Consolidated Financial Statements of

RAINBOW DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

And Independent Auditor's Report thereon Year ended August 31, 2024

MANAGEMENT REPORT

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Rainbow District School Board are the responsibility of 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(a) to the consolidated financial statements.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements necessarily involves the use of estimates based on management's judgement, 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 KPMG 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.

Director of Education

Superintendent of Business

December 10, 2024



KPMG LLP

Times Square 1760 Regent Street, Unit 4 Sudbury, ON P3E 3Z8 Canada Telephone 705 675 8500 Fax 705 675 7586

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees of the Rainbow District School Board

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the Rainbow District School Board (the Entity or Board), which comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at August 31, 2024
- the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of change in net debt for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Entity as at August 31, 2024, and its consolidated results of operations and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the basis of accounting described in note 1(a) to the 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 Financial Statements" section of our auditor's report.

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

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



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Emphasis of Matter - Financial Reporting Framework

We draw attention to note 1(a) to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting used in the preparation of these financial statements and the significant differences between such basis of accounting and Canadian public sector accounting standards.

As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

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

We also:

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due
to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit
evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not
detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,
as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override
of internal control.



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- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
 procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an
 opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group Entity to express an opinion on the 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.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Sudbury, Canada

December 13, 2024

KPMG LLP

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

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

		2024	2023
Financial Assets			
Cash	\$	26,825,860	\$ 10,226,427
Other investments (note 3)		596,650	559,650
Accounts receivable - other (note 4)		8,055,318	7,424,250
Accounts receivable - Government of Ontario (note 5)		63,551,431	70,777,184
Assets held for sale (note 6)		436,898	1,416,423
Total financial assets		99,466,157	90,403,934
Financial Liabilities			
Temporary borrowing (note 7)		2,657,025	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 8)		24,949,903	20,525,533
Net long-term liabilities (note 9)		33,928,910	36,100,280
Deferred revenue (note 10)		14,339,176	14,968,592
Deferred capital contributions (note 11)		212,953,109	209,448,328
Asset retirement obligations (note 12)		19,622,110	19,633,695
Retirement and other employee future benefits (note 13)	_	8,757,8 <u>44</u>	8,947,269
Total financial liabilities		317,208,077	309,623,697
Net debt		(217,741,920)	(219,219,763)
Non-financial assets:			
Prepaid expenses		5,612,631	2,746,363
Tangible capital assets (note 14)		241,023,709	 243,108,765
Total non-financial assets		246,636,340	245,855,128
Contractual obligations and contingent liability (note 19)			
Monetary resolution to Bill 124 (note 26)			
Accumulated surplus (note 17)	\$	28,894,420	\$ 26,635,365

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Approved by the Board:

Bouy A Director of Education

Chair of the Board

Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

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

		2024	2024	2023
		Budget	Actual	 Actual
Revenue:				
Grants for student needs (note 15)				
Provincial legislative grants	\$	172,163,233	\$ 186,639,012	\$ 171,614,565
Education property tax		34,106,943	35,207,031	34,612,403
Provincial grants - other		4,687,306	19,845,363	4,835,997
Amortization of deferred capital contributions				
Related to provincial legislative grants		18,912,487	20,141,615	18,069,673
Related to third parties		690,609	829,124	682,935
Federal grants and fees		5,504,385	5,741,841	5,513,567
Other revenue from school boards		857,481	875,532	846,454
Other fees and revenue		526,000	4,725,268	3,648,842
Investment income		250,000	1,045,658	746,166
School fundraising		2,333,000	 5,207,181	4,708,707
Total revenues	-	240,031,444	 280,257,625	245,279,309
Expenses (note 16):				
Instruction		165,848,973	199,447,291	166,610,183
Administration		5,888,571	6,249,304	5,875,528
Transportation (note 20)		16,012,532	17,104,769	15,640,992
Pupil accommodation		45,155,995	47,609,605	45,416,897
School funded activities		2,333,000	5,008,805	4,364,638
Other		6,425,098	2,578,796	 3,361,803
Total expenses		241,664,169	277,998,570	241,270,041
Annual surplus (deficit)		(1,632,725)	2,259,055	 4,009,268
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year		29,182,747	26,635,365	22,626,097
Accumulated surplus, end of year	\$	27,550,022	\$ 28,894,420	\$ 26,635,365

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Change in Net Debt

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

		2024		2023
Annual surplus	\$	2,259,055	\$	4,009,268
Tangible capital assets:				
Acquisition of tangible capital assets				
and addition of TCA-ARO		(20,655,784)		(25,204,752)
Amortization of tangible capital assets		22,890,638		20,245,338
Loss on sale of tangible capital asset		(2,324)		_
Proceeds on sale of tangible capital asset		83,689		-
Transfer to assets held for sale		436,898		1,416,423
Changes in estimate of TCA-ARO		(668,061)		(6,179,080)
		2,085,056		(9,722,071)
Other non-financial assets:				
Consumption of inventories		-		651,138
Acquisition of prepaid expenses		(5,389,982)		(2,620,945)
Use of prepaid expenses		2,523,714		2,395,390
		(2,866,268)	-	425,583
Change in net debt		1,477,843		(5,287,220)
Net debt, beginning of year		(219,219,763)		(213,932,543)
Net debt, end of year	\$	(217,741,920)	\$	(219,219,763)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

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

		2024	2023
Operating transactions:			
Annual surplus	\$	2,259,055	\$ 4,009,268
Non-cash items:	•	_,,	1,000,000
Amortization of TCA and transfers to AHFS		22,123,952	20,924,113
Amortization of TCA-ARO		1,137,770	623,861
Increase of ARO liabilities excluding settlements		75,382	6,179,080
Increase in TCA-ARO assets excluding amortization		(604,571)	(6,065,293)
Amortization of deferred capital contributions		(20,141,615)	(18,752,608)
Amortization of deferred capital contributions - 3rd Party		(829,124)	•
Increase in accounts receivable - other		(631,068)	(2,417,561)
Increase (decrease) in assets held for sale		979,525	(1,416,423)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		4,424,370	(184,100)
Decrease in deferred revenue		(629,416)	(2,543,113)
Decrease in retirement and other employee future benefits		(189,425)	(963,840)
Decrease in inventory		-	651,138
Increase in prepaid expenses		(2,866,268)	(225,555)
Settlement of ARO through abatement		(86,967)	(478,109)
Cash applied to operating transactions		5,021,600	(659,142)
Capital Assessations			
Capital transactions:		(20 855 794)	(25 204 752)
Cash used to acquire tangible capital assets		(20,655,784)	(25,204,752)
Proceeds on disposal of tangible capital assets		83,689	 (25,204,752)
Cash applied to capital transactions		(20,572,095)	(20,204,752)
Investing transactions:			
Decrease in investments		-	482,350
Increase in other investments		(37,000)	(559,650)
Net increase (decrease) in cash from investing		(37,000)	(77,300)
Financing transactions:			
Increase (decrease) in temporary borrowing		2,657,025	(2,573,829)
Debt principal repayments		(2,628,563)	(2,443,804)
Long-term liabilities issued		457,193	335,504
Increase in accounts receivable - Government of Ontario		7,225,753	11,534,805
Net additions to deferred capital contributions		24,475,520	17,698,306
Net increase in cash from financing	•	32,186,928	 24,550,982
Increase (decrease) in cash		16,599,433	 (1,390,212)
Cash, beginning of year		10,226,427	11,616,639
Cash, end of year	\$	26,825,860	\$ 10,226,427

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended August 31, 2024

The Rainbow District School Board was created on January 1, 1998 in accordance with the Fewer School Boards Act, 1997 and the Education Quality Improvement Act, 1997.

1. Significant accounting policies:

The consolidated financial statements of the Rainbow District School Board (the "Board") have been prepared by management in accordance with the basis of accounting described below. The consolidated financial statements contain the following significant accounting policies:

(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 consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus 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 amortization, 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 Ontario Regulation 395/11 of the Financial Administration Act 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;

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(a) Basis of accounting (continued):

- 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 consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus and certain related deferred revenues and deferred capital contributions may be recorded differently under Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards.

(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.

The consolidated financial statements include the following organizations:

- Sudbury Student Services Consortium / Consortium de services aux élèves de Sudbury ("SSSC") is accounted for using the proportionate consolidation method of accounting and reporting, whereby the Board's pro-rata share of each of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are combined in the consolidated financial statements.
- School generated funds, which include the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses that
 exist at the school level and which are deemed to be controlled by the Board are reflected
 in the consolidated financial statements.

Interdepartmental and inter-organizational transactions and balances between these organizations are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(c) 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 held by the Board.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(c) Financial instruments (continued):

Financial Instrument	Measurement Method
Guaranteed investment certificates	Amortized Cost
ccounts receivable	Amortized Cost
Short-term borrowing	Amortized Cost
ccounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized Cost
ccrued vacation pay	Amortized Cost
ebenture debt	Amortized Cost
ash and cash equivalents	Cost

- Amortized cost: Amounts are measured using the effective interest rate method. The
 effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset
 or 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: Amounts are measured at cost less any amount for valuation allowance. Valuation allowances are made when collection is in doubt.

(d) 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.

(e) Investments:

Since school boards are generally not allowed to hold stocks, mutual funds or other equity instruments per Ontario Regulation 41/10: Board Borrowing, Investing and Other Financial Matters, the Board does not have equity instruments that are quoted in an active market that must be recorded at fair value.

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(f) 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.

(g) 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 capital assets received or receivable for use in providing services, shall be recognized as deferred capital contributions 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

(h) Public private partnerships:

Public private partnerships (P3) are an alternate financing and procurement model available to the Board to use private sector partners to design, build, acquire or better new or existing infrastructure projects with higher risk, multi-year construction period and significant investments. Assets procured via P3 are recognized as tangible capital assets, and the related obligations are recognized as other long-term financing liabilities for financial liability models and/or deferred revenue for P3 performance obligations arising from user pay obligations in the financial statements as the assets are constructed. At initial recognition, the total liability reflects the cost of the tangible capital asset.

The total liability for combined consideration arrangements is allocated between a financial liability and performance obligation based on the portion of the asset cost financed through the respective models. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the implicit contract rate.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(i) Purchased intangibles:

Purchased intangibles (PI) are identifiable non-monetary economic resources without physical substance that:

- Are held for use in the production or supply of goods and services, for rental to others, for administrative purposes or for the development, construction, maintenance or repair of other intangible assets or tangible capital assets;
- Have useful economic lives extending beyond one year;
- Are to be used on a continuing basis;
- Are purchased through an arm's length exchange transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties that are under no compulsion to act;
- Are not for sale in the ordinary course of operations; and
- Are not held as part of a collection.

A purchased intangible asset is recognized and capitalized on its acquisition date and is recorded at acquisition cost as a non-financial asset.

(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 and worker's compensation.

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 number of Employee Life and Health Trusts (ELHTs) were established in 2016-17: Elementary Teachers' Federation of Ontario (ETFO) and Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation (OSSTF). The following ELHTs were established in 2017-18: Ontario Public Service Employees Union (OPSEU), Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE), and Ontario Non-Union Education Trust (ONE-T) for non-unionized employees including principals and vice-principals. The ELHTs provide health, dental and life insurance benefits to teachers (excluding daily occasional teachers), education workers (excluding casual and temporary staff), and other school board staff.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(j) Retirement and other employee future benefits (continued):

ONE-T ELHTs also provide benefits to individuals who retired prior to the school board's participation date in the ELHT. These benefits are provided through a joint governance structure between the bargaining/employee groups, school board 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.

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 benefit plans are actuarially determined using management's best estimate of salary escalation, accumulated sick days at retirement, insurance and health care cost 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 (if applicable) and years of service as at August 31, 2012 and management's best estimate of discount rates. Any actuarial gains and tosses 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 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 (OMERS) pensions, are the employer's contributions 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(k) 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.

Tangible capital assets, excluding 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			
First-time equipping of schools	10			
Furniture	10			
Equipment	5-15			
Computer hardware	3			
Vehicles	5-10			

Amortization is taken at 50% of the above rates in the year of acquisition. 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(I) 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, and recorded as deferred capital contributions (DCC) and recognized as revenue in the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus at the same rate and over the same periods as the asset is amortized.

(m) 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 years are deferred and reported as a liability. The majority of board revenues do not fall under the new PS 3400 accounting standard.

(n) 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.

(c) Budget figures:

Budget figures have been provided for comparison purposes and have been derived from the budget approved by the Trustees on June 13, 2023. 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. The budget figures are unaudited.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(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 assumptions used in performing actuarial valuations of employee future benefit liabilities. Actual results could differ from these current estimates.

There is measurement uncertainty surrounding the estimation of liabilities for asset retirement obligations of \$19.6 million. 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.

These estimates are reviewed annually and, as adjustments become necessary, they are recorded in the period in which they become known.

(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 consolidated 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 adopted PSG-8 *Purchased Intangibles* prospectively.

PS3400 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. For 2022-23, the year of transition, no adjustments to the opening balances were required.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

2. Change in accounting policy - adoption of new accounting standards (continued):

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.

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. The Board was not required to restate the prior period as no P3 liabilities or assets were recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as at August 31, 2023 and no P3 amortization expense, P3 rental revenue, or interest expense were recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus for the period of September 1, 2022 to August 31, 2023.

3. Investments:

The other investments consist of GICs recorded at amortized cost.

4. Accounts receivable - other:

	 2024	2023
Municipalities	\$ 4,273,893	\$ 4,235,490
Government of Canada	1,287,545	1,272,158
Other	2,493,880	1,916,602
	\$ 8,055,318	\$ 7,424,250

5. Accounts receivable - Government of Ontario:

The Government of Ontario replaced variable capital funding with a one-time debt support grant in 2009-10. The 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 Board has an account receivable from the Government of Ontario at August 31, 2024 in the amount of \$40,987,130 (2023 - \$43,123,127) with respect to capital grants.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

5. Accounts receivable - Government of Ontario (continued):

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 \$19,531,793 (2023 - \$17,357,856).

The accounts receivable from the Government of Ontario also includes operating grant receivable in the amount of \$3,032,508 (2023 - \$10,296,201).

6. Assets held for sale:

As of August 31, 2024, \$436,898 (2023 - \$1,416,423) related to buildings were recorded as assets held for sale. During the year, 3 school properties were sold, and additional properties with a net book value of \$436,898 were reclassified during the year. Net proceeds of \$4,834,004 (2023 - \$Nil) were received on the sale of these properties, which had a carrying value of \$1,416,423 (2023 - \$1,416,423), resulting in a gain of \$3,417,581 (2023 - \$Nil). \$1,619,611 of that gain was deferred for future capital asset purchases according to Ontario Regulation 193/10.

7. Temporary borrowing:

The Board has credit facilities with the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce ("CIBC") as follows:

- \$7,000,000 revolving demand operating credit facility available to be used for expenses in the normal course of business. As at August 31, 2024, the amount of the liability under this facility was \$Nil (2023 - \$Nil).
- (ii) \$1,319,879 non-revolving demand bridge credit facility available to provide interim financing for school consolidation capital. As at August 31, 2024, the amount of the liability under this facility was \$Nil (2023 - \$Nil).
- (iii) \$14,119,543 non-revolving demand bridge credit facility available to provide interim financing for school condition improvements. As at August 31, 2024, the amount of the liability under this facility was \$2,657,025 (2023 \$Nil).

The above credit facilities are available in the form of Term Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average (CORRA) Loans. Interest on Term CORRA Loans will be calculated at the Term CORRA Rate for each applicable CORRA Period plus 1.05% per annum.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

8. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

	-	2024	 2023
Accrued liabilities	\$	18,103,342	\$ 12,152,644
Trade payables		6,082,481	7,381,059
Other		764,080	991,830
	\$	24,949,903	\$ 20,525,533

9. Net long-term liabilities:

The Ontario Finance Authority ("OFA") was established on November 15, 1993 as an agency of the Province of Ontario and as such is considered a related party to the Board. Debenture debt, capital loans and obligations under capital lease reported on the consolidated statement of financial position comprises the following:

	2024	2023
Ontario Financing Authority capital toans with interest rates ranging from 3.56% to 5.23%, payable in semi-annual installments including interest, with maturity dates ranging from November 2031 to November 2038	\$ 30,932,364	\$ 33,172,498
RBC Life Insurance Company 5.399% amortizing debenture payable in monthly installments including interest, due January 31, 2033	2,463,358	2,688,563
DLL Financial capital leases with an interest rate of 4.96%, payable in monthly installments including interest, with a maturity date of January 2028	402,842	35,673
Meridian One capital leases with an interest rate of 4.96%, payable in monthly installments including interest, with a maturity date of April 2026	130,346	203,546
	\$ 33,928,910	\$ 36,100,280

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

9. Net long-term liabilities (continued):

The principal and interest payments relating to net debenture debt, capital loans and leases outstanding as at August 31, 2024 are due as follows:

	Principal Payments	apital Lease Payments	Total	
2025	\$ 2,589,105	\$ 171,508	\$ 2,760,613	
2026	2,719,136	152,826	2,871,962	
2027	2,855,743	104,437	2,960,180	
2028	2,999,261	104,417	3,103,678	
2029	3,150,041	_	3,150,041	
Thereafter	19,082,436	-	19,082,438	
	\$ 33,395,722	\$ 533,188	\$ 33,928,910	

Interest on net long-term liabilities amounted to \$1,769,056 (2023 - \$1,873,843).

10. Deferred revenue:

Revenues that have been set aside for specific purposes by legislation, regulation or agreement and included in deferred revenue and reported on the consolidated statement of financial position. Deferred revenue as at August 31, 2024 is comprised of:

	Balance as at August 31, 2023	Contributions received	Transferred to revenue	Transferred to DCC	Balance as at August 31, 2024
Special education	\$ 6,956,997	\$ 41,839,671	\$ (43,077,653)	\$ - \$	5,719,015
Pupil accommodation	4,090,936	3,385,829	(396,846)	(3,456,671)	3,623,248
Student achievement	2,415,437	7,681,085	(7,249,546)	_	2,846,976
Assets held for sale	1,302,636	(929,228)	_	_	373,408
Proceeds of disposition	39,492	4,834,004	(20,892)	(3,214,393)	1,638,211
Other	163,094	752,981	(633,416)	(144,341)	138,318
	\$ 14,968,592	\$ 57,564,342	\$ (51,378,353)	\$ (6,815,405) \$	14,339,176

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

11. Deferred capital contributions:

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

		2024	 2023
Opening balance	\$	209,448,328	\$ 210,502,630
Additions to deferred capital contributions		24,902,793	19,000,942
Revenue recognized in the period		(20,970,739)	(18,752,608)
Transfers to deferred revenue		(427,273)	(1,302,636)
	\$	212,953,109	\$ 209,448,328

12. 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 are 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:

	 2024	2023
Opening balance	\$ 19,633,695	\$ 13,932,724
Changes in the estimate of liabilities	668,061	6,179,080
Liabilities settled during the year	(679,646)	(478,109)
	\$ 19,622,110	\$ 19,633,695

Changes in the estimate reflect the changes in the estimated future cash flows. The Board has made an inflation adjustment increase in estimates of 3.66% as at March 31, 2024, in line with the Provincial government fiscal year end, to reflect costs as at that date based on the updated Building Construction Price Index (BCPI).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

13. Retirement and other employee future benefits:

The retirement and other employee future benefit (EFB) liabilities are summarized as follows:

	Retirement Benefits	Other EFB	2024 Total EFB	2023 Total EFB
Opening balance	\$ 4,118	\$ 8,722,325	\$ 8,726,443	\$ 9,731,637
Benefit cost		1,029,552	1,029,552	230,389
Interest cost	98	346,879	346,977	347,304
Amortization of actuarial gains	(428)	141,287	140,859	(72,035)
Benefits paid	(3,788)	(1,535,563)	(1,539,351)	(1,510,852)
Closing balance	_	8,704,480	8,704,480	8,726,443
Unamortized net actuarial gains	-	53,364	53,364	220,826
	\$ 	\$ 8,757,844	\$ 8,757,844	\$ 8,947,269

The retirement and other employee future benefit (EFB) expenses are summarized as follows:

	Retirement Benefits	Other EFB	2024 Total EFB	2023 Total EFB
Benefit cost	\$ -	\$ 1,029,552	\$ 1,029,552	\$ 230,389
Interest cost	98	346,879	346,977	347,304
Amortization of actuarial gains	(428)	141,287	140,859	(72,035)
Benefits paid	(3,788)	(1,535,563)	(1,539,351)	(1,510,852)
	\$ (4,118)	\$ (17,845)	\$ (21,963)	\$ (1,005,194)

Excluding pension contributions to multi-employer pension plans, described in note 12 (a) (ii).

The Board has internally appropriated an amount for retirement gratuities totaling \$1,179,765 (2023 - \$3,540,242).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

13. Retirement and other employee future benefits (continued):

Information with respect to the board's retirement and other employee future benefit obligation is as follows:

	-	Retirement Benefits	Other EFB	2024 Total EFB	2023 Total EFB
Accrued EFB obligations WSIB	\$	_ _	\$ 5,877,198 2,880,646	\$ 5,877,198 2,880,646	\$ 6,625,791 2,321,478
	\$	<u>-</u>	\$ 8,757,844	\$ 8,757,844	\$ 8,947,269

The accrued benefit obligations for EFB plans as at August 31, 2024 are based on the actuarial assumptions of future events determined for accounting purposes as at August 31, 2024. These actuarial valuations take into account the plan changes outlined above and the economic assumptions used in these valuations are the board's best estimates of expected rates of:

	2024	2023
	%	%
Inflation	2.00	2.00
Discount on accrued benefit obligations	3.80	4.40
Health care cost	6.25	6.50

Health care cost trends are assumed to be reduced by 0.25% per annum until an ultimate rate of increase of 4.50% is reached in 2031.

(a) Retirement benefits:

(i) Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan (TPP): Teachers and related employee groups are eligible to be members of the Ontario TPP. Employer contributions for these employees are provided directly by the Government 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

13. Retirement and other employee future benefits (continued):

- (a) Retirement benefits (continued):
 - (ii) Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System (OMERS): All non-teaching employees of the Board are eligible to be members of 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 \$3,614,094 (2023 \$2,987,858) 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.
 - (iv) Retirement life insurance and health care benefits: The Board provides life insurance, dental and health care benefits to certain employee groups after retirement until the members reach 65 years of age. The premiums are based on the Board experience and retirees' premiums may be subsidized by the Board. The benefit costs and liabilities related to the plan are provided through an unfunded defined benefit plan and are included in the Board's consolidated financial statements. Effective September 1, 2013, employees retiring on or after this date, do not qualify for board subsidized premiums or contributions.
- (b) Other employee future benefits:
 - (i) Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB) 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 4.5 years for employees receiving payments from WSIB, where the collective agreement negotiated prior to 2012 included such a provision.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

14. Tangible capital assets:

		Balance at	,	Additions	•	Disposals	Transfers	Revaluation		Balance at
Gross book value		Sept 1, 2023					to AHFS	of TCA-ARO		Aug 31, 2024
Land	s	5,203,684		_	\$	(27,500) \$	- \$		\$	5,176,184
Land improvements	4	24.082.449		7,557,190	•	(144,909)	. •		•	31,494,730
Buildings		380,048,421		10,760,862		(177,000)	(2,214,010)	668,061		389,263,334
Portable structures		3,221,228		932.845		-	(2,214,010)	000,00		4,154,073
		335.505		457,193		-	-			792,698
Capital leases		5.792.355		382,202		(1,596,128)	_	_		4,578,429
Furniture and equipment				•		100	-			484,785
Vehicles		424,532		114,118		(53,865)	•			1,944,835
Computer hardware		2,739,345		451,374		(1,245,884)	•	•		1,011,000
Total	\$	421,847,519	\$	20,655,784	\$	(3,068,286) \$	(2,214,010) \$	668,061	\$	437,889,068
		Balance at		Amortization		Disposals	Transfers	Revaluation		Balance at
Accumulated amortization		Sept 1, 2023		expense			to AHFS	of TCA-ARO		Aug 31, 2024
-										
Land	\$	-	\$	-	5	- \$	- \$	•	\$	-
Land improvements		10,965,076		1,524,415		(144,909)	•	-		12,344,582
Buildings		160,237,892		19,733,657		-	(1,777,112)	•		178,194,437
Portable structures		2,303,126		186,599		•	•	-		2,489,725
Capital leases		11,375		68,468		-	•	•		79,843
Furniture and equipment		3,431,510		552,749		(1,596,128)	•	•		2,388,131
Vehicles		320,454		44,052		iii.	-	-		364,506
Computer hardware		1,469,321		780,698		(1,245,884)	-	-		1,004,135
Total	\$	178,738,754	\$	22,890,638	\$	(2,986,921) \$	(1,777,112) \$	•	\$	196,865,359
Net book value		2023					<u> </u>			2024
t and	s	E 202 804							s	5,176,184
Land	3	5,203,684							*	19,150,148
Land improvements		13,117,373								211,068,897
Buildings		219,810,529								1,664,348
Portable structures		918,102								712,855
Capital leases		324,130								2,190,298
Furniture and equipment		2,360,845								120,279
Vehicles		104,078								
Computer hardware		1,270,024								940,700
Total	S	243,108,765			_				S	241,023,709

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

15. 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 Government of Ontario. The Government of Ontario provides additional funding up to the level set by the education funding formulas. 79.0% (2023 – 84.1%) 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	\$ 186,639,012	\$ 171,614,565
Education property tax	35,207,031	34,612,403
	\$ 221,846,043	\$ 206,226,968

16. Expenses by object:

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

	 2024 Budget	2024 Actual	2023 Actual
		 _	
Salaries and wages	\$ 146,797,897	\$ 178,194,775	\$ 148,008,983
Employee benefits	25,417,535	30,541,691	25,542,654
Staff development	866,494	609,036	658,673
Supplies and services	18,185,475	15,635,814	17,786,340
Interest	1,738,191	1,903,033	2,169,924
Fees and contract services	18,718,309	19,980,459	18,662,159
School funded activities	2,333,000	5,008,805	4,364,638
Other	6,640,924	3,234,319	3,831,332
Amortization of TCA and TCA-ARO	20,966,344	22,890,638	20,245,338
	\$ 241,664,169	\$ 277,998,570	\$ 241,270,041

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

17. Accumulated surplus:

Accumulated surplus consists of the following:

	2024	2023
Available for compliance – unappropriated:		
Total operating accumulated surplus	\$ 13,710,243	\$ 6,599,874
Available for compliance internally appropriated		
Retirement gratuities	1,179,764	3,540,242
Committed capital	11,547,359	16,446,699
Lasalle multi-use facility	1,000,000	750,000
Student focused initiatives	1,740,771	1,758,265
Indigenous education	92,185	92,185
School based initiatives	1,127,676	1,341,472
Local priority funds	190,469	216,682
Employee future benefits	1,551,358	 1,551,358
Total available for compliance	32,139,825	32,296,777
Unavailable for compliance – externally appropriated		
Employee future benefits	_	(2,784,781)
Accrued interest	(444,844)	(477,108)
School generated funds	3,155,229	2,956,853
Asset retirement obligation	(11,131,974)	(10,560,061)
Revenue recognized for land	5,176,184	5,203,685
Total unavailable for compliance	(3,245,405)	(5,661,412)
	\$ 28,894,420	\$ 26,635,365

18. 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 \$27 million per occurrence.

The premiums over a five-year period are based on the reciprocals and the Board's actual claims experience. Periodically, the Board may receive a refund or be asked to pay an additional premium based on its pro rata share of claims experience. The current five-year term expires December 31, 2026. Premiums paid to OSBIE for the policy year ending December 31, 2023 amounted to \$315,793 (2022 - \$273,368).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

19. Contractual obligations and contingent liability:

(a) Contractual obligations:

The Board has a total of \$4,595,655 (2023 - \$8,138,119) of contractual obligations at year end relating to the construction and renovation of buildings.

(b) Contingent liability:

The board is currently under legal proceedings, with an outcome to be determined, in relation to the construction of a new building. An estimate of \$1.33 million (2023 - \$1.85 million) is the potential future obligation.

20. Transportation consortium:

The Board is a member of the Sudbury Student Services Consortium / Consortium de services aux élèves de Sudbury (SSSC). In July 2009, the Board entered into an agreement with the Sudbury Catholic District School Board, Conseil Scolaire du district catholique du Nouvel-Ontario and Conseil Scolaire public du Grand Nord de l'Ontario, 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 SSSC 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 SSSC. The Board's pro-rata share of the SSSC expenditures for 2024 is 49.23% (2023 - 48.53%). In the year, the Board paid \$17,059,031 (2023 - \$15,543,921) for student transportation services provided by the SSSC. These amounts are included in the transportation expense on the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus. At year-end, the Board has a payable of \$585,746 (2023 - \$146,157) to the SSSC.

21. In-kind transfers from the Ministry of Public 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 Deliver (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 recorded for these transfers is \$633,564 (2023 - \$609,877) with expenses based on use of \$633,564 (2023 - \$609,877) for a net impact of \$Nil (2023 - \$Nil).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

22. Financial instrument risk:

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 consolidated statement of financial position represent the Board's maximum credit exposure as at the consolidated 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 liquidity risk by monitoring cash activities and expected outflows through extensive budgeting and maintaining sufficient cash on hand if unexpected cash outflows arise. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are all current and the terms of long-term debt are disclosed in note 9. There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the Board's exposure to liquidity risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

The following table sets out the contractual maturities (representing undiscounted contractual cash flows) of financial liabilities:

As at August 31, 2024	Within 6 months		6 - 12 months	1 - 4 years	4+ years	Total
Accounts payable	\$ 21 290 281	\$	3 659 622	\$ _	\$ -	\$ 24 949 903
Long-term debt	1,364,455 \$ 22,654,736	S	1,396,158 5,055,780	\$ 8,935,820 8,935,820	22,232,477 \$ 22,232,477	33,928,910 \$ 58,878,813

As at August 31, 2023	Within 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 4 years	4+ years	Total
Accounts payable	\$ 13,218,1 7 3 1,257,881	\$ 7,307,360 1,288,058	\$ - 8,318,888	\$ _ 25,235,453	\$ 20,525,533 36,100,280
	\$ 14,476,054	\$ 8,595,418	\$ 8,318,888	\$ 25,235,453	\$ 56,625,813

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

22. Financial instrument risk (continued):

Market risk:

The Board is exposed to interest rate risk and price risk with regard to its other investments and interest rate risk on its long-term debt, 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.

23. Board performs duties of a municipal council:

The Board performs the duties of levying and collecting taxes and conducting elections of members in territory without municipal organization. The outlay by the Board in 2024 in respect of performing duties of a municipal council is reported by area in a separate statement.

Certain costs are recoverable through a levy on all ratable property in the area and other approved costs are recoverable through an offset to the local taxation revenue.

24. Comparative Information:

The consolidated financial statements have been reclassified, where applicable, to conform to the presentation used in the current year. The changes do not affect prior year excess of revenue over expenses.

25. 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

25. Future accounting standard adoption (continued):

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 and 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

26. Monetary resolution to Bill 124:

A monetary resolution to Bill 124, The Protecting A Sustainable Public Sector For Future Generations Act, was reached between the Crown and the following education sector unions Elementary Teachers' Federation of Ontario (ETFO), Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation (OSSTF), Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE), Elementary Teachers' Federation of Ontario- Education Workers (ETFO-EW), Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation- Education Workers (OSSTF-EW), 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

26. Monetary resolution to Bill 124 (continued):

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). 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, 2021, and a 2.00% increase in 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 \$23,116,829 in the 2023-24 fiscal year. The portion related to 2019-20 to 2022-23 is \$15,519,841, with the remainder of \$7,596,988 related to 2023-24.