Consolidated financial statements of
Runnymede Healthcare Centre

March 31, 2020

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of
Runnymede Healthcare Centre

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Runnymede Healthcare Centre (the "Corporation"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2020, and the consolidated statements of operations, remeasurement gains and losses, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as at March 31, 2020, and the results of its operations, its remeasurement gains and losses and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards ("Canadian GAAS"). 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 Corporation 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 public sector accounting standards, 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 Corporation'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 Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Corporation'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 GAAS 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian GAAS, we exercise professional judgement 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 Corporation'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 Corporation'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 Corporation 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities within the Corporation to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants
May 28, 2020

Runnymede Healthcare Centre
Consolidated statement of financial position
As at March 31, 2020

	Notes	2020 $	2019 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash	4	**12,381,073**	7,661,404
Short-term investments	5	**11,890,274**	22,242,809
Patient and sundry accounts receivable, net		**617,222**	439,928
Harmonized sales tax rebate		**981,698**	450,866
Supplies and prepaid expenses		**655,041**	617,524
		26,525,308	31,412,531
Long-term investments	5	**9,822,919**	7,981,106
Capital assets	6	**70,540,036**	69,528,577
		106,888,263	108,922,214
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**4,347,205**	3,317,057
Deferred operating revenue		**466,228**	710,805
		4,813,433	4,027,862
Deferred capital contributions	7(b)	**53,815,214**	56,258,447
Employee future benefits	9(c)	**1,850,500**	1,714,500
		60,479,147	62,000,809
Commitments and contingencies	10 and 11		
Net assets			
Invested in capital assets	8(a)	**16,724,822**	13,270,130
Internally restricted	12	**30,821,523**	12,234,767
Unrestricted		**—**	19,886,383
		47,546,345	45,391,280
Accumulated remeasurement (losses) gains		**(1,137,229)**	1,530,125
		46,409,116	46,921,405
		106,888,263	108,922,214

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Board

____ , President & Chief Executive Officer

____ , Director

	Notes	2020 $	2019 $
Revenue			
Local Health Integration Network		**40,570,919**	39,035,366
Co-payment and preferred accommodation income		**3,292,494**	2,997,873
Ancillary and other revenue	13	**1,374,698**	1,263,960
Investment income		**1,874,692**	1,110,847
Recognition of deferred operating revenue	7(a)	**108**	2,527
Amortization of deferred capital equipment contributions	8(c)	**653,682**	756,496
		47,766,593	45,167,069
Expenses			
Salaries		**25,172,626**	24,224,833
Employee benefits		**7,456,660**	7,573,598
Contracted services		**3,885,365**	3,378,952
Building and equipment repairs and maintenance		**1,383,842**	1,275,630
Utilities		**651,908**	688,921
Food		**796,722**	777,706
Medical and surgical supplies		**772,283**	715,214
Drugs		**653,563**	500,766
Professional fees		**1,432,539**	1,320,917
Supplies and other		**2,041,174**	1,688,666
Net (gain) loss on disposal of capital assets		**(789)**	271
Amortization of capital equipment	8(c)	**1,205,990**	1,232,041
		45,451,883	43,377,515
Excess of revenue over expenses before undernoted		**2,314,710**	1,789,554
Amortization of deferred capital building contributions	8(c)	**1,820,791**	1,820,791
Amortization of building	8(c)	**(1,980,436)**	(1,977,864)
		(159,645)	(157,073)
Excess of revenue over expenses for the year		**2,155,065**	1,632,481

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

	2020 $	2019 $
Accumulated remeasurement gains at beginning of year	**1,530,125**	823,163
Unrealized remeasurement (losses) gains attributable to investments	**(1,825,949)**	955,124
Amounts reclassified to the statement of operations	**(841,405)**	(248,162)
Net remeasurement (losses) gains for the year	**(2,667,354)**	706,962
Accumulated remeasurement (losses) gains at end of year	**(1,137,229)**	1,530,125

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

	Notes	Invested in capital assets (Note 8) $	Internally restricted $	Unrestricted $	2020 Total $	2019 Total $
Balance, beginning of year		**13,270,130**	**12,234,767**	**19,886,383**	**45,391,280**	43,758,799
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses for the year	8(c)	**(711,164)**	**—**	**2,866,229**	**2,155,065**	1,632,481
Net change in net assets invested in capital assets	8(b)	**4,165,856**	**—**	**(4,165,856)**	**—**	—
Interfund Transfer	12	**—**	**18,586,756**	**(18,586,756)**	**—**	—
Balance, end of year		**16,724,822**	**30,821,523**	**—**	**47,546,345**	45,391,280

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Runnymede Healthcare Centre
Consolidated statement of cash flows
Year ended March 31, 2020

	Notes	2020 $	2019 $
Operating activities			
Excess of revenue over expenses for the year		**2,155,065**	1,632,481
Add (deduct) items not involving cash			
Amortization of capital assets		**3,186,426**	3,209,905
Non-pension post-employment benefits expense		**187,900**	170,200
Reinvestment of investment income		**(688,718)**	(574,943)
Amortization of deferred capital contributions		**(2,474,473)**	(2,577,287)
Net (gains) loss on disposal of capital assets		**(789)**	271
Gains realized on sale of investments		**(841,405)**	(248,162)
		1,524,006	1,612,465
Net change in non-cash working capital balances			
Patient and sundry receivable		**(177,294)**	(260,887)
Harmonized sales tax rebate		**(530,832)**	658,782
Supplies and prepaid expenses		**(37,517)**	152,885
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**1,030,148**	(435,695)
Deferred operating revenue		**(244,577)**	524,829
Non-pension post-employment benefits paid		**(51,900)**	(76,200)
		1,512,034	2,176,179
Capital activities			
Purchase of capital assets		**(4,203,096)**	(955,623)
Proceeds from disposal of capital assets		**6,000**	—
		(4,197,096)	(955,623)
Investing activity			
Investment portfolio transfers	13	**7,373,491**	—
Financing activity			
Deferred contributions - capital		**31,240**	14,081
Net increase in cash during the year		**4,719,669**	1,234,637
Cash, beginning of year		**7,661,404**	6,426,767
Cash, end of year		**12,381,073**	7,661,404

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

1. Purpose of the organization

Runnymede Healthcare Centre (the "Corporation"), a corporation without share capital under the Corporations Act (Ontario), provides complex continuing care to the residents of Toronto.

The Corporation is a charitable organization registered under the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the "Act") and, as such, is exempt from income taxes and able to issue donation receipts for income tax purposes. In order to maintain its status as an organization registered under the Act, the Corporation must meet certain requirements within the Act. In the opinion of management, these requirements have been met.

Under the Local Health System Integration Act, 2006, the Ministry of Health ("MOH") assigned to the Toronto Central Local Health Integration Network ("LHIN"), all its rights, duties and obligations. The LHIN has full responsibility for planning, funding and integrating health services in their defined area. Funding is provided to the Corporation for defined health services and volumes formalized through the Hospital Service Accountability Agreement (HSAA), between the LHIN and the Corporation.

On November 1, 2016 the Corporation was notified that 70 complex continuing care beds were to be reclassified to 70 Rehabilitation beds effective April 1, 2017. The reclassification requires the Corporation to meet certain conditions including meeting HSAA obligations including the obligation for a balanced budget.

2. Significant accounting policies

Consolidated financial statement presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared by Management in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards ("PSAS") for government not-for-profit organizations published by Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada ("CPA Canada").

Reporting entity

These consolidated financial statements (the "financial statements") reflect the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the reporting entity. The reporting entity is comprised of the following controlled organizations:

Runnymede Healthcare Centre (the "Corporation")

Runnymede Healthcare Centre Charitable Corporation (the "Foundation")

All inter-organizational transactions and balances between the organizations in the reporting entity are eliminated upon preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Basis of presentation

The activities of the Corporation are reflected in the various funds:

- Invested in capital assets - Reflects the investment of the Corporation in capital assets net of external funding.
- Internally restricted - Reflects funds that have been designated by the Board of Directors for specific purposes.
- Unrestricted - Reflects all of the transactions of the Corporation that are not subject to any restrictions by the Board or from an external funding agency or donor.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

The Corporation follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured. Externally restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred.

The Corporation has entered into accountability agreements that set out the rights and obligations of the parties in respect of funding provided to the Corporation by the LHIN beginning for the year ended March 31, 2008 and for subsequent years. The accountability agreements set out certain performance standards and obligations that establish acceptable results for the Corporation’s performance in a number of areas. If the Corporation does not meet its performance standards or obligations, the LHIN has the right to adjust funding received by the Corporation. The LHIN is not required to communicate funding adjustments until after submission of year end data. Since this data is not submitted until after the completion of the financial statements, the amount of the LHIN funding received during a year may be increased or decreased subsequent to year end. The amount of revenue recognized in these financial statements represents management’s best estimates of amounts that have been earned during the year.

Financial instruments

The Corporation initially recognizes financial instruments at fair value and subsequently measures them at amortized cost, except for short-term and long-term investments which the Corporation has elected to measure at fair value.

The carrying value of cash, patient and sundry accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates their fair value due to their short-term nature. The fair value of short-term and long-term investments is based on quoted prices. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

Supplies

Supplies are valued at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Capital assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Building	40 years
Building service equipment	15 years
Equipment	3-15 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Information technology equipment	5 years
Software	3 years

Construction in progress is recorded at cost and will be reclassified to the appropriate capital asset category and amortized when the capital asset is put into use.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Deferred contributions

Deferred restricted contributions represent restricted donations which are to be used for future capital or other areas of greatest need.

Deferred capital contributions represent capital grants, restricted capital donations or amounts designated for capital and are amortized over the life of the related capital asset.

Employee benefit plans

(a) Multi-employer plan

Substantially all of the employees of the Corporation are eligible to be members of the Healthcare of Ontario Pension Plan ("HOOPP" or the "Plan"), which is a multi-employer, defined benefit, final average earnings, contributory pension plan. Defined contribution plan accounting is applied to reflect the Corporation's contributions to HOOPP as the Corporation has insufficient information to apply defined benefit plan accounting.

(b) Accrued post-employment benefits

The Corporation accrues its obligations under non-pension employee benefit plans as employees render services and has adopted the following policies:

(i) The cost of non-pension post-employment benefits earned by employees is actuarially determined using the projected benefit method prorated on service and management's best estimate assumptions.

(ii) Past service costs from plan amendments are recognized immediately.

(iii) The cumulative unamortized balance of the net actuarial gains (losses) are amortized over the expected average remaining service life to retirement of active employees. The expected average remaining service life of active employees to retirement is 18 years.

(iv) Liabilities are discounted using the yield on Ontario Provincial bonds plus 50% of the spread between the Ontario provincial bond yields and AA corporate bond yields at March 31, 2020.

Use of estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian public sector accounting standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Accounts requiring significant estimates and assumptions include MOH and LHIN revenue and deferred operating revenue, certain accrued liabilities, employee future benefits liability and the net book value of capital assets which is based on estimated useful lives of the various asset categories.

3. Financial instruments and risk management

Fair value hierarchy

Subsequent to initial recognition financial instruments which are measured at fair value are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

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

The short-term and long-term investments are valued using level 1 fair value measurements as at March 31, 2020 and 2019.

The Corporation, through its financial assets and liabilities has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments: market risks and credit risk.

Market risks

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the value of fixed income securities held by the Corporation. The interest bearing investments held by the Corporation have exposure to interest rate risk which is limited by the Corporation's investment policy.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that changes in the prices of the Corporation's investments will affect the Corporation's income or value of its financial instruments. The value of an investment will fluctuate as a result of changes in market conditions, whether these changes are specific to an individual investment or factors affecting all securities traded in the market.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency exposure arises from holdings of foreign currency denominated investments. Fluctuations in the relative value of foreign currencies against the Canadian dollar can result in a positive or negative effect on the fair value of these investments.

Credit risk

The Corporation's principal financial assets are cash, short-term investments, accounts receivable and long-term investments, which are subject to credit risk. The carrying amounts of financial assets on the statement of financial position represent the Corporation's maximum credit exposure at the statement of financial position date.

The Corporation's credit risk is primarily attributable to its accounts receivables. The amounts disclosed in the statement of financial position are net of allowance for doubtful accounts, estimated by the management of the Corporation based on previous experience and its assessment of the current economic environment.

4. Restricted cash

Cash includes restricted amounts of $137,946 ($131,917 in 2019) for patient funds held in trust of $99,284 ($99,553 in 2019) and volunteer funds of $38,662 ($32,364 in 2019).

5. Investments

The investments are comprised of the following:

	Annual yield	Maturity	Cost	2020 Fair value	Cost	2019 Fair value
			$	$	$	$
Short-term investments						
Cash held by custodian			**166,838**	**166,838**	317,529	317,529
Fixed income bonds and GICs	**Interest rates varying from (1.65% to 2.81% in 2019)**	**Maturing up to March 2020**	**—**	**—**	5,569,700	5,627,325
Mutual funds			**1,683,968**	**2,010,351**	1,642,260	2,035,674
Canadian equity			**10,213,020**	**9,345,307**	11,586,339	13,084,673
Foreign equity			**355,317**	**367,778**	1,081,378	1,177,608
Total short-term investments			**12,419,143**	**11,890,274**	20,197,206	22,242,809
Long-term investments						
Fixed income bonds and GICs	**Interest rates varying from 1.64 % to 3.10% (1.50% to 3.10% in 2019)**	**Maturing up to May 2027 (May 2027 in 2019)**	**9,695,743**	**9,822,919**	7,925,532	7,981,106
Total long-term investments			**9,695,743**	**9,822,919**	7,925,532	7,981,106

As at March 31, 2020 and 2019, long-term fixed income portfolio consists of GICs, Provincial and Bank Bonds. Short-term investments include mutual funds, Canadian and foreign equities.

6. Capital assets

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	2020 Net book value	2019 Net book value
	$	**$**	**$**	$
Land	**5,426,129**	**—**	**5,426,129**	5,426,129
Building	**77,516,045**	**19,790,073**	**57,725,972**	59,640,186
Building service equipment	**687,500**	**286,355**	**401,145**	404,344
Equipment	**7,021,258**	**4,718,166**	**2,303,092**	2,492,575
Furniture and fixtures	**1,770,248**	**1,579,262**	**190,986**	352,494
Information technology equipment and software	**5,484,918**	**4,646,006**	**838,912**	1,195,658
Construction in progress	**3,653,800**	**—**	**3,653,800**	17,191
	101,559,898	**31,019,862**	**70,540,036**	69,528,577

7. Deferred contributions

(a) Restricted

Deferred contributions - restricted represent unspent externally restricted donations. Funds designated for and spent on capital are transferred and accounted for as a deferred contribution - capital. Funds designated for non-capital items are recognized in revenue in the year the related expenditures are incurred. The changes in the deferred contribution balance are as follows:

	2020	2019
	$	$
Deferred contributions, beginning of year	**2,527**	—
Externally restricted contributions received during the year, net of expenses	**108**	2,527
Externally restricted contributions recognized during the year	**—**	—
Deferred contributions, end of year	**2,635**	2,527

(b) Capital

Deferred contributions - capital represents the unamortized amounts of grants received and receivable and other capital donations for the purchase or development of capital assets. Amortization of deferred contributions - capital of $2,474,473 ($2,577,287 in 2019) is recorded as revenue in the statement of operations. The changes in the deferred contributions - capital balance are as follows:

	2020	2019
	$	$
Deferred contributions, capital, beginning of year	**56,258,447**	58,821,653
Contributions received during the year	**31,240**	14,081
	56,289,687	58,835,734
Less: amortization of deferred contributions - capital	**(2,474,473)**	(2,577,287)
Deferred contributions - capital, end of year	**53,815,214**	56,258,447

8. Net assets invested in capital assets

(a) Net assets invested in capital assets is calculated as follows:

	2020	2019
	$	$
Capital assets, net	**70,540,036**	69,528,577
Less: amounts financed by deferred capital contributions	**53,815,214**	56,258,447
Amounts invested in capital assets	**16,724,822**	13,270,130

8. Net assets invested in capital assets (continued)

(b) The net change in net assets invested in capital assets is determined as follows:

	2020	2019
	$	$
Purchase of capital assets	**4,203,096**	955,623
Proceeds from disposal of capital assets	**(6,000)**	—
Less: other contributions received	**(31,240)**	(14,081)
Net change in net assets invested in capital assets	**4,165,856**	941,542

(c) Excess of expenses over revenues:

	2020	2019
	$	$
Amortization of capital equipment	**(1,205,990)**	(1,232,041)
Amortization of building	**(1,980,436)**	(1,977,864)
Amortization of deferred capital equipment contributions	**653,682**	756,496
Amortization of deferred capital building contributions	**1,820,791**	1,820,791
Net gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets	**789**	(271)
Excess of expenses over revenues	**(711,164)**	(632,889)

9. Pension and other post-employment benefit plans

(a) Pension plan

The Corporation is a member of the Healthcare of Ontario Pension Plan ("HOOPP" or the "Plan"), which is a multi-employer defined benefit pension plan available to all eligible employees of the participating member of the Ontario Hospital Association. Plan members will receive benefits based on the length of service and on the average of annualized earnings during the five consecutive years prior to retirement, termination or death, which provide the highest earnings.

The Plan's assets consist of investment grade securities. Market and credit risks on these securities are managed by the Plan through its policy framework, rebalancing the portfolio on a regular basis, the use of derivatives, and diversification.

Pension expense is based on Plan management's best estimates, in consultation with its actuaries, of the amount, together with the 6.9% of salary contributed by employees (9.2% of salary above the years maximum pensionable earnings), required to provide a high level of assurance that benefits will be fully represented by fund assets at retirement, as provided by the Plan. The funding objective is for employer contributions to the Plan to remain a constant percentage of employee's contributions. The employer currently contributes 126% of the employee's contribution.

Variances between actuarial funding estimates and actual experience may be material and any differences are generally to be funded by the participating members.

The most recent valuation for accounting purposes was completed by HOOPP as of December 31, 2019, disclosed an asset value of $87,181 million ($79,622 million in 2019) with accrued pension liabilities of $73,547 million ($65,128 million in 2019) resulting in a surplus of $13,63 million ($13,49 million in 2019).

9. Pension and other post-employment benefit plans (continued)

(a) Pension plan (continued)

Contributions to the Plan made during the year by the Corporation on behalf of its employees amounted to $2,074,150 ($1,933,112 in 2019) and are included in salaries and employee benefits expense in the statement of operations.

(b) Accrued post-employment benefits

The Corporation's non-pension post-employment benefit plans are comprised of medical, dental and life insurance coverage for certain groups of employees who have retired from the Corporation and are between the ages 61 and 65. Spouses of eligible retirees are also covered by the Plans. The most recent actuarial valuation of the Plan was performed as at March 31, 2020, and the results of this valuation will be extrapolated to March 31, 2023.

Information for the Corporation's non-pension post-employment benefit plans and reconciliations to the accrued benefit liability is as follows:

	2020	2019
	%	%
Discount rate used to determine the obligation	**3.00**	3.30
Discount rate used to calculate the net benefit costs	**3.20**	3.00
Expected annual increase in dental care costs	**2.75**	2.75
Expected annual increase in extended health care costs	**see (i)**	see (i)

(i) 6.00% per annum; decreasing by 0.25% per annum to an ultimate rate of 4.50% per annum.

	2020	2019
Average remaining service period of active employees to retirement who are expected to receive benefits under the benefit plan (years)	**18**	18

(c) Accrued benefit liability

	2020	2019
	$	$
Accrued benefit obligation		
Accrued benefit obligation	**1,332,200**	1,419,800
Unamortized actuarial experience gains	**518,300**	294,700
Accrued benefit liability on the consolidated statement of financial position	**1,850,500**	1,714,500

9. Pension and other post-employment benefit plans (continued)

(c) Accrued benefit liability (continued)

The Corporation’s non-pension post-employment benefit expense is comprised as follows:

	2020	2019
	$	$
Net benefit costs recognized		
Current service costs	**155,600**	143,200
Amortization of actuarial (gains) and losses	**(14,200)**	(17,600)
Interest expense	**46,500**	44,600
	187,900	170,200

	2020	2019
	$	$
Accrued benefit liability		
Beginning of year	**1,714,500**	1,620,500
Expense	**187,900**	170,200
Benefit paid	**(51,900)**	(76,200)
Accrued benefit liability on the consolidated statement of financial position	**1,850,500**	1,714,500

10. Contingencies and guarantees

The nature of the Corporation’s activities is such that there is usual potential for litigation or in prospect at any time. With respect to claims at March 31, 2020, management believes the Corporation has valid defenses and an appropriate insurance coverage in place to mitigate the potential risk. Management believes in the event any claims are successful, that such claims are not expected to have a material effect on the Corporation’s financial position.

In the normal course of business, the Corporation enters into agreements that meet the definition of a guarantee. The Corporation’s primary guarantees are as follows:

(a) The Corporation has provided indemnities under lease agreements for the use of various operating facilities. Under the terms of these agreements the Corporation agrees to indemnify the counterparties for various items including, but not limited to, all liabilities, loss, suits, and damages arising during, on or after the term of the agreement. The maximum amount of any potential future payment cannot be reasonably estimated.

Indemnity has been provided to all directors and or officers of the Corporation for various items including, but not limited to, all costs to settle suits or actions due to association with the Corporation, subject to certain restrictions. The Corporation has purchased directors’ and officers’ liability insurance to mitigate the cost of any potential future suits or actions. The term of the indemnification is not explicitly defined, but is limited to the period over which the indemnified party served as a trustee, director or officer of the Corporation. The maximum amount of any potential future payment cannot be reasonably estimated.

10. Contingencies and guarantees (continued)

(b) In the normal course of business, the Corporation has entered into agreements that include indemnities to protect the Corporation from any claims or potential claims brought on by third party contractors. The Corporation requests proof of insurance certificate and/or to be added onto the third party insurance policy as additionally insured. These indemnification agreements may require the Corporation to compensate counterparties for losses incurred by the counterparties as a result of breaches in representation and regulations or as a result of litigation claims or statutory sanctions that may be suffered by the counterparty as a consequence of the transaction. The terms of these indemnities are not explicitly defined and the maximum amount of any potential reimbursement cannot be reasonably estimated

(c) The Corporation is a member of the Healthcare Insurance Reciprocal of Canada (HIROC). HIROC is a pooling of liability insurance risks of its members. All members of the pool pay annual premiums, which are actuarially determined. All members are subject to reassessment for losses, if any, experienced by the pool for the years in which they are members. No negative reassessments have been made to March 31, 2020.

(d) Since its inception in 1987, HIROC has accumulated an unappropriated surplus, which is the total of premiums paid by all subscribers plus investment income, less the obligation for claims reserves and expenses and operating expenses. Each subscriber who has an excess of premium plus investment income over the obligation for their allocation of claims reserves and expenses may be entitled to receive distributions of their share of the unappropriated surplus at the time such distributions are declared by the Board of Directors at HIROC. There is no distributions receivable from HIROC as at March 31, 2020.

The nature of these indemnification agreements prevents the Corporation from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum exposure due to the difficulties in assessing the amount of liability which stems from the unpredictability of future events and the unlimited coverage offered to counterparties. Historically, the Corporation has not made any significant payments under such or similar indemnification agreements and therefore no amount has been accrued in the statement of financial position with respect to these agreements.

11. Commitments

The Corporation's future operating commitments expiring at various dates up to 2025 relate to the service and maintenance of equipment; managed services for its supply chain processes; and information technology infrastructure and support are as follows:

	$
2021	4,452,287
2022	1,470,542
2023	1,367,285
2024	1,326,399
2025	1,256,532
	9,873,045

12. Internally restricted net assets

Internally restricted net assets include funds committed to support patient programs and services and allow the Corporation to continue to provide leading edge, patient-centred care. [For the year, the Corporation's Board of Directors approved an inter-fund transfer of $18,586,756 (nil in 2019) from unrestricted to internally restricted net assets.]

13. Related party transactions

The Corporation is related to the Foundation. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Corporation transferred $7,373,491 to the Foundation.

During the year, the Corporation leased real property with a lease term that expired on May 31, 2019 to a company under control by a Director of the Corporation. During the year ended March 31, 2020, lease and related revenues amounted to $8,632 ($72,900 in 2019).

14. Pandemic response

On March 11, 2020 the World Health Organization characterized the outbreak of a strain of the novel coronavirus (“COVID-19”) as a pandemic which has resulted in a series of public health and emergency measures that have been put in place to combat the spread of the virus.

The duration and impact of COVID-19 is unknown at this time and it is not possible to reliably estimate the impact that the length and severity of these developments will have on the financial results and conditions of the Corporation in future periods.