Consolidated Financial Statements of

THE LIMESTONE DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

Year ended August 31, 2022

THE LIMESTONE DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

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MANAGEMENT REPORT

Year ended August 31, 2022

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of The Limestone District School Board ("Board") are the responsibility of Board management and have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Administration Act, supplemented by Ontario Ministry of Education memorandum 2004:B2 and Ontario Regulation 395/11 of the Financial Administration Act, as described in note 1 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 Auditors' 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 Services
and Treasurer

November 21, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Trustees of The Limestone District School Board

Opinion

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

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at August 31, 2022
- the consolidated statements 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 end of August 31, 2022, and its consolidated results of operations, and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the basis of accounting as 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 ***"Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements"*** section of our auditors' report.

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

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

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Presentation

We draw attention to note 1 to the financial statements which describes the applicable financial reporting framework and the purpose of the financial statements. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the basis of accounting as described in 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.

Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

We also:

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.

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

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Kingston, Canada

November 21, 2022

THE LIMESTONE DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

August 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	2022	2021
Financial assets:		
Cash	$ 37,332,269	$ 26,996,843
Accounts receivable:		
Municipalities	4,517,490	4,364,350
Government of Ontario-approved capital (note 2)	73,975,961	84,750,944
Government of Ontario-non-capital (note 2)	29,786,069	27,099,817
Other	5,497,114	8,179,061
Investments	1,503,831	1,436,310
Total financial assets	152,612,734	152,827,325
Financial liabilities:		
Temporary borrowing (note 3)	498,000	2,811,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	26,869,335	29,944,979
Net long-term liabilities (note 8)	65,670,232	69,026,908
Deferred revenue (note 5)	21,528,211	20,436,171
Funds held in trust	1,724,386	1,758,398
Employee benefit liability (note 4(d))	7,600,129	8,277,167
Deferred capital contributions (note 6)	261,843,527	246,578,823
Total financial liabilities	385,733,820	378,833,446
Net financial debt	(233,121,086)	(226,006,121)
Non-financial assets:		
Prepaid expenses	1,286,366	1,253,729
Tangible capital assets (note 14)	275,231,075	262,805,114
Total non-financial assets	276,517,441	264,058,843
Contingent liabilities and commitments (notes 11 and 12)		
Accumulated surplus (note 18)	$ 43,396,355	$ 38,052,722

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

On Behalf of the Board:

_______________ Director of Education

_______________ Chair of the Board

THE LIMESTONE DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

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

	Budget	2022	2021
	(note 15)		
Revenues:			
Grants for student needs (note 10):			
Provincial legislative grants	$ 211,406,433	$ 212,058,807	$ 201,062,297
Education property tax	55,041,569	56,480,346	57,761,060
Provincial grants - other	15,029,295	14,155,367	11,009,295
Federal grants and fees	72,047	596,732	156,774
Investment income	321,133	396,635	351,896
Other	5,581,994	5,763,071	3,192,797
School fundraising	2,400,000	3,134,027	876,930
	289,852,471	292,584,985	274,411,049
Expenses (note 16):			
Instruction	210,854,925	207,876,058	195,268,450
Administration	8,027,260	7,927,817	7,674,126
Transportation	18,119,955	18,140,330	16,113,679
Pupil accommodation	44,324,839	43,841,611	40,411,854
Other	8,087,939	6,628,668	4,100,484
School funded activities	2,400,000	2,826,868	1,188,961
	291,814,918	287,241,352	264,757,554
Annual surplus (deficit)	(1,962,447)	5,343,633	9,653,495
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	38,052,722	38,052,722	28,399,227
Accumulated surplus, end of year (note 18)	$ 36,090,275	$ 43,396,355	$ 38,052,722

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

THE LIMESTONE DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

Consolidated Statement of Change in Net Debt

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

	2022	2021
Annual surplus	$ 5,343,633	$ 9,653,495
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(27,404,763)	(26,109,356)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	14,978,802	12,450,610
Gain on disposal of tangible capital assets	–	(15,156)
Proceeds on sale of tangible capital assets	8,292,500	15,156
Gain on sale allocated to deferred revenue	(8,292,500)	–
Write-downs of tangible capital assets	–	100,963
	(7,082,328)	(3,904,288)
Acquisition of prepaid expenses	(32,637)	246,750
Increase in net financial debt	(7,114,965)	(3,657,538)
Net financial debt, beginning of year	(226,006,121)	(222,348,583)
Net financial debt, end of year	$ (233,121,086)	$ (226,006,121)

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

THE LIMESTONE DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

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

	2022	2021
Operating transactions:		
Annual surplus	$ 5,343,633	$ 9,653,495
Non-cash items including:		
Amortization, write downs and gain/loss on disposal	14,978,802	12,536,417
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	(14,717,073)	(12,328,181)
Deferred gain on disposal of tangible capital assets	(8,292,500)	–
Change in non-cash assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable (non-capital)	(153,141)	14,896,845
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable (other)	2,681,946	(4,280,069)
Increase in accounts receivable delayed grant payment	(2,686,252)	(10,024,890)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(3,075,649)	(16,053,103)
Increase in deferred revenue	1,413,150	2,687,813
(Decrease) increase in funds held in trust	(34,012)	45,689
Decrease in employee benefit liability	(677,038)	(355,895)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	(32,637)	246,750
	(10,594,404)	(12,628,624)
Cash provided by (applied to) operating transactions	(5,250,771)	(2,975,129)
Capital transactions:		
Cash used to acquire tangible capital assets	(27,404,763)	(26,109,356)
Proceeds on sale of tangible capital assets	8,292,500	15,156
Cash applied to capital transactions	(19,112,263)	(26,094,200)
Investing transactions:		
Decrease (increase) in investments	(67,521)	4,903
Cash provided by (applied to) to investing transactions	(67,521)	4,903
Financing transactions:		
Increase (decrease) in temporary borrowing	(2,313,000)	1,660,000
Debt repayment	(3,356,676)	(3,224,716)
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable - Government of Ontario (approved capital)	10,774,984	(5,986,318)
Increase in deferred capital contributions	29,981,778	23,320,208
Increase (decrease) in deferred capital revenue	(321,105)	3,014,870
Cash provided by financing transactions	34,765,981	18,784,044
Increase (decrease) in cash	10,335,426	(10,280,382)
Cash, beginning of year	26,996,843	37,277,225
Cash, end of year	$ 37,332,269	$ 26,996,843

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

1. Significant accounting policies:

These consolidated financial statements are prepared by management in accordance with the basis of accounting described below.

(a) 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 Limestone District School Board (the "Board") and which are controlled by the Board.

These consolidated financial statements include school generated funds which include the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of organizations that exist at the school level and that are controlled by the Board.

(b) Basis of accounting:

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Administration Act supplemented by Ontario Ministry of Education memorandum 2004:B2 and Ontario Regulation 395/11 of the Financial Administration Act.

The Financial Administration Act requires that the consolidated financial statements be prepared in accordance with the accounting principles determined by the relevant Ministry of the Province of Ontario. A directive was provided by the Ontario Ministry of Education within memorandum 2004:B2 requiring school boards to adopt Canadian public sector accounting standards commencing with their year ended August 31, 2004 and that changes may be required to the application of these standards as a result of regulation.

In 2011, the government passed Ontario Regulation 395/11 of the Financial Administration Act. The Regulation requires that contributions received or receivable for the acquisition or development of depreciable tangible capital assets and contributions of depreciable tangible capital assets for use in providing services, be recorded as deferred capital contributions and be recognized as revenue in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus over the periods during which the asset is used to provide service at the same rate that amortization is recognized in respect of the related asset.

The regulation further requires that if the net book value of the depreciable tangible capital asset is reduced for any reason other than amortization, a proportionate reduction of the deferred capital contribution along with a proportionate increase in the revenue be recognized. For Ontario school boards, these contributions include government transfers, externally restricted contributions and, historically, property tax revenue.

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(b) Basis of accounting (continued):

The accounting policy requirements under Regulation 395/11 are significantly different from the requirements of Canadian public sector accounting standards which requires 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;
- externally restricted contributions be recognized as revenue in the period in which the resources are used for the purpose or purposes specified in accordance with public sector accounting standard PS3100; and
- property taxation revenue be reported as revenue when received or receivable in accordance with public sector accounting standard PS3510.

As a result, revenue recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus and certain related deferred revenues and deferred capital contributions would be recorded differently under Canadian public sector accounting standards.

(c) Investments:

Temporary investments consist of marketable securities which are liquid short-term investments with maturities of between three months and one year at the date of acquisition, and are recorded on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at the lower of cost or market value.

Investments are recorded at lower of cost plus or minus amortization of bond discounts or premiums or market. Interest on the investments is accrued as earned. Gains or losses on the sale of investments are recognized in the year of sale. Amortization of bond discounts or premiums are accrued over the term of the investment.

(d) Non-financial assets:

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

(e) Tangible capital assets:

Tangible capital assets are recorded at historical cost less accumulated amortization. Historical cost includes amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset, as well as interest related to financing during construction. When historical cost records were not available, other methods were used to estimate the costs and accumulated amortization.

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(e) Tangible capital assets (continued):

Tangible capital assets, except land, are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Rate	Estimated Useful Lives
Land improvements with finite lives	15 years
Buildings	40 years
Portable structures	20 years
First-time equipping of schools	10 years
Furniture	10 years
Equipment	5 to 15 years
Computer hardware	3 years
Computer software	5 years
Vehicles	5 to 10 years

Assets under construction 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 net realizable value. Cost includes amounts for improvements to prepare the land for sale or servicing. Buildings permanently removed from service cease to be amortized and the carrying value is written down to its residual value.

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

(f) Deferred revenue:

Certain amounts are received pursuant to legislation, regulation or agreement and may only be used in the conduct of certain programs or in the delivery of specific services and transactions. These amounts are recognized as revenue in the fiscal year the related expenses are incurred or services performed.

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(g) Deferred capital contributions:

Contributions received or receivable for the purpose of acquiring or developing a depreciable tangible capital asset for use in providing services, or any contributions in the form of depreciable tangible assets received or receivable for use in providing services, shall be recognized as deferred capital contribution as defined in Ontario Regulation 395/11 of the Financial Administration Act when the asset has been acquired. Amounts are recognized as revenue at the same rate as the related tangible capital asset is amortized. The following items fall under this category:

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

(h) Retirement and other employee future benefits:

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

As part of ratified labour collective agreements for unionized employees that bargain centrally and ratified central discussions with the principals and vice-principals associations, the following Employee Life and Health Trusts ("ELHTs") were established in 2016-2017: ETFO and OSSTF. The following ELHTs were established in 2017-2018: CUPE-EWBT and ONE-T for non-unionized employees including principals and vice-principals. The ELHTs provide health, dental and life insurance benefits to teachers (excluding daily occasional teachers), education workers (excluding casual and temporary staff) and other school board staff. These benefits are provided through a joint governance structure between the bargaining/employee groups, school board trustees associations and the Government of Ontario. Boards no longer administer health, life and dental plans for their employees and instead are required to fund the ELHTs on a monthly basis based on a negotiated amount per full-time equivalency ("FTE"). Funding for the ELHTs is based on the existing benefits funding embedded within the Grants for Student Needs ("GSN"), including additional ministry funding in the form of a Crown contribution and Stabilization Adjustment.

Depending on prior arrangements and employee groups, the Board continues to provide health, dental and life insurance benefits for retired individuals that were previously represented by the following unions/federations: ETFO, OSSTF and CUPE.

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

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

The Board has adopted the following policies with respect to accounting for these employee benefits:

(i) The costs of self-insured retirement and other employee future benefit plans are actuarially determined using management's best estimate of salary escalation, accumulated sick days at retirement, insurance and health care costs trends, disability recovery rates, long-term inflation rates and discount rates. The cost of retirement gratuities is actuarially determined using the employee's salary, banked sick days 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 service 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 and long-term disability, the cost is recognized immediately in the period the events occur. Any actuarial gains and losses that are related to these benefits are recognized immediately in the period they arise.

(ii) The costs of multi-employer defined pension plan benefits, such as the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System 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.

(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 as revenue in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus at the same rate and over the same periods as the asset is amortized.

1. Significant accounting principles (continued):

(j) Accumulated surplus – available for compliance, internally appropriated:

Certain amounts, as approved by the Board of Trustees, are set aside as internally appropriated funds for future operating and capital purposes. Transfers to and/or from internally appropriated funds are an adjustment to the respective fund when approved.

(k) Investment income:

Investment income is reported as revenue in the period earned.

Investment income earned on restricted funds forms part of the respective deferred revenue balances.

(l) Education property tax revenue:

Under Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards, the entity 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, education property tax revenue received from the municipalities is recorded as part of Grants for Student Needs, under Education Property Tax.

(m) Budget figures:

Budget figures have been provided for comparison purposes and have been derived from the budget approved by the Board of Trustees. The budget approved by the Board of 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. Given differences between the funding model and the basis of accounting used by the Board in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, the budget figures presented have been adjusted to conform with this basis of accounting as it is used to prepare the consolidated financial statements.

(n) Use of estimates:

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with the basis of accounting described in note 1(b) 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 benefit liabilities.

(o) 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.

2. Accounts receivable - Government of Ontario:

The Province replaced variable capital funding with a one-time debt support grant in 2010. 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 accounts receivable.

The Board has an account receivable from the Province of $73,975,961 as at August 31, 2022 (2021 - $84,750,944) with respect to capital grants.

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 the Board 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, 2022 is $29,786,069 (2021 - $27,099,817).

3. Temporary borrowing:

The Board's financing agreement with its bank provides for operating credit facilities as follows:

The Board has a revolving term loan of up to $20,000,000 to finance capital expenses under the Ministry's "School Condition Improvement" Program, with $498,000 utilized as at August 31, 2022 (2021 - $2,811,000) under the facility by way of a demand revolving loan or by a bankers' acceptance having terms not less than 30 days and not more than 365 days and a stamping fee of 0.75% per annum.

4. Employee benefits liability:

(a) Retirement gratuities and benefits, post-retirement benefits and workers' compensation:

The Board provides retirement gratuities and benefits and post-retirement benefits to various employees. An independent actuarial study of the retirement gratuities and benefits and post-retirement benefits has been undertaken. The most recent valuation of the employee future benefits was completed as at August 31, 2021.

(i) Retirement gratuities and benefits:

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 gratuities payable to eligible employees at retirement is based on their salary, accumulated sick days, and years of service as at August 31, 2012.

4. Employee benefits liability:

(a) Retirement gratuities and benefits, post-retirement benefits and workers' compensation (continued):

(i) Retirement gratuities and benefits continued:

The Board has a liability related to these retirement gratuities and benefits. At August 31, 2022, the Board's accrued benefit liability relating to retirement gratuities and benefits is ($4,900,123) (2021 - $5,443,756). Accumulated surplus has been internally appropriated for these liabilities, which amounted to $2,445,521 for retirement gratuities and benefits respectively as at August 31, 2022 (2021 - $3,557,121).

(ii) Post-retirement benefits:

The Board offers its permanent employees extended health and dental benefits and pays the costs of the benefits provided. The Board also offers life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment to its permanent employees and pays a share of the costs of the benefit provided which will vary depending on the collective agreement of the employee.

Early retirees are allowed to continue their coverage under the Board sponsored extended health, dental care and insurance plans until age 65. Most employees are required to reimburse the Board for the full cost of the benefits. The post-retirement benefit costs and liabilities are included in the Board's consolidated financial statements.

At August 31, 2022, the Board's accrued benefit liability relating to post-retirement benefits is $302,564 (2021 - $383,337). Accumulated surplus has been internally appropriated for this liability, which amounted to $nil as at August 31, 2022 (2021 - $10,383).

4. Employee benefits liability (continued):

(a) Retirement gratuities and benefits, post-retirement benefits and workers' compensation (continued):

(ii) Post-retirement benefits (continued):

Retirement gratuities and benefits and other post-retirement benefit expenses:

			2022	2021
	Retirement gratuities and benefits	Other post-retirement benefit expenses	Total retirement and post-retirement benefits	Total retirement and post-retirement benefits
Accrued benefit liability, September 1	$ 5,443,756	$ 383,337	$ 5,827,093	$ 6,289,080
Current period benefit cost	–	–	–	44,200
Change due to plan amendment	–	–	–	96,534
Amortization of actuarial loss (gain)	192,524	(19,990)	172,534	177,923
Interest on accrued benefit obligation	103,535	6,296	109,831	95,400
Benefit payments	(839,692)	(67,079)	(906,771)	(876,044)
Accrued benefit liability, August 31	4,900,123	302,564	5,202,687	5,827,093
Net employee future benefit expenses	$ 296,059	$ (13,694)	$ 282,365	$ 414,057
Accrued employee future benefit obligations, August 31	$ 4,829,655	$ 302,564	$ 5,132,219	$ 6,555,130
Unamortized actuarial (loss)/gain	70,468	–	70,468	(728,037)
Accrued benefit liability, August 31	$ 4,900,123	$ 302,564	$ 5,202,687	$ 5,827,093

4. Employee benefits liability (continued):

(a) Retirement gratuities and benefits, post-retirement benefits and workers' compensation (continued):

(iii) Workplace Safety and Insurance Board ("WSIB"):

This Board is a Schedule 2 employer with the Workplace Safety and Insurance Act (the "Act") and, as such, assumes responsibility for the payment of all claims to its injured workers under the Act up to the amount of its insurance deductibility. 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. Plan changes made in 2012, requires the Board to provide a salary top-up to a maximum of 4½ years for employees receiving payments from the WSIB, where the previously negotiated collective agreements included such provision. The Board recognizes WSIB payments on a claim basis rather than on a premium basis and reports such claims as expenses in the year in which the payments are made.

The Board carries catastrophic risk insurance and accumulated surplus has been internally appropriated for these liabilities which amounted to $2,196,789 as at August 31, 2022 (2021 - $2,232,122).

The amount of the obligation for WSIB that was actuarially determined as at August 31, 2022 is $2,196,789 (2021 - $2,232,122).

Information with respect to the Board's WSIB future payments are as follows:

	2022	2021
Accrued benefit obligation, beginning of year	$ 2,232,122	$ 2,188,821
Expense recognized for the period	392,268	416,000
Benefits paid for the period	(427,601)	(372,699)
Accrued benefit obligation, end of year	$ 2,196,789	$ 2,232,122

(iv) Sick leave benefits:

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 the year. The benefit costs expensed in the consolidated financial statements are $177,074 (2021 - $277,894).

4. Employee benefits liability (continued):

(a) Retirement gratuities and benefits, post-retirement benefits and workers' compensation (continued):

(iv) Sick leave benefits (continued):

Sick leave top-up benefits (continued):

The accrued benefit obligation for the sick leave top-up is based on an actuarial valuation for accounting purposes as of August 31, 2022. This actuarial extrapolation is based on assumptions about future events.

At August 31, 2022, the Board's accrued benefit liability relating to sick leave top-up benefits is $200,653 (2021 - $217,952).

(b) The Board has the following liabilities relating to employee benefits described in (a):

The accrued benefit obligations for employee future benefit plans as at August 31, 2022 are based on the most recent actuarial extrapolations completed for accounting purposes as at August 31, 2022. 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:

	2022
Discount rate	3.9% per annum
Salary escalation	2.7% per annum
Dental benefits escalation	increase by a flat rate for 4% per annum in 2022
Health benefits escalation	increase by a flat rate for 4% per annum in 2022
Life benefits escalation	increase by a flat rate for 4% per annum in 2022
Inflation rate	2% per annum

	2021
Discount rate	1.8% per annum
Salary escalation	2% per annum
Dental benefits escalation	increase by a flat rate for 5% per annum in 2021
Health benefits escalation	increase by a flat rate for 5% per annum in 2021
Life benefits escalation	increase by a flat rate for 3% per annum in 2021
Inflation rate	1.5% per annum

4. Employee benefits liability (continued):

(c) Liability for vacation credits:

Compensated vacation expense is accrued for employees as entitlement to these payments is earned in accordance with the Board's benefit plans for vacation time. Vacation credits earned as at August 31, 2022 amount to $2,275,400 (2021 - $2,263,575) and are reported as part of the accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

(d) Employee benefit liability:

	2022	2021
Employee benefit liabilities are comprised of:		
Retirement gratuities	$ 4,900,123	$ 5,443,756
Post-retirement benefits	302,564	383,337
Sick leave top-up benefit	200,653	217,952
Workplace safety and insurance	2,196,789	2,232,122
	7,600,129	8,277,167
Vacation credits	2,275,400	2,263,575
	$ 9,875,529	$ 10,540,742

5. 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 by legislation, regulation or agreement.

Deferred revenue has been set aside for specific purposes by legislation, regulation or agreement as at August 31, 2022 and is comprised of:

	Balance as at August 31, 2021	Externally restricted revenue and investment income	Revenue recognized in the period	Transferred to deferred capital contributions	Balance as at August 31, 2022
Special education	$ 2,048,454	$ 31,179,713	$ 31,200,247	$ –	$ 2,027,920
Capital funds	611,836	9,399,586	533,407	3,942,651	5,535,364
Other	17,775,881	29,768,905	22,433,685	11,146,174	13,964,927
Total deferred revenue	$ 20,436,171	$ 70,348,204	$ 54,167,339	$ 15,088,825	$ 21,528,211

5. Deferred revenue (continued):

(a) Special education:

The Province has provided a specific operating grant to be used for the provision of instruction and support to special education students. Any amount not spent by year end must be deferred for use for this specific purpose in future years.

(b) Capital funds:

Capital funds include proceeds of disposition deferred revenue which pertains to the gains on disposal of instructional and administrative buildings and property.

(c) Other:

Other deferred revenue includes many specific program amounts, both capital and operating, from Provincial ministries, primarily the Ministry of Education.

6. 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 on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus over the life of the asset acquired.

	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year	$ 246,578,822	$ 235,586,796
Additions to deferred capital contributions	29,981,778	23,320,208
Revenue recognized in the period	(14,717,073)	(12,328,181)
Balance, end of year	$ 261,843,527	$ 246,578,823

7. Debt charges on capital borrowing:

The expenditure for capital loan interest and interest on unfinanced capital expenses reported on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus includes:

	2022	2021
Interest payments on long-term debt	$ 2,678,260	$ 2,810,220
Accrued interest charges on long-term debt	(36,706)	(40,360)
Total interest expenses	$ 2,641,554	$ 2,769,860

8. Net long-term liabilities:

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

	2022	2021
Ontario Financing Authority, maturing November 2031	$ 3,075,088	$ 3,328,632
Ontario Financing Authority, maturing March 2033	7,026,623	7,510,352
Ontario Financing Authority, maturing March 2034	7,571,267	8,029,381
Ontario Financing Authority, maturing April 2035	2,414,980	2,543,243
Ontario Financing Authority, maturing March 2036	2,550,121	2,677,335
Ontario Financing Authority, maturing March 2037	4,519,935	4,748,122
Ontario Financing Authority, maturing June 2038	21,367,760	22,326,212
Ontario Financing Authority, maturing March 2039	147,559	153,610
Ontario Financing Authority, maturing March 2040	16,996,899	17,710,021
	$ 65,670,232	$ 69,026,908

The Board entered into a loan agreement effective November 3, 2006 with the Ontario Financing Authority in the amount of $5,967,000 ($3,075,088 is outstanding as at August 31, 2022) to finance capital improvement projects under the Ministry's "Good Places to Learn" initiative. The loan has a fixed interest rate of 4.56% and will be repaid over twenty-five years in equal semi-annual instalments combining principal and interest of $201,236. The loan will be fully repaid by November 2031.

The Board entered into a second loan agreement effective March 3, 2008 with the Ontario Financing Authority in the amount of $12,065,240 ($7,026,623 is outstanding as at August 31, 2022) to finance capital improvement projects under the Ministry's "Good Places to Learn" and "Primary Class Size" initiatives. The loan has a fixed interest rate of 4.90% and will be repaid over twenty-five years in equal semi-annual instalments combining principal and interest of $422,941. The loan will be fully repaid by March 2033.

The Board entered into a third loan agreement effective March 3, 2009 with the Ontario Financing Authority in the amount of $12,061,042 ($7,571,267 is outstanding as at August 31, 2022) to finance capital improvement projects under the Ministry's "Good Places to Learn" initiative. The loan has a fixed interest rate of 5.062% and will be repaid over twenty-five years in equal semi-annual instalments combining principal and interest of $429,418. The loan will be fully repaid by March 2034.

The Board entered into a fourth loan agreement effective April 2010 with the Ontario Financing Authority in the amount of $3,592,034 ($2,414,980 is outstanding as at August 31, 2022) to finance capital improvement projects under the Ministry's "Good Places to Learn" initiative. The loan has a fixed interest rate of 5.232% and will be repaid over twenty-five years in equal semi-annual instalments combining principal and interest of $129,835. The loan will be fully repaid by April 2035.

8. Net long-term liabilities (continued):

The Board entered into a fifth loan agreement effective March 2011 with the Ontario Financing Authority in the amount of $3,664,849 ($2,550,121 is outstanding as at August 31, 2022) to finance capital improvement projects under the Ministry's "Good Places to Learn" initiative. The loan has a fixed interest rate of 4.833% and will be repaid over twenty-five years in equal semi-annual instalments combining principal and interest of $127,545. The loan will be fully repaid by March 2036.

The Board entered into a sixth loan agreement effective March 2012 with the Ontario Financing Authority in the amount of $6,474,464 ($4,519,935 is outstanding as at August 31, 2022) to finance capital improvement projects under the Ministry's "Good Places to Learn" initiative. The loan has a fixed interest rate of 3.564% and will be repaid over twenty-five years in equal semi-annual instalments combining principal and interest of $197,698. The loan will be fully repaid by March 2037.

The Board entered into a seventh loan agreement effective June 2013 with the Ontario Financing Authority in the amount of $28,505,666 ($21,367,760 is outstanding as at August 31, 2022) to finance capital improvement projects under the Ministry's "New Pupil Places and Good Places to Learn" initiatives. The loan has a fixed interest rate of 3.663% and will be repaid over twenty-five years in equal semi-annual instalments combining principal and interest of $883,782. The loan will be fully repaid by June 2038.

The Board entered into an eighth loan agreement effective March 2014 with the Ontario Financing Authority in the amount of $189,874 ($147,559 is outstanding as at August 31, 2022) to finance capital improvement projects under the Ministry's "New Pupil Places" initiatives. The loan has a fixed interest rate of 4.003% and will be repaid over twenty-five years in equal semi-annual instalments combining principal and interest of $6,070. The loan will be fully repaid by March 2039.

The Board entered into a ninth loan agreement effective March 2015 with the Ontario Financing Authority in the amount of $21,571,170 ($16,996,899 is outstanding as at August 31, 2022) to finance capital improvement projects under the Ministry's "New Pupil Places" initiatives. The loan has a fixed interest rate of 2.993% and will be repaid over twenty-five years in equal semi-annual instalments combining principal and interest of $618,943. The loan will be fully repaid by March 2040.

8. Net long-term liabilities (continued):

Payments due on long-term debt over the next five years and subsequent payments to maturity are as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total
For the year ended August 31			
2023	$ 3,494,249	$ 2,540,687	$ 6,034,936
2024	3,637,684	2,397,252	6,034,936
2025	3,787,237	2,247,699	6,034,936
2026	3,943,181	2,091,755	6,034,936
2027	4,105,796	1,929,229	6,035,026
Future years	46,702,085	9,698,014	56,400,099
	$ 65,670,232	$ 20,904,636	$ 86,574,869

9. Pension plan costs:

(a) Ontario Teacher's Pension Plan:

Teachers and related employee groups are eligible to be members of Ontario Teacher's Pension Plan. Employer contributions for these employees are provided directly by the Province of Ontario ("Province"). 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.

(b) Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System:

All non-teaching employees of the Board are eligible to be members of the Ontario Municipal Retirement System ("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, 2022, the Board contributed $3,466,233 (2021 - $3,325,094) to the plan. As this is a multi-employer pension plan, these contributions are the Board's pension benefit expense. No pension liability for this type of plan is included in the Board's consolidated financial statements.

10. 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. 91.8% (2021 - 94.3%) 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:

	2022	2021
Provincial Legislative Grants	$ 212,058,807	$ 201,062,297
Education Property Tax	56,480,346	57,761,060
Grants for Student Needs	$ 268,539,153	$ 258,823,357

11. Contingent liabilities:

(a) 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.

The ultimate premiums over a five-year period are based on the reciprocal`s and the Board`s actual claims experience. Periodically, the Board may receive a refund or be asked to pay an additional premium based on its pro rata share of claims experience. The current five-year term expires December 31, 2022.

(b) The Board is involved with pending litigation and claims which arose in the normal course of operations. In the opinion of the administration, any liability that may arise from such contingencies would not have a significant adverse effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Board. Any adjustments, arising from these matters, will be provided for in future years.

12. Commitments:

On June 1, 2003, the Board received $6,139,800 from The 55 School Board Trust for its capital related debt eligible for provincial funding support pursuant to a 30-year agreement it entered into with the trust. The 55 School Board Trust was created to refinance the outstanding not permanently financed ("NPF") debt of participating boards who are beneficiaries of the trust. Under the terms of the agreement, The 55 School Board Trust repaid the Board's debt in consideration for the assignment by the Board to the trust of the future provincial grants payable of the Board in respect of the NPF debt. Provincial funds in the amount of $457,419 (2021 - $457,419) flowed through the provincial grants for student needs revenues and other expenses on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus to reflect the principal and interest repayments for the year ended August 31, 2022.

As a result of the above agreement, the liability in respect of the NPF debt is no longer reflected in the Board's financial position.

13. Trust funds:

(a) The Board was the trustee for $2,928,499 (2021 - $3,954,525) held for employees' self-funded leave plans. These amounts are not included in the Board's consolidated financial statements.

(b) The Limestone Learning Foundation, a registered charity, holds donated funds, the benefits of which are to be used for purchases of specific educational opportunities for students solely in the Limestone District School Board. As at December 31, 2021, the Foundation held assets of $2,433,695 (2020 - $2,251,621). These amounts are not included in the Board's consolidated financial statements.

14. Tangible capital assets:

Cost	Balance at August 31, 2021	Additions	Disposals, write-offs and adjustments	Balance at August 31, 2022
Land	$ 4,554,793	$ 3,398,949	$ –	$ 7,953,742
Land improvements	21,643,269	6,398,723	–	28,041,992
Buildings	378,869,839	15,327,924	(4,038,115)	390,159,648
Portable structures	4,339,046	601,590		4,940,636
Furniture and equipment	6,878,421	299,054	(884,454)	6,293,021
Computer hardware	2,317,860	1,346,241	(266,521)	3,397,580
Computer software	2,037,384	32,283	(96,947)	1,972,720
Vehicles	319,692	–	–	319,692
Construction-in-progress	–	–	–	–
Total	$ 420,960,304	$ 27,404,764	$ (5,286,037)	$443,079,031

Accumulated amortization	Balance at August 31, 2021	Amortization	Disposals, write-offs and adjustments	Balance at August 31, 2022
Land improvements	$ 11,322,886	$ 1,255,268	$ –	$ 12,578,154
Buildings	137,554,053	11,672,109	(4,038,115)	145,188,047
Portable structures	2,926,295	223,177	–	3,149,472
Furniture and equipment	4,127,475	593,504	(884,454)	3,836,525
Computer hardware	562,291	971,802	(266,521)	1,267,572
Computer software	1,404,257	246,507	(96,947)	1,553,817
Vehicles	257,933	16,436	–	274,369
Total	$ 158,155,190	$ 14,978,803	$ (5,286,037)	$ 167,847,956

	Net book value August 31, 2022	Net book value August 31, 2021
Land	$ 7,953,742	$ 4,554,793
Land improvements	15,463,838	10,320,383
Buildings	244,971,601	241,315,786
Portable structures	1,791,164	1,412,751
Furniture and equipment	2,456,496	2,750,946
Computer hardware	2,130,008	1,755,569
Computer software	418,903	633,127
Vehicles	45,323	61,759
Construction-in-progress	–	–
Total	$ 275,231,075	$ 262,805,114

15. Budget data:

The budget data presented in these consolidated financial statements is based upon the revised 2021-2022 budget. The original 2021-2022 budget was approved by the Board of Trustees on June 9, 2021.

16. Expenses by object:

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

	2022 Budget (note 15)	2022 Actual	2021 Actual
Expenses:			
Salary and wages	$ 188,626,485	$ 186,193,986	$ 178,891,487
Employee benefits	31,940,210	31,874,110	29,390,272
Staff development	545,203	404,395	308,008
Supplies and services	19,355,011	18,779,793	16,436,035
Interest on long-term debt	2,641,554	2,641,554	2,769,860
Rental expenses	88,000	71,108	68,131
Fees and contract services	23,869,686	24,075,634	20,047,987
Other	6,813,589	5,317,263	2,743,450
Transfer to other boards	–	77,839	361,790
	$ 273,879,738	$ 269,435,682	$ 251,017,020
Amortization	$ 15,535,180	$ 14,978,802	$ 12,551,573
School activities	$ 2,400,000	$ 2,826,868	$ 1,188,961
Total expenses	$ 291,814,918	$ 287,241,352	$ 264,757,554

17. Related entities:

Tri-Board Student Transportation Services:

The Board has a one-third economic interest in Tri-Board Student Transportation Services ("Tri-Board"). Tri-Board's principal activity is to provide student transportation for three school boards including the Limestone District School Board. Related party transactions with Tri-Board Student Transportation Services during the year, not separately disclosed in the consolidated financial statements, include the following:

(i) The Board purchased student transportation services totalling $16,678,404 (2021 - $14,835,369) and administration costs of $900,457 (2021 - $932,337).

17. Related entities (continued):

Tri-Board's assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and surplus for the year ended August 31, 2022 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Financial assets	$ 533,861	$ 4,239,311
Financial liabilities	(600,016)	(4,428,830)
Net debt	(66,155)	(189,519)
Non-financial assets	71,325	194,687
Accumulated surplus	$ 5,170	$ 5,168

	2022	2021
Revenue	$ 46,888,222	$ 41,919,330
Expenses	46,888,220	41,977,132
Annual surplus (deficit)	$ 2	$ (57,802)

18. Accumulated surplus:

Accumulated surplus consists of the following:

	2022	2021
Available for compliance:		
Unappropriated	$ 24,093,394	$ 16,113,500
Internally appropriated:		
Committed Capital Projects	5,433,808	11,671,502
School Budget Balances	2,480,391	2,621,769
Retirement Benefits	2,445,521	3,567,505
Workers Safety Insurance Board	2,196,789	2,232,122
	36,649,903	36,206,398
Unavailable for compliance:		
Employee future benefits	(3,883,583)	(5,040,899)
Accrued interest	(753,035)	(789,741)
School generated funds	3,429,330	3,122,173
Revenue recognized for land	7,953,740	4,554,791
	6,746,452	1,846,324
Accumulated surplus	$ 43,396,355	$ 38,052,722

19. In-kind transfers from the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services:

The Board has recorded entries, both revenues and expenses, associated with centrally procured in-kind transfers of personal protective equipment ("PPE") and critical supplies and equipment ("CSE") received from the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services ("MGCS"). The amounts recorded were calculated based on the weighted average cost of the supplies as determined by MGCS and quantity information based on the Board's records. The in-kind revenue recorded for these transfers is $3,935,470 (2021 - $2,087,985) with expenses based on use of $3,935,470 (2021 - $2,087,985) for a net impact of $nil (2021 - $nil).

20. Impact of COVID-19:

On March 11, 2020 the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. Since this time, the pandemic has had significant financial, market and social impacts, due to government imposed lockdowns and social distancing requirements. The board has experienced physical closure of schools based on public health recommendations, implemented temporary virtual schooling, implemented mandatory working from home requirements for those able to do so, and cancelled fundraising events and other programs.

The duration and ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic remains unclear at this time. Although all 2021-22 financial impacts were managed, the full extent of the financial impact on the financial position and results of the board for future periods is not possible to reliably estimate.

21. Future accounting standard for future 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.

While the timing of standard adoption can vary, certain standards must be adopted concurrently. The requirements in PS 1201 Financial Statement Presentation, PS 2601 Foreign Currency Translation, PS 3041 Portfolio Investments and PS 3450 Financial Instruments must be implemented at the same time. The Board has not adopted any new accounting standards for the year ended August 31, 2022.

i. Standards applicable for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2022 (in effect for the Board as of September 1, 2022 for the year ending August 31, 2023):

   PS1201 Financial Statement Presentation replaces PS 1200 Financial Statement Presentation. This standard establishes general reporting principles and standards for the disclosure of information in government financial statements. The standard introduces the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses separate from the Statement of Operations. Requirements in PS 2601 Foreign Currency Translation, PS 3450 Financial Instruments, and PS 3041 Portfolio Investments, which are required to be adopted at the same time, can give rise to the presentation of gains and losses as remeasurement gains and losses.

   PS 2601 Foreign Currency Translation replaces PS 2600 Foreign Currency Translation. The standard requires monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency that are reported as fair value, to be adjusted to reflect the exchange rates in effect at the financial statement date. Unrealized gains and losses arising from foreign currency changes are presented in the new Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses.

   PS 3401 Portfolio Investments replaces PS 3040 Portfolio Investments. The standard provides revised guidance on accounting for, and presentation and disclosure of, portfolio investments to conform to PS 3450 Financial Instruments. The distinction between temporary and portfolio investments has been removed in the new standard, and upon adoption, PS 3030 Temporary Investments will no longer apply.

   PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO) establishes the accounting and reporting requirements for legal obligations associated with the retirement of tangible capital assets controlled by a government or government organization. A liability for a retirement obligation can apply to tangible capital assets either in productive use or no longer in productive use.

21. Future accounting standard for future adoption (continued):

PS 3450 Financial Instruments establishes accounting and reporting requirements for all types of financial instruments including derivatives. The standard requires fair value measurement of derivatives and portfolio investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market. All other financial instruments will generally be measured at cost or amortized cost. Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are presented in the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses.

ii. Standards applicable for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2023 (in effect for the Board for as of September 1, 2023 for the year ending August 1, 2024):

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.

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

PS 3160 Public Private Partnerships (P3s) provides specific guidance on the accounting and reporting for public private partnerships between public and private sector entities where the public sector entity procures infrastructure using a private sector partner.