Consolidated Financial Statements of

NORTHEASTERN CATHOLIC DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

And Independent Auditor's Report thereon

Year ended August 31, 2024

MANAGEMENT REPORT

Year ended August 31, 2024

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Northeastern Catholic District School Board are the responsibility of the board management and have been prepared in compliance with the Financial Administration Act, supplemented by Ontario Ministry of Education memorandum 2004:B2 and Ontario Regulation 395/11 of the Financial Administration Act as described in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements necessarily involves the use of estimates based on management's 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 18, 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 Northeastern Catholic District School Board

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Northeastern Catholic District School Board (the Entity), 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 changes 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 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 ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Emphasis of Matter - Financial Reporting Framework

We draw attention to note 1 to the consolidated 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.



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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 these financial statements in accordance with a basis of accounting described in the note 1 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.
- 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.



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

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Sudbury, Canada

December 18, 2024

KPMG LLP

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

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

	2024	2023
Financial assets		
Cash \$	7,357,936	\$ 6,595,807
Accounts receivable (note 4)	12,798,273	9,888,919
Accounts receivable - Approved Capital Funding (note 5)	4,578,799	3,991,578
Total financial assets	24,735,008	20,476,304
Financial liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 6)	5,346,004	3,704,774
Deferred revenue (note 8)	6,437,048	4,760,125
Accrued interest on net long-term liabilities	33,318	32,101
Capital lease obligations (note 12)	_	15,000
Retirement and other employee future benefits payable (note 10)	814,789	853,775
Net long-term liabilities (note 11)	2,006,769	2,200,188
Deferred capital contributions (note 9)	55,469,973	49,390,801
Asset retirement obligations (note 13)	2,920,861	2,814,777
Total financial liabilities	73,028,762	63,771,541
Net debt	(48,293,754)	(43,295,237)
Non-financial assets		
Prepaid expenses	265,112	90,031
Tangible capital assets (note 15)	57,964,531	52,125,233
Total non-financial assets	58,229,643	52,215,264
Commitments (note 19)		
Contingent liabilities (note 20)		
Accumulated surplus (note 16) \$	9,935,889	\$ 8,920,027

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board:

On behalf of the Board:

Board of Trustee /

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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 22)	\$ 47,618,231	\$	51,567,840	\$	46,762,907
Federal grants and fees	378,555		444,055		396,319
Other revenue - school boards	76,400		29,543		29,543
Other fees and revenue	80,523		1,072,789		1,184,019
Investment income	20,000		240,800		255,766
School generated funds	975,000		1,010,099		1,027,767
Total revenue	49,148,709		54,365,126		49,656,321
Expenses (note 14):					
Instruction	33,290,869		38,084,592		33,061,809
Administration	3,421,564		2,488,664		2,163,578
Transportation	4,044,756		3,812,110		3,800,253
Pupil accommodation	7,416,520		8,025,360		8,171,840
School funded activities	975,000		938,538		999,371
Total expenses	49,148,709		53,349,264		48,196,851
Annual surplus	-		1,015,862		1,459,470
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	8,920,027		8,920,027		7,460,557
Accumulated surplus, end of year	\$ 8,920,027	\$	9,935,889	\$	8,920,027

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	2024	2023
	Budget	Actual	Actual
Annual surplus	\$ -	\$ 1,015,862	\$ 1,459,470
Tangible capital assets:			
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(4,765,135)	(9,742,778)	(4,664,174)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	3,272,928	4,009,564	4,195,968
Revaluation of tangible capital assets - ARO	-	(106,084)	(357,068)
	(1,492,207)	(5,839,298)	(825,274)
Prepaid expenses:			
Acquisition of prepaid expenses	-	(265,112)	(90,031)
Use of prepaid expenses	-	90,031	132,924
	-	(175,081)	42,893
Decrease (increase) in net debt	(1,492,207)	(4,998,517)	677,089
Net debt, beginning of year	(43,295,237)	(43,295,237)	(43,972,326)
Net debt, end of year	\$ (44,787,444)	\$ (48,293,754)	\$ (43,295,237)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

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

		2023	2022
Operating transactions:			
Annual surplus	\$	1,015,862 \$	1,459,470
Items not involving cash:	•	,, +	,,
Amortization of tangible capital assets		4,009,564	4,195,968
Amortization of deferred capital contributions		(3,663,606)	(3,986,335)
		1,361,820	1,669,103
Change in non-cash assets and liabilities:			
Increase in accounts receivable		(2,909,354)	(1,020,343)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and		,	,
accrued liabilities		1,641,230	(103,245)
Increase in deferred revenue		1,676,923	1,807,451
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest on long-term debt		1,217	(10,159)
Decrease in employee future benefits		(38,986)	(125,903)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses		(175,081)	42,893
Decrease in asset retirement obligation		-	(83,703)
Cash provided by operating transactions		1,557,769	2,176,094
Capital transactions:			
Cash used to acquire tangible capital assets		(9,742,778)	(4,664,174)
Financing transactions:			
Additions to deferred capital contributions		9,742,778	4,510,860
Repayment of capital lease obligations		(15,000)	(244,511)
Principal repayments of long-term debt		(193,419)	(183,980)
Increase in accounts receivable - approved capital funding		(587,221)	(1,536,816)
Cash provided by financing transactions		8,947,138	2,545,553
Increase in cash		762,129	57,473
Cash, beginning of year		6,595,807	6,538,334
Cash, end of year	\$	7,357,936 \$	6,595,807

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended August 31, 2024

The Northeastern Catholic District School Board is an English Catholic school board formed on January 1, 1998 from the English Language sections of four separate school boards. The School Board, which covers an area from Cobalt to Moosonee, Ontario, has one secondary and twelve elementary schools under its jurisdiction.

1. Significant accounting policies:

The consolidated financial statements of the Northeastern Catholic 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 Government of Ontario. A directive was provided by the Ontario Ministry of Education within memorandum 2004:B2 requiring school boards to adopt Canadian public sector accounting standards commencing with their year ended August 31, 2004 and that changes may be required to the application of these standards as a result of regulation.

In 2011, the government passed Ontario Regulation 395/11 of the Financial Administration Act. The regulation requires that contributions received or receivable for the acquisition or development of depreciable tangible capital assets and contributions of depreciable tangible capital assets for use in providing services, be recorded as deferred capital contributions and be recognized as revenue in the statement of operations 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 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 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 statement of operations and accumulated surplus and certain related deferred revenues and deferred capital contributions would 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, including:

- (i) School generated funds: the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses that exist at the school level and which are deemed to be controlled by the Board, have been reflected in the consolidated financial statements.
- (ii) The Tri-Board Transportation Consortium ("TTC") is accounted for using the consolidation method of accounting and reporting, whereby the Board's pro-rata share of net assets, revenues and expenses are combined in the financial statements.

Interdepartmental and inter-organizational transactions are eliminated in these consolidated financial statements.

(c) Trust funds:

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(d) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are classified into three categories: fair value, amortized cost or cost.

Fair value

The Board manages and reports performance for groups of financial assets on a fair-value basis. Investments traded in an active market are reflected at fair value as at the reporting date. Sales and purchases of investments are recorded on the trade date. Transaction costs related to the acquisition of investments are recorded as an expense. Unrealized gains and losses on financial assets are recognized in the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses until such time that the financial asset is derecognized due to disposal or impairment. At the time of derecognition, the related realized gains and losses are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus and related balances reversed from the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses. A statement of remeasurement gains and losses has not been included as there are no matters to report therein.

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.

The following chart shows the measurement method for each type of financial instrument:

Cash Accounts receivable Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Long-term debt Capital lease obligations	Cost Amortized cost Amortized cost Amortized cost Amortized cost

Upon standard implementation, amortized cost will be measured using the effective interest rate method, as opposed to the straight-line method.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(d) Financial instruments (continued):

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 calculated amortized cost.

Cost

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

Fair Value

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

At the time of derecognition, the related realized gains and losses are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus and related balances reversed from the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses. A statement of remeasurement gains and losses has not been included as there are no matters to report therein.

Establishing fair value

The fair value of guarantees and letters of credit are based on fees currently charged for similar agreements or on the estimated cost to terminate them or otherwise settle the obligations with the counterparties at the reported borrowing date. In situations win which there is no market for these guarantees, and they were issued without explicit costs, it is not practicable to determine their fair value with sufficient reliability (if applicable).

Fair value hierarchy

The following provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which fair value is observable:

Level 1 – fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(d) Financial instruments (continued):

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Level 2 – fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

Level 3 – fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs whenever such inputs exist. A financial instrument is classified to the lowest level of the hierarchy for which a significant input has been considered in measuring fair value.

(e) Deferred revenue:

The Board receives amounts pursuant to legislation, regulation or agreement that may only be used for certain programs or in the delivery of specific services and transactions. These amounts are recognized as revenue in the fiscal year the related expenditures are incurred or services performed.

(f) 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 of depreciable tangible capital assets received or receivable for use in providing services, are recorded as deferred capital contributions when the asset is acquired as required under Ontario Regulation 395/11 of the Financial Administration Act. Amounts are recognized into revenue at the same rate as the related tangible capital asset is amortized. The following items fall under this category:

- Government transfers received ore receivable for capital purposes
- Other restricted contributions received or receivable for capital purposes
- Property taxation revenues which were historically used to fund capital assets

(g) Retirement and other employee future benefits:

The Board provides health, dental and life insurance benefits for certain employees and retired individuals from school boards and has assumed liability for payment of benefits under these plans.

As part of the ratified labour collective agreements for unionized employees that bargain centrally and ratified central discussions with the principals and vice-principals associations, Employee Life and Health Trusts (ELHTs) were established between 2016 and 2018 for all employee groups. Additionally, retirees belonging to the Principal/Vice Principal and Non-

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

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

union employee groups have transitioned to the ELHT in 2017-18. These benefits are being provided through a joint governance structure between the bargaining/employee groups, school board trustees associations and the Government of Ontario. School boards are required to remit a negotiated amount per full-time equivalency (FTE) on a monthly basis. Funding for the ELHT is based on the existing benefits funding embedded within the Grants for Student Needs (GSN) and additional ministry funding in the form of a crown contribution and stabilization adjustment. After retirees transition, the Board continues to be responsible for its share of costs of benefits based on the cost sharing agreement prior to the transition to the ELHT.

The Board has adopted the following accounting 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, insurance and health care costs trends, disability recovery rates, long-term inflation rates and discount rates. The cost of retirement gratuities are actuarially determined using the employee's salary, banked sick days and years of service as at August 31, 2012 and management's best estimate of discount rates. Any actuarial gains and losses arising from changes to the discount rate are amortized over the expected average remaining services life of the employee group.

For self-insured retirement and other employee future benefits that vest or accumulate over the periods of service provided by employees, such as life insurance and health care benefits for retirees, the cost is actuarially determined using the projected benefits method prorated on service. Under this method, the benefit costs are recognized over the expected average service life of the employee group.

For those self-insured benefit obligations that arise from specific events that occur from time to time, such as obligations for worker's compensation, long-term disability and life insurance and health care benefits for those on disability leave, the cost is recognized immediately in the period the events occur. Any actuarial gains and losses that are related to these benefits are recognized immediately in the period they arise.

- (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 Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(h) 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.

(i) 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. The Board does not capitalize interest paid on debt used to finance the construction of tangible capital assets. When historical records were not available, other methods were used to estimate the cost and accumulated amortization.

Leases which transfer substantially all of the benefits and risk incidental to ownership of property are accounted for as leased tangible capital assets. All other leases are accounting 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:

Land improvements with finite lives	15 years
Buildings and improvements	40 years
Portable and other structures	20 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 15 years
Vehicles	5 - 10 years
Computer hardware and software	3 years

Leased tangible capital assets are amortized over the term of the lease.

Assets under construction and assets that related 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.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(h) Non-financial assets (continued):

(i) Tangible capital assets (continued):

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

(ii) Prepaid expenses:

Prepaid expenses represent amounts paid in advance for a good or service not yet received. The expense is recognized once the goods have been received or the services have been performed.

(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, recorded as deferred capital contributions ("DCC") and recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus at the same rate and over the same periods as the asset is amortized.

(i) 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 proceeds of disposition, special education, transition, distance schools and school renewal forms part of the respective deferred revenue balances.

(k) Budget figures:

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

The budget approved by the Trustees is developed in accordance with the provincially mandated funding model for school boards and is used to manage program spending within the guidelines of the funding model.

The Board approves its budget annually. The approved operating budget for 2023-2024 is reflected on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus, the budget was approved on December 20, 2023.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(I) 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 amount 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. Actual results could differ from these current estimates. Significant estimates include assumptions used in performing actuarial valuations of employee future benefit liabilities and estimated costs and timing of asset retirement obligations.

There is measurement uncertainty surrounding the estimation of liabilities for asset retirement obligations of \$2,920,861. These estimates are subject to uncertainty because of several factors including but not limited to incomplete information on the extent of controlled materials used, 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.

(m) Provincial legislative grants:

Under Public Sector Accounting Standards, the Board that determines and sets the tax levy records the revenue in the financial statements, which in the case of the Board, is the Province of Ontario. As a result, property tax revenue received from the municipalities is recorded as part of Grants for student needs, under Provincial legislative grants.

2. Change in accounting policy – adoption of new accounting standards:

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

PS 3400 *Revenue* establishes standards on how to account for and report on revenue specifically differentiating between transactions that include performance obligations (i.e. the payor expects a good or service from the public sector entity), referred to as exchange transactions, and transactions that do not have performance obligations, referred to as non-exchange transactions. For exchange transactions, revenue is recognized when a performance obligation is satisfied. For non-exchange transactions, revenue is recognized when there is authority to retain an inflow of economic resources and a past event that gave rise to an asset has occurred.

PSG-8 *Purchased Intangibles* provides guidance on the accounting and reporting for purchased intangible assets that are acquired through arm's length exchange transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties that are under no compulsion to act.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

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

PS 3160 *Public Private Partnerships* (P3s) provide 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.

3. School leave program:

Under the school leave program, teachers have the opportunity to be paid 80% of their salaries over four years. The remaining 20% is accumulated in a bank account to cover 80% of their salaries in the fifth year when they take a year leave of absence. The cash and related liability in the amount of \$202,821 (2023 - \$179,282) have been included with cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

4. Accounts receivable:

		2024		2023
Municipalities	\$	537,817	\$	450,971
Government of Canada	•	473,184	•	567,360
Government of Ontario		11,121,306		8,448,743
Other school boards		3,615		80,841
Other		662,351		341,004
				_
	\$	12,798,273	\$	9,888,919

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 \$8,372,908 (2023 - \$8,090,708).

5. Accounts receivable - approved capital funding:

The Province 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.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

5. Accounts receivable - approved capital funding (continued):

The Board has an account receivable from the Province of Ontario of \$4,578,799 as at August 31, 2024 (2023 - \$3,991,578) with respect to capital grants.

6. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

	2024	2023
Trade payables and accrued liabilities Government of Canada Government of Ontario Vacation payable	\$ 4,954,940 263,344 – 127,720	\$ 3,327,805 249,322 75,200 52,447
	\$ 5,346,004	\$ 3,704,774

7. Temporary borrowing:

The Board has available to it a \$3,000,000 revolving demand credit facility to finance general operating requirements which bears interest at the Royal Bank Prime rate less 0.75% per annum. The Board also has available to it a \$1,000,000 lease line of credit to finance the acquisition of equipment only. The Board did not utilize these credit facilities during the year.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

8. Deferred revenue:

Deferred revenue consists of amounts received by the Board that are restricted for specific purposes by the funder and amounts that are required to be set aside by the Board for specific purposes, legislation, regulation or agreement.

Deferred revenue is comprised of:

				Externally						
				restricted	Revenue		Tra	ansfers (to)		
		Balance at	r	evenue and	recognized	Deferred		deferred		lance at
		August 31,		investment	in the	revenue		capital	Aug	gust 31,
		2023		income	period	adjustment	CC	ontributions		2024
Amounts restricted by										
legislation, regulation	า	r								
agreement:										
Proceeds of										
disposition	\$	623,885	\$	32,797	\$ _	\$ _	\$	- \$	6	556,682
Special education		1,450,409		6,475,576	(6,324,530)	_		_	1,6	301,455
School renewal		1,134,587		1,054,012	(50,100)	_		(234,620)	1,9	903,879
Education										
Programs –										
Other (EPO)		571,566		1,581,247	(1,469,990)	(129,713)		_	5	553,110
Envelope		933,507		1,942,656	(1,270,150)	(7,035)		(97,524)	1,5	501,454
Childcare retrofit		1,366		_	_	_		_		1,366
Ontario Young										
Traveler		_		4,496	_	_		_		4,496
		4,715,320		11,090,784	(9,114,770)	(136,748)		(332,144)	6,2	222,442
Amounts restricted by										
external contributor		44,805		562,177	(174,621)	_		(217,755)	5	214,606
CACCITICI CONTINUIO		. 4,000		002,177	(114,021)			(=11,100)	-	,000
Total	\$	4,760,125	\$	11,652,961	\$ (9,289,391)	\$ (136,748)	\$	(549,899) \$	6,4	137,048

9. Deferred capital contributions:

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

		2024	2023
Balance, beginning of year Additions to deferred capital contributions Revenue recognized during the year	·	9,390,801 9,742,778 (3,663,606)	\$ 48,866,276 4,510,860 (3,986,335)
Balance, end of year	\$ 5	5,469,973	\$ 49,390,801

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

10. Employee future benefits:

The Board provides defined retirement and other future benefits to specified employee groups. These benefits include pension, life insurance and health care benefits, retirement gratuity, worker's compensation and long-term disability benefits.

(a) Plan changes:

In 2013, changes were made to the short-term leave and disability plan. Under the new short-term leave and disability plan, 11 unused sick leave days may be carried forward into the following year only, to be used to top-up benefits received under the short-term leave and disability plan in that year. A provision has been established representing the expected usage of sick days that have been carried forward for benefit top-up in the following year.

Retirement life insurance, health and dental benefits have been grandfathered to existing retirees and employees who retired between September 1, 2012 and August 31, 2013. Effective September 1, 2013, any new retiree accessing retirement life, health or dental benefits will pay the full premiums for such benefits and will be included in a separate experience pool for participating retirees that is self-funded.

(b) Retirement benefits:

(i) Ontario Teacher's Pension Plan:

Teachers and related employee groups are eligible to be members of the Ontario Teacher's Pension Plan. 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.

(ii) Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System:

All non-teaching employees of the Board are eligible to be members of the OMERS, a multi-employer pension plan. The plan provides defined pension benefits to employees based on their length of service and rates of pay. The Board contributions equal the employee contributions to the plan. During the year ended August 31, 2024, the Board contributed \$732,501 (2023 - \$653,440) 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.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

10. Employee future benefits (continued):

- (c) Other employee future benefits:
 - (i) Workplace Safety and Insurance Board Obligations:

The Board is a Schedule 2 employer under the Workplace Safety and Insurance Act and, as such, assumes responsibility for the payment of all claims to its injured workers under the Act. The Board does not fund these obligations in advance of payments made under the Act. The benefit costs and liabilities related to this plan are included in the Board's consolidated financial statements. School boards are required to provide salary top-up to a maximum of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ years for employees receiving payments from the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board, where the collective agreement negotiated prior to 2012 included such a provision.

(ii) Sick leave top-up benefits:

A maximum of 11 unused sick leave days from the current year may be carried forward into the following year only, to be used to top-up salary for illnesses paid through the short-term leave and disability plan in that year. The accrued benefit obligation for the sick leave top-up is based on an actuarial valuation for accounting purposes as of August 31, 2024. This actuarial valuation is based on assumptions about future events determined as at August 31, 2024 and is based on the average daily salary and banked sick days of employees as at August 31, 2024.

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

	2024	2023
In flations	0.00/	0.00/
Inflation	2.0%	2.0%
Inflation - WSIB	2.0%	2.5%
Discount on accrued benefit obligations	3.8%	4.4%
Discount on accrued benefit obligations - WSIB	3.8%	4.4%

Assumed health care cost trend rates:

	2024	2023
Insurance and healthcare cost escalation - WSIB	4.0%	4.0%

The Board has internally appropriated an amount for sick leave totaling \$269,121 (2023 - \$255,588) and for WSIB totaling \$409,479 (2023 - \$388,888).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

10. Employee future benefits (continued):

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

Retirement	Other Employee	Total Employee	Total Employee
Gratuity	Future	Future	Future
Benefits	Benefits	Benefits	Benefits
544,667 \$ (15,414)	285,536 \$ -	830,203 \$ (15,414)	854,401 (626)
529,253 \$	285,536 \$	814,789 \$	853,775
	Gratuity Benefits 544,667 \$ (15,414)	Retirement Employee Gratuity Future Benefits Benefits 544,667 \$ 285,536 \$ (15,414) —	Retirement Employee Employee Gratuity Future Future Benefits Benefits Benefits 544,667 \$ 285,536 \$ 830,203 \$ (15,414) — (15,414)

			2024	2023
		Other	Total	Total
	Retirement	Employee	Employee	Employee
Employee future	Gratuity	Future	Future	Future
benefit expenses	Benefits	Benefits	Benefits	Benefits
Current year benefit cost Interest on accrued	\$ - \$	60,068 \$	60,068 \$	3,752
benefit obligation	23,676	10,471	34,147	34,758
Benefit payments Amortization of actuarial	(62,531)	(58,553)	(121,084)	(162,162)
gains	(606)	(11,511)	(12,117)	(2,251)
Employee future benefits				
expenses ¹	\$ (39,461) \$	475 \$	(38,986) \$	(125,903)

¹ Excluding pension contributions to multi-employer pension plans, described in note 10(b).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

11. Net long-term liabilities:

Net long-term liabilities reported on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position consist of the following:

		2024		2023
Loan payable to The Canada Life Assurance Company, bearing interest at 5.109% per annum, repayable in semi-annual blended payments of \$78,807, unsecured, maturing April 5, 2031	\$	017 962	\$	1 024 481
Loan payable to the Ontario Financing Authority with interest rate of 4.9% per annum, repayable semi-annual blended payments of \$45,090,	Φ	917,863	Φ	1,024,481
unsecured maturing on March 3, 2033 Loan payable to the Ontario Financing Authority with interest rate of 5.232% per annum, repayable semi-annual blended payments of \$27,376,		638,173		694,987
unsecured maturing on April 13, 2035		450,733		480,720
	\$	2,006,769	\$	2,200,188

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.

Payments relating to the net long-term liabilities outstanding as at August 31, 2024 are due as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total
2024-2025	\$ 203,343	\$ 99,203	\$ 302,546
2025-2026	213,777	88,769	302,546
2026-2027	224,746	77,800	302,546
2027-2028	236,271	66,275	302,546
2028-2029	248,403	54,143	302,546
Thereafter	880,229	292,259	1,172,488
	\$ 2,006,769	\$ 678,449	\$ 2,685,218

Interest on long-term debt amounted to \$109,766 (2023 - \$107,789).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

12. Obligations under capital leases:

	2024	2023
Capital lease obligation, bearing interest at 0.30%, matured 2023	\$ _	\$ 15,000
	\$ _	\$ 15,000

13. Asset retirement obligations:

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
Liabilities for asset retirement obligations at beginning of year \$ Liabilities incurred during the year Increase in liabilities reflecting changes in the	5	2,814,777	\$;	2,541,412 _
estimate of liabilities¹ Liabilities settled during the year		106,084 _		357,068 (83,703)
	<u> </u>	2,920,861	\$;	2,814,777

¹ Reflecting changes in the estimated cash flows.

As a result of recent high levels of inflation and liability balances based on previous cost estimates, 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.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

14. Expenses by object:

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

		2024		2024		2023
		Budget		Actual		Actual
Current expenses:						
Salary and wages	\$	29,232,768	\$	33,181,625	\$	27,617,534
Employee benefits	·	5,288,063	·	5,569,117	•	4,799,189
Staff development		268,224		326,032		299,394
Supplies and services		3,145,887		2,620,982		3,423,373
Interest on long-term debt		108,549		109,766		107,789
Rental		123,000		114,677		121,962
Fees and contract services		2,567,338		2,465,062		2,661,436
School funded activities		975,000		938,538		999,371
Other		399,804		346,784		319,584
Transfer to other boards		3,767,148		3,667,117		3,651,251
Amortization of asset retirement obligation		136,008		136,008		90,098
Amortization, write-downs and net loss						
on disposal of tangible capital assets		3,136,920		3,873,556		4,105,870
	\$	49,148,709	\$	53,349,264	\$	48,196,851

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

15. Tangible capital assets:

		Balance at		Disposals	Revaluation	Balance at
04		August 31,	A -1 -1:4:	and	of	August 31,
Cost		2023	Additions	Write-offs	ARO	2024
Land	\$	416,720	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 416,720
Land improvements		4,506,362	280,293	-	_	4,786,655
Buildings		79,424,021	8,379,444	-	106,084	87,909,549
Other buildings		1,028,061	13,453	-	_	1,041,514
Portable structures		675,780	-	-	-	675,780
Furniture		78,972	39,690	-	-	118,662
Equipment		603,750	355,642	-	-	959,392
First-time equipping		117,676	-	-	-	117,676
Vehicles		125,352	156,394	-	-	281,746
Computer hardware						
and software		2,556,362	517,862	-	-	3,074,224
Total	\$	89,533,056	\$ 9,742,778	\$ -	\$ 106,084	\$ 99,381,918
		Balance at				Balance at
Accumulated		August 31,	Amortization			August 31,
amortization		2023	Expense	Disposals		2024
Land	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
Land improvements		1,565,357	314,855	-		1,880,212
Buildings		32,374,079	3,233,497	-		35,607,576
Other buildings		488,725	60,881	-		549,606
Portable structures		670,273	324	-		670,597
Furniture		56,932	4,996	-		61,928
Equipment		323,750	51,591	-		375,341
First-time equipping		117,676		-		117,676
Vehicles		101,970	17,265	-		119,235
Computer hardware		4 700 004	000 455			0.005.040
and software		1,709,061	326,155	-		2,035,216
Total	\$	37,407,823	\$ 4,009,564	\$ -		\$ 41,417,387
	N	et book value,				Net book value
		August 31,				August 31
		2023				2024
Land	\$	416,720				\$ 416,720
Land improvements		2,941,005				2,906,443
Buildings		47,049,942				52,301,973
Other buildings		539,336				491,908
Portable structures		5,507				5,183
Furniture		22,040				56,734
Equipment		280,000				584,051
First-time equipping		-				-
Vehicles		23,382				162,511
Computer hardware						
and software		847,301				1,039,008
Total	\$	52,125,233				\$ 57,964,531

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

16. Accumulated surplus:

Accumulated surplus consists of the following:

	2024	2023
Available for compliance – unappropriated:		
Total operating accumulated surplus	\$ 10,068,004	\$ 8,156,912
Available for compliance – internally appropriated:		
Reserve funds	670,897	672,392
Transportation surplus from prior years	85,374	85,374
	756,271	757,766
Unavailable for compliance – externally appropriated:		
Employee future benefits	_	(44,186)
Accrued interest	(74,352)	(74,352)
School activities fund	441,624	370,064
Revenues recognized for land	334,600	334,600
Asset retirement obligation	(2,754,166)	(2,057,807)
Tangible capital assets – unsupported amortization	1,163,908	1,477,030
	(888,386)	5,349
Total accumulated surplus	\$ 9,935,889	\$ 8,920,027

17. Ontario School Board Insurance Exchange (OSBIE):

The Board is a member of the Ontario School Board Insurance Exchange (OSBIE), a reciprocal insurance company licensed under the Insurance Act.

OSBIE insures general public 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 policy expires December 31, 2024.

Premiums paid to OBSIE for the policy year ending December 31, 2023 amounts to \$86,462 (December 31, 2022 - \$77,239).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

18. Partnership in Tri-Board Transportation Consortium:

On April 26, 2005, the Board entered into an agreement with Conseil Scolaire Public du Nord-Est de l'Ontario and District School Board Ontario North East in order to provide common administration of student transportation in the Region. This agreement was executed in an effort to increase delivery efficiency and cost effectiveness of student transportation for each of the Boards. Under the agreement decisions related to the financial and operating activities of the Tri-Board are shared. No partner is in a position to exercise unilateral control.

In the year, the Board incurred expenses totaling \$3,667,117 (2023 - \$3,651,251) for student transportation services provided by the TTC. These amounts are included in transportation expenditure on the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus.

At year-end, the Board has a payable of \$39,970 (2023 – \$231,015) to the TTC.

19. Commitments:

Lease and service agreements:

The Board has entered into various lease and service agreements. Minimum payments (including taxes excluding tax rebates) for the next two years are approximately as follows:

2025 2026 2027	\$ 253,263 15,843 15,843
	-,

20. Contingent liabilities:

(a) The Board is contingently liable with respect to litigation and claims which arrive from time to time in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, the liability that may arrive from such contingencies would not have a significant adverse effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Board.

The Board has been named as a defendant in legal actions. The outcome of these actions are not determinable and, accordingly, no amounts have been reflected in the accounts of the Board for these matters.

(b) The Board is contingently liable for letters of credit guaranteed by RBC amounting to \$280,994.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

21. Debt charges:

The expenditure for debt charges includes principal and interest payments as follows:

	2024	2023
Principal payments on long-term debt and capital leases Interest payment on long-term debt and capital leases	\$ 208,419 109,766	\$ 428,491 107,789
	\$ 318,185	\$ 536,280

22. Grants for student needs:

School boards in Ontario receive the majority of their funding from the provincial government. This funding comes in two forms: provincial legislative grants and local taxation in the form of education property tax. The provincial government sets the education property tax rate. Municipalities in which the board operates collect and remit education property taxes on behalf of the Province of Ontario. The Province of Ontario provides additional funding up to the level set by the education funding formulas. 94.7% 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
Grants for student needs Other Amortization of deferred capital contributions	\$ 42,341,520 1,637,247 3,663,606	\$ 38,286,382 560,919 3,986,335
Provincial legislative grants	3,925,467	3,929,271
Grants for student needs	\$ 51,567,840	\$ 46,762,907

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 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.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

24. Related party disclosures:

Related parties of the Board include other school boards and the Ontario Financing Authority. The Ontario Financing Authority is an agency of the Province of Ontario that manages the province's debt and borrowing program. Please refer to Note 11 for additional disclosure on the Board's borrowing with the Ontario Financing Authority.

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.

Standards 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):

New Public Sector Accounting Standards (PSAS) Conceptual Framework:

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

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

The main changes are:

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

The framework is expected to be implemented prospectively.

Reporting Model PS 1202 Financial Statement Presentation:

The 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 retroactively with restatement of prior year amounts.

The main changes are:

- Restructured Statement of Financial Position
- Introduction of financial and non-financial liabilities

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

25. Future accounting standard adoption (continued):

Reporting Model PS 1202 Financial Statement Presentation (continued):

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

27. Monetary Resolution to Bill 124, The Protecting a Sustainable Public Sector for Future Generations Act:

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

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

Due to this resolution, there is an impact on salary and wages expenses of \$3,535,384 in the 2023-24 fiscal year. The portion related to 2019-20 to 2022-23 is \$2,626,411, with the remainder of \$908,973 related to 2023-24.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

28. Risk management:

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

(a) Credit risk:

The Board's principal financial assets are cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable 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.

(b) Market risk:

The Board is exposed to interest rate risk on its long-term debt, which is regularly monitored.

The Board's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, 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.

(c) Liquidity risk:

The Board mitigates liquidity risk by monitoring cash activities and expected outflows through extensive budgeting. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are all current and the terms of long-term debt and capital lease obligations are disclosed in note 12 and note 13. 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.

As at August 31, 2024		Within 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 4 years	4+ years	Total
Accounts payable Long-term debt	\$	5,346,004 100,399	\$ _ 102,944	\$ - 674,794	\$ 1,128,632	\$ 5,346,004 2,006,769
	\$	5,446,403	\$ 102,944	\$ 674,794	\$ 1,128,632	\$ 7,352,773
As at August 31, 2023		Within 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 4 years	4+ years	Total
	\$ ation:	3,704,774 96,710	\$	\$ 	\$ -	\$ Total 3,704,774 2,200,188 15,000

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended August 31, 2024

29. 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.