

York Catholic District School Board Consolidated Financial Statements Year ended August 31, 2024



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Management Report

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the York Catholic District School Board are the responsibility of the Board 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 Doane Grant Thornton 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.

Original Signed by	Original Signed by	
Alderen	an Mrm	
Interim Director of Education	Chief Financial Officer	

November 12, 2024



Independent auditor's report

Doane Grant Thornton LLP 11th Floor 200 King Street West, Box 11 Toronto, ON M5H 3T4

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To the Board of Trustees of the York Catholic District School Board

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of York Catholic District School Board ("the Board"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at August 31, 2024, and the consolidated statements of operations, change in net debt and cash flow 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 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

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 these consolidated 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 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 a 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.

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 and the organizations it controls 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.

Toronto, Canada November 12, 2024 Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

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York Catholic District School Board Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at August 31	2024	2023
	(\$000°s)	(\$000's)
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	70,468	91,438
Other investments (Note 3)	10,380	
Accounts receivable	32,944	15,591
Accounts receivable – Government of Ontario (Note 4)	214,106	248,568
Accounts receivable - Municipalities	22,825	22,842
Other financial assets	817	1,024
Total financial assets	<u>351,540</u>	379,463
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	85,978	66,069
Deferred revenue (Note 5)	96,721	99,191
Other liabilities	5,609	4,651
Deferred capital contributions (Note 6)	657,348	665,184
Asset retirement obligations (Note 7)	7,453	7,439
Retirement and other employee future benefits (Note 9)	17,714	16,565
Net long-term debt (Note 10)	<u> 156,865</u>	182,905
Total liabilities	1,027,688	1,042,004
Net debt	(676,148)	(662,541)
Non-financial assets		
Tangible capital assets (Note 15)	925,909	927,412
Accumulated surplus (Note 16)	249,761	264,871

Contractual obligations and contingent liabilities (Note 18)

Signed on behalf of the Board:

Original Signed by

Interim Director of Education

Original Signed by

Chair of the School Board

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York Catholic District School Board Consolidated Statement of Operations

For the Year Ended August 31	2024	2024	2023
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Revenues			, ,
Grants for student needs (Note 13)	601,928	640,473	612,247
Deferred capital contribution revenue	<u>37,663</u>	37,273	36,647
Provincial grants - grants for student needs	639,591	677,746	648,894
Provincial grants - other (Note 22)	12,626	74,027	12,928
School generated funds	21,480	25,326	22,141
Investment income	750	3,274	2,589
Other fees and revenues	<u>29,125</u>	<u>16,348</u>	11,847
Total revenues	<u>703,572</u>	<u>796,721</u>	698,399
Expenses (Note 14)			
Instruction	521,226	594,006	531,439
Administration	18,121	22,845	18,674
Transportation	22,077	21,608	19,756
Pupil accommodation	105,339	111,797	110,945
School generated funds	21,480	24,406	21,567
Other (Note 22)	9,038	<u>37,169</u>	4,949
Total expenses	<u>697,281</u>	<u>811,831</u>	707,330
Annual (deficit) surplus	6,291	(15,110)	(8,931)
Accumulated surplus at beginning of year	<u>261,871</u>	264,871	273,802
Accumulated surplus at end of year	268,162	249,761	264,871

York Catholic District School Board Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows		
For the Year Ended August 31	2024	2023
Operating transactions	(\$000°s)	(\$000's)
Annual deficit	(15,110)	(8,931)
Sources and (uses) Non-cash items including: Amortization, write downs, and gain on disposal	37,371	36,651
Amortization of TCA – asset retirement obligations Increase of asset retirement obligation liabilities excluding settlements (Increase) of tangible capital assets – asset retirement obligation asset	191 45	178 921
excluding amortization on asset retirement obligations Deferred capital contributions amortization (Note 6)	(45) (37,273)	(921) (36,647)
(Increase) in accounts receivable Decrease in accounts receivable – Delayed grant payment Decrease (increase)in other financial assets	(17,336) 1,376 207	(5,771) 16,713 (904)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities Decrease (increase) in deferred revenue – operating Increase in retirement and other employee future benefits	19,909 (396) 1,149	23,122 577 34
Settlement of asset retirement liability through abatement Increase in other liabilities	(31) 958	(36) 1,463
Cash applied to operating transactions	(8,985)	26,449
Capital transactions Cash used to acquire tangible capital assets	(36,014)	(42,685)
Cash applied to capital transactions	(36,014)	(42,685)
Increase in value of investments	(10,380)	<u>115</u> %
Cash applied to investing transactions	(10,380)	
Financing Decrease in accounts receivable – Government of Ontario Additions to deferred capital contributions (Note 5) (Increase) decrease in deferred revenue – Capital Debt repayment and sinking fund contributions	33,086 29,437 (2,074) (26,040)	29,302 42,280 3,321 (25,908)
Cash provided by financing transactions	34,409	48,995
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(20,970)	32,759
Opening cash and cash equivalents	91,438	<u>58,679</u>
Closing cash and cash equivalents	70,468	91,438

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York Catholic District School Board Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Debt

For the Year Ended August 31	2024	2023
	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Annual (deficit)	(15,110)	(8,931)
Non-financial asset activity Acquisition of tangible capital assets Amortization and write downs of tangible capital assets Changes in estimate of tangible capital assets-asset retirement obligations Disposals of tangible capital assets-asset retirement obligations	(36,014) 37,562 (99) 54	(42,685) 36,829 (921)
Total non-financial asset activity	1,503	(6,777)
Increase in net debt	(13,607)	(15,708)
Net debt at beginning of year	(662,541)	(646,833)
Net debt at end of year	(676,148)	(662,541)

August 31, 2024

(All amounts in thousands of dollars)

With Jesus Christ as our model, the mission of the York Catholic District School Board ("the Board") is to provide all students with a Catholic education rooted in equity, well-being and learning.

1. Significant accounting policies

The consolidated financial statements are prepared by management in accordance with the basis of accounting described below.

a) Basis of Accounting

The 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 require 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 may be recorded differently under Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards.

August 31, 2024

(All amounts in thousands of dollars)

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Reporting Entity

The consolidated financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the reporting entity. The reporting entity is comprised of all organizations accountable for the administration of their financial affairs and resources to the Board and which are controlled by the Board.

School generated funds, which include the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of various organizations that exist at the school level and which are controlled by the Board are reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

The Board's consolidated financial statements reflect the proportionate consolidation of the Student Transportation Services - York Region Consortium whereby they include the assets that the Consortium controls, the liabilities that it has incurred, and its pro-rata share of revenues and expenses.

Interdepartmental and inter-organizational transactions and balances between these organizations are eliminated.

c) Trust Funds

Trust funds and their related operations administered by the Board are not included in the consolidated financial statements as they are not controlled by the Board.

d) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are classified into three categories: fair value, amortized cost or cost. The following chart shows the measurement method for each type of financial instrument.

<u>Financial Instrument</u> <u>Measurement Method</u>

Cash and cash equivalents	Cost
Other investments	Amortized Cost*
Accounts receivable	Amortized Cost*
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized Cost*
Accrued vacation pay	Amortized Cost*
Debenture debt	Amortized Cost*

^{*}Amortized cost is measured using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability (or a group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period, based on the effective interest rate. It is applied to financial assets or financial liabilities that are not in the fair value category and is now the method that must be used to calculate amortized cost.

Cost category: Amounts are measured at cost less any amount for valuation allowance. Valuation allowances are made when collection is in doubt.

Fair value category: The Board manages and reports performance for groups of financial assets on a fair-value basis. Investments traded in an active market are reflected at fair value as at the reporting date. Sales and purchases of investments are recorded on the trade date. Transaction costs related to the acquisition of investments are recorded as an expense. Unrealized gains and losses on financial assets are recognized in the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses until such time that the financial asset is derecognized due to disposal or impairment. At the time of derecognition, the related realized gains and

August 31, 2024

(All amounts in thousands of dollars)

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

losses are recognized in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus and related balances reversed from the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses.

e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments. Short-term investments are highly liquid, subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and have a short maturity term of less than 90 days.

f) Investments

The Board has Other Investments in guaranteed investment certificates, which are recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

g) 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 are performed.

h) Deferred Capital Contributions

Contributions received or receivable for the purpose 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

i) Retirement and Other Employee Future Benefits

The Board provides defined retirement and other future benefits to specified employee groups. These benefits include pension, life insurance, health care benefits, dental benefits, retirement gratuity, 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, the following Employee Life and Health Trusts (ELHTs) were established in 2016-17: OECTA, CUPE, OSSTF and trust for non-unionized employees including principals and vice-principals. The ELHTs provide health, life and dental benefits to teachers (excluding 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 being provided through a joint governance structure between the bargaining/employee groups, school board trustees associations and the Government of Ontario. The Board is no longer responsible to provide certain benefits to OECTA effective February 1, 2017, OSSTF effective February 1, 2018, CUPE effective March 1, 2018, principals and vice principals effective April 1, 2018 and non-union employees effective June 1, 2018. Upon transition of the employee groups' health, dental and life benefits plans to the ELHT, school boards are required to remit a negotiated amount per full-time equivalency

August 31, 2024 (All amounts in thousands of dollars)

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(FTE) on a monthly basis. Funding for the ELHTs is based on the existing benefits funding embedded within the Grants for Student Needs (GSN), additional ministry funding in the form of a Crown contribution as well as Stabilization Adjustment.

Depending on prior arrangements and employee group, the Board provides health, dental and life insurance benefits for some retirees who are retired under these plans.

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

- The costs of self-insured retirement and other employee future benefit plans are actuarially determined
 using management's best estimate of salary escalation, accumulated sick days at retirement, insurance,
 health care cost trends, disability recovery rates, long-term inflation rates and discount rates.
- The cost of retirement gratuities are 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.
- For self-insured retirement and other employee future benefits that vest or accumulated over the
 periods of service provided by employees, such as life insurance and health care benefits for retirees,
 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 service 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, long-term disability and life insurance and health care benefits for those on disability leave, 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.
- The costs of multi-employer defined pension plan benefits, such as the Ontario Municipal Employees
 Retirement System pensions, are the employer's contributions due to the plan in the period. The costs
 of insured benefits are the employer's portion of insurance premiums owed for coverage of employees
 during the period.

j) Tangible Capital Assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at historical cost less accumulated amortization. Historical cost includes amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset, 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 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.

August 31, 2024

(All amounts in thousands of dollars)

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Tangible capital assets, except land, are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Asset	Estimated Useful Life in Years
Land improvements with finite lives	15
Buildings and building improvements	40
Portable structures	20
Other buildings	20
First-time equipping of schools	10
Furniture	10
Equipment	5-15
Computer hardware	3
Computer software	5
Vehicles	5-10
Leasehold Improvements	Over the lease term

Assets under construction and assets that relate to pre-acquisition and pre-construction costs are not amortized until the asset is available for productive use.

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.

Works of art and cultural and historic assets are not recorded as assets in these consolidated financial statements.

k) Government Transfers

Government transfers, which include legislative grants, are recognized in the consolidated 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, 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.

1) 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

August 31, 2024

(All amounts in thousands of dollars)

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

and reported as a liability. The majority of board revenues do not fall under the new PS 3400 accounting standard.

m) 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 charges and special education forms part of the respective deferred revenue balances.

n) Long-term Debt and Capital Leases

Long-term debt is recorded net of related sinking fund asset balances.

o) Budget Figures

Budget figures have been provided for comparison purposes and have been derived from the budget approved by the 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.

p) Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Note 1(a) 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. Accounts subject to significant estimates include retirement and other future employee benefits and the estimated useful lives of tangible capital assets. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

There is measurement uncertainty surrounding the estimation of liabilities for asset retirement obligations of \$7,453. 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.

q) 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.

r) Non Monetary Transactions

Non-monetary transactions include the exchange of non-monetary assets, liabilities or services for other non-monetary assets, liabilities or services with little or no monetary consideration involved. It also includes transactions where non-monetary assets, liabilities or services are transferred without any consideration given in return. Non-monetary transactions that lack commercial substance are measured at their carrying value.

August 31, 2024

(All amounts in thousands of dollars)

2. Change in Accounting Policy - Adoption of New Accounting Standards

The Board adopted the following standards concurrently beginning September 1, 2023 retroactively: PS 3160 Public Private Partnerships, PS 3400 Revenue, and adopted PSG-8 Purchased Intangibles prospectively. There were no adjustments required as a result of the adoption of these standards.

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.

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 there is authority to retain an inflow of economic resources and a past event that gave rise to an asset has occurred.

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.

3. Other Investments

Other investments are comprised of a redeemable GIC recorded at amortized cost. The investments are carried on the Statement of Financial Position.

	2024				20	3		
	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate (%)	Amount (\$)	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate (%)	Principal Amount (\$)
GIC principal	Dec.19, 2023	Sep.16, 2024	5.4%	\$10,000 \$380	-	220		and the second
Interest				<u>-</u>			7750	12876
Total				\$10,380		***		***

August 31, 2024

(All amounts in thousands of dollars)

4. Accounts receivable - Government of Ontario

The Province of Ontario (Province) replaced variable capital funding with a one-time debt support grant in 2009-10. York 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 account receivable.

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.

	<u>2024</u> \$	<u>2023</u>
Account receivable – capital grant Account receivable – delayed grant payments	169,663 44,443	202,749 45,819
Closing balance	214,106	248,568

5. 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 as at August 31, 2023	Externally restricted revenue and investment income	Transfers (to)/from Deferred Capital Contributions	Revenue Recognized and adjustments in the period	Balance as at August 31, 2024
Legislative Grants - operating	8,684	83,906	923	84,275	8,315
Other Ministry of Education	176	8,105	120	8,103	178
Third Party	377	1,743		1,773	347
Other Provincial Grants		322		322	-
Deferred revenue – operating	9,237	94,076	3.20	94,473	8,840
Legislative Grants – capital Other Ministry of Education	5,470	33,072	8,814	26,777	2,951
Proceeds of disposition	50,473	14	5,572	538	44,363
Education development charges	34,011	7,335	-	779	40,567
Deferred revenue – capital	89,954	40,407	14,386	28,094	87,881
Total deferred revenue	99,191	134,483	14,386	122,567	96,721

August 31, 2024

(All amounts in thousands of dollars)

6. 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.

	<u>2024</u> \$	<u>2023</u>
Opening balance Additions to deferred capital contributions	665,184 29,437	659,551 42,280
Revenue recognized in the period	(37,273)	(36,647)
Closing balance	657,348	665,184

7. 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.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending aggregate carrying amount of the ARO liability is below:

As at August 31	2024	2023
Liabilities for asset retirement obligations at beginning of year	7,439	6,554
Liabilities incurred/disposed during the year	(54)	-
Increase in liabilities reflecting changes in the estimate of liabilities1	99	921
Liabilities settled during the year	(31)	(36)
Liabilities for asset retirement obligations at end of year	7,453	7,439

¹ Reflecting changes in the estimated cash flows and the discount rate

The Board made an inflation adjustment increase in estimates of 3.66% as at March 31, 2024, to reflect costs as at that date. In the 2022-23 financial statements, it was noted that the Board made an inflation adjustment increase in estimates of 14.05% as at March 31, 2023, in line with the Provincial government fiscal year end, to liability balances based on previous cost estimates, to reflect costs as at that date. Based on a lookback of fiscal year 2022-23, the estimated rate of 14.05% (based on the Canada Building Construction Price Index (BCPI) data from October 1, 2021 to September 30, 2022, used to estimate the April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023 escalation rate), was higher than the actual increase in BCPI of 10.88% during April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023. As a result, the additional inflation applied to the ARO liability from the prior year's estimate was taken into account when determining how much to escalate as at March 31, 2024 in alignment with the

August 31, 2024 (All amounts in thousands of dollars)

7. Asset retirement obligations (continued)

Provincial government fiscal year end. According to provincial instruction, if no other adjustments were made to estimates at August 31, 2023, boards were to use an adjustment rate of 3.66% at March 31, 2024. No further inflation adjustment increase was made as at August 31, 2024.

8. 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, accounts receivable and investments, 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 and price risk with regard to its portfolio and other investments and interest rate risk on its long-term debts, all of which are regularly monitored.

The Board's financial instruments consist of cash, other investments, 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

(All amounts in thousands of dollars)

9. Retirement and other employee future benefits

Retirement and other employee future benefits liabilities and expense as of August 31, 2024 is comprised of:

			Au	gust 31, 2024		
			`	Other		Total
	_			Employee		Employee
	F	Retirement		Future		Future
	_	Benefits	-	Benefits		Benefits
Accrued employee future benefit obligations	\$_	6,963	\$	10,751	\$	17,714
Current year benefit cost	s	_	\$	4,214	\$	4,214
Change due to data correction	Ψ	-	•		*	-,
Amortization of actuarial gains/(losses)		8		(278)		(270)
Interest on accrued benefit obligation	_	285		320		605
Employee future benefits expenses	\$_	293	\$	4,257	\$	4,549

Retirement and other employee future benefits liabilities and expense as of August 31, 2023 is comprised of:

			Au	gust 31, 2023	
		T		Other Employee	Total Employee
	-	Retirement Benefits	-	Future Benefits	Future Benefits
Accrued employee future benefit obligations	\$.	7,485	\$ _	9,080	\$ 16,565
Current year benefit cost	\$	-	\$	2,868	\$ 2,868
Change due to data correction		-		-	_
Amortization of actuarial gains/(losses)		41		(475)	(434)
Interest on accrued benefit obligation		283		266	549
Employee future benefits expenses	\$	324	\$	2,659	\$ 2,983

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

August 31, 2024

(All amounts in thousands of dollars)

9. Retirement and other employee future benefits (continued)

(a) Actuarial Assumptions

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 as at August 31, 2024. Actuarial probabilities were determined and based on updated average daily salary and banked sick days as at August 31, 2024. The economic assumptions used in these valuations are the Board's best estimates of expected rates as follows:

<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
%	%
Inflation	
Workplace Safety and Insurance Boards Obligation ("WSIB") 2.0	2.5
General inflation for all benefits 2.0	2.0
Wage and salary escalation	
Sick leave benefits 2.0	2.0
Insurance and health care cost escalation	
WSIB health care costs 4.0	4.0
Health care cost escalation 5.0	5.0
Dental benefit care escalation 5.0	5.0
Discount on accrued benefit obligation	
WSIB obligation 3.8	4.4
Sick leave benefits, life insurance, health care and long-term disability 3.8	4.4

(b) Retirement Benefits

(i) Ontario Teacher's Pension Plan (OTPP)

Teachers and related employee groups are eligible to be members of OTPP. 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.

(ii) Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System ("OMERS")

All non-teaching employees of the Board are eligible to be members of the 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 equal the employee contributions to the plan. During the year ended August 31, 2024, the Board contributed \$12,029 (2023 - \$9,788) 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.

(iii) Retirement Gratuities

The Board provides retirement gratuities to certain groups of employees hired prior to specified dates. 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 amount of the gratuities payable to eligible employees at retirement is based on their salary, accumulated sick days, and years of service at August 31, 2012.

August 31, 2024

(All amounts in thousands of dollars)

9. Retirement and other employee future benefits (continued)

(b) Retirement Benefits (continued)

(iv) Retirement life insurance and health care benefits

The Board provides life insurance, health care and dental benefits to certain employee groups after retirement until the members reach 65 years of age depending on prior arrangements. The premiums are based, on the Board experience for those who have not transitioned to the ELHT, and retiree or active rates for those who have transitioned to the ELHT. Depending on the year of retirement, retiree premiums may be subsidized by the Board as defined by individual service contracts. The benefit costs and liabilities related to the subsidization are included in the Board's consolidated financial statements. In accordance with the Broader Public Sector Executive Compensation Act, 2014, employees with these benefits are no longer eligible for post-retirement benefits under the board's compensation plan except for the transition period (i.e., by the third anniversary of the effective date of the new executive compensation plan). Employees must have retired before August 31, 2019 to be eligible for post-retirement benefits and August 31, 2024 for Designated Executives.

(c) Other Employee Future Benefits

- (i) Workplace Safety and Insurance Board Obligations
 - a. The Board is a Schedule 2 employer under the Workplace Safety and Insurance Act ("WSIB") 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 4 ½ years for employees receiving payments from the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board, where the collective agreement negotiated prior to 2012 included such a provision.
 - b. The Workplace Safety and Insurance Board obligations for employee future benefit plans as at August 31, 2024 are based on actuarial valuations for accounting purposes as at August 31, 2024. These actuarial valuations were based on assumptions about future events.

(ii) Long-Term Disability

a. The Board provides long-term disability benefits to certain employee groups. The costs of salary compensation paid to employees on long-term disability are fully insured and not included in this plan.

(iii) Sick Leave Top-up Benefits

A maximum of eleven unused sick leave 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 relating to this are \$319 (2023 - \$456).

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.

August 31, 2024 (All amounts in thousands of dollars)

10. Net long-term debt

Debenture debt and capital loans reported on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position is comprised of the following:

(BNY - BNY Trust Company of Canada, OFA - Ontario Financing Authority)

2023	2024	Maturity	Interest	Debenture/Loan
\$	\$			
7,939	4,110	09-Jun-25	7,200	BNY - #179
8,388	6,181	19-Óct-26	6.550	BNY - #182
8,677	7,295	07-Nov-28	5.800	BNY - #186
21,647	18,976	08-Aug-30	4.789	BNY - #188
4,909	4,424	15-Nov-31	4.560	OFA - #189
31,993	29,144	25-Jun-32	5.376	BNY - #190
10,269	9,430	03-Mar-33	4.900	OFA - #191
3,740	3,466	15-Nov-33	5.347	OFA - #192
2,276	2,114	13-Mar-34	5.062	OFA - #193
23,348	21,806	15-Nov-34	5.047	OFA - #196
777	729	13-Apr-35	5.232	OFA - #197
16,458	9,632	19-Sep-25	3.942	OFA - #198
983	926	11-Mar-36	4.833	OFA - #199
12,055	11,366	09-Mar-37	3.564	OFA - #201
8,136	7,719	19-Mar-38	3.799	OFA - #202
6,620	5,513	30-Oct-28	4.037	OFA - #203
8,637	8,237	11-Mar-39	4.003	OFA - #204
148	141	09-Mar-40	2.993	OFA - #206
5,905	5,656	15-Mar-41	3.242	OFA - #207
182,905	156,865			ce as at August 31

August 31, 2024

(All amounts in thousands of dollars)

10. Net long-term debt (continued)

Principal and interest payments relating to net debenture debt, and capital loans of \$156,865 outstanding as at August 31, 2024 are due as follows:

		Interest	
	<u>Principal</u>	Payments	Total
2025	27,386	7,211	34,597
2026	19,552	5,876	25,428
2027	16,538	4,962	21,500
2028	15,971	4,166	20,137
2029	15,089	3,379	18,468
Thereafter	62,329	8,958	71,287
Total	\$ 156,865	\$ 34,552	\$ 191,417

Interest on long-term debt amounted to \$8,222 (2023 - \$13,795).

11. Temporary borrowing

The Board has lines of credit available to a maximum of \$75,000 on revolving facilities to address operating requirements to bridge capital expenditures.

Interest on the operating facilities range from the bank's prime lending rate minus 0.75%, while the CORRA based loans range from daily/term CORRA Rate plus 1.05%. All loans are unsecured, due on demand and are in the form of term loans.

12. Debt charges and capital loans and leases interest		
	<u>2024</u>	2023
	\$	\$
Principal payments on long-term liabilities	26,040	25,908
Interest payments on long-term liabilities	8,222	9,519
Capital lease interest		4.276
Balance as at August 31	34,262	39,703

August 31, 2024 (All amounts in thousands of dollars)

13. 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 location 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. 80% (2023 – 88%) 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:

	<u>2024</u> \$	2023 \$
Provincial Legislative Grants Education Property Tax	449,329 191,144	422,270 189,977
Grants for Student Needs	640,473	612,247

14. Expenses by object

The following is a summary of the expenses reported on the Consolidated Statement of Operations by object:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Salary and wages	469,148	577,249	479,065
Employee benefits	80,180	93,812	83,840
Staff development	802	621	842
Supplies and services	54,538	58,764	54,522
Interest charges on capital	8,222	8,222	13,795
Rental expenses	642	724	579
Fees and contract services	34,036	33,281	32,273
Other	11,894	740	5,585
Transfer to other boards	820	856	-
Amortization and write-downs of tangible capital assets	37,693	37,371	36,651
Amortization expenses on TCA - ARO	126	<u> 191</u>	<u> 178</u>
Total expenses	697,281	811,831	707,330

York Catholic District School Board Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

August 31, 2024 (All amounts in thousands of dollars)

15. Tangible capital assets															
Cost		Balance at August 31, 2023	'	Balance Sheet Reclass 2023		Opening Balance Adjusted	1	Additions and Transfers	Disposals, write-offs, Adjustments	als, offs,	Revaluation of TCA-ARO		Ba	Balance August 31, 2024	
Land Land improvements Buildings Furniture and equipment Construction in progress Capital lease assets	₩-	259,132 57,330 1,106,992 12,888 36,575	9	10 1,517 (1,527)	6	259,132 57,340 1,108,509 12,888 35,048	•	2,444 6,868 57,812 3,386 (34,496)	wi	54 5,171	\$	•	260	261,576 64,208 1,166,366 11,103 552	
Total cost	⇔	1,472,917	69		φ.	1,472,917	%	36,014	\$€	5,225	\$ 99	اي	1,50	1,503,805	
Accumulated <u>Amortization</u>		Balance at August 31, 2023	1	Balance Sheet Reclass 2023		Opening Balance Adjusted		Additions and Transfers	Disposals, write-offs, Adjustments	als, iffs,	Revaluation of TCA-ARO	İ	Ba	Balance August 31, 2024	
Land improvements Buildings Furniture and equipment Capital lease assets	•	23,232 513,482 8,791	~		•	23,232 513,482 8,791	%	3,860 31,593 2,109	w.	5,171	•	•	2 2	27,092 545,075 5,729	
Total amortization	~	545,505	69	'	9	545,505	\$	37,562	6	5,171	· ·	پ	57	577,896	
Net book value											2024			2023	
Land Land improvements Buildings Furniture and equipment Construction in progress										6	261,576 37,116 621,291 5,374 552		⇔ 20 €	259,132 34,098 593,510 4,097 36,575	
Total net book value										5	925,909		\$	927,412	

¹See Note 2 Change in Accounting Policy

August 31, 2024

(All amounts in thousands of dollars)

15. Tangible capital assets (continued)

a) Assets under construction

Assets under construction having a value of \$553 (2023 - \$35,048) have not been amortized. Amortization of these assets will commence when the assets are put into service.

b) Write-down of Tangible Capital Assets

The write-down of tangible capital assets during the year was \$nil (2023 - \$nil).

16. Accumulated surplus	<u>2024</u>	2023
	\$	\$
Accumulated surplus consists of the following:		
Invested in non-depreciable tangible capital assets	261,576	259,132
Employee future benefits to be covered in the future	(4,556)	(4,556)
Interest accrual	(1,843)	(2,179)
School Generated Funds	9,370	8,450
Asset Retirement Obligations to be covered in the future	(4,903)	(4,743)
Unrestricted	(9,883)	8,767
Total accumulated surplus	249,761	264,871

17. Ontario School Board Insurance Exchange (OSBIE)

The 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 \$24,000 per occurrence. Premiums paid to OSBIE for the policy year ending December 31, 2024 amounted to \$1,611 (2023 - \$1,659). There are ongoing legal cases with uncertain outcomes that could affect future premiums paid by the School board.

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.

1) 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.

August 31, 2024 (All amounts in thousands of dollars)

17. Ontario School Board Insurance Exchange (OSBIE) (continued)

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.

18. Contractual obligations and contingent liabilities

Contractual obligations

The Board enters into contracts for construction and renovation of various new and existing schools. The Board's commitment under these contracts as at August 31, 2024 is \$608.

Contingent liabilities

The Board is contingently liable with respect to litigation and claims, which arise from time to time in the normal course of business. The Board's has recorded contingent liabilities at August 31, 2024 of \$414.

August 31, 2024 (All amounts in thousands of dollars)

19. Transportation consortium

In September 2010, the Board renewed its agreement with York Region 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 Student Transportation Services of York Region Consortium are shared. No partner is in a position to exercise unilateral control.

Each board participates in the shared costs associated with this service for the transportation of their respective students through Student Transportation Services of York Region. This entity is proportionately consolidated in the board's consolidated financial statements whereby the board's pro-rata share of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the consortium are included in the board's consolidated financial statements. The board's prorata share for 2024 is 50.0% (2023 - 50.0%). The transportation consortium has no assets, liabilities or revenue for 2024 and 2023. Inter-organizational transactions and balances have been eliminated.

The following summarizes the School Board's share of expenses:

		2024		2023
	2024	Board	2023	Board
	Total	<u>Portion</u>	Total	Portion
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenses	1,967	983	1,572	786

20. Repayment of "55 school board trust" funding

On June 1, 2003, the Board received \$3,008 from The 55 School Board Trust for its capital related debt eligible for provincial funding support pursuant to a 30-year agreement it entered into with the trust. The 55 School Board Trust was created to refinance the outstanding not permanently financed (NPF) debt of participating boards who are beneficiaries of the trust. Under the terms of the agreement, The 55 School Board Trust repaid the Board's debt in consideration for the assignment by the Board to the trust of future provincial grants payable to the Board in respect of the NPF debt.

As a result of the above agreement, the liability in respect of the NPF debt is no longer reflected in the Board's financial position. The flow-through of \$224 (2023 - \$224) in grants in respect of the above agreement for the year ended August 31, 2024, is recorded in these consolidated financial statements.

August 31, 2024

(All amounts in thousands of dollars)

21. Related party disclosures

The Ontario Financing Authority (OFA) provides financing to various public bodies on direction from the Province. These loans are included in the Province's consolidated financial statements.

The Board has principal amounts payable to OFA of \$91,159 (2023 - \$104,262). These loans bear interest ranging from 2.993% to 5.347% and mature from 2025 to 2041. Details of the loans are disclosed under Note 10.

22. In-kind transfers from the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery

The Board has recorded entries, both revenues and expenses, associated with centrally procured in-kind transfers of personal protective equipment (PPE) and critical supplies and equipment (CSE) received from the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery (MPBSD). The amounts recorded were calculated based on the weighted average cost of the supplies as determined by MPBSD and quantity information based on the board's records. The in-kind revenue for these transfers, recorded in Provincial grants - other, is \$110 with expenses based on use of \$110 recorded in Other expenses for a net impact of \$nil.

23. 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 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.

August 31, 2024 (All amounts in thousands of dollars)

23. Future Accounting Standard Adoption (continued)

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

24. 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 (EWAO), 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.

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).

Due to this resolution, there is an estimated impact on salary and wages expenses of \$74,168 in the 2023-24 fiscal year. The portion related to 2019-20 to 2022-23 is \$52,881, with the remainder of \$21,287 related to 2023-24.