbia Liquor Distribution Branch (\$29 million), and Columbia Power Corporation (\$9 million).

**Chart 3 – Change in provincial debt<sup>1</sup>, comparison to budget for the year ended March 31, 2023**



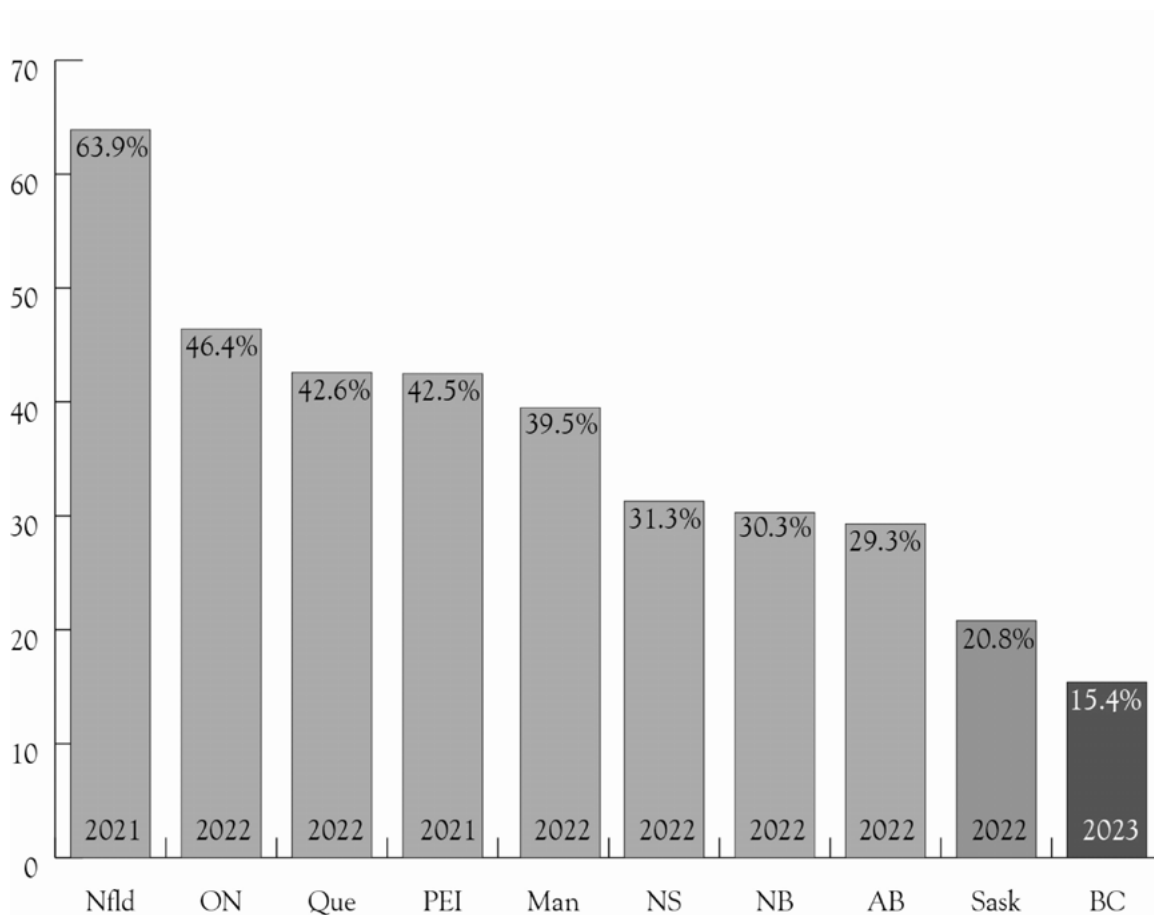
<sup>1</sup>The change in forecast allowance is not included in this chart.

## Interprovincial Comparison of Taxpayer-supported Debt as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (Unaudited)

Chart 4 below shows the ratio of each province's taxpayer-supported debt as a percentage of their gross domestic product (GDP). The ratio of a province's taxpayer-supported debt relative to its GDP highlights the ability of a province to service its debt load. This ratio is often used by investors and credit rating agencies when assessing a province's investment quality. According to the most recent data published by Moody's Investors Service Inc. (Moody's), British Columbia's taxpayer-supported debt ratio is one of the lowest in Canada and this translates into a strong credit rating and relatively low debt servicing costs.

**Chart 4 – Interprovincial comparison of taxpayer-supported debt as a percentage of GDP**

Percent of GDP at March 31



Source: Moody's Investors Service Inc. as at July 18, 2023

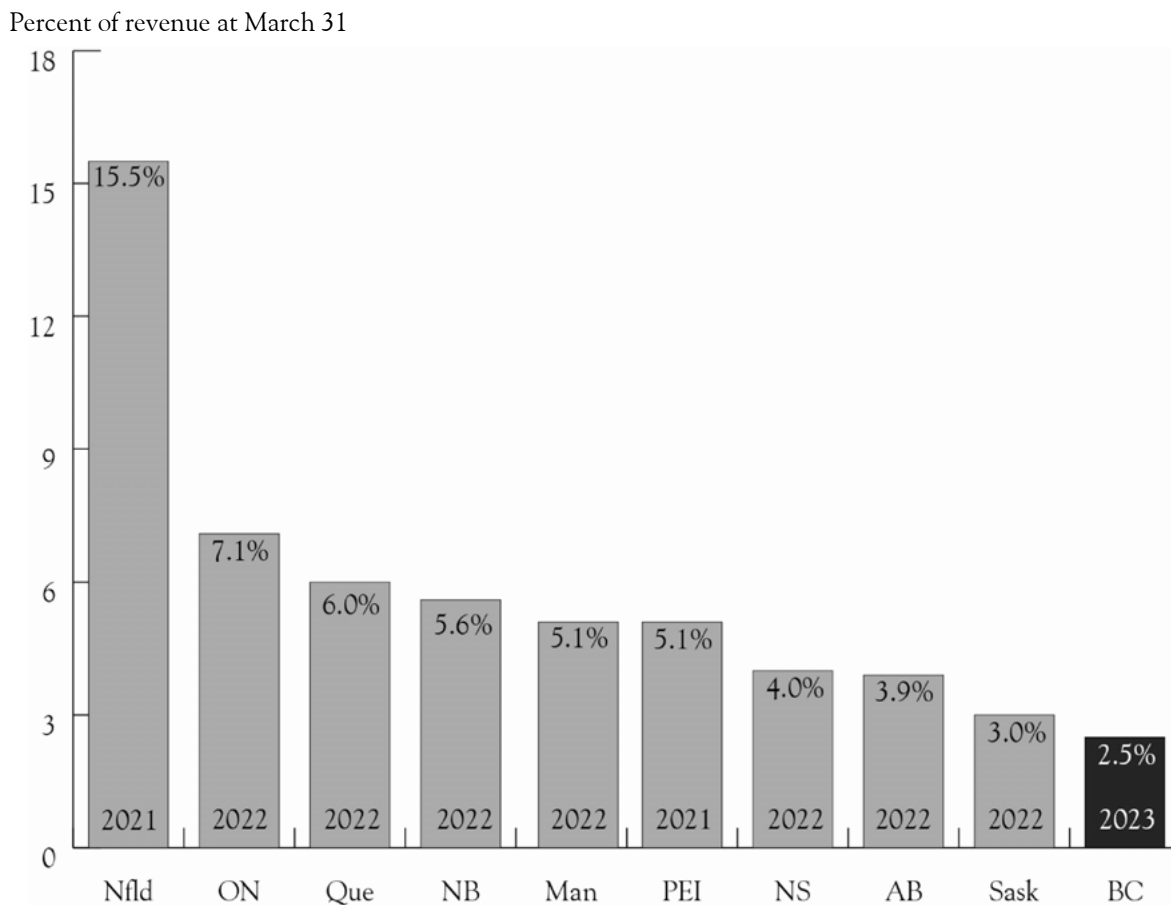
British Columbia's result as per Ministry of Finance's actuals; Moody's result for British Columbia as at March 31, 2022 was 17.1%.



## Interprovincial Comparison of Taxpayer–supported Debt Service Costs as a Percentage of Revenue (Unaudited)

Chart 5 shows the ratio (interest bite) of each province's taxpayer–supported debt servicing costs as a percentage of revenue. The interest bite indicates how much of each dollar of provincial revenue is used to pay for taxpayer–supported debt service costs. According to the most recent data published by Moody's, British Columbia has one of the lowest taxpayer–supported debt service costs as a percentage of revenue of all provinces.

**Chart 5 – Interprovincial comparison of taxpayer–supported debt service costs as a percentage of revenue**



Source: Moody's Investors Service Inc. as at July 18, 2023

British Columbia's result as per Ministry of Finance's actuals; Moody's result for British Columbia as at March 31, 2022 was 2.6%.

Moody's definition of taxpayer–supported debt is modestly different from the definition used by the Ministry of Finance. The financial community has not agreed upon a definition for taxpayer–supported debt. The definition used by Moody's is the closest to that employed by the ministry, however there are small differences. The value of presenting Moody's debt indicators is that it provides an interprovincial comparison from a third party source, which is helpful for readers to understand the province's relative performance and ranking.

More comprehensive information on the debt of the province and its Crown corporations and agencies is provided on the Debt Management Branch website. This detailed information can assist readers in assessing the province's debt position. The website is available online at: [www.fin.gov.bc.ca/PT/dmb/index.shtml](http://www.fin.gov.bc.ca/PT/dmb/index.shtml).

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## **Independent Auditor's Report**

*To the Minister of Finance, Province of British Columbia*

### ***Opinion***

I have audited the accompanying debt-related statements of the Government of the Province of British Columbia (“government”), which comprise the summary of provincial debt as at March 31, 2023, the key indicators of provincial debt and the summary of performance measures for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the summary of provincial debt as at March 31, 2023, the key indicators of provincial debt and the summary of performance measures for the year then ended are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of accounting as described in the notes to the debt-related statements.

### ***Basis for Opinion***

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the debt-related statements section of my report. I am independent of the government in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the debt-related statements in Canada, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

### ***Emphasis of matter – basis of accounting***

I draw attention to the notes to the debt-related statements, which describe the basis of accounting. Through the debt-related statements, the government reports to the Legislative Assembly on its debt management by presenting five years of information on provincial debt and debt indicators, and compares its actual results of performance measure to its target measures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023. As a result, the debt-related statements may not be suitable for another purpose. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### ***Other accompanying information***

Government is responsible for the other information in the annual Public Accounts.

My opinion on the debt-related statements does not cover other information in the Public Accounts that accompanies the debt-related statements and, except for my independent auditor's report on the Summary Financial Statements, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the debt-related statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the debt-related statements or my knowledge obtained during the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Prior to the date of my auditor's report, I obtained a copy of the Public Accounts. If, based on the work I have performed on the other information, I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to report that fact in this auditor's report. Other than the material misstatements described in the other accompanying information of my independent auditor's report on the Summary Financial Statements, I have nothing to report in this regard.

### ***Government's Responsibilities for the Debt-Related Statements***

Government is responsible for determining the appropriateness of the stated basis of accounting as described in the notes to the debt-related statements and for the preparation of the debt-related statements in accordance with the stated basis of accounting. Government is also responsible for such internal control as government determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the debt-related statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

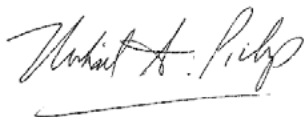
### ***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Debt-Related Statements***

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the debt-related statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decision of users taken on the basis of the debt-related statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the debt-related statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by government.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the debt-related statements, and whether it represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that complies with the basis of accounting described in the notes to the debt-related statements.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.



Michael A. Pickup, FCPA, FCA  
Auditor General of British Columbia

Victoria, British Columbia, Canada  
August 22, 2023

## Summary of Provincial Debt<sup>1</sup> as at March 31

	In Millions				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Taxpayer-supported Debt</b>					
Provincial government direct operating					
Provincial government operating.....		7,233	8,746		
Capital					
K-12 education <sup>2</sup> .....	10,893	11,342	10,529	9,757	8,885
Post-secondary institutions <sup>2</sup> .....	5,502	5,732	5,426	4,917	4,607
Health facilities <sup>2</sup> .....	8,286	8,223	7,484	6,705	6,173
Ministries general capital.....	4,549	4,087	3,702	3,133	2,363
Transportation <sup>2</sup> .....	5,391	5,401	5,401	5,401	5,401
Social housing <sup>3</sup> .....	1,648	1,424	1,062	805	619
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	269	278	268	252	242
Total Capital.....	<u>36,538</u>	<u>36,487</u>	<u>33,872</u>	<u>30,970</u>	<u>28,290</u>
Total provincial government.....	<u>36,538</u>	<u>43,720</u>	<u>42,618</u>	<u>30,970</u>	<u>28,290</u>
Taxpayer-supported entities					
British Columbia Pavilion Corporation.....	126	129	132	135	138
British Columbia Transit.....	53	56	60	65	73
BC Transportation Financing Authority.....	18,992	14,615	13,321	12,193	11,293
Health Authorities and Hospital Societies.....	1,983	1,839	1,875	1,802	1,795
InBC Investment Corporation.....	21	19	37	45	70
Post-secondary institutions.....	910	922	882	753	763
School districts.....	21	25	24	18	19
Social housing <sup>3</sup> .....	1,241	974	770	222	225
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	49	42	31	26	15
Total taxpayer-supported entities.....	<u>23,396</u>	<u>18,621</u>	<u>17,132</u>	<u>15,259</u>	<u>14,391</u>
Total taxpayer-supported debt.....	<u>59,934</u>	<u>62,341</u>	<u>59,750</u>	<u>46,229</u>	<u>42,681</u>
<b>Self-supported Debt</b>					
Commercial Crown corporations and agencies					
British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority.....	26,707	25,611	24,650	23,238	22,064
British Columbia Lottery Corporation.....	201	195	228	233	100
Columbia Basin Trust joint ventures <sup>5</sup> .....	1,298	1,319	1,349	1,387	418
Columbia Power Corporation.....	270	266	271	276	282
British Columbia Liquor Distribution Branch.....	242	230	233	210	
Post-secondary institutions' subsidiaries <sup>6</sup> .....	685	615	520	504	387
Other <sup>7</sup> .....	89	89	99	84	30
Total self-supported debt.....	<u>29,492</u>	<u>28,325</u>	<u>27,350</u>	<u>25,932</u>	<u>23,281</u>
<b>Total provincial debt.....</b>	<b><u>89,426</u></b>	<b><u>90,666</u></b>	<b><u>87,100</u></b>	<b><u>72,161</u></b>	<b><u>65,962</u></b>

<sup>1</sup>Debt is after deductions of sinking funds and unamortized discounts, and excludes unrealized foreign exchange (gains)/losses and accrued interest.

<sup>2</sup>Represents government direct debt incurred for capital financing of education and health facilities and public transit infrastructure.

<sup>3</sup>Includes the debt of the British Columbia Housing Management Commission and the Provincial Rental Housing Corporation.

<sup>4</sup>Includes debt of other taxpayer-supported Crown corporations and agencies and the fiscal agency loans to local governments. Also includes reconstruction loan program guarantees, student loan guarantees, loan guarantees to agricultural producers, guarantees under economic development.

<sup>5</sup>Debt related to Columbia Basin Trust joint ventures with Columbia Power Corporation (Brilliant Power Corporation, Brilliant Expansion Power Corporation, Arrow Lakes Power Corporation, and Waneta Expansion Power Corporation).

<sup>6</sup>Includes debt of Heritage Realty Properties Ltd., SFU Community Trust, UBC Property Investments Ltd, and Vancouver Island Technology Park.

<sup>7</sup>Includes Columbia Basin Trust's share of real estate investment joint ventures' debt and Insurance Corporation of British Columbia.

## Summary of Provincial Debt

The debt-related statements are prepared using financial information that supports the government's Summary Financial Statements, which are prepared in accordance with the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act* (BTAA), which requires generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for senior governments in Canada, supported by regulations of Treasury Board. However, in the debt-related statements, there are some differences in the methods of compilation and presentation compared to generally accepted accounting principles. In the debt-related statements, debt is calculated net of sinking fund assets, includes debt directly incurred by modified equity enterprises and other commercial subsidiaries of taxpayer-supported entities, includes debt incurred by others outside the government reporting entity where there is provincial guarantee as to the payment of principal and interest, and does not include adjustments made to convert debt denominated in foreign currency to the exchange rate as at the fiscal year-end. Also, total provincial revenue and interest costs include the gross revenue and interest costs of modified equity enterprises, and total provincial interest costs are net of sinking fund earnings.

## Provincial government general capital

In February 2009, government tabled the *Finance Statutes (Deficit Authorization and Debt Elimination) Amendment Act, 2009*, which prohibited spending on supplementary estimates until operating debt was eliminated. Historically, government direct operating debt included debt attributed to financing ministry capital expenditures, in addition to borrowing for operating deficits and working capital needs. In accordance with the amending legislation, beginning in 2009/10, debt attributed to amounts spent on ministry capital are reported as "Provincial government general capital" and reported separately from direct operating debt for deficit financing. Amounts attributed to ministry capital spending prior to 2008/09 are disclosed as a component of direct operating debt for compliance with the amended legislation. These segregated debt disclosures are consistent with government's policy of paying down operating debt before other types of debt.

## Key Indicators of Provincial Debt<sup>1</sup> for the Fiscal Years Ended March 31

	2023		2022	2021	2020	2019
	Budget Estimate	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
<b>Debt to Revenue (percent)</b>						
Total provincial.....	124.5	90.6	104.3	115.1	95.9	89.5
Taxpayer-supported.....	110.9	74.3	90.8	101.2	80.6	75.0
<b>Debt per Capita (\$)<sup>2</sup></b>						
Total provincial.....	19,834	16,813	17,386	16,919	14,230	13,214
Taxpayer-supported.....	13,823	11,268	11,954	11,606	9,116	8,550
<b>Debt to GDP (percent)<sup>3</sup></b>						
Total provincial.....	28.7	23.0	26.1	29.5	23.6	22.3
Taxpayer-supported.....	20.0	15.4	17.9	20.2	15.1	14.5
<b>Interest Bite (cents per dollar of revenue)<sup>4</sup></b>						
Total provincial.....	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.8
Taxpayer-supported.....	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.2
<b>Interest Costs (\$ millions)</b>						
Total provincial.....	2,967	3,114	2,848	2,817	2,872	2,786
Taxpayer-supported.....	2,012	2,030	1,896	1,832	1,807	1,793
<b>Interest Rate (percent)<sup>5</sup></b>						
Taxpayer-supported.....	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.5	4.1	4.2
<b>Revenue Factor for Key Indicators (\$ millions)</b>						
Total provincial <sup>6</sup> .....	84,672	98,655	86,903	75,691	75,283	73,734
Taxpayer-supported <sup>7</sup> .....	66,226	80,647	68,658	59,033	57,386	56,881

## Key Indicators of Provincial Debt<sup>1</sup> for the Fiscal Years Ended March 31—Continued

	2023		2022	2021	2020	2019
	Budget Estimate	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
<b>Total Debt (\$ millions)</b>						
Total provincial.....	105,431	89,426	90,666	87,100	72,161	65,962
Taxpayer-supported <sup>8</sup> .....	73,475	59,934	62,341	59,750	46,229	42,681
<b>Provincial GDP (\$ millions)<sup>9</sup>.....</b>	367,966	389,129	347,653	295,282	306,272	295,316
<b>Population (thousands at July 1)<sup>10</sup>.....</b>	5,316	5,319	5,215	5,148	5,071	4,992

<sup>1</sup>Figures for prior years have been restated to conform with the presentation used for 2022/23 and to include the effects of changes in underlying data.

<sup>2</sup>The ratio of debt to population (e.g., debt at March 31, 2023 divided by population at July 1, 2022).

<sup>3</sup>The ratio of debt outstanding at fiscal year end to provincial nominal gross domestic product (GDP) for the calendar year ending in the fiscal year (e.g., debt at March 31, 2023 divided by 2022 GDP)

<sup>4</sup>The ratio of interest costs (less sinking fund interest) to revenue. Figures include capitalized interest expense in order to provide a more comparable measure to outstanding debt.

<sup>5</sup>Weighted average of all outstanding debt issues.

<sup>6</sup>Includes revenue less earnings related to enterprises (sinking fund earnings, loan interest and net earnings), plus revenue of all enterprises.

<sup>7</sup>Excludes revenue of government enterprises, but includes dividends from enterprises paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

<sup>8</sup>Excludes debt of commercial Crown corporations and agencies, and funds held under the province's warehouse borrowing program.

<sup>9</sup>Nominal GDP for the calendar year ending in the fiscal year (e.g. GDP for 2022 is used for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023). As nominal GDP for the calendar year ending 2022 is not available, the 2022 GDP projected in the February 2023 Budget and Fiscal Plan 2023/24 – 2025/26 has been used for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 for demonstration purposes. Preliminary GDP figures are presented as published for the year noted.

<sup>10</sup>Population at July 1st within the fiscal year (e.g. population at July 1, 2022 is used for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023). Preliminary population figures are presented as published for the year noted per the February 2023 Budget and Fiscal Plan 2023/24 – 2025/26.

## Summary of Performance Measures for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2023

	2023	2023	2022
	Target <sup>2</sup>	Actual	Actual
Taxpayer-supported debt to GDP ratio <sup>1</sup> .....	20.0%	15.4%	17.9%
Taxpayer-supported debt service costs as a percentage of revenue.....	3.0%	2.5%	2.8%

<sup>1</sup>These performance measures, among others, are key indicators on which credit rating agencies rely to determine the province's credit rating.

<sup>2</sup>The target amounts are from page 182 of the Budget and Fiscal Plan 2022/23–2024/25.