Huron-Superior Catholic District School Board Consolidated Financial Statements For the year ended August 31, 2024

### **Huron-Superior Catholic District School Board**

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended August 31, 2024

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### Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Huron-Superior Catholic District School Board are the responsibility of the Board's management and have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Administration Act, supplemented by Ontario Ministry of Education memorandum 2004:B2 and Ontario Regulation 395/11 of the Financial Administration Act, as described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements necessarily involves the use of estimates based on management's judgment, particularly when transactions affecting the current accounting period cannot be finalized with certainty until future periods.

Board management maintains a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions are properly authorized and recorded in compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements, and reliable financial information is available on a timely basis for preparation of the consolidated financial statements. These systems are monitored and evaluated by management.

The Audit Committee of the Board meets with the external auditors to review the consolidated financial statements and discuss any significant financial reporting or internal control matters prior to the Board's approval of the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by BDO Canada LLP, independent external auditors appointed by the Board. The accompanying Independent Auditor's Report outlines their responsibilities, the scope of their examination and their opinion on the Board's consolidated financial statements.

Letter

Director of Education

Superintendent of Business

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario December 16, 2024



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BDO Canada LLP 747 Queen Street East P.O. Box 1109 Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario P6A 5N7

Independent Auditor's Report

### To the Board of Trustees of the Huron-Superior Catholic District School Board

#### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Huron-Superior Catholic District School Board and its controlled entities (the Board), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at August 31, 2024, the consolidated statements of operations, changes in net debt and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Board as at and for the year ended August 31, 2024 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

#### 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 Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Board in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical 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.

### Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements which describes the basis of accounting used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements and the significant differences between such basis of accounting and Canadian public sector accounting standards. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Board'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 Board or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

### Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 these consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Board's internal control.
- 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 Board'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 consolidated 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 Board to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Board to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We 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.

BDO (arada UP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario December 16, 2024

# Huron-Superior Catholic District School Board Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

August 31	2024	2023
Financial assets Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable Accounts receivable - Government of Ontario (Note 3)	\$ 1,146,328 10,247,792 15,015,535	\$ - 7,998,050 17,725,797
Liabilities Bank indebtedness (Note 4) Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Obligations under capital lease (Note 5) Long term debt (Note 6)	<u>    26,409,655                                   </u>	25,723,847 1,590,520 4,677,273 189,521 10,196,731
Deferred revenue (Note 7) Deferred capital contributions (Note 8) Asset retirement obligation (Note 9) Employee future benefits payable (Note 11)	3,793,108 108,141,766 1,257,463 1,841,634 132,591,822	3,761,822 109,102,898 1,257,463 1,730,368 132,506,596
Net debt	(106,182,167)	(106,782,749)
<b>Non-financial assets</b> Tangible capital assets (Note 23) Prepaid expenses	115,575,786 2,307,468 117,883,254	116,686,587 1,259,610 117,946,197
Accumulated surplus (Note 12)	\$ 11,701,087	\$ 11,163,448

Julie Contractor

Chairperson of the Board

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

### Huron-Superior Catholic District School Board Consolidated Statement of Operations

For the year ended August 31	Budget 2024	Actual 2024	
Revenue			
Grants for student needs (Note 14)	\$ 74,122,096	\$ 79,833,768	\$ 72,845,777
Provincial grants - other	1,661,200	8,877,770	1,379,189
Federal grants and fees	3,039,733	2,968,175	3,339,506
Other revenues - school boards	1,821,060	1,925,333	1,736,303
Other fees and revenues	1,939,622	3,799,020	3,150,527
Investment income	34,584	113,245	31,169
School fundraising and other revenues	579,000	2,018,007	1,899,519
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	6,197,314	5,270,101	5,378,973
	89,394,609	104,805,419	89,760,963
Expenses Instruction Administration Transportation Pupil accommodation Other School funded activities	62,637,738 3,937,851 6,890,045 14,905,553 493,270 536,400 89,400,857	74,861,494 4,589,544 6,778,752 15,752,337 322,377 1,963,276 104,267,780	61,982,419 5,073,499 6,318,448 14,173,865 290,353 1,952,076 89,790,660
Annual surplus (deficit)	(6,248)	537,639	(29,697)
Adjusted accumulated surplus, beginning of yea	r <u>11,163,448</u>	11,163,448	11,193,145
Accumulated surplus, end of year	\$ 11,157,200	\$ 11,701,087	\$ 11,163,448

### Huron-Superior Catholic District School Board Consolidated Statement of Change in Net Debt

For the year ended August 31		idget 2024		Actual 2024		Actual 2023
Annual surplus (deficit)	\$	(6,248)	\$	537,639	\$	(29,697)
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(3,69	94,998)		(4,339,671)		(4,073,517)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	6,32	26,901		5,359,116		5,447,032
Adjustment to tangible capital assets		-		91,356		-
Changes in estimate of TCA-ARO		-		-		(154,909)
Prepaid expenses		-		(1,047,858)		(1,259,610)
Net change in net debt	2,62	25,655		600,582		(70,701)
Net debt, beginning of year	(106,78	82,749)	(10	06,782,749)	(1	06,712,048)
Net debt, end of year	\$ (104,1	57,094)	\$ (10	06,182,167)	\$ (1	06,782,749)

### Huron-Superior Catholic District School Board Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended August 31		2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities Annual surplus (deficit)	\$	537,639	\$ (29,697)
Items not involving cash Amortization of tangible capital assets Amortization of deferred capital contributions Disposal of tangible capital assets		5,359,116 (5,270,101) 91,356	5,447,032 (5,378,973) -
		718,010	38,362
Changes in non-cash operating balances Accounts receivable Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred revenue Employee benefits payable Prepaid expenses	_	460,520 1,818,515 31,286 111,266 (1,047,858)	(671,441) (2,027,085) 648,538 54,447 -
		2,091,739	(1,957,179)
Capital transactions Acquisition of tangible capital assets, net of lease financing		(2,615,740)	(4,073,517)
Investing and financing activities Increase (decrease) in bank indebtedness Payments on obligations under capital lease Debt principal repayments Deferred capital contributions received		(1,590,520) (339,405) (708,715) 4,308,969	1,590,520 (287,757) (675,982) 4,311,187
		1,670,329	4,937,968
Increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year		1,146,328	(1,092,728)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		-	1,092,728
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	1,146,328	\$ 

#### August 31, 2024

- 1. Summary of significant accounting policies
  - **Nature of Business** The principal activity of the Board is to administer the operations of the English catholic elementary and secondary schools in the District of Algoma and three schools in the District of Sudbury.
  - **Basis of Accounting** These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Administration Act supplemented by Ontario Ministry of Education memorandum 2004:B2 and Ontario Regulation 395/11 of the Financial Administration Act.

The Financial Administration Act requires that the consolidated financial statements be prepared in accordance with the accounting principles determined by the relevant Ministry of the Province of Ontario. A directive was provided by the Ontario Ministry of Education within memorandum 2004:B2 requiring school boards to adopt Canadian public sector accounting standards commencing with their year ended August 31, 2004 and that changes may be required to the application of these standards as a result of regulation.

In 2011, the government passed Ontario Regulation 395/11 of the Financial Administration Act. The Regulation requires that contributions received or receivable for the acquisition or development of depreciable tangible capital assets and contributions of depreciable tangible capital assets for use in providing services, be recorded as deferred capital contributions and be recognized as revenue in the statement of operations over the periods during which the asset is used to provide service at the same rate that amortization is recognized in respect of the related asset. The regulation further requires that if the net book value of the depreciable tangible capital asset is reduced for any reason other than depreciation, a proportionate reduction of the deferred capital contribution along with a proportionate increase in the revenue be recognized. For Ontario school boards, these contributions include government transfers, externally restricted contributions and, historically, property tax revenue.

The accounting policy requirements under Regulation 395/11 are significantly different from the requirements of Canadian public sector accounting standards which requires that:

- government transfers, which do not contain a stipulation that creates a liability, be recognized as revenue by the recipient when approved by the transferor and the eligibility criteria have been met in accordance with public sector accounting standard PS3410;
- externally restricted contributions be recognized as revenue in the period in which the resources are used for the purpose or purposes specified in accordance with public sector accounting standard PS3100; and
- property taxation revenue be reported as revenue when received or receivable in accordance with public sector accounting standard PS3510.

As a result, revenue recognized in the statement of operations and certain related deferred revenues and deferred capital contributions would be recorded differently under Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Reporting Entity	The consolidated financial statements reflect the revenues, expenditures and fund balances of The reporting entity is comprised of all organize for the administration of their financial affairs a Board and which are controlled by the Board.	the reporting entity. zations accountable
	School generated funds, which include the revenues, expenditures and fund bala organizations that exist at the school lev controlled by the Board are reflected in the constatements.	nces of various el and which are
	<ul> <li>Consolidated entities:</li> <li>School generated funds</li> <li>Algoma and Huron Superior Transp Consortium</li> <li>Interdepartmental and inter-organizationa balances between these organizations are ended</li> </ul>	
Trust Funds	Trust funds and their operations administered not included in the consolidated financial state not controlled by the Board.	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash o deposits. Short-term investments are highly insignificant risk of changes in values and have less than 90 days.	/ liquid, subject to
Financial Instruments	Financial instruments are classified into thr value, amortized cost or cost. The followin measurement method for each type of financia	g chart shows the
		Amortized Cost Amortized Cost Amortized Cost Amortized Cost Amortized Cost Amortized Cost
	Amortized cost is measured using the effective interest method is a method. The effective interest method is a method method cost of a financial asset or a fin group of financial assets or financial liabilities the interest income or interest expense over the based on the effective interest rate. It is applied or financial liabilities that are not in the fair variation on the method that must be used to calculate	ethod of calculating hancial liability (or a s) and of allocating the relevant period, d to financial assets alue category and is
	Cost amounts are measured at cost less any a	mount for valuation

#### 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

**Deferred Capital Contributions** Contributions Contributions Contributions Contributions Contributions received or receivable for the purposes of acquiring or developing a depreciable tangible capital asset for use in providing services, or any contributions in the form of depreciable tangible assets received or receivable for use in providing services, shall be recognized as deferred capital contribution as defined in Ontario Regulation 395/11 of the Financial Administration Act. These amounts are recognized as revenue at the same rate as the related tangible capital asset is amortized. The following items fall under this category:

- Government transfers received or receivable for capital purposes
- Other restricted contributions received or receivable for capital purposes
- Property taxation revenues which were historically used to fund capital assets
- **Tangible Capital Assets** Tangible capital assets are recorded at historical cost less accumulated amortization. Historical cost includes the costs directly attributable to the acquisition, design, construction, development, improvement or betterment of tangible capital assets, as well as interest related to financing during construction and legally or contractually required retirement activities. When historical cost records were not available, other methods were used to estimate the costs and accumulated amortization.

Leases which transfer substantially all of the benefits and risks incidental to ownership of property are accounted for as leased tangible capital assets. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases and the related payments are charged to expenses as incurred.

Amortization is reflected on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets at the following amortization rates:

Land improvements with finite lives	15 years
Buildings	40 years
Portable structures	20 years
First-time equipping	10 years
Furniture	10 years
Equipment	5 - 15 years
Computer hardware	3 years
Computer software	5 years
Vehicles	5 - 10 years
Capital leases	over lease term
Assets under construction are not amortized available for use.	until the asset is

Land permanently removed from service and held for resale is recorded at the lower of cost and estimated net realizable value. Cost includes amounts for improvements to prepare the land for sale or servicing. Buildings permanently removed from service and held for resale cease to be amortized and are recorded at the lower of carrying value and estimated net realizable value. Tangible capital assets which meet the criteria for financial assets are reclassified as "assets held for sale" on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

### 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

**Deferred Revenue** Certain amounts are received pursuant to legislation, regulation or agreement and may only be used in the conduct of certain programs or in the delivery of specific services, performance obligations and transactions. These amounts are recognized as revenue in the fiscal year the related expenditures are incurred or services performed.

Retirement and<br/>Other EmployeeThe Board provides defined retirement and other future benefits<br/>to specified employee groups. These benefits include pension,<br/>life insurance and health care benefits, retirement gratuity,<br/>worker's compensation and long-term disability benefits.

As part of ratified labour collective agreements for unionized employees that bargain centrally and ratified central discussions with the principals and vice-principals associations, Employee Life and Health Trusts (ELHTs) were established for all employee groups in 2016-18. The ELHTs provide health, life and dental benefits to teachers (excluding daily occasional teachers), education workers (excluding casual and temporary staff), other school board staff and retired individuals up to a school board's participation date into the ELHT. These benefits are provided through joint governance structure between а the bargaining/employee groups, school boards trustees associations and the Government of Ontario. Boards no longer administer health, life and dental plans for their employees and instead are required to fund the ELHTs on a monthly basis based on a negotiated amount per full-time equivalency (FTE). Funding for the ELHTs is based on the existing benefits funding embedded within the Grants for Student Needs (GSN), including additional ministry funding in the form of a Crown contribution and Stabilization Adjustment.

Depending on prior arrangements and employee groups, the Board continues to provide health, dental and life insurance benefits for retired individuals that were previously represented by the following unions/federations: OECTA and CUPE.

The Board has adopted the following policies with respect to accounting for these employee benefits:

i) The costs of self insured retirement and other employee future benefits plans are actuarially determined using management's best estimate of salary escalation, accumulated sick days at retirement, insurance and health care costs trends, disability recovery rates, long-term inflation rates and discount rates. The cost of retirement gratuities is actuarially determined using the employee's salary, banked sick days and years of service as at August 31, 2012 and management's best estimate of discount rates. Any actuarial gains and losses arising from changes to the discount rate are amortized over the expected average remaining service life of the employee group.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

For self insured retirement and other employee future benefits that vest or accumulate over the periods of service provided by employees, such as retirement gratuities and life insurance and health care benefits for retirees and non-vesting accumulating sick leave credits, the cost is actuarially determined using the projected benefits method prorated on service. Under this method, the benefit costs are recognized over the expected average life of the employee group. For those self insured benefit obligations that arise from specific events that occur from time to time, such as obligations for worker's compensation and long-term disability, the cost is recognized immediately in the period the events occur. Any actuarial gains and losses that are related to these benefits are recognized immediately in the period they arise. ii) The costs of multi-employer defined pension plan benefits, such as the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System pensions, are the employer's contribution due to the plan in the period. iii) The costs of insured benefits are the employer's portion of insurance premiums owed for coverage of employees during the period. **Government Transfers** Government transfers, which include legislative grants, are recognized in the financial statements in the period in which events giving rise to the transfer occur, providing the transfers are authorized, any eligibility criteria have been met and reasonable estimates of the amount can be made. If government transfers contain stipulations which give rise to a liability, they are deferred and recognized in revenue when the stipulations are met. Government transfers for capital are deferred as required by Regulation 395/11, and recorded as deferred capital contributions (DCC) and recognized as revenue in the consolidated statement of operations at the same rate and over the same periods as the asset is amortized. Other Revenues Other revenues from transactions with performance obligations. for example, fees or royalties from the sale of goods or rendering of services, are recognized as the board satisfies a performance obligation by providing the promised goods or services to the payor. Other revenue from transactions with no performance obligations, for example, fines and penalties, are recognized when the board has the authority to claim or retain an inflow of economic resources and when a past transaction or event is an asset. Amounts received prior to the end of the year that will be recognized in subsequent fiscal year are deferred and reported as a liability. The majority of board revenues do not fall under the new PS 3400 accounting standard.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

**Investment Income** Investment income is reported as revenue in the period earned.

When required by the funding government or related Act, investment income earned on externally restricted funds such as pupil accommodation, education development changes and special education forms part of the respective deferred revenue balances.

- **Budget Figures** Budget figures have been provided for comparison purposes and have been derived from the budget approved by the Board of Trustees. The budget approved by the Trustees is developed in accordance with the provincially mandated funding model for school boards and is used to manage program spending within the guidelines of the funding model. The budget figures presented have been adjusted to reflect the same accounting policies that were used to prepare the consolidated financial statements.
- **Use of Estimates** The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with the basis of accounting described above requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. These estimates and assumptions are based on management's historical experience, best knowledge of current events and actions the Board may undertake in the future. The principal estimates used are the determination of the liability for employee future benefits and the estimated useful life of tangible capital assets. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates as additional information becomes available in the future.

There is measurement uncertainty surrounding the estimation of liabilities for asset retirement obligations of \$1,257,463. These estimates are subject to uncertainty because of several factors including but not limited to incomplete information on the extent of controlled materials used (e.g. asbestos included in inaccessible construction material), indeterminate settlement dates, the allocation of costs between required and discretionary activities and / or change in the discount rate.

**Education Property Tax Revenue** Under Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards, the entity that determines and sets the tax levy records the revenue in the financial statements, which in the case of the Board is the Province of Ontario. As a result, education property tax revenue received from the municipalities is recorded as part of Grants for Student Needs under Education Property Tax.

### 2. Change in accounting policy - adoption of new accounting standards

The board adopted the following standards concurrently beginning September 1, 2023 retroactively with restatement: PS 3160 Public Private Partnerships, PS 3400 Revenue and PSG-8 Purchased Intangibles prospectively.

PS 3160 Public Private Partnerships (P3s) provides specific guidance on the accounting and reporting for P3s between public and private sector entities where the public sector entity procures infrastructure using a private sector partner. There was no effect on the financial statements by adoption of this standard.

PS 3400 Revenue establishes standards on how to account for and report on revenue, specifically differentiating between transactions that include performance obligations (i.e.the payor expects a good or service from the public sector entity), referred to as exchange transactions, and transactions that do not have performance obligations, referred to as non-exchange transactions. For exchange transactions, revenue is recognized when a performance obligation is satisfied. For non-exchange transactions, revenue is recognized when a performance obligation is satisfied. For non-exchange transactions, revenue is recognized when there is authority to retain an inflow of economic resources and a past event that gave rise to an asset has occurred. There was no effect on the financial statements by adoption of this standard.

PSG-8 Purchased Intangibles provides guidance on the accounting and reporting for purchased intangible assets that are acquired through arm's length exchange transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties that are under no compulsion to act. There was no effect on the financial statements by adoption of this standard.

### 3. Accounts receivable - Government of Ontario

The Province of Ontario (Province) replaced variable capital funding with a one-time debt support grant in 2009-10. Huron-Superior Catholic District School Board received a one-time grant that recognizes capital debt as of August 31, 2010 that is supported by the existing capital programs. The Board receives this grant in cash over the remaining term of the existing capital debt instruments. The Board may also receive yearly capital grants to support capital programs which would be reflected in this accounts receivable.

The Board has an account receivable from the Province of Ontario of \$11,011,097 as at August 31, 2024 (2023 - \$13,164,545) with respect to capital grants.

The Ministry of Education introduced a cash management strategy effective September 1, 2018. As part of the strategy, the ministry delays part of the grant payment to school boards where the adjusted accumulated surplus and deferred revenue balances are in excess of certain criteria set out by the Ministry. The balance of delayed grant payments included in the receivable balance from the Government of Ontario at August 31, 2024 is \$4,004,438 (2023 - \$4,561,252).

### 4. Line of credit

The Board has an operating line with the Royal Bank of Canada available to the maximum of \$10,000,000 to address operating requirements. Interest on the line of credit is payable at the bank's prime rate less 0.5% per annum. At August 31, 2024 the operating line of credit was undrawn.

In addition the Board has a capital line with the Royal Bank of Canada available to the maximum of \$5,000,000 to address short term financing of capital projects until capital grants are received. Interest on the line of credit is payable at the bank's prime rate less 0.5% per annum. At August 31, 2024 the capital line of credit was undrawn.

### August 31, 2024

5.

Obligations under capital lease	 2024	2023
Macquarrie Equipment Finance Ltd. capital lease, due \$71,042 quarterly including interest at 5% per annum, repaid during the year	\$ -	\$ 139,464
Ford capital lease, due \$893 monthly including interest at 5% per annum, maturing January 2026	14,632	24,356
Ford capital lease due \$943 monthly including interest at 5% per annum, maturing January 2026	15,440	25,701
Dell Financial capital lease due \$4,838 quarterly including interest at 6.3% per annum, maturing June 2027	52,502	-
Macquarrie Equipment Finance Ltd. capital lease, due \$2,605 monthly including interest at 5.9% per annum, maturing February 2028	97,472	-
Macquarrie Equipment Finance Ltd. capital lease, due \$34,516 monthly including interest at 3.46% per annum, maturing March 2028	1,393,985	
	\$ 1,574,031	\$ 189,521

Principal payments relating to capital leases outstanding are due as follows:

	 Principal	Interest	Total
2025 2026 2027 2028	\$ 435,449 439,232 446,512 252,838	\$ 51,526 34,748 18,288 3,012	\$ 486,975 473,980 464,800 255,850
	\$ 1,574,031	\$ 107,574	\$ 1,681,605

### August 31, 2024

### 6. Long term debt

	 2024	2023
Loan payable to Ontario Financing Authority due \$113,679 semi-annually including interest at 4.56% per annum, maturing November 2031	\$ 1,430,552	\$ 1,587,296
Loan payable to Ontario Financing Authority due \$114,513 semi-annually including interest at 4.9% per annum, maturing March 2033	1,620,736	1,765,022
Loan payable to Ontario Financing Authority due \$82,717 semi-annually including interest at 5.062% per annum, maturing March 2034	1,268,128	1,365,652
Loan payable to Ontario Financing Authority due \$175,595 semi-annually including interest at 5.232% per annum, maturing April 2035	2,891,141	3,083,488
Loan payable to Ontario Financing Authority due \$59,640 semi-annually including interest at 3.97% per annum, maturing November 2036	583,220	618,648
Loan payable to Ontario Financing Authority due \$76,344 semi-annually including interest at 4.003% per annum, maturing November 2039	 1,694,239	1,776,625
	\$ 9,488,016	\$ 10,196,731

Interest on long term debt amounted to \$508,357 (2023 - \$540,566).

Principal payments relating to long term debt outstanding are due as follows:

_	Principal	Interest		Total
\$	745,046	\$ 442,294	\$	1,187,340
	779,054	406,284	-	1,185,338
	816,819	368,517		1,185,336
	856,634	328,904		1,185,538
	897,983	287,355		1,185,338
_	5,392,480	880,127		6,272,607
\$	9,488,016	\$ 2,713,481	\$	12,201,497

### 7. Deferred revenue

Revenues received and that have been set aside for specific purposes by legislation, regulation or agreement are included in deferred revenue and reported on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Deferred revenue set aside for specific purposes by legislation, regulation or agreement as at August 31, 2024 is comprised of:

	Balance August 31, 2023	Externally restricted revenue received	Revenue recognized	Transfer to deferred capital contributions	Balance August 31, 2024
Restricted operating grants	\$ 2,398,703	\$ 16,776,684	\$(16,826,180)	\$ - <b>\$</b>	2,349,207
Restricted capital grants	572,830	4,361,021	(2,099,180)	(2,001,364)	833,307
Proceeds of disposition	790,289	-	-	(179,695)	610,594
Assets held for sale	 -	-	-	-	-
	\$ 3,761,822	\$21,137,705	\$(18,925,360)	\$ (2,181,059) <b>\$</b>	3,793,108

### 8. Deferred capital contributions

Deferred capital contributions include grants and contributions received that are used for the acquisition of tangible capital assets in accordance with regulation 395/11 that have been expended by year end. The contributions are amortized into revenue over the life of the asset acquired.

Amortization of deferred capital contributions reporting on the Statement of Operations has been modified to remove the reporting from the Provincial Legislative Grants line and identify the split between Amortization of DCC Related to Provincial Legislative Grants and Amortization of DCC related to Third Parties (for example, Federal Government capital funding).

	2024	2023
Balance, beginning of year	\$109,102,898	\$110,170,684
Additions to deferred capital contributions Transfers from deferred revenue Revenue recognized in the year	2,127,910 2,181,059 (5,270,101)	3,326,248 984,939 (5,378,973)
Balance, end of year	\$108,141,766	\$109,102,898

### 9. Asset retirement obligations

The board discounts significant obligations where there is a high degree of confidence on the amount and timing of cash flows and the obligation will not be settled for at least five years from the reporting date. The discount and inflation rate is reflective of the risks specific to the asset retirement liability.

As at August 31, 2024, all liabilities for asset retirement obligations are reported at current costs in nominal dollars without discounting.

	 2024	2023
Liabilities for asset retirement obligations at beginning of year	\$ 1,257,463	\$ 1,102,554
Increase in liabilities reflecting changes in the estimate of liabilities	 -	154,909
Liabilities for asset retirement obligations at end of year	\$ 1,257,463	\$ 1,257,463

### **10.** Financial Instruments

### Risks arising from financial instruments and risk management

The board is exposed to a variety of financial risks including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The board's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the board's financial performance.

### Credit risk

The board's principal financial assets are cash and accounts receivable which are subject to credit risk. The carrying amounts of financial assets on the Statement of Financial Position represent the board's maximum credit exposure as at the Statement of Financial Position date.

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the board will not be able to meet all cash flow obligations as they come due. The board mitigates the risk by monitoring cash activities and expected outflows through extensive budgeting and maintaining sufficient cash on hand if unexpected cash outflows arise.

### Market risk

The board is exposed to interest rate risk with regard to its interest rate risk on its line of credits and long-term debt, all of which are regularly monitored.

The board's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and long-term debt. It is the board's opinion that the board is not exposed to significant interest rate or currency risks arising from these financial instruments except as otherwise disclosed.

### August 31, 2024

### 11. Retirement and other employee future benefits

						2024		2023	
Liabilities		Retirement Benefits		Other Employee Future Benefits		Total Employee Future Benefits		Total Employee Future Benefits	
Accrued employee future benefit obligation at August 31, 2024 Unamortized actuarial gains (losses) at	\$	265,084	\$	1,548,658	\$	1,813,742	\$	1,690,941	
August 31, 2024	_	27,892		-		27,892		39,427	
Employee future benefits liability at August 31, 2024 <sup>1</sup>	\$	292,976	\$	1,548,658	\$	1,841,634	\$	1,730,368	

<sup>1</sup> Excluding pension contributions to the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System, a multi-employer pension plan, described below.

			2024	2023
Expenses	Retirement Benefits	Other Employee Future Benefits	Total Employee Future Benefits	Total Employee Future Benefits
Current year benefit cost Interest on accrued benefit obligation Amortization of estimation	\$ 11,714 \$ -	655,260 \$ 48,357	666,974 \$ 48,357	503,589 42,114
adjustment loss (gain)	 (12,531)	(41,391)	(53,922)	(39,241)
Employee future benefits expenses <sup>1</sup>	\$ (817) \$	662,226 \$	661,409 \$	506,462

<sup>1</sup> Excluding pension contributions to the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System, a multi-employer pension plan, described below.

### **Retirement benefits**

i) Ontario Teacher's Pension Plan

Teachers and related employee groups are eligible to be members of Ontario Teacher's Pension Plan. Employer contributions for these employees are provided directly by the Province of Ontario. The pension costs and obligations related to this plan are a direct responsibility of the Province. Accordingly, no costs or liabilities related to this plan are included in the Board's consolidated financial statements.

### 11. Retirement and other employee future benefits (continued)

ii) Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System

All non-teaching employees of the Board are eligible to be members of the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System (OMERS), a multi-employer pension plan. The plan provides defined pension benefits to employees based on their length of service and rates of pay. The Board contributions equals the employee contributions to the plan. During the year ended August 31, 2024, the Board contributed \$1,545,864 (2023 - \$1,214,189) to the plan. As this is a multi-employer pension plan, these contributions are the Board's pension benefit expenses. No pension liability for this type of plan is included in the Board's consolidated financial statements.

At December 31, 2024 OMERS reported an actuarial funding deficit of \$4.2 billion (2023 - \$6.7 billion).

iii) Retirement Gratuities

In certain collective agreements, the Board provides a retirement gratuity plan. The Board provides these benefits through an unfunded defined benefit plan. The benefit costs and liabilities related to this plan are included in the Board's consolidated financial statements. During the year ended August 31, 2024, the Board contributed \$6,254 (2023 - \$nil) to the plan.

The Board also offers an Early Retirement Incentive Plan to certain groups of qualifying employees. The Board contributions equals the benefit payments. During the year ended August 31, 2024, the Board contributed \$17,500 (2023 - \$nil) to the plan.

iv) Retirement Allowance Plan

Certain teachers who were hired on or before September 9, 1998 or who elected not to be members of the Retirement Gratuity Plan are eligible for a retirement allowance. The benefit costs and liabilities related to this plan are included in the Board's consolidated financial statements. The Board contributions equals the benefit payments. During the year ended August 31, 2024, the Board contributed \$nil (2023 - \$nil) to the plan.

v) Retirement Life Insurance and Health Care Benefits

The Board allows certain retirees to participate in the life insurance, dental and health care benefits after retirement until the members reach 65 years of age. The Board provides these benefits through an unfunded defined benefit plan. The benefit costs and liabilities related to this plan are included in the Board's consolidated financial statements. The reimbursements from the retirees equals the Board contribution. Effective September 1, 2013, employees retiring on or after this date will no longer qualify for board subsidized premiums or contributions. During the year ended August 31, 2024, the Board contributed \$nil (2023 - \$13,831) to the plan.

### Other employee future benefits

i) Workplace Safety and Insurance Board Obligations

The Board is a Schedule 2 employer under the Workplace Safety and Insurance Act and as such, assumes responsibility for the payment of all claims to its injured workers under the Act. The Board does not fund these obligations in advance of payments made under the Act. The benefit costs and liabilities related to this plan are included in the Board's consolidated financial statements. School boards are required to provide salary top-up to a maximum of four and a half years for employees receiving payments from the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board, where the collective agreement negotiated prior to 2012 included such provision.

### 11. Retirement and other employee future benefits (continued)

ii) Sick Leave Top Up Benefits

As a result of the changes made in 2012-2013 to the short term sick leave and disability plan, a maximum of 11 unused sick days from the current year may be carried forward into the following year only, to be used to top-up salary for illnesses paid through the short term leave and disability plan in that year. The benefit costs expensed in the financial statements are \$9,112 (2023 - \$(3,234)).

For accounting purposes, the valuation of the accrued benefit obligation for the sick leave top-up is based on actuarial assumptions about future events determined as at August 31, 2024 and is based on the average daily salary and banked sick days of employees as at August 31, 2024.

The accrued benefit obligations for employee future benefit plans as at August 31, 2024 are based on actuarial assumptions of future events determined for accounting purposes at August 31, 2024. The economic assumptions used in these valuations are the Board's best estimates of expected rates of:

	2024	2023
	0/	0/
	%	%
Wage and salary escalation	0.00	0.00
Dental and health care costs	5.00	5.00
Discount on accrued benefit obligations	3.80	4.40

### 12. Accumulated surplus

Accumulated surplus consists of the following:	 2024	2023
Surplus available for compliance Restricted surplus for committed capital projects Revenues recognized for land School generated funds Employee future benefits Asset retirement obligations to be covered in the future	\$ 6,049,582 246,359 6,756,117 924,593 (1,448,956) (826,608)	\$ 5,594,005 170,182 6,756,117 869,860 (1,448,956) (777,760)
	\$ 11,701,087	\$ 11,163,448

## 13. Monetary Resolution to Bill 124, the Protecting a Sustainable Public Sector for Future Generations Act

A monetary resolution to Bill 124 was reached between the Crown and the following education sector unions Elementary Teachers' Federation of Ontario (ETFO), Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation (OSSTF), Ontario English Catholic Teachers' Association (OECTA), and Association des Enseignantes et Enseignants Franco- Ontariens (AEFO), Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE), Elementary Teachers' Federation of Ontario - Education Workers (ETFO-EW), Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation - Education Workers (OSSTF-EW), Education Workers' Alliance of Ontario (EWAQ), Ontario Council of Education Workers (OCEW). This agreement provides a 0.75% increase for salaries and wages on September 1, 2019, a 0.75% increase for salaries and wages on September 1, 2020, and a 2.75% increase in salaries and wages on September 1, 2021, in addition to the original 1% increase applied on September 1 in each year during the 2019-22 collective agreements. The same increases also apply to non-unionized employee groups (excluding Principals and Vice-Principals and school board executives).

The Crown has funded the monetary resolution for these employee groups to the applicable school boards though the appropriate changes to the Grants for Student Needs benchmarks and additional Priorities and Partnerships Funding (PPF).

Subsequent to the financial statement date, a monetary resolution to Bill 124 was reached between the Crown and the associations representing principals and vice-principals (Ontario Principals' Council, Catholic Principals' Council of Ontario and Association des directions et directions adjointes des écoles franco-ontariennes). This agreement provides a 0.75% increase for salaries and wages on September 1, 2020, a 2.75% increase for salaries and wages on September 1, 2022, in addition to the original 1% increase applied on September 1 in each year during the 2020-23 collective agreements. The memorandum of settlement was reached on August 10, 2024 and was ratified on September 30, 2024.

The Crown intends to fund the monetary resolution for principals and vice-principals to the applicable school boards through the appropriate changes to the GSN benchmarks.

Due to this resolution, there is an impact on salary and wages expenses of \$8,867,246 in the 2023-24 fiscal year. The portion related to 2019-20 to 2022-23 is \$5,497,075, with the remainder of \$3,368,917 related to 2023-24.

#### 14. Grants for student needs

School boards in Ontario receive the majority of their funding from the provincial government. This funding comes in two forms: provincial legislative grants and local taxation in the form of education property tax. The provincial government sets the education property tax rate. Municipalities in which the board operates collect and remit education property taxes on behalf of the Province of Ontario. The Province of Ontario provides additional funding up to the level set by the education funding formulas. 76.2 percent of the consolidated revenues of the board are directly controlled by the provincial government through the grants for student needs. The payment amounts of this funding are as follows:

	2024	2023
Provincial legislative grants Education property tax	\$ 73,553,268 6,280,500	66,440,563 6,405,214
	\$ 79,833,768	\$ 72,845,777

### 15. Expenses by object

The following is a summary of the expenses reported on the consolidated statement of operations by object:

	Budget 2024	Actual 2024	Actual 2023
Salary and wages Employee benefits Staff development Supplies and services Interest Rental expenses Fees and contract services Other Transfer to other boards School funded activities Amortization	\$ 53,580,367 10,507,400 1,106,031 8,086,569 510,000 642,144 7,153,845 867,600 620,000	\$ 65,593,712 13,071,215 1,326,816 9,242,482 476,623 195,640 7,586,407 745,615 670,093 - 5,359,177	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	\$ 89,400,857	\$104,267,780	\$ 89,790,660

### 16. Ontario School Board Insurance Exchange (OSBIE)

The school board is a member of the Ontario School Board Insurance Exchange (OSBIE), a reciprocal insurance company licensed under the Insurance Act of Ontario. OSBIE insures general liability, property damage and certain other risks. Liability insurance is available to a maximum of \$27 million per occurrence. Premiums paid to OSBIE for the policy year ending August 31, 2024 amounted to \$217,725 (2023 - \$159,284).

Any school board wishing to join OSBIE must execute a reciprocal insurance exchange agreement whereby every member commits to a five-year subscription period, the current one of which will end on December 31, 2026.

OSBIE exercises stewardship over the assets of the reciprocal, including the guarantee fund. While no individual school board enjoys any entitlement to access the assets of the reciprocal, the agreement provides for two circumstances when a school board, that is a member of a particular underwriting group, may receive a portion of the accumulated funds of the reciprocal.

- In the event that the board of directors determines, in its absolute discretion, that the exchange has accumulated funds in excess of those required to meet the obligations of the Exchange, in respect of claims arising in prior years in respect of the underwriting group, the Board of Directors may reduce the actuarially determined rate for policies of insurance or may grant premium credits or policyholder dividends for that underwriting group in any subsequent underwriting year.
- 2. Upon termination of the exchange of reciprocal contracts of insurance within an Underwriting Group, the assets related to the Underwriting Group, after payment of all obligations, and after setting aside an adequate reserve for further liabilities, shall be returned to each Subscriber in the Underwriting Group according to its subscriber participation ratio and after termination the reserve for future liabilities will be reassessed from time to time and when all liabilities have been discharged, any remaining assets returned as the same basis upon termination.

In the event that a Board or other Board organization ceases to participate in the exchange of contracts of insurance within an Underwriting Group or within the Exchange, it shall continue to be liable for any Assessment(s) arising during or after such ceased participation in respect of claims arising prior to the effective date of its termination of membership in the Underwriting Group or in the exchange, unless satisfactory arrangements are made with in the board of directors to buy out such liability.

### August 31, 2024

### 17. Transportation consortium

The Board provides transportation services in partnership with the Algoma District School Board in order to provide common administration of student transportation in the region. This agreement was executed in an effort to increase delivery efficiency and cost effectiveness of student transportation for each of the Boards. Under the agreement, decisions related to the financial and operating activities of the Algoma and Huron Superior Transportation Services Consortium are shared. No partner is in a position to exercise unilateral control.

The Board's consolidated financial statements reflect its pro-rata share for 2024 is 37.9% (2023 - 36.9%). The following provides condensed financial information.

		2024				2023			
		Total		Board Portion	Total		Board Portion		
Revenues Operations: expenses	\$ (17,919 17,919		\$	(6,788,562) 6,788,562	\$ (16,908,476) 16,908,476	\$	(6,242,098) 6,242,098		
	\$	-	\$	-	\$-	\$	-		

### 18. Commitments

The Board has entered into contracts for major renovations at five schools. At August 31, 2024 the committed contracts totaled \$3,143,500, of which \$2,985,150 has yet to be completed.

### 19. Contingencies

The Board is involved with litigation from outstanding claims, the outcome of which can not be reasonably determined. Any loss as a result of this litigation will be recorded in the period that the loss is probable and measurable.

### 20. Comparative figures

Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with current year presentation.

#### August 31, 2024

### 21. Budget reconciliation

The budget data presented in these consolidated financial statements is based upon the 2024 budgets approved by the board. The budget was prepared without consideration for the PS 3280-Assets Retirement Obligations (ARO) standard.

The chart below reconciles the approved budget to the budget figures reported in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Where amounts were not budgeted for (ARO amortization and accretion expenses), the actual amounts for 2024 were used to adjust the budget numbers to reflect the same accounting policies that were used to report the actual results.

The adjustments do not represent a formal amended budget as approved by the board. This is an amendment to make the 2024 budget information more comparable.

	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
Revenues	\$ 89,394,609	\$-	\$ 89,394,609
Expenses Amortization of TCA-ARO	89,352,009	- 48,848	89,352,009 48,848
Adjusted expenses	\$ 89,352,009	\$ 48,848	\$ 89,400,857
Annual surplus (deficit) Adjusted accumulated surplus, beginning	42,600 11,873,932	(48,848) (710,484)	(6,248) 11,163,448
Accumulated surplus, end of year	\$ 11,916,532	\$ (759,332)	\$ 11,157,200

### August 31, 2024

### 22. Future accounting standard adoption

The board is in the process of assessing the impact of the upcoming new standards and the extent of the impact of their adoption on its financial statements. Applicable for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2026 (in effect for the board for as of September 1, 2026 for the year ending August 31, 2027). Standards must be implemented at the same time:

New Public Sector Accounting Standards (PSAS) Conceptual Framework:

This new model is a comprehensive set of concepts that underlie and support financial reporting. It is the foundation that assists:

- preparers to account for items, transactions and other events not covered by standards;
- auditors to form opinions regarding compliance with accounting standards;
- users in interpreting information in financial statements; and
- Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB) to develop standards grounded in the public sector environment.

The main changes are:

- Additional guidance to improve understanding and clarity
- Non-substantive changes to terminology/definitions
- Financial statement objectives foreshadow changes in the Reporting Model
- Relocation of recognition exclusions to the Reporting Model
- Consequential amendments throughout the Public Sector Accounting Handbook.

The framework is expected to be implemented prospectively.

### Reporting Model- PS 1202- Financial Statement Presentation:

This reporting model provides guidance on how information should be presented in the financial statements and will replace PS 1201- Financial Statement Presentation. The model is expected to be implemented retroactivity with restatement of prior year amounts. The main changes are:

- Restructured Statement of Financial Position
- Introduction of financial and non-financial liabilities
- Amended non-financial asset definition
- New components of net assets- accumulated other and issued share capital
- Relocated net debt to its own statement
- Renamed the net debt indicator
- Revised the net debt calculation
- Removed the Statement of Change in Net Debt
- New Statement of Net Financial Assets/Liabilities
- New Statement of Changes in Net Assets Liabilities
- Isolated financing transaction in the Cash Flow Statement

### August 31, 2024

### 23. Tangible capital assets

		Cost			/	Accumulated Amo	rtization			
	Balance at August 31, 2023	Additions and transfers	Disposals	Balance at August 31, 2024	Balance at August 31, 2023	Amortization	Disposals write offs and adjustment	Balance at August 31, 2024	Net book value August 31, 2024	Net book value August 31, 2023
Land	\$ 6,756,117 \$	- \$	- \$	6,756,117 \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	\$ 6,756,117	\$ 6,756,117
Land improvements	5,527,637	104,899	-	5,632,536	3,425,159	304,388	-	3,729,547	1,902,989	2,102,478
Buildings (40 years)	160,925,952	2,603,365	(91,289)	163,438,028	53,828,546	4,546,981	67	58,375,594	105,062,434	107,097,406
Portable structures	379,708	-	-	379,708	315,100	18,459	-	333,559	46,149	64,608
First-time equipping	850,830	-	(50,827)	800,003	540,141	82,542	(50,827)	571,856	228,147	310,689
Equipment (10 years)	105,240	-	-	105,240	17,194	10,524	-	27,718	77,522	88,046
Computer hardware	194,568	-	-	194,568	162,140	32,428	-	194,568	-	32,428
Computer software	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles (10 years)	155,589	85,637	-	241,226	98,463	17,004	-	115,467	125,759	57,126
Capital leases:										
- computer hardware	705,263	1,545,770	-	2,251,033	571,977	329,029	-	901,006	1,350,027	133,286
- vehicles	88,805	-	-	88,805	44,402	17,761	-	62,163	26,642	44,403
	\$ 175,689,709 \$	4,339,671 \$	(142,116) \$	179,887,264 \$	59,003,122 \$	5,359,116 \$	(50,760) \$	64,311,478	\$ 115,575,786	\$ 116,686,587

### a) Assets under construction

Assets under construction having a value of \$nil (2023 - \$nil) have not been amortized. Amortization of these assets will commence when the asset is put into service.