CorHealth Ontario

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2019



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of CorHealth Ontario

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CorHealth Ontario, (the Organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2019 and the statements of operations and fund balances and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at March 31, 2019, and results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations.

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 report. We are independent of the Organization 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.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations, 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 Organization'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 Organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization'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 these financial statements.

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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 Organization'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 Organization'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 Organization 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.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

RSM Canada LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants Licensed Public Accountants June 17, 2019 Toronto, Ontario

CorHealth Ontario Statement of Financial Position As at March 31, 2019

	Operating Fund	Special Purpose Fund	Total 2019	Operating Fund	-	Special Purpose Fund	Total 2018
Assets							
Current Cash Prepaid expenses Accounts receivable	\$ 4,062,400 62,735 234,792	\$ 542,324 - -	\$ 4,604,724 62,735 234,792	\$ 4,324,595 27,636 247,968	\$	578,195 - -	\$ 4,902,790 27,636 247,968
Capital and intangible assets (Note 3)	4,359,927 272,894	 542,324 38,808	4,902,251 311,702	4,600,199 378,226		578,195 57,212	5,178,394 435,438
	\$ 4,632,821	\$ 581,132	\$ 5,213,953	\$ 4,978,425	\$	635,407	\$ 5,613,832
Liabilities							
Current Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Notes 4 and 5) Deferred capital grants (Note 6) Deferred special purpose grants (Notes 4 and Employee future benefits liability (Note 8)	\$ 1,122,199 272,894 d 7) - 197,000	\$ 185,050 38,808 357,274	\$ 1,307,249 311,702 357,274 197,000	\$ 1,509,477 378,226 - 108,000	\$	155,012 57,212 423,183	\$ 1,664,489 435,438 423,183 108,000
Fund Balances	1,592,093	581,132	2,173,225	1,995,703		635,407	2,631,110
runu DalailCes	3,040,728 \$ 4,632,821	\$ - 581,132	3,040,728 \$ 5,213,953	2,982,722 \$ 4,978,425	\$	635,407	2,982,722 \$ 5,613,832

Commitments (Note 12)

Approved by the Board

Allison Mendes
Director

CorHealth Ontario Statement of Operations and Fund Balances Year Ended March 31, 2019

	Operating Fund	Special Purpose Fund	Total 2019	Operating Fund	Special Purpose Fund	Total 2018
Revenue						
MOHLTC	\$ 9,229,968	\$ -	\$ 9,229,968	\$ 8,773,785	\$ -	\$ 8,773,785
MOHLTC funding settlement recoveries	7,337	•	7,337	2,898	-	2,898
Participation fees	-	-	•	295,000	-	295,000
Interest income	50,669	_	50,669	29,106	-	29,106
Other	•	-	•	59	-	59
Amortization of deferred capital grants (Note 6) Amortization of deferred special purpose	148,205	18,404	166,609	181,042	18,404	199,446
grants (Note 7)	-	1,752,270	1,752,270		1,353,361	1,353,361
	9,436,179	1,770,674	11,206,853	9,281,890	1,371,765	10,653,655
Expenses						
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	7,922,604	1,626,194	9,548,798	7,481,953	1,283,356	8,765,309
Office support and other	445,582	•	445,582	427,876	-	427,876
Rent	653,163	-	653,163	660,131	-	660,131
Amortization of capital assets	148,205	18,404	166,609	181,042	18,404	199,446
Legal fees	76,173	-	76,173	55,891	-	55,891
Travel and meetings	77,046	126,076	203,122	143,893	70,005	213,898
	9,322,773	1,770,674	11,093,447	8,950,786	1,371,765	10,322,551
Excess of revenue over expenses for the year	113,406	-	113,406	331,104	-	331,104
Fund balances - beginning of year	2,982,722	-	2,982,722	2,655,718	•	2,655,718
Actuarial loss - employee future benefits (Note	8) (55,400) -	(55,400)	(4,100)		(4,100)
Fund balances - end of year	\$ 3,040,728	\$ -	\$ 3,040,728	\$ 2,982,722	\$ -	\$ 2,982,722

	Special Operating Purpose Fund Fund		Total 2019	Operating Fund	Special Purpose Fund	Total 2018
Cash provided by (used in)						
Operations						
Excess of revenue over expenses for the year ltems not affecting cash	\$ 113,406	\$ -	\$ 113,406	\$ 331,104	\$ -	\$ 331,104
MOHLTC funding settlement recoveries	-	•	-	(2,898)	-	(2,898)
Amortization of deferred capital grants (Note 6) Amortization of deferred special purpose	(148,205)	(18,404)	(166,609)	(181,042)	(18,404)	(199,446)
grants (Note 7)	•	(1,752,270)	(1,752,270)	-	(1,353,361)	(1,353,361)
Amortization of capital assets Special purpose grants used for capital	148,205	18,404	166,609	181,042	18,404	199,446
expenditures (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
Net post-employment benefits cost	33,599	-	33,599	23,000	-	23,000
Net change in non-cash working capital (Note 11)	(409,200)	30,038	(379,162)	35,752	(693,328)	(657,576)
	(262,195)	(1,722,232)	(1,984,427)	386,958	(2,056,689)	(1,669,731)
Financing activities						
Deferred special purpose grants received (Note 7	•	1,865,000	1,865,000	-	1,613,619	1,613,619
Increase in deferred capital grants (Note 6)	42,873	-	42,873	398,423	10,000	408,423
MOHLTC funding recovery	-	(178,639)	(178,639)	-	-	-
	42,873	1,686,361	1,729,234	398,423	1,623,619	2,022,042
Investing activities						
Purchase of capital and intangible assets	(42,873)	•	(42,873)	(398,423)	(10,000)	(408,423)
Increase (decrease) in cash during the year	(262,195)	(35,871)	(298,066)	386,958	(443,070)	(56,112)
Cash - beginning of year	4,324,595	578,195	4,902,790	3,937,637	1,021,265	4,958,902
Cash - end of year	\$ 4,062,400	\$ 542,324	\$ 4,604,724	\$ 4,324,595	\$ 578,195	\$ 4,902,790

1. DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS

CorHealth Ontario ("CHO") serves as a system support to the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care (MOHLTC), Local Health Integration Networks, hospitals and care providers and is dedicated to improving the quality, efficiency, access and equity in the delivery of the continuum of adult cardiac, stroke and vascular services in Ontario.

In April 2016, the Cardiac Care Network ("CCN") and the Ontario Stroke Network ("OSN") came together and effective June 22, 2017, the new entity was officially renamed CorHealth Ontario.

CHO is incorporated under the Corporations Act (Ontario) and is exempt from income taxes subject to maintaining certain tax filings.

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis assuming that CHO will receive funding from the MOHLTC to support its operations for the next 12 months subsequent to March 31, 2019.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations ("ASNPO") and reflect the following policies.

Revenue Recognition

CHO follows the deferral method of accounting for grants.

The operating grant is recognized as revenue in the Operating Fund when received or receivable from the MOHLTC. The operating grant used for the purchase of capital assets (i.e. deferred capital grants) is considered restricted for the purchase of such capital assets and is therefore deferred and amortized into revenue on a straight-line basis, at a rate corresponding with the amortization of the related assets.

CHO receives grants for specific projects and programs, which are recognized as deferred special purpose grants in the Special Purpose Fund. As the related expense is incurred, the deferred special purpose grant is recognized as revenue in the statement of operations and fund balances for the Special Purpose Fund.

All interest income earned is allocated to the Operating Fund unless specifically related to MOHLTC funding sources. Interest income represents amounts earned on funds received from non-MOHLTC sources. In accordance with the accountability agreement with the MOHLTC, interest earned on funds received from MOHLTC sources is repayable to the MOHLTC on request.

Participation fees had been charged to the participating hospitals of CHO in previous years. These amounts were recognized as revenue when billed. Participation fees are no longer charged by CorHealth Ontario.

Other revenue amounts are recognized in the statement of operations and fund balances when services have been performed and billed.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Capital and Intangible Assets

Capital and intangible assets are recorded at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives as follows:

Leasehold improvements	lease term
Computer equipment	5 years
Furniture	5 years
Intangible assets - software	5 years

CHO reviews the carrying amount, amortization and useful lives of its capital assets regularly. When a capital asset no longer has any long-term service potential to CHO, the excess of its net carrying amount over any residual value is recognized as an expense in the statement of operations and fund balances.

Employee Future Benefits

CHO has elected to use the actuarial valuation for accounting purposes for its employee benefit plans.

The cost of retirement benefits earned by employees is actuarially determined using the projected benefit method pro-rated on service and management's best estimate of salary escalation, retirement ages of employees and expected health-care costs.

Actuarial gains and losses arise when the accrued benefit obligations change during the year. The actuarial gains and losses are recorded in the statement of operations and fund balances.

Financial Instruments

CHO initially recognizes all its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost. Financial assets include cash and accounts receivable. Financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Financial assets are tested for impairment at the end of each reporting period when there are indicators the asset may be impaired.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with ASNPO requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect 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. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates are reviewed periodically and as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in the statement of operations and fund balances in the period in which they become known.

3. CAPITAL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

			Accumulated Amortization		Net 2019	
Capital assets						
Leasehold improvements	\$	154,103	\$	143,318	\$	10,785
Computer equipment		832,006		611,892		220,114
Furniture		207,423		182,751		24,672
Total capital assets		1,193,532		937,961		255,571
Intangible assets - software		632,252		576,121		56,131
Capital and intangible assets	\$	1,825,784	\$	1,514,082	\$	311,702
			Accumulated			Net
		Cost	Α	mortization		2018
Capital assets						
Leasehold improvements	\$	154,103	\$	100,176	\$	53,927
Computer equipment	•	789,133	Ť	521,413	•	267,720
Furniture		207,423		173,193		34,230
Total capital assets		1,150,659		794,782		355,877
Intangible assets - software		632,252		552,691		79,561
Capital and intangible assets	\$	1,782,911	\$	1,347,473	\$	435,438

4. DUE TO MOHLTC

In accordance with an MOHLTC agreement, unspent grants and interest earned on funds provided by the MOHLTC are subject to repayment. In this regard, \$138,992 (2018 - \$189,233) payable to the MOHLTC is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and \$112,730 (2018 - \$178,639) is included in deferred special purpose grants as at March 31, 2019.

5. GOVERNMENT REMITTANCES

Government remittances consist of amounts (such as payroll withholding taxes) required to be paid to government authorities and are recognized when the amounts come due. As at March 31, 2019, government remittances to the federal and provincial governments, included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, amounted to \$46,609 (2018 - \$42,997).

6. DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANTS

	 2019	 2018
Balance - beginning of year Capital grants deferred during the year Amortization of deferred capital grants	\$ 435,438 42,873 (166,609)	\$ 226,461 408,423 (199,446)
Balance - end of year	\$ 311,702	\$ 435,438

7. DEFERRED SPECIAL PURPOSE GRANTS

	2019	2018
Balance - beginning of year	\$ 423,183	\$ 172,925
Special purpose grants received	1,865,000	1,613,619
MOHLTC recovery of special purpose grants	(178,639	
Special purpose grants used for capital expenditures	` .	(10,000)
Amortization of deferred special purpose grants	(1,752,270	
Balance - end of year	\$ 357,274	\$ 423,183

8. PENSION PLAN AND EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS

Multi-employer Plan

Employees of CHO participate in the Healthcare of Ontario Pension Plan ("HOOPP"), a multiemployer, defined benefit contributory pension plan. Contributions to HOOPP are expensed as incurred. For the year ended March 31, 2019, CHO contributed \$546,603 (2018 - \$410,648).

Employee Future Benefits

CHO provides extended health-care and dental benefits to substantially all employees. The plan, covering the period from retirement to age 65, is unfunded and requires a 25% cost-sharing contribution from retirees. CHO's accrued benefit obligation relating to employee future non-pension benefit plans has been calculated by the projected benefit method pro-rated on service. The date of the most recent actuarial valuation was March 31, 2019. The accrued benefit obligation as at March 31, 2019 is \$197,000 (2018 - \$108,000).

8. PENSION PLAN AND EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS (Cont'd)

Employee Future Benefits (Cont'd)

The movement in the defined benefit obligation during the year is as follows:

	 2019	2018
Present value of defined benefit obligation - opening	\$ 108,000	\$ 85,000
Current service cost	28,800	18,400
Interest on the defined benefit obligation	4,800	3,900
Actual benefit payments	•	(3,400)
Actuarial (gain) loss on the defined benefit obligation	(14,800)	4,100
Past service cost (gain)	 70,200	 -
Present value of defined benefit obligation - closing	\$ 197,000	\$ 108,000

The following amounts were recognized in the statement of operations and fund balances:

	2019			2018	
Current service cost Interest on the defined benefit obligation	\$	28,800 4,800	\$	18,400 3,900	
	\$	33,600	\$	22,300	

The following amounts were recognized directly within fund balances:

	 2019	2018
Actuarial (gain) loss on the defined benefit obligation	\$ 55,400	\$ 4,100

The significant actuarial assumptions adopted in estimating CHO's accrued benefit obligation are of a long-term nature, consistent with the nature of employee future benefits as follows:

Discount rate for accrued benefit	
obligation and expense	3.50%
Discount rate for net benefit cost	2.80%
Dental benefits cost escalation	3.00%
Medical benefits cost escalation -	6.25 % in fiscal 2018 decre

Medical benefits cost escalation - 6.25 % in fiscal 2018 decreasing by 0.25% extended health care per annum to an ultimate rate of 4.50%

9. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

CHO depends on the MOHLTC for a significant portion of its funding. The use of the funding provided each year by the MOHLTC is governed by an accountability agreement. The current agreement expired on March 31, 2019. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, 100% (2018 - 100%) of operating grants and 100% (2018 - 96%) of special purpose grants were received from the MOHLTC.

10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

CHO is exposed to financial risks, including credit and liquidity risk. CHO has adopted an integrated risk management framework. The framework provides a consistent methodology to manage risks. Management believes exposure to other risks, including interest rate and market risks, is minimal.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the potential that a counterparty will fail to perform its obligations. CHO is subject to credit risk related to its cash. Credit risk with respect to cash is managed by holding cash balances at a high credit quality financial institution in Canada.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk results from CHO's potential inability to meet its obligations associated with financial liabilities as they come due. CHO manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating investing and financing activities to ensure it has sufficient available funds to meet current and foreseeable financial requirements. CHO's exposure to liquidity risk relates to the amount of accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

11. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Net change in non-cash working capital is as follow:

	(Operating Fund	Special Purpose Fund	Total 2019	Total 2018
Cash provided by (used in)					
Prepaid expenses	\$	(35,100)	\$ -	\$ (35,100)	\$ (2,367)
Accounts receivable		13,176	-	13,176	(44,335)
Accounts payable and accrued				·	, , ,
liabilities		(387,276)	30,038	 (357,238)	(610,874)
	\$	(409,200)	\$ 30,038	\$ (379,162)	\$ (657,576)

12. COMMITMENTS

CHO has entered into an operating lease for its premises. The lease for the premises expires on June 30, 2024. Minimum future lease payments are as follows:

Fiscal 2020	\$ 302,968	
Fiscal 2021	303,140	
Fiscal 2022	322,910	
Fiscal 2023	329,500	
Thereafter	411,875	
	\$ 1,666,763	