CORPORATE REPORT

NO: R163 COUNCIL DATE: July 28, 2025

REGULAR COUNCIL

TO:	**Mayor & Council**	DATE:	**July 24, 2025**
FROM:	**General Manager, Finance**	FILE:	**1880-20**
SUBJECT:	**Quarterly Financial Report - Second Quarter – 2025**		

RECOMMENDATION

The Finance Department recommends that Council receive this report for information.

INTENT

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an update on the City's financial activity for the first two quarters of 2025 and to compare this activity relative to the 2025 Financial Plan.

DISCUSSION

The following discussion provides a summary of the current economic environment including key economic factors globally, nationally, provincially, and within the City, followed by an outline of Surrey's financial performance through the first two quarters of 2025, in comparison to the adopted Five-Year (2025-2029) Financial Plan.

Economic Environment and Key Economic Factors

<u>International Overview</u>

Geopolitical tensions around the world continue to rise. The ongoing war between Ukraine and Russia shows no signs of ending, and the conflict between Israel and Iran remains unresolved. Ukraine's continued efforts to engage Russia in peace talks have not resulted in a ceasefire agreement. The two countries held two rounds of negotiations in May and June of this year, which led to prisoner-of-war exchanges. There are growing concerns that the United States ("US") administration's support for Ukraine's war efforts is waning, prompting Western nations to increase their commitment to defense spending.

Leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization ("NATO") have agreed to increase defense spending from the current target of 2.0% of each nation's Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") to 5.0% over the next decade. In 2024, nine of the thirty-one NATO countries failed to meet the 2.0% target. The new spending goal could increase military budgets by hundreds of billions of dollars. Under the proposed framework, countries would allocate 3.5% of GDP to core defense (e.g., weapons and troops) and 1.5% to security-related investments such as cybersecurity. This increased commitment aims to signal NATO's unity and deter further aggression from Russia. However, whether NATO countries will be able to significantly ramp up military spending remains uncertain, especially as many face high levels of national debt. Increased military expenditures may also come at the expense of social programs and climate change initiatives, representing significant opportunity costs.

The conflict between Israel and Iran escalated rapidly in June when Israel launched surprise attacks on Iran's nuclear and military facilities, as well as other major infrastructure. Iran swiftly responded with aerial counterattacks against Israel. The Israeli government has long considered Iran's nuclear capabilities an imminent threat to its national security. In response, the US president intervened in the conflict, ordering strikes on Iran's nuclear sites with the stated goal of preventing Iran from developing nuclear weapons.

The Iranian government has vowed to attack US troops stationed in the Middle East if American forces are deployed to assist Israel. The exchange of bombings and military strikes between Israel and Iran lasted twelve days before the US brokered a ceasefire agreement. However, there are concerns that this ceasefire may be a temporary strategic pause for Iran as it rebuilds damaged nuclear infrastructure and rearms its military.

The European Central Bank ("ECB") trimmed its key interest rate by 0.25%, lowering its main deposit rate for the eighth consecutive time, bringing it to 2.0%. Inflation in the Eurozone fell to 1.9% in May, and the ECB forecasts a further decline to 1.6% next year. The European Union ("EU") currently imposes a 10% baseline tariff on most goods, a 25% tariff on automobiles, and a 50% tariff on steel and aluminum. The EU was initially threatened with a 50% blanket tariff, which was later withdrawn by the US administration to allow for further trade negotiations. EU member states have stated that they cannot change their taxation systems and will not amend digital service laws.

The trade war between the US and China de-escalated in May after weeks of escalating tariffs imposed by both sides. Trade negotiators from both countries returned to the table after recognizing that the tariffs and non-tariff measures were harming both economies. Non-tariff restrictions in particular, had created significant supply chain issues. In May, both nations agreed to partially roll back tariffs; the US imposed a 55% tariff on Chinese goods, while China reduced tariffs on US goods to 10%. China also lifted restrictions on the export of key raw materials needed by the US, and in return, the US agreed to ease restrictions on exports of advanced technology and to reinstate student visas. This temporary truce is set to expire on August 12th.

United States Overview

On April 9th, President Trump announced a temporary pause on reciprocal tariffs, just one week after targeted tariffs were introduced against nearly every country in the world. These reciprocal tariffs were unexpected, imposing a baseline tariff of 10% on countries with which the US maintains a trade surplus, and targeted tariffs of up to 50% on countries with which the US has a trade deficit. While the President imposed a 90-day pause on reciprocal tariffs, the 10% baseline tariff on all imported goods remains in effect, with certain industry-specific exemptions.

Just before the self-imposed July 9th trade deadline, President Trump announced plans to start sending letters to 100 small countries, warning that tariffs will revert back to their April 2nd rates on August 1st if trade deals are not reached with the US. Although the Trump administration committed to negotiating "ninety deals in ninety days," trade agreements have only been signed with the

United Kingdom and Vietnam, along with a limited deal with China which temporarily walked back sky-high tit-for-tat tariffs. Economists have noted that these are merely agreements in principle and still require substantial follow-up and detailed work. Financial markets remain volatile amid the possibility of another round of significant U.S. tariffs

The US Federal Reserve ("Fed") kept its benchmark interest rate unchanged for the fourth consecutive meeting. The central bank cited elevated risks of inflation and rising unemployment as reasons for maintaining current rates. Policymakers at the Fed are concerned that tariffs will place upward pressure on prices, potentially reigniting inflation. In turn, higher prices could cause both businesses and households to reduce investment and consumption. This decline in demand could have the opposite effect on inflation by way of a weakening economy and reduced business investment activity.

The Fed Chair noted that the inflationary impact of tariffs would take time to flow through the economy, as many of the goods currently being sold were purchased months before the tariffs took effect. Despite the President's repeated calls for interest rate cuts, the Fed Chair has signaled that rate reductions are unlikely to be considered before the September meeting, citing persistent inflationary risks.

US inflation came in at 2.3% in May while core inflation, which excludes volatile food and energy prices, was 2.7%. The Fed Chair indicated that higher inflation readings are expected in the coming months, with projections of inflation rising to 3.0% by year-end. The central bank also revised its economic growth forecast downward, from 1.7% to 1.4%. Although US businesses continue to face elevated uncertainty due to volatile trade policy, this has not yet led to a decline in hiring. The unemployment rate for June stood at 4.1%, with 147,000 new jobs created. However, the Fed is forecasting that unemployment will rise to 4.5% by year-end as the effects of tariffs work their way through the economy.

The US Congress passed the One Big Beautiful Bill Act ("OBBBA"), a multi-trillion-dollar legislative package in support of the President's domestic agenda. The OBBBA unlocks trillions of dollars in tax cuts, primarily benefiting high-income individuals and large corporations, and allocates billions in funding for national security. These tax cuts will be partially offset by significant reductions in social benefits, disproportionately affecting low-income Americans through cuts to Medicaid and food assistance programs. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the OBBBA will add approximately $3.3 trillion to the national debt over the next decade.

Canadian Overview

The Bank of Canada ("BOC") held its key interest rate at 2.75% during its June meeting, marking the second time this year the central bank has paused on rate changes. The BOC Governor cited uncertainties surrounding US trade policies and the potential impact of tariffs as key reasons for maintaining the current policy rate.

BOC officials cautioned that, with core inflation remaining persistent, it may be more difficult to reduce interest rates in the near term. If inflation trends downward and economic indicators continue to weaken, the BOC may consider a rate cut at that time. Canada's Consumer Price Index ("CPI") rose by 1.9% in June, up 0.2% from May. Statistics Canada attributed the slowdown in inflation to lower shelter and gasoline costs, as well as the removal of the consumer carbon tax. However, core CPI, which excludes volatile items and tax impacts, remained elevated at 3.0%.

Canada's GDP contracted by 0.1% in April, and preliminary estimates from Statistics Canada suggest a similar contraction for May. Economists forecast that Canada's GDP will shrink by 0.3% in the second quarter. The national unemployment rate reached 6.9% in June, an increase of 0.3% since the beginning of the year. The Canadian labour market added 83,000 new jobs in June, and average hourly wages increased by 3.2% compared to the same period last year. Analysts expect the BoC to hold rates steady until at least September due to firm core inflation and job growth in June.

Canada hosted the G7 summit in Alberta where leaders from advanced economies gathered to discuss geopolitical and economic cooperation. During the event, Prime Minister Carney and President Trump agreed to accelerate trade talks, with the goal of reaching a trade agreement within thirty days. Currently, most Canadian exports to the US are exempt from tariffs under the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA). However, it remains unclear whether the elevated tariffs on automobiles, steel, and aluminum will be addressed in the ongoing discussions.

In late June, the US President abruptly announced the suspension of bilateral trade talks with Canada due to Canada's implementation of a Digital Services Tax ("DST"). The DST targets companies that generate digital revenue through online advertising or e-commerce, applying a 3.0% tax to revenues exceeding $20 million per year from Canadian consumers. The tax is retroactive to 2022 and affects major US tech companies such as Amazon, Meta, Uber, and Google.

The US administration views the DST as discriminatory. Business groups in both the US and Canada lobbied their respective governments to pause the tax, arguing it would further strain trade relations. In response, the Canadian government rescinded the DST one day before it was set to take effect.

The Canadian Senate passed Bill C-5, introduced by the Liberal government, without amendments. The bill is designed to reduce federal barriers to interprovincial trade and labour mobility. It also authorizes the federal government to fast-track projects deemed of national significance by streamlining the approval process. However, concerns have been raised by environmental and Indigenous groups, who argue that environmental assessments and Indigenous rights may be overlooked under the expedited process.

British Columbia Overview

British Columbia's ("BC") inflation rate rose to 2.1% in June, with the highest price increases recorded in the food and shelter categories. BC's unemployment rate edged down to 5.6% in June with 5,000 net new jobs created. 21,300 jobs gains in part-time employment were offset by a 16,300 loss in full-time employment.

The provincial government announced changes to both the Municipal Liabilities Regulation and the Short-Term Capital Borrowing Regulation. The revised Municipal Liabilities Regulation now allows municipalities to take on long-term debt servicing obligations of up to 10%, increased from 5.0%, of their annual calculation revenue (as defined by the regulation) without requiring elector approval. Any long-term capital borrowing above the 10% threshold would require elector approval. The short-term capital borrowing limit, as defined in the Short-Term Capital Borrowing Regulation, has been increased from $50 to $150 per capita (based on the municipality's population). The province cited rising construction and labour costs as justification for these changes, stating that the updated borrowing limits are intended to enable municipalities to invest in housing and essential infrastructure.

In July, the BC government announced updates to the Development Cost Charge ("DCC") installment regulation. Municipalities collect DCCs from developers to fund growth-related infrastructure, typically at the time of building permit issuance or subdivision approval. Under the current system, developers must pay one-third of the DCC upfront, with the remaining balance due in equal installments over two years. Under the new regulation, effective January 1st of next year, developers with DCC liabilities exceeding $50,000 will be required to pay 25% at the approval stage, with the balance due at occupancy or within four years, whichever comes first.

In addition to deferring DCC payments until occupancy, the province is expanding the use of surety bonds as an alternative to traditional financial guarantees. Currently accepted in 40 municipalities across Canada, surety bonds will now be available province wide. Most municipalities currently rely on irrevocable letters of credit as financial security to ensure that developers fulfill their contractual obligations. Developers prefer surety bonds because they do not restrict access to credit. The province stated that these changes are intended to accelerate housing development and improve affordability by reducing the need for developers to front-load DCC payments and absorb related carrying costs.

The BC government also passed two key legislative measures; the *Infrastructure Projects Act* ("Bill 15") and the *Renewable Energy Projects Act* ("Bill 14"). Bill 15 is designed to expedite both public and private infrastructure projects, while Bill 14 aims to fast-track clean energy initiatives deemed to be of provincial significance. However, critics, including members of the business community, environmental groups, and Indigenous organizations, have raised concerns that the new laws grant excessive authority to the government and do not provide for adequate consultation.

<u>City of Surrey Overview</u>

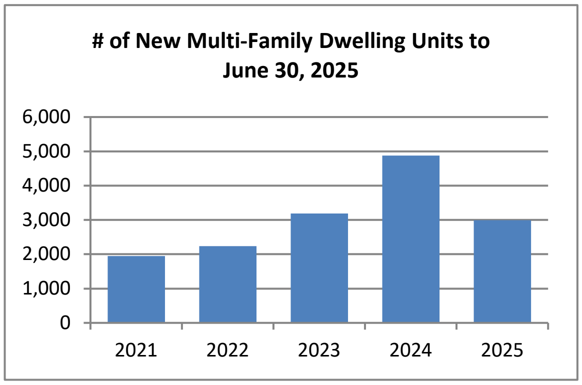
The first half of 2025 witnessed a significant decline in residential development activities compared to the same period last year when the City experienced a surge in the issuance of building permits due to the April 2024 expiration of the one-year, in-stream project rate protection period for the new Metro Vancouver Water Development Cost Charge ("MVDCC"). While Q1 2025 also saw a surge in development activities in advance of scheduled Metro Vancouver DCC rate increases, the following three months experienced a slowdown, mainly due to continued levels of higher construction costs, tariff implications, and an elevated interest rate environment. There is a risk that this trend will continue to persist throughout the remainder of the year.

In the residential development category, the City has seen fewer multi-family developments advancing. This contraction can be primarily attributed to macro-economic uncertainties and dampened investor sentiment stemming from the ongoing tariff related tensions. This slowdown has slightly been offset by modest gains in single-family and Small-Scale Multi-Unit Housing ("SSMUH"), including multiplexes and duplexes with garden suites and coach houses. Overall, 10% less residential permits were issued in the six-month period in 2025 as compared to the same period last year.

In the Industrial, Commercial & Institutional ("ICI") development category, the fluctuating tariff situation and overall economic uncertainty has caused developers to re-evaluate their space needs while awaiting greater clarity on future trade policies. Overall, 12% less ICI permits were issued in the first six-month period of 2025 as compared to the same period last year.

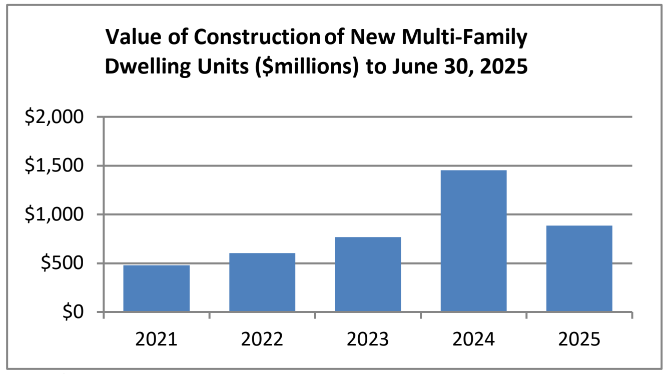
City of Surrey's Key Performance Indicators

The following graphs show data for the first six months of 2025 as compared to previous years.



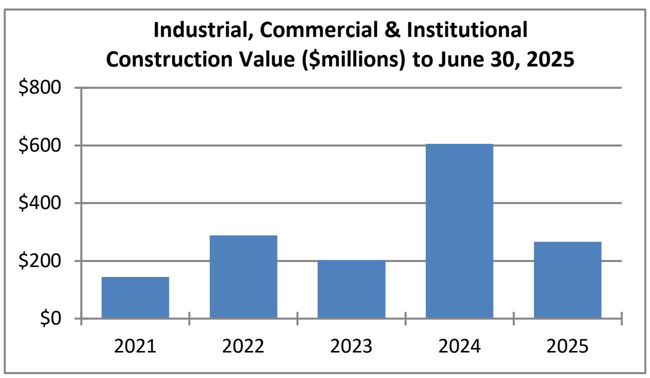
Graph 1

As discussed above, there has been an overall decline in development activity in multi-family residential projects in 2025. This six-month period has seen a decrease in multi-family dwelling units by 39%.



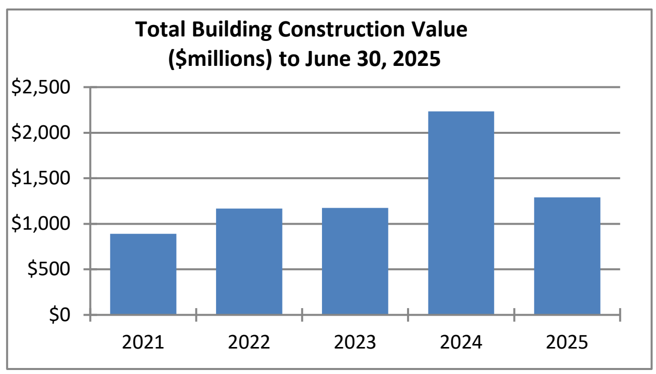
Graph 2

Consistent with the decrease in the number of new multi-family dwelling units in this period as compared to the same period last year, the value of construction for these units has decreased by 39% when compared to the same period last year.



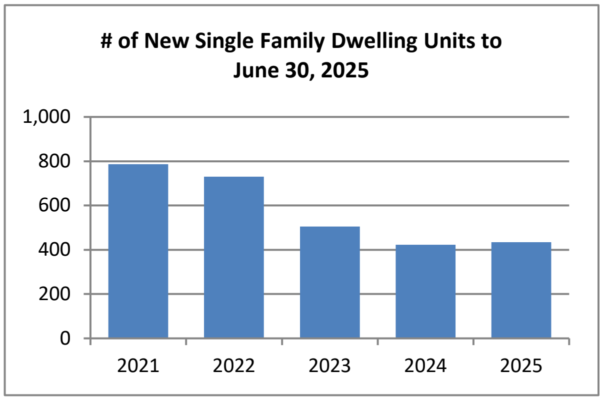
Graph 3

Construction value of ICI permits for the first six months of 2025 is lower by 56% as compared to the same period in 2024. This is primarily due to the uncertainties related to the current economic environment.



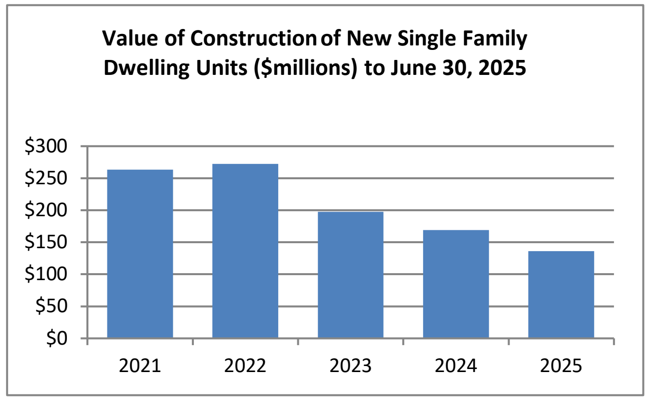
Graph 4

Consistent with the slowdown in overall development activity in this six-month period, total building construction value in the City year-to-date is lower by 42% compared to the same period last year.



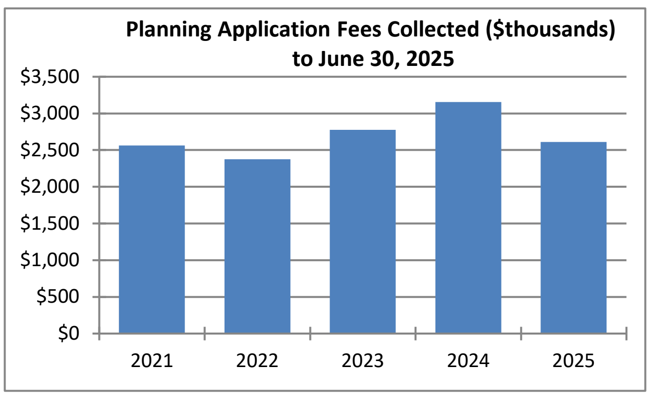
Graph 5

Due to a continued shift in residential development activity from multi-family to SSMUH, new Single Family Dwelling units have increased by 3% in this six-month period, as compared to the same period in 2024.



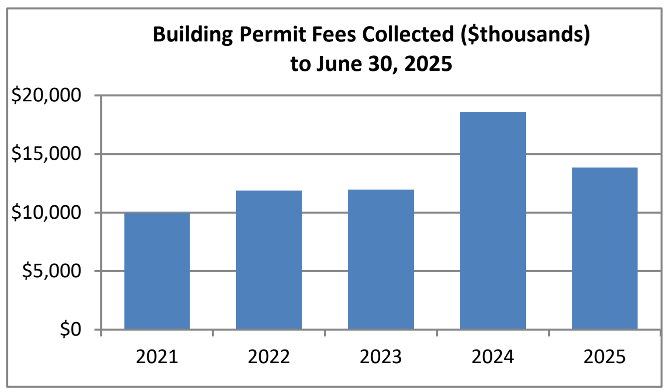
Graph 6

Due to a decline in the number of new single-family dwelling unit permits slightly offset by new SSMUH permits issued in this six-month period as compared to the same period last year, the value of construction of these units has decreased by 19% when compared to the same period last year.



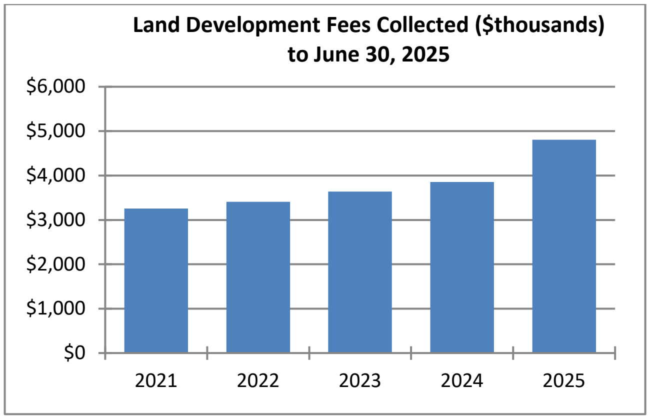
Graph 7

Due to a slowdown in development activity in the City resulting from uncertainties due to tariff implications and an elevated interest rate environment, there has been a reduction in planning application fees collected in this six-month period by 17% as compared to the same period last year.

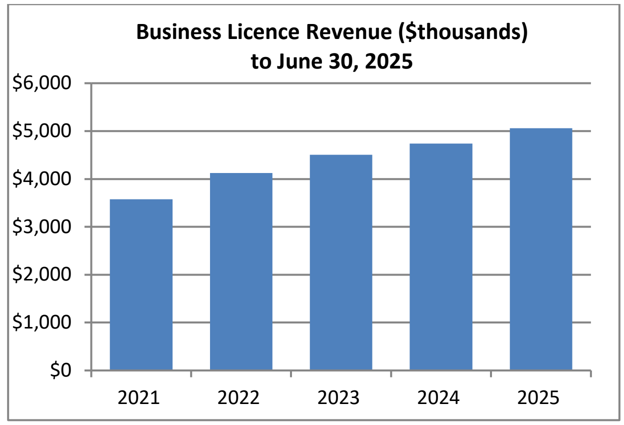


Graph 8

Since total building construction value in the City has significantly decreased as compared to the same period last year (as reflected in Graph 4), building permit fees collected in this six-month period as compared to the same period last year have increased by 26%.



Graph 9



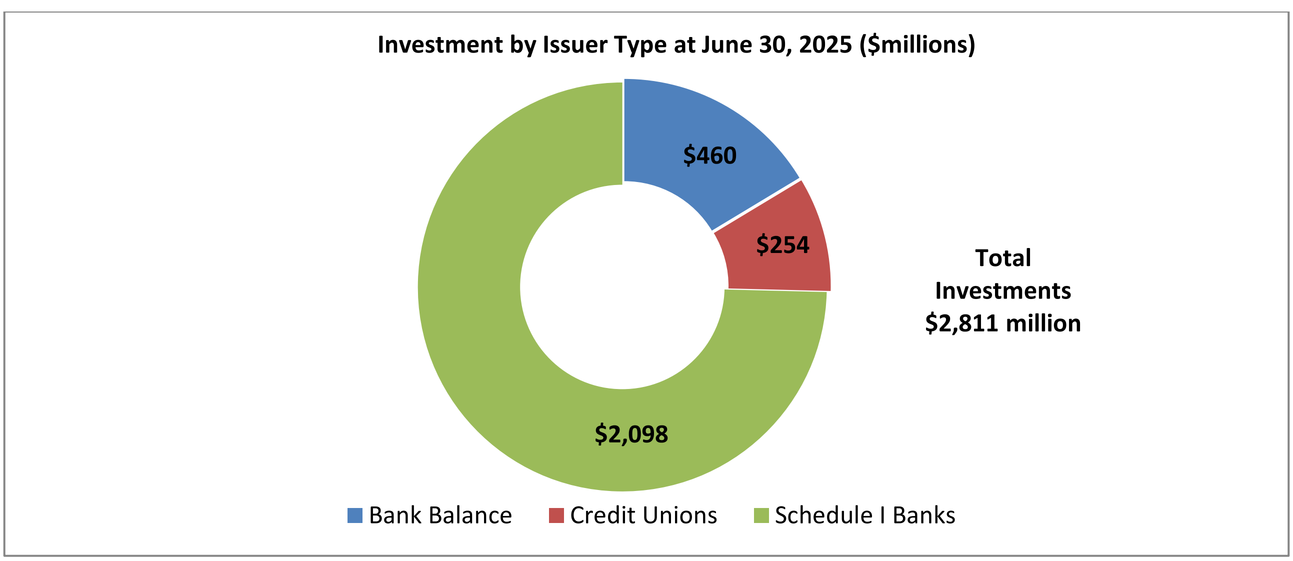
Graph 10

Due to the Phase-In of MVDCCs and the corresponding increase in the number of projects getting permits in Q1 of this year to mitigate the financial impact of higher fees from Metro Vancouver, there has been an increase in the number of servicing agreements finalized by the City, resulting in a 25% increase in land development fees collected in the first six months of 2025, compared to the same period in 2024.

Consistent with increases over the last few years, business license revenue in the first six months of 2025 increased by 7% as compared to the same period last year.

City Investment Portfolio

The City invests public funds in a prudent manner, providing investment return and long-term security while meeting daily cash flow needs. The investment portfolio is currently valued at $2,811 million. Most of these funds have either been committed to specific capital projects or are funds that have been invested until they are needed to pay current operating expenses. Graph 11 shows the City's Investment Portfolio by issuer type.



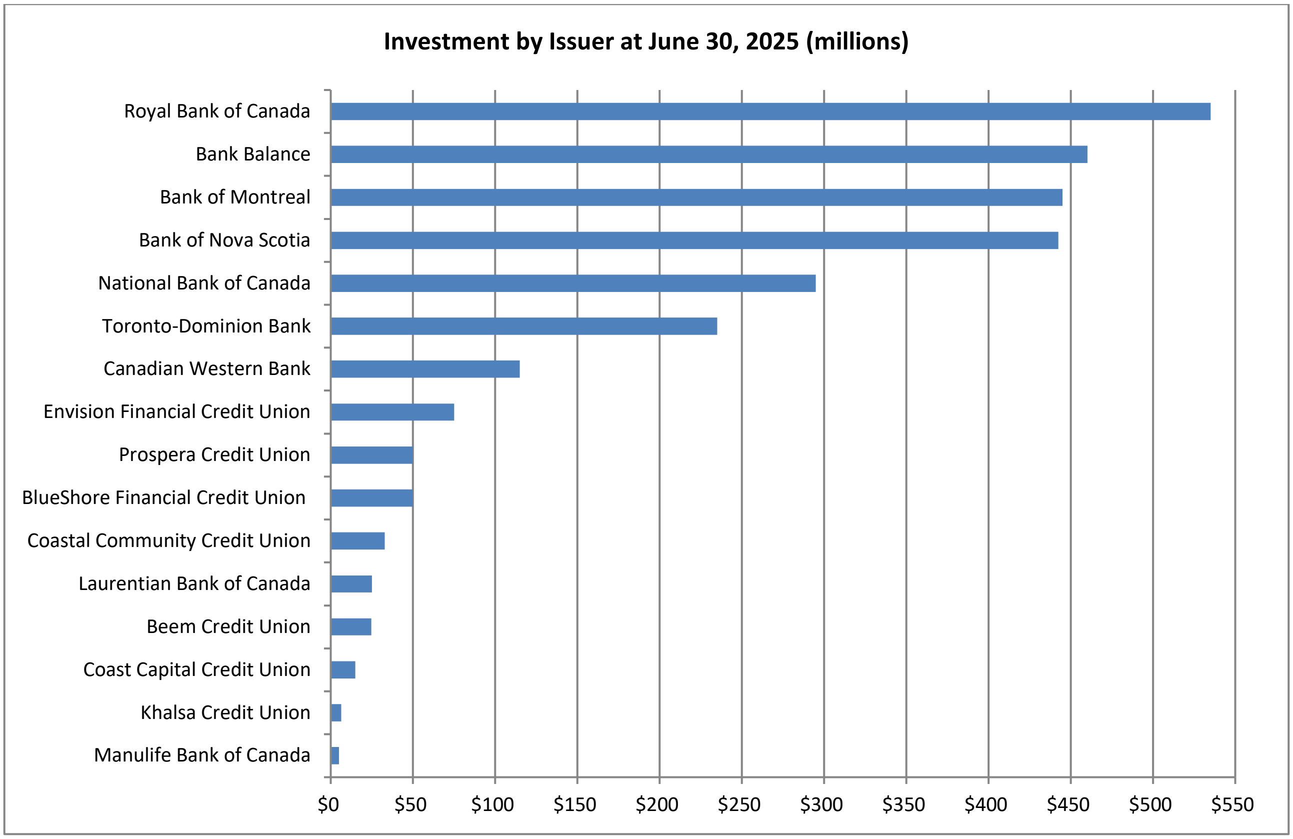
Graph 11

Investments within the portfolio are managed within the framework of the City's Investment Policy.

Objectives of the Policy include the following:

Diversification

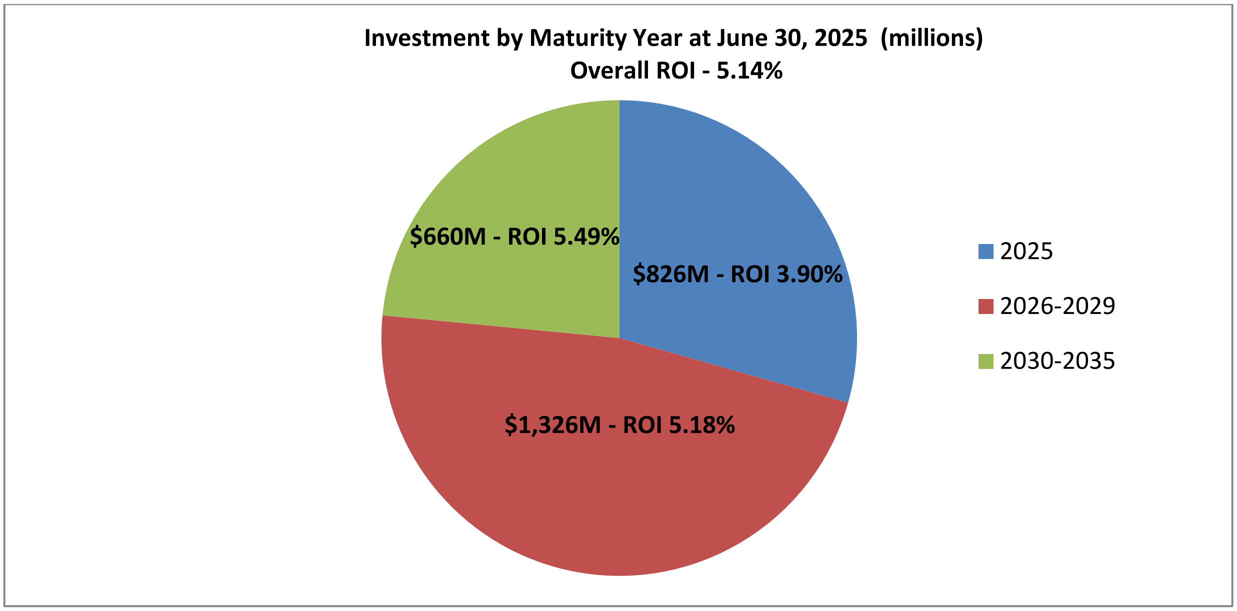
In order to reduce overall portfolio risk, the City diversifies its investment holdings across a range of security types and financial institutions. Graph 12 shows a listing of the City's portfolio by Financial Institution.



Graph 12

Liquidity

The City ensures that the investment portfolio remains sufficiently liquid in order to meet all reasonably anticipated operating and capital cash flow requirements. Maturities coincide with cash requirements, as much as reasonably possible. The investment portfolio is managed through the laddering of investment maturities to account for the timing of cashflow demands. The City's forecasted cash balances are currently in a healthy position with efforts ongoing to remain prepared as new information is incorporated into the cashflow forecast. In the event the City's cash flow requirements change drastically, we are well positioned to add liquidity as necessary. Graph 13 shows the portfolio by maturity terms.



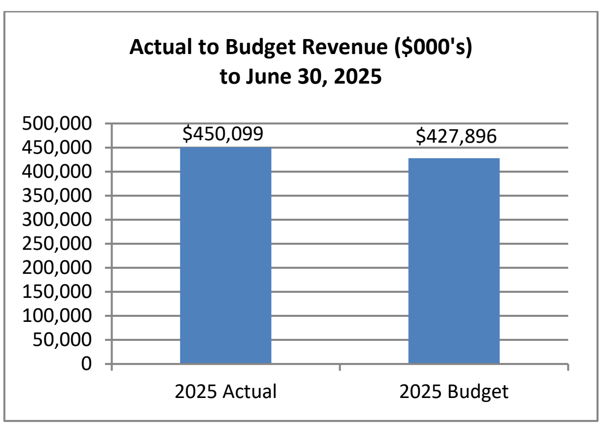
Graph 13

Return on Investment

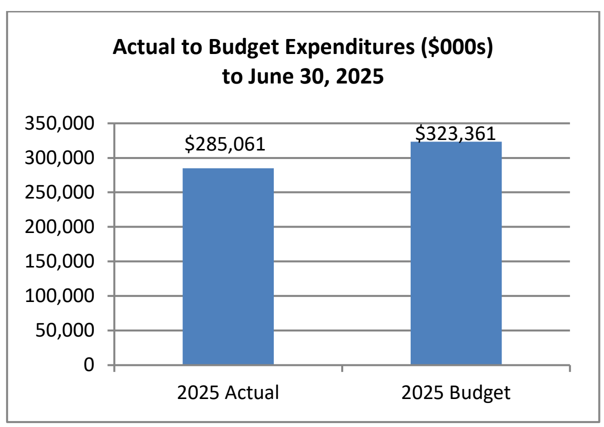
The City strives to earn a reasonable rate of return on the investment portfolio throughout varying budgetary and economic cycles, taking into account investment risk constraints and liquidity needs. During the six-month period ending June 30, 2025, the City's investment portfolio earned a combined rate of approximately 5.14% (during the six-month period ending June 30, 2024 – 5.40%) while maintaining investment security as outlined in the City's investment policy.

Actual Revenues and Expenditures Relative to the Budget (Financial Plan)

The following graphs illustrate the variances between the actual and the budgeted operating revenues and expenditures respectively, excluding transfers, for the first two quarters of 2025.



Graph 14



Graph 15

Appendix "I" documents the General Operating Fund's revenues and expenditures at the end of the second quarter of 2025 at a more detailed level. Departments are proactively monitoring their actual results on a monthly basis. The following section provides an explanation on a Department-by-Department basis of year-to-date variances in relation to the 2024 budget and as shown in Appendix "II".

Policing Services
The current Police Services Operating budget reflects a combined policing strength (between SPS and Provisional Operations Support Unit members) of 810 sworn members by the end of 2025. In accordance with Provincial legislation, the Police Act, the Surrey Police Board (the "Board") submitted their 2025 provisional and revised budgets to the City, inclusive of three main components: Surrey Police Service Operations, Lower Mainland Integrated Police Services, and the Provincial Operations Support Unit (comprised of RCMP members supporting SPS and civilian support staff who are employees of the Board, seconded to provide administrative support to these RCMP members).

In relation to the Q2 budget, Police Services currently has a favourable variance of $28.88 million, primarily due to the timing of hiring of budgeted SPS members, and the timing of operating, capital and one-time expenditures.

For the purposes of this Quarterly Financial Report, the Police Services year-end forecast assumes a projected variance of zero as SPS's forecast data was not available at the date of this report. The City's *Quarterly Financial Report - Third Quarter – 2025* will incorporate SPS's year-end forecast if the Board-approved information is available before the next Quarterly Financial Report.

Fire Department currently has a favourable variance of $3.04 million, primarily due to timing of the hiring of 20 approved new Fire personnel positions in 2025. Fire is currently forecasted to have a favourable variance at year end of $4.33 million.

Engineering Services - General Operating currently has a favourable variance of $0.03 million, primarily due to higher-than-expected land development revenues and is forecasted to have a favourable variance at year end of $0.29 million.

Parks, Recreation & Culture ("PRC") Department currently has a favourable variance of $0.93 million. This is primarily due to vacancies and timing of expenditures and higher than expected membership revenues and unbudgeted grants received from other level of governments. At this point, staff are forecasting a favourable variance for PRC at year end of $0.12 million.

Planning & Development Department currently has a favourable variance of $5.94 million. This is attributable to revenue recognition timelines since fiscal 2024 cash collections are being recognized over a longer period of time, resulting in higher revenues in 2025. 2024 was a record-breaking year where the City experienced a surge in the issuance of building permits due to the April 2024 expiration of the one-year rate protection period for in-stream projects for the new Metro Vancouver Water DCC. Due to the similar impact of cash collections from fiscal 2024, staff are forecasting a favourable variance at year end of $10.86 million.

Surrey Public Library currently has a nominal favourable variance, due to timing of operating costs and savings from vacancies. Staff are forecasting a favourable variance at year end of $0.70 million.

Mayor and Council currently has a favourable variance of $0.03 million and is expected to have a favourable variance of $0.06 million at year end.

City Grants currently has a favourable variance of $0.19 million and is expected to be on budget at year end.

City Manager's Department currently has a favourable variance of $0.05 million primarily due to the timing of expenditures and is expected to have a favourable variance of $0.17 million at year end.

Corporate Services Department has a favourable variance of $0.95 million due to the timing of operating costs and savings from vacancies and is forecasted to have a favourable variance at year end of $0.23 million.

Finance Department currently has a favourable variance of $0.77 million, primarily due to timing of operating costs and savings from vacancies and is forecasted to have a favourable variance at year end of $0.79 million.

Legal, Bylaw and Risk Services Department currently has a favourable variance of $1.93 million, primarily due to better-than-expected business license revenues and the timing of expenditures and is forecasted to have a favourable variance at year end of $1.05 million.

CONCLUSION

City departments have continued to demonstrate proactive financial management practices, ensuring that municipal resources are used effectively and that the City's financial position remains strong. It is important to acknowledge, however, that we continue to operate in a challenging economic environment. Uncertainties around US tariffs and broader economic volatility present risks that require our ongoing attention. These factors may impact our revenues and future financial planning. Accordingly, staff will remain vigilant, closely monitoring the City's budget and financial situation to enable timely and informed decisions.

Kam Grewal, CPA, CMA
CFO/General Manager
Finance

Appendix "I": 2025 Second Quarter Council Report, Executive Summary - Revenues & Expenditures
Appendix "II": 2025 Second Quarter Council Report, Departmental Detail

Appendix “I”

2025 2nd QUARTER COUNCIL REPORT
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
$ 000's

REVENUE SUMMARY	2025: 2nd Qtr YTD Actual	2025 YTD BUDGET	2025: 2nd Qtr YTD Variance	2025 ANNUAL FORECAST	2025 ANNUAL BUDGET	2025 Projected Variance
Net Taxation	291,598	289,256	2,342	581,630	578,228	3,402
Secondary Suite Infrastructure Fee	20,720	18,846	1,874	38,512	36,492	2,020
Other Corporate Fees	5,456	1,964	3,492	7,136	3,646	3,490
Investment Interest	39,358	31,311	8,046	75,436	62,390	13,046
Provincial Casino Revenue Sharing	1,481	1,481	-	2,962	2,962	-
Other Trsf from Government	12,805	11,955	850	62,623	60,923	1,700
Penalties & Interest on Taxes	754	512	242	8,992	8,000	992
Corporate Leases	6,987	6,885	102	13,552	13,392	160
Non-Tax Revenues	87,560	72,954	14,606	209,213	187,805	21,408
Program Revenues	70,940	65,686	5,255	130,571	116,870	13,701
TOTAL REVENUES	450,099	427,896	22,203	921,414	882,903	38,511

EXPENDITURE SUMMARY	2025: 2nd Qtr YTD Actual	2025 YTD BUDGET	2025: 2nd Qtr YTD Variance	2025 ANNUAL FORECAST	2025 ANNUAL BUDGET	2025 Projected Variance
Program Expenditures, net of transfers	275,828	313,309	37,481	651,025	655,915	4,890
Council Priorities	203	203	-	260	260	-
Fiscal Services	148	217	68	1,262	1,383	121
Debt Interest & Principal	7,285	7,285	-	18,719	18,719	-
Other	1,597	2,348	751	11,673	11,673	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	285,061	323,361	38,300	682,939	687,950	5,011

CORPORATE TRANSFER SUMMARY	2025: 2nd Qtr YTD Actual	2025 YTD BUDGET	2025: 2nd Qtr YTD Variance	2025 ANNUAL FORECAST	2025 ANNUAL BUDGET	2025 Projected Variance
Transfer to /(from) Operating Sources	8,841	(11,771)	(20,612)	19,430	(23,541)	(42,971)
Transfer to /(from) Capital Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to /(from) Reserve Sources	16,903	16,903	-	33,800	33,800	-
Transfer to /(from) Surplus	76,216	92,029	15,813	146,379	184,694	38,315
TOTAL TRANSFERS	101,960	97,161	(4,799)	199,609	194,953	(4,656)
Surplus (Deficit)	63,078	7,374	55,704	38,866	-	38,866
Trsf (To)From Unapprop Surplus	(63,078)	(7,374)	(55,704)	(38,866)	-	(38,866)
BALANCED BUDGET	-	-	-	-	-	-

2nd Quarter YTD Actual to Budget Variance: $ 55,704

Appendix "II"

2025 2nd QUARTER COUNCIL REPORT
DEPARTMENTAL DETAIL
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PROGRAM REVENUES	2025: 2nd Qtr YTD ACTUAL	2025 YTD BUDGET	2025: 2nd Qtr YTD Variance	2025 Projected ACTUAL	2025 ANNUAL BUDGET	2025 Projected Variance
Police Services	6,752	5,713	1,039	10,508	10,508	-
Fire	5,882	5,239	643	6,392	5,352	1,040
Engineering Services	4,820	4,239	581	10,010	8,477	1,533
Parks, Recreation & Culture	20,400	19,553	847	39,582	37,696	1,886
Planning & Development	17,551	16,390	1,161	37,812	31,379	6,433
Surrey Public Library	1,411	1,268	143	2,190	1,455	735
Mayor & Council	-	-	-	-	-	-
City Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
City Manager	1,119	1,200	(81)	2,419	2,400	19
Corporate Services	5,337	5,268	69	6,940	6,920	20
Finance	736	772	(36)	1,563	1,544	19
Legal, Bylaw & Risk Services	6,932	6,044	888	13,155	11,139	2,016
TOTAL PROGRAM REVENUES	**70,940**	**65,686**	5,255	**130,571**	**116,870**	**13,701**

PROGRAM EXPENDITURES NET OF TRANSFERS	2025: 2nd Qtr YTD ACTUAL	2025 YTD BUDGET	2025: 2nd Qtr YTD Variance	2025 Projected ACTUAL	2025 ANNUAL BUDGET	2025 Projected Variance
Police Services	94,888	122,727	27,839	250,649	250,649	-
Fire	41,824	44,219	2,395	93,899	97,193	3,294
Engineering Services	3,205	2,649	(555)	11,818	10,575	(1,243)
Parks, Recreation & Culture	55,090	55,167	77	122,750	120,980	(1,770)
Planning & Development	10,543	15,322	4,779	26,300	30,724	4,424
Surrey Public Library	12,160	12,031	(129)	24,995	24,957	(38)
Mayor & Council	1,034	1,061	27	2,119	2,181	62
City Grants	4,380	4,565	185	5,203	5,203	-
City Manager	3,114	3,248	133	6,380	6,526	146
Corporate Services	33,958	34,842	884	71,017	71,227	210
Finance	5,327	6,133	807	12,225	12,993	768
Legal, Bylaw & Risk Services	10,305	11,343	1,038	23,672	22,707	(965)
TOTAL PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	**275,828**	**313,309**	37,481	**651,025**	**655,915**	4,890

NET PROGRAM	2025: 2nd Qtr YTD ACTUAL	2025 YTD BUDGET	2025: 2nd Qtr YTD Variance	2025 Projected ACTUAL	2025 ANNUAL BUDGET	2025 Projected Variance
Police Services	88,136	117,014	28,879	240,141	240,141	-
Fire	35,942	38,980	3,038	87,507	91,841	4,334
Engineering Services	(1,615)	(1,590)	26	1,808	2,098	290
Parks, Recreation & Culture	34,690	35,615	925	83,168	83,284	116
Planning & Development	(7,008)	(1,068)	5,940	(11,512)	(655)	10,857
Surrey Public Library	10,750	10,763	13	22,805	23,502	697
Mayor & Council	1,034	1,061	27	2,119	2,181	62
City Grants	4,380	4,565	185	5,203	5,203	-
City Manager	1,996	2,048	52	3,961	4,126	165
Corporate Services	28,621	29,575	953	64,077	64,307	230
Finance	4,590	5,361	771	10,661	11,449	788
Legal, Bylaw & Risk Services	3,373	5,299	1,927	10,517	11,568	1,051
NET PROGRAM TOTAL	**204,888**	**247,624**	42,736	**520,455**	**539,045**	18,590