Financial Statements of

# METROPOLITAN TORONTO CONVENTION CENTRE CORPORATION

And Independent Auditors' Report thereon

Year ended March 31, 2022



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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Metropolitan Toronto Convention Centre Corporation and the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Metropolitan Toronto Convention Centre Corporation (the Entity), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2022
- the statement of operations and accumulated surplus for the year then ended
- the statement of changes in net debt for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022 of the Entity are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting requirements for the Financial Administration Act, including Ontario Regulation 395/11, Government Transfers of the Financial Administration Act.

#### 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 "Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our auditors' 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 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.



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#### Emphasis of Matter - Financial Reporting Framework

We draw attention to note 2 of the financial statements, which describes the applicable financial reporting framework and the purpose of the financial statements.

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 of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting requirements for the Financial Administration Act, including Ontario Regulation 395/11, Government Transfers of the Financial Administration Act, 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.

#### Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.



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#### We also:

 Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design
  audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the
  purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal
  control.
- 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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

Vaughan, Canada

KPMG LLP

June 15, 2022

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

		2022		2021
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	11,415,744	\$	4,019,643
Customer deposits (note 3)	Ψ	15,734,699	Ψ	15,577,876
Accounts receivable (note 8)		665,101		4,167,270
(Hote o)		27,815,544	-	23,764,789
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Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		4,610,250		2,797,592
Deferred revenue (note 3)		16,268,468		22,322,969
Employee future benefits (note 6)		965,200		2,040,600
Deferred contributions related to tangible				
capital assets		38,731,331		39,724,442
		60,575,249		66,885,603
Net debt		(32,759,705)		(43,120,814)
Non-financial assets:				
Tangible capital assets (note 4)		169,828,596		180,226,211
Intangible assets		162,500		100,220,211
Inventories		567,192		344,234
Prepaid expenses		681,304		720,944
Topala axponess		171,239,592		181,291,389
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Commitments (note 9)				
Accumulated surplus (note 5)	\$	138,479,887	\$	138,170,575

On behalf of the Board:	
A. C. A.A.	
7,400,740,1	Director
Algul.	Director

Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

Year ended March 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	(Note 1(I))		
Revenue:			
Food and beverage	\$ 4,408,000	\$ 1,421,450	\$ 65,261
Facility rental	5,139,000	2,925,270	1,518,413
Parking	4,476,000	5,853,423	2,187,633
Commissions	492,000	578,424	47,094
Communications	501,200	286,571	113,789
Capital contribution	993,100	993,111	993,111
Government transfer (note 3)	3,985,000	23,824,681	6,808,364
Other	1,428,600	1,644,424	1,518,506
Total revenue	21,422,900	37,527,354	13,252,171
Expenses (note 7):			
Food and beverage	6,830,200	4,468,975	3,565,070
Facility rental	2,632,200	2,315,068	1,677,198
Parking	1,879,000	1,921,641	1,239,751
Communications	741,700	618,565	648,631
Event services	247,600	233,097	156,177
General and administrative	5,976,000	4,478,763	7,407,081
Sales and marketing	3,700,700	2,770,297	2,914,407
Engineering	4,660,600	3,660,640	3,629,737
Energy	2,460,000	1,455,493	1,177,668
Other	2,885,500	2,347,410	2,644,048
Amortization	10,886,000	10,448,093	10,760,532
Total expenses	42,899,500	34,718,042	35,820,300
Annual surplus (deficit)	(21,476,600)	2,809,312	(22,568,129)
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	138,170,600	138,170,575	163,238,704
Distribution payment (note 5)	-	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)
Accumulated surplus, end of year	\$ 116,694,000	\$ 138,479,887	\$ 138,170,575

Statement of Changes in Net Debt

Year ended March 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Actual	Actual
Annual surplus (deficit)	\$ 2,809,312	\$ (22,568,129)
Acquisition of tangible capital assets Acquisition of intangible assets	(116,976) (162,500)	(1,029,934)
Proceeds from disposal of tangible	(102,300)	_
capital assets	66,498	-
Amortization of tangible capital assets	10,448,093	10,760,532
	13,044,427	(12,837,531)
Acquisition of inventories	(287,130)	(113,202)
Acquisition of prepaid expenses	(642,419)	(1,126,763)
Consumption of inventories	64,172	237,209
Write-off of inventories		351,091
Use of prepaid expenses	682,059	1,370,926
Distribution payment	 (2,500,000)	(2,500,000)
Change in net debt	10,361,109	(14,618,270)
Net debt, beginning of year	(43,120,814)	(28,502,544)
Net debt, end of year	\$ (32,759,705)	\$ (43,120,814)

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	2022	2021
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Annual surplus (deficit)	\$ 2,809,312	\$ (22,568,129)
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization	10,448,093	10,760,532
Employee future benefits	(1,075,400)	195,800
Deferred contributions related to tangible		
capital assets	(993,111)	(993,111)
**************************************	11,188,894	(12,604,908)
Change in non-cash assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	3,502,169	(1,217,214)
Inventories	(222,958)	475,098
Prepaid expenses	39,640	244,163
Deferred revenue and customer deposits	(6,211,324)	6,745,093
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,812,658	(5,271,719)
	10,109,079	(11,629,487)
Financing activities:		
Distribution payment (note 5)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)
Capital activities:		
Proceeds from disposal of tangible capital assets	66,498	-
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(116,976)	(1,029,934)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(162,500)	=
	(212,978)	(1,029,934)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7,396,101	(15,159,421)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	4,019,643	19,179,064
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 11,415,744	\$ 4,019,643

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2022

Metropolitan Toronto Convention Centre Corporation (the "Corporation") is incorporated as a corporation without share capital under Bill 141, the *Metropolitan Toronto Convention Centre Corporation Act, 1988*, and is subject to control by the Province of Ontario through the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries ("MHSTCI"). The Corporation is a Crown Agency under the same act and is exempt from income taxes.

The Corporation operates a convention facility for conventions, trade shows, consumer shows, corporate and food and beverage events and parking facilities.

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and the emergency measures adopted by the Federal and Provincial governments to mitigate the pandemic's spread continued to have significantly impacted the Corporation during the year. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods, and social distancing among others, have severely impacted the Corporation's ability to host events and generate revenue. This has negatively impacted the Corporation's financial performance and its liquidity position. There is still uncertainty over the length and severity of the pandemic, its after-effects will continue to impact the operations of the Corporation for the near future. The Corporation is in the process of arranging a short-term revolving loan from the Ontario Financing Authority ("OFA") for \$25,000,000 as a contingency measure.

#### 1. Significant accounting policies:

#### (a) Revenue recognition:

Revenue from food and beverage sales, facility rentals, communications, other revenue and the use of the Corporation's parking facilities is recognized when services are provided. Commission revenue is recognized as it is earned. Cancellation fees are recognized when an event is cancelled.

#### (b) Customer deposits:

Customer deposits represent cash received for future use of the Corporation's facilities.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2022

#### 1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

#### (c) Government transfers:

Receipt of government transfers with or without eligibility criteria but with stipulations are recognized as revenue in the period the transfer is authorized and all eligibility criteria have been met, except when and to the extent that the transfer gives rise to an obligation that meets the definition of a liability. A liability recognized in relation to the government transfers are reduced and an equivalent amount of revenue recognized as the liability is settled.

#### (d) Deferred contributions related to tangible capital assets:

Funding received from the Province of Ontario used for the acquisition of depreciable tangible capital assets is recorded as deferred contributions. This is recognized as a recovery in the statement of operations equal to amortization charged on the related depreciable tangible capital assets, of which the annual change of is recorded in the statement of operations and accumulated surplus.

#### (e) Non-financial assets:

Non-financial assets are not available to discharge existing liabilities and are held for use in the provision of services. They have useful lives extending beyond the current year and are not intended for sale in the ordinary course of operations.

Non-financial assets include:

#### (i) Tangible capital assets:

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Building Furniture, fixtures and computer equipment Leasehold improvements 50 years 3 - 10 years Lesser of lease term and useful life of 5 - 20 years

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2022

#### 1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

Tangible capital assets are reviewed for impairment whenever conditions indicate that a tangible capital asset no longer contributes to the Corporation's ability to provide services, or that the value of future economic benefits associated with the tangible capital assets is less than its net book value. The Corporation would write down the cost of tangible capital assets when it can demonstrate that the reduction in future economic benefits is expected to be permanent.

#### (ii) Inventories:

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

#### (f) Deferred revenue:

Deferred revenue represents customer deposits received for future use of the Corporation's facilities. Deposits are applied against the customer's account when services are rendered. Deferred revenue also includes government transfers that the Corporation has received for which the Corporation has not met the stipulations in order to record the government transfer as revenue.

#### (g) Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. Items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the useful lives of tangible capital assets, valuation allowances for accounts receivable and obligations related to employee future benefits. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### (h) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recorded at fair values on initial recognition and subsequently recorded at cost or amortized cost.

As financial instruments are recorded at cost or amortized cost, a statement of remeasurement gains and losses has not been included.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2022

#### 1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(i) Cash and cash equivalents:

The Company considers deposits in banks with original maturities of three month or less as cash and cash equivalents.

(j) Employee pension benefits:

The Corporation maintains a registered pension plan that provides a defined benefit component and a defined contribution component. Under the defined benefit component of the pension plan, contributions are made by employees at specified rates and by the sponsor in such amounts and at such times as determined by the consulting actuaries. The defined benefit component of the plan provides pension benefits based on the length of service and best average pensionable earnings. The Corporation has other employee benefit arrangements in which certain retired employees also receive health and other post-retirement employee benefits paid for by the Corporation. Furthermore, there is an unfunded executive retirement allowance plan ("ERAP") payable to a retired President and Chief Executive Officer. The member of the ERAP will be paid as a flat monthly payment which will cease on December 1, 2025. There is also a funded retirement compensation agreement ("RCA"), which pays a former executive's beneficiary a spousal benefit for the remainder of the spouse's life.

The Corporation accrues its obligations under the defined benefit plan as the employees render the services necessary to earn the pension and other retirement benefits. The actuarial determination of the accrued benefit obligations for pensions and other retirement benefits uses the projected accrued benefit cost method prorated on service (which incorporates management's best estimate of future salary levels, other cost escalation, retirement ages of employees and other actuarial factors). The measurement date of the post-employment plans and RCA coincides with the Corporation's fiscal year, and the defined benefit plan measurement date is December 31.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2022

#### 1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

Actuarial gains (losses) on plan assets arise from the difference between the actual return on plan assets for a period and the expected return on plan assets for that period. For the purpose of calculating the expected return on plan assets, those assets are valued at fair value. Actuarial gains (losses) on the accrued benefit obligation arise from differences between actual and expected experience and from changes in the actuarial assumptions used to determine the accrued benefit obligation. The net accumulated actuarial gains (losses) are amortized over the expected average remaining service lifetime of active employees ("EARSL").

#### (k) Related parties disclosure:

A related party exists when one party has the ability to exercise control or shared control over the other. Related parties include key management personnel, their close family members and the entities they control or have shared control over. Related party transactions are disclosed if they occurred at a value different from that which would have been arrived at if parties were unrelated and the transaction has material effect on the financial statements.

#### (I) Budget figures:

Budget figures have been derived from the Budget book prepared by management which was approved by the Board of Directors on February 17, 2021.

#### (m) Newly adopted accounting standards:

There are no newly adopted accounting standards for the year ended March 31, 2022.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2022

#### 1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(n) Future accounting pronouncements:

These standards and amendments were not effective for the year ended March 31, 2022, and have therefore not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Management is currently assessing the impact of the following accounting standards updates on the future financial statements.

- (i) PS 1201, Financial Statement Presentation, was issued in June 2011. This standard requires entities to present a new statement of remeasurement gains and losses separate from the statement of operations and accumulated surplus. This new statement includes unrealized gains and losses arising from remeasurement of financial instruments and items denominated in foreign currencies and any other comprehensive income that arises when a government includes the results of government business enterprises and partnerships. This section is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2022 and applies when PS 3450, Financial Instruments, and PS 2601, Foreign Currency Translation, are adopted.
- (ii) PS 3450, Financial Instruments, establishes the standards on accounting for and reporting all types of financial instruments including derivatives. This standard is effective for fiscal periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022.
- (iii) PS 2601, Foreign Currency Translation, establishes the standards on accounting for and reporting transactions that are denominated in a foreign currency. This standard is effective for fiscal periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022. Earlier adoption is permitted. A public sector entity adopting this standard must also adopt the new financial instruments standard.
- (iv) PS 3280, Asset Retirement Obligation, addresses the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of legal obligations associated with retirement of tangible capital assets in productive use. This section is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2022.
- (v) PS 3400, Revenue, establishes a single framework to categorize revenue to enhance the consistency of revenue recognition and its measurement. This section is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2023.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2022

#### 1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(vi) Public Sector Guideline 8, Purchased Intangibles, allows public sector entities to recognize intangibles purchased through an exchange transaction. This guideline is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2023.

#### 2. Basis of presentation:

The Financial Administration Act requires that the financial statements be prepared in accordance with the accounting principles used by the Province of Ontario, being the Canadian public sector accounting standards ("PS") as published by the Public Sector Accounting Board and that changes may be required to these standards as a result of regulation.

Ontario Regulation 395/11, Government Transfers of the Financial Administration Act requires that government transfers used for the acquisition of depreciable tangible capital assets is recorded as deferred contributions and is recognized as a recovery in the statement of operations equal to amortization charged on the related depreciable tangible capital assets. This accounting requirement is not consistent with the requirements of PS, which require that government transfers be recognized as revenue when approved by the transferor and eligibility criteria have been met unless the transfer contains a stipulation that creates a liability, in which case, the transfer is recognized as revenue over the period that the liability is extinguished.

Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting requirements of the Financial Administration Act, including Ontario Regulation 395/11, *Government Transfers* of the Financial Administration Act.

#### 3. Deferred revenue and government transfers:

Deferred revenue represents cash received from customers for future use of the Corporation's facilities of \$15,734,699 (2021 - \$15,577,876) and deferred revenue associated with government transfers of \$533,769 (2021 - \$6,745,093).

On February 5, 2021, the Corporation entered into an Ontario Transfer Payment Agreement (the "initial TPA") with MHSTCI in order to receive Emergency Stabilization Funding ("ESF") in the amount of \$9,567,875 which was received by March 31, 2021. The initial TPA was amended on March 15, 2021 to increase the ESF by \$3,985,000, which was received on April 9, 2021.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2022

#### 3. Deferred revenue and government transfers (continued):

On June 23, 2021, the Corporation entered into a second TPA in the amount of \$7,324,800. The second TPA was amended on September 10, 2021 and December 3, 2021 to increase the ESF by \$2,075,200 and \$8,179,648, respectively.

At March 31, 2022, the Corporation has received \$21,564,648 for fiscal 2021/2022. The Corporation has used the TPA funding amounts to cover eligible operating expenses. The Corporation has used all the funding except for \$553,769 (2021 - \$6,745,093) which is recorded as deferred revenue at March 31, 2022.

On March 15, 2022, the Corporation has entered into a third TPA in order to receive additional ESF to a maximum of \$5,974,600 in fiscal 2022/23.

#### 4. Tangible capital assets:

2022	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Building Furniture, fixtures and	\$ 254,715,042	\$ 109,939,034	\$ 144,776,008
computer equipment Leasehold improvements	48,464,417 78,768,991	41,115,341 61,065,479	7,349,076 17,703,512
	\$ 381,948,450	\$ 212,119,854	\$ 169,828,596

2021	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Building Furniture, fixtures and	\$ 254,715,042	\$ 104,289,880	\$ 150,425,162
computer equipment Leasehold improvements	48,787,840 78,666,965	39,266,396 58,387,360	9,521,444 20,279,605
	\$ 382,169,847	\$ 201,943,636	\$ 180,226,211

During the year, tangible capital additions were \$116,976 (2021 - \$1,029,934), of which nil (2021 - \$64,800) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2022

#### 5. Accumulated surplus:

The total accumulated surplus includes the contributed surplus, accumulated distribution payments and the accumulated annual surplus as follows:

	Contributed surplus	Accumulated distribution payments	Accumulated annual surplus	Total accumulated surplus
Balance, March 31, 2021 Distribution payment Annual surplus	\$ 142,850,705 - -	\$ (104,500,000) (2,500,000)	\$ 99,819,870 - 2,809,312	\$ 138,170,575 (2,500,000) 2,809,312
Balance, March 31, 2022	\$ 142,850,705	\$ (107,000,000)	\$ 102,629,182	\$ 138,479,887

The contributed surplus balance was created as a result of the OFA issuing a release to the Corporation at March 30, 2003 from all of its obligations under the temporary expansion financing.

The Corporation agreed to make a minimum distribution payment to the OFA annually in the amount of \$2,500,000 less any amount of payments in lieu of property taxes that it makes within that year and annually, any such further amounts agreed to in writing by the Corporation and the OFA.

The Corporation has made a distribution payment of \$2,500,000 on March 25, 2022 based on the financial results of fiscal 2022 (fiscal 2021 - \$2,500,000). Since the establishment of the distribution policy, the total amount paid is \$107,000,000 (2021 - \$104,500,000).

#### 6. Employee future benefits:

Accrued ERAP benefit obligation as at March 31, 2022 is \$858,900 (2021 - \$1,114,300). Accrued RCA benefit obligation as at March 31, 2022 is \$485,800 (2021 - \$489,500). Neither plan accrues benefits any longer.

The most recent actuarial valuations of the defined benefit plan for funding purposes was completed as at December 31, 2019. The defined benefit plan is required by the Pension Benefits Act (Ontario) to have an actuarial valuation report prepared at least every three years. The Corporation currently is in the process of completing the actuarial valuation for funding purposes as at December 31, 2021.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2022

#### 6. Employee future benefits (continued):

The other retirement plans do not have a legislative requirement regarding frequency of actuarial valuation. The most recent actuarial valuation of the retirement plans is as follows:

- (a) Other post-employment benefit plans March 31, 2021;
- (b) Retirement compensation agreement March 31, 2022; and
- (c) Executive retiring allowance plan March 31, 2022

As shown in the following table, the Corporation has a surplus of \$2,851,200 (2021 - surplus of \$1,435,700) for its employee future benefit plans. Unamortized net actuarial gain is \$3,816,400 (2021 - gain of \$3,476,300) and results in an employee future benefit liability of \$965,200 (2021 - \$2,040,600) recorded in the financial statements.

Currently, there are 63 employees enrolled in the defined benefit plan and 185 employees enrolled in the defined contribution plan. In 2005, the Corporation closed the defined benefit component of the plan. All new eligible plan members must join the defined contribution component of the plan. The defined contribution portion of the plan is fully funded as at March 31, 2022.

Information about the Corporation's pension plan and employee benefit arrangements are detailed in the table below:

				2022				2021
	Pension plan	E	Employee benefits	Total	Pension plan	E	Employee benefits	Tota
Defined benefit plan expense:								
Current year benefit cost Amortization of actuarial	\$ 744,000	\$	40,900	\$ 784,900	\$ 634,300	\$	45,700	\$ 680,000
loss (gain) Employee contributions	(600,100) (119,200)		39,100	(561,000) (119,200)	429,200 (95,800)		51,900	481,100
Defined benefit plan expense	24,700		80,000	104,700	967,700		97,600	1,065,300
Defined benefit plan interest expense: Interest cost on accrued benefit	0.445.000		02.200	2 202 000	2 062 700		70.000	2,132,700
obligation Expected return on plan assets	2,145,600 (2,344,600)		63,300 (13,700)	2,208,900 (2,358,300)	2,062,700 (1,887,900)		70,000 (15,700)	(1,903,600
Defined benefit plan interest expense (income)	(199,000)		49,600	(149,400)	174,800		54,300	229,100
Total defined benefit plan expense	(174,300)		129,600	(44,700)	1,142,500		151,900	1,294,400
Defined contribution plan cost	403,700		-	403,700	460,700		-	460,700
Total benefit plan expense	\$ 229,400	\$	129,600	\$ 359,000	\$ 1,603,200	\$	151,900	\$ 1,755,100

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2022

#### 6. Employee future benefits (continued):

				2022					2021
		Pension plan	Employee benefits	Total		Pension plan	Employee benefits		Tota
Expected closing balance of accrued benefit obligation: Actual accrued benefit obligation, beginning of year Current year benefit cost Interest cost Benefit payments	\$	40,639,300 744,000 2,145,600 (1,695,300)	\$ 2,738,700 40,900 63,300 (315,100)	\$ 43,378,000 784,900 2,208,900 (2,010,400)	\$	39,130,700 634,300 2,062,700 (1,059,000)	\$ 3,006,100 45,700 70,000 (313,700)	\$	42,136,800 680,000 2,132,700 (1,372,700
Expected closing balance of accrued benefit obligation, end of year	\$	41,833,600	\$ 2,527,800	\$ 44,361,400	\$	40,768,700	\$ 2,808,100	\$	43,576,800
Expected plan assets: Actual plan assets, beginning of year Employer contributions Employee contributions Expected return on plan assets Benefit payments	\$	44,178,500 792,700 83,100 2,344,600 (1,695,300)	\$ 635,200 266,500 - 13,700 (315,100)	\$ 44,813,700 1,059,200 83,100 2,358,300 (2,010,400)	\$	35,685,000 833,100 95,800 1,887,900 (1,059,000)	\$ 617,100 265,500 15,700 (313,700)	\$	36,302,100 1,098,600 95,800 1,903,600 (1,372,700
Expected plan assets, end of year	¢	45,703,600	\$ 600,300	\$ 46,303,900	•	37,442,800	\$ 584,600	ď	38,027,400
Amortization of gains on accrued benefit obligation:  Expected closing balance of accrued benefit obligation Actual accrued benefit obligation obligation		41,833,600 41,833,600	2,527,800 2,429,900	\$ 44,361,400 44,263,500	\$	40,768,700 40,639,300	\$ 2,808,100 2,738,700	\$	43,576,800 43,378,000
Experience gain	\$		\$ 97,900	\$ 97,900	\$	129,400	\$ 69,400	\$	198,800
Annual amortization over EARSL	\$	-	\$ 15,300	\$ 15,300	\$	19,400	\$ 8,300	\$	27,700
Amortization of gains on plan assets: Expected closing balance of plan assets Actual plan assets	\$	45,703,600 46,513,500	\$ 600,300 601,200	\$ 46,303,900 47,114,700	\$	37,442,800 44,178,500	\$ 584,600 635,200	\$	-38,027,400 44,813,700
Experience gain	\$	809,900	\$ 900	\$ 810,800	\$	6,735,700	\$ 50,600	\$	6,786,300
Annual amortization over EARSL	\$	121,400	\$ 100	\$ 121,500	\$	1,009,900	\$ 4,500	\$	1,014,400
Actual pension liability recorded in the statement of financial position:  Actual accrued benefit obligation  Actual plan assets	\$	41,833,600 (46,513,500)	\$ 2,429,900 (601,200)	\$ 44,263,500 (47,114,700)	\$	40,639,300 (44,178,500)	\$ 2,738,700 (635,200)	\$	43,378,000 (44,813,700
Deficit (surplus)		(4,679,900)	1,828,700	(2,851,200)		(3,539,200)	2,103,500		(1,435,700
1				, , , , ,		, , , , , ,	_, 100,000		
Unamortized actuarial gains (losses)		3,689,700	126,700	3,816,400		3,479,900	(3,600)		3,476,300

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2022

#### 6. Employee future benefits (continued):

The total accrued pension benefit liability of \$965,200 (2021 - \$2,040,600) is included in the Corporation's statement of financial position.

The significant actuarial assumptions used in accounting for the plans are as follows:

		2022	2	021
	Pension	Employee	Pension	Employee
	plan	benefits	plan	benefits
Discount rate Expected return on plan assets Rate of compensation increase Indexation rate	5.30%	2.60 - 4.50%	5.30%	1.00 - 4.50%
	5.30%	2.25%	5.30%	2.25%
	3.00%	n/a	3.00%	n/a
	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%
EARSL (years)	6.7	9.0 - 10.4	6.7	9.0 - 11.3

Assumed health care cost trend rates at March 31:

	2022	2021
Initial health care cost trend rate	4.65%	4.43%
Cost trend rate declines to	4.05%	4.05%
Year that the rate reaches the rate it is assumed to remain at	2031	2031

#### 7. Expenses:

Expenses are the cost of goods or services acquired in the period whether or not payment has been made or invoices received.

Included in expenses are wages, benefits (including employee future benefits) and employee termination costs of \$15,721,092 (2021 - \$16,227,450).

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2022

#### 8. Financial instruments, risk management and capital management:

#### (a) Financial instruments:

PS 3450, Financial Instruments, requires an organization to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy, which includes three levels of information that may be used to measure fair value:

- Level 1 unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 observable or corroborated inputs, other than Level 1, such as quoted prices
  for similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets or market data for substantially the full
  term of the assets or liabilities; and
- Level 3 unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets and liabilities.

The Corporation's financial assets carried at fair value, which include cash and cash equivalents and customer deposits, are classified as Level 1.

There were no financial instruments categorized in Level 2 or in Level 3 as at March 31, 2022 and 2021.

There were no changes in categorization of financial assets and liabilities into the three levels in the fair value hierarchy during the year. The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, customer deposits, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair values due to their short-term nature.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2022

#### 8. Financial instruments, risk management and capital management (continued):

#### (b) Risk management:

The Corporation's activities expose it to the following of financial risks: credit risk and liquidity risk. Risk management is the responsibility of the Corporation's management which identifies and evaluates financial risks. Material risks are monitored and discussed with the Finance and Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. The Corporation does not utilize derivative financial instruments to manage its risks.

#### (i) Credit risk:

Credit risk arises from cash held with the banks and financial institutions and accounts receivable. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Corporation assesses the quality of its counterparties, taking into account their creditworthiness and reputation, past experience and other factors.

The aging of accounts receivable is as follows:

	2022	2021
Current	\$ 256,165	\$ :s—::
Less than 30 days overdue	111,359	47,727
More than 30 days overdue	257,476	211,606
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(124,662)	(99,388)
Total trade accounts receivable	500,338	159,945
Non-trade accounts receivable	164,763	4,007,325
	\$ 665,101	\$ 4,167,270

The carrying amounts of accounts receivable represent the maximum credit exposure.

Non-trade accounts receivable includes a ESF receivable from the MHSTCI under the TPA of nil (2021 - \$3,985,000) (note 3).

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2022

#### 8. Financial instruments, risk management and capital management (continued):

#### (ii) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk arises through the excess of financial obligations over available financial assets due at any point in time. The Corporation's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maximize available cash reserves to meet its liquidity requirements in order to meet obligations as they come due.

The Corporation's financial liabilities, which include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, are generally due within one year.

The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the Corporation's liquidity risk. To manage this increased risk, the Corporation will continue to evaluate the need for additional assistance in the form of government transfers to meet its obligations as they come due. In addition, the Corporation is in the process of arranging a short-term revolving loan from the OFA for \$25,000,000 as a contingency measure.

#### (c) Capital management:

The Corporation's objective in managing capital is to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and make distribution payments to the OFA.

#### 9. Commitments:

The Corporation is committed to minimum annual lease payments (excluding common area charges) under various operating leases for facility rental, parking, office space, computer and equipment, and other operating expenses commitments as follows:

2023 2024 2025		115,808
2026 2027		89,050 91,083 93,176
Thereafter		1,906,654
		3,463,043

The Corporation's minimum annual distribution of \$2,500,000 required to be paid to the OFA (note 5) has been excluded from the commitments schedule above.