Financial Statements of

THE RELIGIOUS HOSPITALLERS OF ST. JOSEPH OF THE HOTEL DIEU OF ST. CATHARINES

And Independent Auditor's Report thereon

Year ended March 31, 2024



KPMG LLP

80 King Street, Suite 620 St. Catharines, ON L2R 7G1 Canada Telephone 905 685 4811 Fax 905 682 2008

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Religious Hospitallers of St. Joseph of the Hotel Dieu of St. Catharines

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Religious Hospitallers of St. Joseph of the Hotel Dieu of St. Catharines (the "Entity") which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2024
- the statement of operations for the year then ended
- the statement of remeasurement gains for the year then ended
- the statement of changes in net deficit for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at March 31, 2024, and its results of operations, its remeasurement gains and losses, its changes in net deficit and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our auditor's report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Page 2

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged With Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our 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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

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

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial 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 our opinion.
 - The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for 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 Entity's internal control.



Page 3

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity's to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation
- 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 we identify during our audit.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

St. Catharines, Canada

LPMG LLP

June 27, 2024

Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024	2023
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 3,466,654	\$ 1,220,103
Accounts receivable (note 4)	3,989,542	2,301,999
Short-term investments (note 5)	4,305,730	3,151,228
Inventory	75,675	68,059
Prepaid expenses and deposits	135,666	131,576
	11,973,267	6,872,965
Long-term investments (note 5)	1,901,336	3,713,833
Capital assets (note 6)	11,754,972	11,519,106
	\$ 25,629,575	\$ 22,105,904
Liabilities and Net Deficiency		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 4,628,096	\$ 3,351,358
Accrued salaries, wages and benefits	5,796,516	5,681,930
Employee future benefits (note 7)	237,700	160,900
	10,662,312	9,194,188
Employee future benefits (note 7)	1,981,600	2,108,900
Asset retirement obligation (note 10)	877,141	877,141
Deferred contributions (note 8):		
Expenses of future periods	1,886,087	1,767,343
MoH capital planning	2,518,606	27,917
Deferred capital contributions	10,375,629	10,227,370
	14,780,322	12,022,630
	28,301,375	24,202,859
Net assets (deficiency):		
Invested in capital assets (note 9)	1,828,798	1,741,191
Internally restricted	2,858,768	2,858,768
Unrestricted	(7,734,170)	(6,927,526)
	(3,046,604)	(2,327,567)
Accumulated remeasurement gains	374,804	230,612
Contingencies (note 12)	(2,671,800)	(2,096,955)
	\$ 25,629,575	\$ 22,105,904

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Corporation:

President of the Corporation

Chairperson of the Trustees

Statement of Operations

Year ended March 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024	2023
Revenues:		
Local Health Integration Network - base allocation MoH – pandemic payments	\$ 27,802,046 _	\$ 27,383,354 674,068
Local Health Integration Network – one time payments	7,774,348	3,161,297
Bundled funding	1,234,162	798,142
MoH – one time payments	46,000	1,345,751
Paymaster	231,480	243,108
	37,088,036	33,605,720
Recoveries, sales and other revenue Amortization of deferred contributions related to	3,071,469	3,688,814
equipment	496,066	431,403
Differential & co-payment revenue	133,709	177,244
Other patient revenue and other programs	229,077	190,949
Foundation donations	782,863	342,799
	41,801,220	38,436,929
Expenses:		
Salaries	26,539,374	24,941,923
Employee benefits	8,704,889	7,772,374
Supplies and other expenses	5,587,943	4,694,642
Medical staff remuneration	552,172	531,232
Drugs	290,266	290,195
Equipment amortization	523,016	469,527
Medical & surgical supplies	203,930	201,401
Rental/lease of equipment Bad debts	53,976	55,983
bad depts	8,773	7,309
	42,464,339	38,964,586
Deficiency of revenues over expenses before the undernoted	(663,119)	(527,657)
Other revenues (expenses):		
MoH capital planning funding	9,962	2,615
Capital planning expenses	(9,962)	(2,615)
Amortization of building	(890,227)	(783,270)
Amortization of deferred contributions related to building	834,309	717,090
	(55,918)	(66,180)
Deficiency of revenues over expenses	\$ (719,037)	\$ (593,837)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Remeasurement Gains

Year ended March 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024	2023
Accumulated remeasurement gains, beginning of year	\$ 230,612	\$ 407,346
Unrealized gains (losses) attributable to investments	144,192	(176,734)
Accumulated remeasurement gains, end of year	\$ 374,804	\$ 230,612

Statement of Changes in Net Deficit

Year ended March 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	 vestment in pital Assets	Internally Restricted		,				Unrestricted	Total 2024	Total 2023
Balance, beginning of year as previously reported	\$ 1,741,191	\$	2,858,768	\$ (6,927,526)	\$ (2,327,567)	\$ (1,733,730)				
Deficiency of revenue over expenses (note 9)	(139,617)		_	(579,420)	(719,037)	(593,837)				
Net change in capital assets (note 9)	227,224		_	(227,224)	-	_				
Balance, end of year	\$ 1,828,798	\$	2,858,768	\$ (7,734,170)	\$ (3,046,604)	\$ (2,327,567)				

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024	2023
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operations:		
Deficiency of revenues over expenses Items not involving cash:	\$ (719,037)	\$ (593,837)
Amortization of capital assets Amortization of deferred contributions related to	1,469,992	1,252,798
capital assets	(1,330,375)	(1,148,493)
MoH capital funding	(9,962)	(2,615)
Recognized deferred contributions related to expenses		(40.074)
of future periods Employee future benefits	(50,500)	(13,671) (5,600)
Employee luture benefits	(639,882)	(511,418)
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:	(039,002)	(311,410)
Increase in accounts receivable	(1,687,543)	(1,069,548)
(Increase) decrease in inventory	(7,616)	8,702
Increase in prepaid expenses and deposits	(4,090)	(13,263)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,276,738	748,287
Increase in accrued salaries, wages and benefits	114,586	245,586
	(307,925)	(80,236)
Financing:		
Contributions received related to capital assets	1,478,634	1,225,928
	1,478,634	1,225,928
Investments:		
Purchase of capital assets	(1,705,858)	(2,081,517)
Redemption (purchase) of long-term investments	3,421,582	(2,066,579)
	1,715,724	(4,148,096)
Increase (decrease) in cash	2,246,551	(3,513,822)
	_, ,	(3,0.0,022)
Cash, beginning of year	1,220,103	4,733,925
Cash, end of year	\$ 3,466,654	\$ 1,220,103

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2024

The Religious Hospitallers of St. Joseph of the Hotel Dieu of St. Catharines ("HDH") assumed governance and ownership of the Shaver/Rehab Site of the Niagara Health System ("NHS") on August 8, 2005 and is operating under the business name of Hotel Dieu Shaver Health and Rehabilitation Centre ("HDS"). HDH operates under the canonical sponsorship of Catholic Health International. Capital assets disclosed in the statement of financial position includes land, buildings and building service equipment, some of which was contributed by the Religious Hospitallers of St. Joseph.

1. Basis of presentation:

On November 3, 2004, HDH and NHS signed an agreement (the "November Agreement") to implement a new hospital delivery system in St. Catharines. This agreement required the transfer of ownership, governance, management and operation of the Ontario Street Site from HDH to NHS and the transfer of ownership, governance, management and operation of the Shaver/Niagara Rehabilitation Centre site from NHS to HDH. Based upon this initial agreement a transfer agreement dated August 8, 2005 was entered into by the parties and Ministry of Health ("MoH"). As a result, certain of the assets and liabilities of the HDH as at August 8, 2005 were transferred to NHS and certain assets and liabilities of the Shaver Rehabilitation Site of the NHS were transferred to HDH.

2. Significant accounting policies:

The financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards ("PSAS") including the 4200 standards for government not-for-profit organizations.

(a) Revenue recognition:

HDS follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions which include donations and government grants.

HDS is funded primarily by the Province of Ontario in accordance with funding policies established by the MoH. Any excess of revenues over expenses earned during a fiscal year may be retained by HDS. There is currently no commitment by the MoH to fund deficits incurred by HDS. Therefore, to the extent that deficits are incurred and not funded, future operations may be affected. The MoH provides operating funding including base funding which is expected to be received on an annual basis, and special funding, which is non-recurring in nature, and consequently is unconfirmed for future years.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(a) Revenue recognition (continued):

HDS operates under a Hospital Service Accountability Agreement ("H-SAA") with the Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant Local Health Integration Network (the "LHIN"). The H-SAA has been amended a number of times to extend the term, most recently extended from July 1 2021 to March 31, 2023 and subsequently to March 31, 2024. This agreement sets out the rights and obligations of the two parties in respect of funding provided to HDS by the LHIN. The H-SAA sets out the funding provided to HDS together with performance standards and obligations of HDS that establish acceptable results for the organization's performance.

If HDS does not meet certain performance standards or obligations, the LHIN has the right to adjust some funding streams received by HDS. Given that the LHIN is not required to communicate funding adjustments until after the submission of year-end data, the amount of revenue recognized in these financial statements represents management's best estimates of amounts earned during the year.

Operating grants are recorded as revenue in the period to which they relate. Grants approved but not received at the end of an accounting period are accrued. Where a grant relates to a future period, it is deferred and recognized in that subsequent period.

Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Externally restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are recognized. Contributions restricted for the purchase of capital assets are deferred and amortized into revenue on a straight-line basis, at a rate corresponding with the amortization rate for the related capital assets.

(b) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are initially recorded on the statement of financial position at fair value. All other financial instruments are subsequently recorded at cost or amortized cost unless management has elected to carry the instruments at fair value. Management has elected to record all investments at fair value as they are managed and evaluated on a fair value basis.

Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition of financial instruments measured subsequently at fair value are expensed as incurred. All other financial instruments are adjusted by transaction costs incurred on acquisition and financing costs, which are amortized using the straight-line method. All of the HDS's long-term investments are externally restricted and therefore all associated realized and unrealized gains and/or losses are recognized as direct increases/decreases to deferred contributions with no impact to the statement of changes in net assets or the statement of operations. Income earned from all investments is restricted for future spending on capital initiatives.

All of the HDS's short term investments are internally restricted and therefore all associated realized gains and/or losses are recognized as investment income and unrealized gains and/or losses are recorded through the statement of remeasurement of gains and losses.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(b) Financial instruments (continued):

Financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis at the end of the fiscal year if there are indicators of impairment. If there is an indicator of impairment, HDS determines if there is a significant adverse change in the expected amount or timing of future cash flows from the financial asset. If there is a significant adverse change in the expected cash flows, the carrying value of the financial asset is reduced to the highest of the present value of the expected cash flows, the amount that could be realized from selling the financial asset or the amount HDS expects to realize by exercising its right to any collateral. If events and circumstances reverse in a future period, an impairment loss will be reversed to the extent of the improvement, not exceeding the initial carrying value.

HDS is required to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy, which includes three levels of information that may be used to measure fair value:

Investments held by HDS are classified as Level 1 and Level 2 investments.

(c) Inventories:

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

(d) Capital assets:

Capital assets are recorded at their original cost less accumulated amortized and are amortized, when put into use, over their estimated useful life. Betterments which extend the estimated useful life of an asset are capitalized. When a capital asset no longer contributes to HDS's ability to provide services, its carrying amount is written down to its residual value.

Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the following number of years:

Asset	Rate
Buildings and building service equipment Other equipment	20 - 50 5-15

Construction-in-progress is transferred to the appropriate asset category once the asset is complete and amortization commences when the asset is ready for use.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

- (e) Employee future benefits:
 - a. Multi-employer plan

Certain employees of HDS are eligible to be members of the Healthcare of Ontario Pension Plan ("HOOPP"), which is a multi-employer average of the best five years' pay contributory pension plan, and employees are entitled to certain post-retirement benefits. In accordance with PSAS, the plan is accounted for as a defined contribution plan as there is insufficient information to apply defined benefit accounting.

b. Post-retirement benefit obligation

HDS provides post-retirement benefits including health, dental and life insurance premiums. The cost of post-retirement benefits related to employees' current service is charged to income annually. The cost of benefits earned by employees is actuarially determined using the projected benefit method pro-rated on service and management's best estimate of discount rate, retirement age and expected health care and dental costs and other actuarial factors. The most recent actuarial valuation of the benefit plans for funding purposes was as of April 1, 2023, and the next required valuation will be effective April 1, 2027. Past service costs arising from plan amendments are recognized immediately in the period the plan amendments occur.

Actuarial gains (losses) on the accrued benefit obligation arise from differences between actual and expected experience and from changes in the actuarial assumptions used to determine the accrued benefit obligation. The net accumulated actuarial gains (losses) are amortized over the average remaining service period of active employees. The average remaining service period of the active employees covered by the post-retirement benefits plan is 13 years (2023 - 11 years).

(f) Contributed services:

A substantial number of volunteers contribute a significant amount of their time each year. Due to the difficulty of determining the fair value, contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

(g) Board designated internally restricted net assets:

Board designated internally restricted net assets include unrestricted donations designated for specific purposes by the Board of Directors.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(h) Use of estimates:

The preparation of the HDS's financial statements in accordance with public sector accounting standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the measurement of accrued liabilities, pay equity accruals and obligations related to post-retirement benefits. Actual results could differ from those estimates. These estimates are reviewed periodically, and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in earnings in the year in which they become known.

(i) Asset retirement obligations:

An asset retirement obligation is recognized when, as at the financial reporting date, all of the following criteria are met:

- There is a legal obligation to incur retirement costs in relation to a tangible capital asset;
- The past transaction or event giving rise to the liability has occurred;
- It is expected that future economic benefits will be given up; and
- A reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

The liability for the removal of asbestos in several of the buildings owned by the Entity has been recognized based on estimated future expenses on closure of the site and post-closure care. Under the modified retroactive method, the discount rate and assumptions used on initial recognition are those as of the date of adoption of the standard. Assumptions used in the subsequent calculations are revised yearly.

The obligation is determined based on the estimated undiscounted cash flows that will be required in the future to remove or remediate the asbestos containing material in accordance with current legislation.

The buildings tangible capital assets affected by the asbestos liability are being amortized with the building following the amortization accounting policies outlined in note 1(d).

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

3. Change in accounting policies:

On April 1, 2023, the Entity adopted Canadian public sector accounting standard PS 3400 Revenue. The new accounting standard establishes a single framework to categorize revenue to enhance consistency of revenue recognition and its measurement. As at March 31, 2024 the Entity determined that the adoption of this new standard did not have an impact on the amounts presented in the financial statements.

Additionally, on April 1, 2023, the Entity adopted Canadian public sector accounting standard PS 3160 Public Private Partnerships. The new accounting standard establishes standards on how to account for public private partnership arrangements and the recognition and measurement of resulting assets and liabilities. As at March 31, 2024 the Hospital determined that the adoption of this new standard did not have an impact on the amounts presented in the financial statements.

4. Accounts receivable:

	2024	2023
Patient Allowance for doubtful accounts Other	\$ 3,623,232 (20,000) 386,310	\$ 2,176,326 (20,000) 145,673
	\$ 3,989,542	\$ 2,301,999

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

5. Investments:

Short-term investments consist of the following:

	2024 Market	2024 Cost	2023 Market	2023 Cost
SuperBuild Funding Other investments Other investments Other	\$ 1,302,984 435,964 2,561,280 5,502	\$ 633,262 426,568 2,563,664 5,502	\$ 2,734,654 410,986 – 5,588	\$ 2,805,933 409,789 - 5,588
	\$ 4,305,730	\$ 3,628,996	\$ 3,151,228	\$ 3,221,310

Long-term investments consist of the following:

	2024 Market	2024 Cost	2023 Market	2023 Cost
Ansell Fund SuperBuild Funding	\$ 1,821,933 79,403	\$ 1,638,680 752,449	\$ 1,703,189 2,010,644	\$ 1,591,137 2,146,956
	\$ 1,901,336	\$ 2,391,129	\$ 3,713,833	\$ 3,738,093

Both short-term and long-term investments consist of cash, guaranteed investment certificates ("GIC's"), bonds including strip bonds, equities, and units of Canadian and international equity mutual funds. The fair values of the short-term and long-term investments have been determined based on quoted values at the close of business on March 31, 2024. Investments in cash, GIC's and equities are classified as level 1 and investments in bonds and funds are classified as level 2.

The GIC's have an interest rate of 4.25% to 5.40% and mature between April 2024 and December 2024.

The aggregate fair value of short-term investments of \$4,305,730 is comprised of \$3,088,543 of cash and GICs, \$758,573 in equities and \$458,614 in mutual funds.

The aggregate fair value of long-term investments of \$1,901,336 is comprised of \$496,378 of cash and money market funds, \$298,331 in long-term bond funds, \$729,650 in equities and \$376,977 in mutual funds.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

6. Capital assets:

			2024	2023
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value	Net book value
Land Land improvements Buildings and building service	\$ 8,191 55,423	\$ _ _	\$ 8,191 55,423	\$ 8,191 55,423
equipment Other equipment	35,095,293 14,652,323	26,106,401 11,949,857	8,988,892 2,702,466	9,308,794 2,146,698
	\$ 49,811,230	\$ 38,056,258	\$ 11,754,972	\$ 11,519,106

7. Employee future benefits:

Information about the accrued non-pension obligation and liability as at March 31, 2024, is as follows:

	2024	2023
Accrued benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$ 1,685,200	\$ 1,804,500
Re-measurement adjustment	438,400	Ψ 1,001,000 —
Current service cost	125,600	114,200
Interest cost	95,500	66,200
Benefits paid	(253,800)	(160,900)
Actuarial gains	(17,200)	(138,800)
Accrued benefit obligation, end of year	2,073,700	1,685,200
Less: Unamortized actuarial gains	(145,600)	(584,600)
Total accrued benefit liability, end of year	\$ 2,219,300	\$ 2,269,800
Composed of:		
Current	\$ 237,700	\$ 160,900
Long term	1,981,600	2,108,900
Total	\$ 2,219,300	\$ 2,269,800

Amortization of actuarial gains during the year was \$17,800 (2023 - \$25,100) and is recognized in the statement of operations.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

7. Employee future benefits (continued):

The significant actuarial assumptions adopted in measuring the accrued benefit obligation are as follows:

	2024	2023
Discount rate	4.70%	4.50%
Extended health care premium increases	5.60%	5.37%
Dental premium increases	5.00%	3.00%

HDS' contributions to HOOPP during the year amounted to \$2,067,223 (2023 - \$1,882,793) and is recognized in the statement of operations in the period earned. The most recent actuarial valuation of HOOPP as at December 31, 2023 indicates the plan has a 115% funded status and is fully funded on a solvency basis.

8. Deferred contributions:

(a) Expenses of future periods:

Deferred contributions related to expenses of future periods represent unspent externally restricted grants and donations for research, future projects and other purposes.

	2024	2023
Balance, beginning of year Less amount recognized as revenue in the year Add amount received related to future periods: Investment income (loss) on long-term investments	\$ 1,767,343 -	\$ 1,872,581 (13,671)
	118,744	(91,567)
Balance, end of year	\$ 1,886,087	\$ 1,767,343

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

8. Deferred contributions (continued):

(b) Deferred capital contributions:

Deferred capital contributions related to capital assets represent the unamortized amount of donations and grants received for the purchase of capital assets. The amortization of capital contributions is recorded as revenue in the statement of operations and is included in amortization of deferred contributions related to equipment and amortization of deferred contributions related to building.

	2024	2023
Balance, beginning of year Additional contributions received Less amounts amortized to revenue	\$ 10,227,370 1,478,634 (1,330,375)	\$ 10,149,935 1,225,928 (1,148,493)
Balance, end of year	\$ 10,375,629	\$ 10,227,370

The balance of deferred capital contributions related to capital assets consists of the following:

	2024	2023
Unamortized capital contributions used to purchase capital assets	\$ 10,375,629	\$ 10,277,370
Balance, end of year	\$ 10,375,629	\$ 10,277,370

(c) MoH deferred contributions:

During the year, HDS recognized \$9,962 (2023 - \$2,615) in capital planning expenses related to HDS' anticipated new rehabilitation building. These amounts are recognized in the statement of operations.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

9. Investment in capital assets:

(a) Investment in capital assets is calculated as follows:

	2024	2023
Capital assets Asset retirement obligation Amounts funded by deferred contributions	\$ 11,754,972 (877,141) (9,049,033)	\$ 11,519,106 (877,141) (8,900,774)
	\$ 1,828,798	\$ 1,741,191

(b) Change in net assets invested in capital assets is as follows:

	2024	2023
Deficiency of revenues over expenses: Amortization of deferred contributions related to capital assets Amortization of capital assets	\$ 1,330,375 (1,469,992)	\$ 1,148,493 (1,252,798)
	\$ (139,617)	\$ (104,305)
Net change in investment in capital assets: Net purchases Amounts funded by deferred contributions	\$ 1,705,858 (1,478,634)	\$ 2,081,517 (1,225,928)
	\$ 227,224	\$ 855,589

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

10. Asset retirement obligations:

The Entity has accrued for asset retirement obligations related to the legal requirement for the removal or remediation of asbestos-containing materials in certain facilities. The obligation is determined based on the estimated undiscounted cash flows that will be required in the future to remove or remediate the asbestos containing material in accordance with current legislation.

The change in the estimated obligation during the year consists of the following:

	2024	2023
Balance, beginning of year Less: Obligations repaid in the year	\$ 877,141 –	\$ 877,141 –
Balance, end of year	\$ 877,141	\$ 877,141

11. Related entities:

Hotel Dieu Shaver Auxiliary (the "Auxiliary") and Hotel Dieu Shaver Health and Rehabilitation Foundation (the "Foundation") are related entities without share capital incorporated under the laws of Ontario. The Auxiliary and the Foundation are independent but exist to support HDS through volunteer groups involved in fund-raising through ancillary operations.

During the year, the Auxiliary provided donations totaling \$15,000 (2023 - \$nil). These donations are included in deferred contributions related to capital assets. Also during the year, the Foundation provided donations totaling \$1,498,955 (2023 - \$785,072). A portion of these donations are for operating expenses and the remainder are included in deferred contributions related to capital assets.

As HDS does not control the Auxiliary or the Foundation, their results are not included in these financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

12. Contingencies:

(a) Legal matters and litigation:

From time to time, the Entity is subject to claims and other legal matters and litigation, that arise in the ordinary course of operations. Liability for these claims and legal matters are recognized to the extent that the probability of a loss is likely and it is estimable provided the claim is in excess of the established insurance coverage.

(b) Employment matters:

These financial statements include amounts for accrued costs, primarily employee and insurance costs related to the transfer of operations (note 1). The ultimate responsibility to fund these accrued costs is under negotiation. The amounts accrued represent management's best estimate of the obligation of HDS related to the transfer and these amounts are included in accrued salaries, wages and benefits.

(c) HDS is currently in negotiations with labour groups over pay equity reviews ("pay equity plans").

HDS has entered into an agreement with the Ontario Hospital Association ("OHA") whereby OHA is authorized to act on HDS's behalf in all respects in the pay equity plan with OPSEU. This agreement stipulates that the settlement of a centrally negotiated pay equity plan will be legally binding subject to appeal by participating hospitals. On June 10, 2007, the participating Hospitals entered into a Terms of Reference agreement with OPSEU for the preparation of an amended pay equity plan. During fiscal 2024, the union and the Ontario Hospital Association (OHA) came to an agreement over male comparators in disputed pay bands, avoiding a lengthy Pay Equity Tribunal process. The mediated settlement provided members in job classes that are eligible to receive a pay equity adjustment – including members who worked in the hospital during the time period of negotiations, regardless of whether or not they are still currently working in the hospital – an adjustment that was retroactive to 2007, the year when the terms of reference for this joint committee were signed. The retroactive adjustments totaling \$0.9 million were paid out during the year and cover from April 1, 2007 through to March 31, 2023.

HDS, in conjunction with other participating hospitals, is engaged in pay equity plan negotiations with SEIU.

On January 7, 2011, HDS received correspondence from Ontario Nurses' Association ("ONA") requesting to enter into negotiations concerning the maintenance of the pay equity plan. The Ontario Hospital Association is acting on behalf of HDS, and other participating hospitals, with respect to the ONA pay equity negotiations.

These financial statements include accrued amounts which represent management's best estimate, when amounts can be reasonably estimated, of the obligation of HDS for pay equity plans for SEIU and ONA from the date of transfer of operations on August 8, 2005 to March 31, 2024.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

13. Financial risks:

HDS' financial instruments consist of cash, short-term and long-term investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and accrued wages, salaries and benefits. With the exception of investments, all financial instruments are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. HDS' investments are classified as Level 1 and Level 2 financial instruments and are measured at fair value.

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to HDS if a patient or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Such risks arise principally from certain financial assets held by HDS consisting of accounts receivable, cash and investments. The maximum exposure to credit risk of HDS at March 31, 2024 is the carrying value of these assets.

The carrying amount of accounts receivable is valued with consideration for an allowance for doubtful accounts. The amount of any related impairment loss is recognized in the statement of operations. Subsequent recoveries of impairment losses related to accounts receivable are credited to the statement of operations. The balance of the allowance for doubtful accounts at March 31, 2024 is \$20,000 (2023 - \$20,000).

(b) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of market factors. Market factors include three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and equity risk. HDS is exposed to market risk through the fluctuations of financial instruments recorded at fair value due to changes in market prices. As at March 31, 2024, HDS' total exposure to price risks is \$6,207,066 (2023 - \$6,865,061). HDS' estimate of the effect of net assets at March 31, 2024 due to a 1.0% increase or decrease in the fair value of investments, with all other variables held constant, would approximately amount to \$62,071 (2023 - \$68,651).

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2024

13. Financial risks (continued):

(c) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that HDS will be unable to fulfill its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. HDS manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its operating requirements. HDS prepares budget and cash forecasts to ensure it has sufficient funds to fulfill its obligations.

HDS has recorded costs associated with pay equity settlements and continues to operate in an operating deficiency. HDS' liquidity risk has increased in the year due to the effect of operating losses. HDS will require sufficient and timely funding from the Ministry of Health to fulfill its obligations on a timely basis and at a reasonable cost, including any additional pay equity settlements or retro-active wage settlements.

(d) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows or a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates.

Financial assets and financial liabilities with variable interest rates expose HDS to cash flow interest rate risk. HDS is exposed to interest rate risk through its interest bearing investments including bonds. As at March 31, 2024, the maximum potential exposure for HDS is equal to the value of the underlying investment held, which as at March 31, 2024 is \$298,331 (2023 - \$190,608).