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Public Services and Procurement Canada

Analysis of trends in spending and human resources: 2019 to 2020 Departmental Results Report

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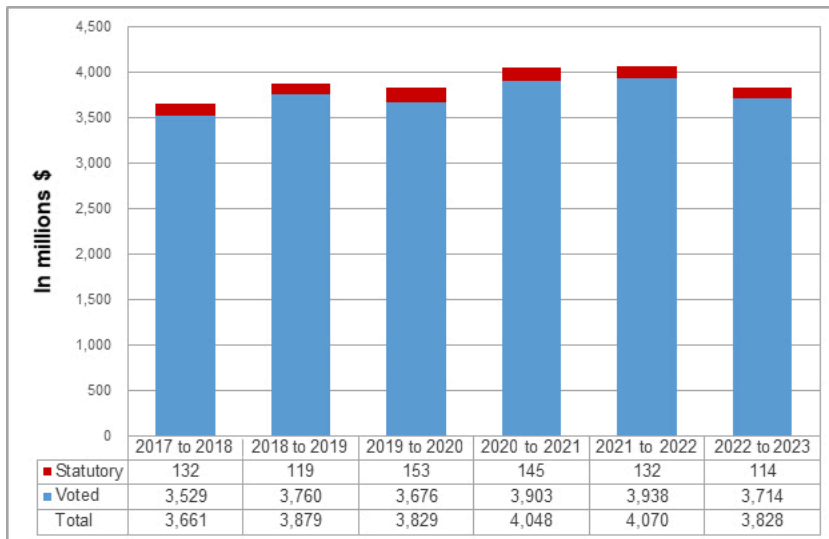
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Actual expenditures

Departmental spending trend

Public Services and Procurement Canada's planned and actual spending trend: Fiscal 2017 to 2018 until fiscal 2022 to 2023 (in millions of dollars)



▼ Public Services and Procurement Canada's planned and actual spending trend: Fiscal 2017 to 2018 until fiscal 2022 to 2023 (in millions of dollars) – Text version

This bar graph illustrates the planned and actual spending trend for Public Services and Procurement Canada for 6 fiscal years between 2017 to 2018, and 2022 to 2023. Financial figures are presented in millions of dollars along the y-axis (vertical), starting at \$0, ending at \$4,500 million and increasing by \$500 million. These are graphed against fiscal years 2017 to 2018 to 2022 to 2023 on the x-axis (horizontal).

There are 2 items identified for each fiscal year: statutory spending and voted spending.

In 2017 to 2018, actual spending was \$132 million for statutory items and \$3,529 million for voted items. The total is 3,661 million.

In 2018 to 2019, actual spending was \$119 million for statutory items and \$3,760 million for voted items. The total is \$3,879 million.

In 2019 to 2020, planned spending is \$153 million for statutory items and \$3,676 million for voted items. The total is \$3,829 million.

In 2020 to 2021, planned spending is \$145 million for statutory items and \$3,903 million for voted items. The total is \$4,048 million.

In 2021 to 2022, planned spending is \$132 million for statutory items and \$3,938 million for voted items. The total is \$4,070 million.

In 2022 to 2023, planned spending is \$114 million for statutory items and \$3,714 million for voted items. The total is \$3,828 million.

The departmental spending trend graph presents trends in the department's planned and actual spending over time. The data represents actual spending (2017 to 2018 to 2019 to 2020) and planned spending (2020 to 2021 to 2022 to 2023) broken down between statutory and voted expenditures.

Analysis of the variances in actual spending and planned spending is provided in the budgetary performance summary for core responsibilities and internal services section.

Budgetary performance summary for core responsibilities and internal services

Core responsibilities and internal services: Actual spending and planned spending (5 fiscal years from 2019 to 2022) including 2019 to 2020 Main Estimates and total authorities available for use

Core responsibilities and internal services	2019 to 2020 Main Estimates	2019 to 2020 planned spending	2020 to 2021 planned spending	2021 to 2022 planned spending	2019 to 2020 total authorities available for use	2019 to 2020 actual spending (authorities used)	2018 actual spending (authorities used)
Purchase of goods and services	176,577,120	176,577,120	206,899,418	147,864,928	187,806,729	160,744,972	184,111,111
Payments and accounting	248,642,394	248,642,394	316,291,929	311,205,052	594,219,002	547,993,891	469,111,111
Property and infrastructure	2,425,572,214	2,425,572,214	3,068,409,083	3,183,871,405	3,109,815,735	2,626,433,017	2,821,111,111
Government-wide support	130,276,919	130,276,919	170,809,108	152,004,622	163,243,110	151,289,701	106,111,111
Procurement Ombudsman	4,122,297	4,122,297	4,138,544	4,149,751	4,380,254	3,987,055	4,391,111,111
Subtotal	2,985,190,944	2,985,190,944	3,766,548,082	3,799,095,758	4,059,464,830	3,490,448,636	3,591,111,111
Internal services	229,893,087	229,893,087	281,723,937	271,071,532	328,233,179	338,238,740	284,111,111
Total	3,215,084,031	3,215,084,031	4,048,272,019	4,070,167,290	4,387,698,009	3,828,687,376	3,875,111,111
Budget implementation —unallocated authority¹	Not applicable (n/a)	n/a (not applicable)	n/a (not applicable)	n/a (not applicable)	175,384,638	n/a (not applicable)	n/a (not applicable)
Grand total	3,215,084,031	3,215,084,031	4,048,272,019	4,070,167,290	4,563,082,647	3,828,687,376	3,875,111,111

¹ The remaining budget 2019 funding was not accessed mainly because the funding was centrally withheld for expenditures to be made through other authorities. These expenditures are for employee benefits plans, realigning of authorities to the revised project schedule and amount set aside to cover the costs for accommodation and information technology services.

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

As part of the present Departmental Results Report, Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) is informing parliamentarians and Canadians of the budgetary performance achieved for 2019 to 2020. This performance is measured against the planned spending defined in PSPC (Public Services and Procurement Canada)'s 2019 to 2020 Departmental Plan.

The budgetary performance summary table above provides the following:

- Main Estimates and planned spending for 2019 to 2020, which do not include the amounts from the 2019 budget implementation vote allocated to core responsibilities and internal services
- planned spending for 2020 to 2021 and 2021 to 2022, as reported in the 2020 to 2021 Departmental Plan
- total authorities available for use in 2019 to 2020 which reflects the Main Estimates as well as the other authorities available for the year, including the Supplementary Estimates and the budget implementation vote
- actual spending for 2017 to 2018, 2018 to 2019 and 2019 to 2020 as reported in the Public Accounts of Canada

The variances observed are explained as follows:

- the net increase of **\$614 million** between the **2019 to 2020 actual spending** and the **2019 to 2020 planned spending** is mainly due to:
 - the exclusion of the new 2019 budget implementation vote (BIV) in the 2019 to 20 Main Estimates and planned spending amounts due to the timing of the tabling of the 2019 to 2020 Departmental Plan. When taking into account the new ~~BIV (budget implementation vote)~~ funding in the amount of \$1.02 billion received in fiscal year 2019 to 2020, the revised planned spending versus actual spending will result in a surplus of \$407 million instead of a deficit of \$614 million. The \$407 million surplus is due to:
 - delays experienced in tendering new construction contracts as well as increased revenues from accommodations, such as office space
 - the realignment of funding to revised project schedules for the rehabilitation of major public infrastructure such as the Parliamentary Precinct
 - lower payment issuance costs, related to the use of electronic payments instead of cheques
 - changes in the scheduling of activities related to the electronic procurement solution project
- The net increase of **\$168 million** in the **actual spending** from **2017 to 2018 to 2019 to 2020**, is primarily related to:
 - enhanced measures to help stabilize the Phoenix pay system and increase pay service delivery capacity
 - offset by the realignment of funding to revised project schedules for the rehabilitation of major public infrastructure such as the

Human resources

Human resources summary for core responsibilities and internal services

Core responsibilities and internal services: Actual full-time equivalents (FTEs) for 2017 to 2018 and 2018 to 2019, planned versus actual FTEs (full-time equivalents) for 2019 to 2020 and planned FTEs (full-time equivalents) for 2020 to 2021 and 2021 to 2022

Core responsibilities and internal services	2017 to 2018 actual full-time equivalents	2018 to 2019 actual full-time equivalents	2019 to 2020 planned full-time equivalents	2019 to 2020 actual full-time equivalents	2020 to 2021 planned full-time equivalents	2021 to 2022 planned full-time equivalents
Purchase of goods and services	1,560.00	1,693.80	1,724.00	1,798.00	1,860.30	1,800.60
Payments and accounting	2,384.42	3,878.53	4,605.59	4,537.16	2,399.05	2,408.79
Property and infrastructure	3,452.58	3,999.01	4,317.60	4,145.84	4,423.02	4,365.26
Government-wide support	2,113.00	2,292.20	2,480.24	2,470.33	2,511.54	2,509.04
Procurement Ombudsman	24.00	24.91	18.00	24.86	20.89	20.01
Subtotal	9,534.00	11,888.45	13,145.43	12,976.19	11,214.90	11,103.70
Internal services	2,646.35	2,740.37	2,854.89	3,007.75	3,018.52	3,030.18
Total	12,180.35	14,628.82	16,000.32	15,983.94	14,233.42	14,133.88

Expenditures by vote

For information on PSPC (Public Services and Procurement Canada)'s organizational voted and statutory expenditures, consult the [Public Accounts of Canada 2019 to 2020](#).

Government of Canada spending and activities

Information on the alignment of PSPC (Public Services and Procurement Canada)'s spending with the Government of Canada's spending and activities is available in the Government of Canada [InfoBase](#).

Financial statements and financial statements highlights

Financial statements

Public Services and Procurement Canada's financial statements (unaudited) for the year ended March 31, 2020, are available on the [department's reports](#) web page.

Financial statements highlights

Condensed statement of operations (unaudited) for the year ended March 31, 2020 (in dollars)

Financial information	2019 to 2020 planned results	2019 to 2020 actual results	2018 to 2019 actual results	Difference (2019 to 2020 actual results minus 2019 to 2020 planned results)	Difference (2019 to 2020 actual results minus 2018 to 2019 actual results)
Total expenses	5,906,133,149	6,464,106,816	6,255,713,131	557,973,667	208,393,685
Total revenues	3,090,521,653	3,087,851,724	3,045,847,219	(2,669,929)	42,004,505
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	2,815,611,496	3,376,255,092	3,209,865,912	560,643,596	166,389,180

Expenses

Actual over planned

The 2019 to 2020 expenses were \$558 million higher than planned

(planned: \$5,906.1 million; actual: \$6,464.1 million). The increase is mainly attributable to the **property and infrastructure** and **payments and accounting** core responsibilities due to:

- additional funding received for real property repairs and maintenance after the estimation of the planned results
- additional funding received for ensuring proper payments for public servants after the estimation of the planned results

Actual year over year

The increase in expenses of \$208 million (2019 to 2020: \$6,464.1 million; 2018 to 2019: \$6,255.7 million) is mainly attributable to the **property and infrastructure** and **payments and accounting** core responsibilities due to:

- increased business volume related to construction and repair work performed as part of the government's commitment to build and renew infrastructure across Canada for other government departments as well as repair and maintenance of federal buildings to provide a safe, healthy and secure workplace
- hiring of additional resources to support pay operations and to stabilize the pay system

Revenues

Actual over planned

The 2019 to 2020 revenues were comparable with the planned (planned: \$3,090.5 million; actual: \$3,087.9 million).

Actual year over year

The increase in revenues of \$42 million (2019 to 2020: \$3,087.9 million; 2018 to 2019: \$3,045.8 million) is mainly attributable to an increase in rental revenues as a result of increased accommodation services.

Condensed statement of financial position (unaudited) as of March 31, 2020 (in dollars)

Financial information	2019 to 2020	2018 to 2019	Difference (2019 to 2020 minus 2018 to 2019)
Total net liabilities	3,597,360,061	3,710,738,914	(113,378,853)
Total net financial assets	1,074,371,434	1,342,506,314	(268,134,880)
Departmental net debt	2,522,988,627	2,368,232,600	154,756,027
Total non-financial assets	8,502,504,095	7,934,369,647	568,134,448
Departmental net financial position	5,979,515,468	5,566,137,047	413,378,421

Net liabilities

The decrease in total net liabilities of \$113 million is mainly attributable to a decrease in **accounts payable and accrued liabilities** as a result of a reduction in accounts payable with outside parties due to a decrease in business volume at year-end as well as the accelerated payment of invoices at year-end in order to help Canadian businesses and suppliers who experienced cash flow and liquidity issues due to COVID-19.

Net financial assets

The decrease in total net financial assets of \$268 million is mainly attributable to a decrease in **due from the Consolidated Revenue Fund** which is the result of the aforementioned decrease in **accounts payable and accrued liabilities**. The amount due from the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) represents the net amount of cash that the department is able to withdraw from the CRF (Consolidated Revenue Fund) in order to discharge its liabilities without generating any additional charges against its authorities in the year of the withdrawal.

Non-financial assets

The increase in total non-financial assets of \$568 million (assets with a physical substance that are used to deliver services and have a useful life extending beyond one accounting period, such as real property, equipment or machinery that have been purchased, built or leased) is mainly attributable to an increase in **tangible capital assets** for the rehabilitation of Centre Block, as well as Carling Campus and Energy Services Acquisition Program (ESAP) projects.

This increase is offset by the amortization of **tangible capital assets** (physical assets held on a continuing basis).

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