Financial Statements of

FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES COMMISSION

Year ended March 31, 2022



Independent auditor's report

To the Board of Commissioners of Forensic Psychiatric Services Commission

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of Forensic Psychiatric Services Commission (the Commission) as at March 31, 2022 and for the year then ended are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting requirements of Section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act of the Province of British Columbia.

What we have audited

The Commission's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2022;
- the statement of operations and accumulated surplus for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in net debt for the year then ended;
- · the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

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

Emphasis of matter - basis of accounting

We draw attention to note 1 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting and the significant differences between such basis of accounting and Canadian public sector accounting standards. Note 13 to the financial statements discloses the impact of these differences. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

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Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting requirements of Section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act of the Province of British Columbia, 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 Commission'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 Commission or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Commission's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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 Commission'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 Commission'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 Commission to cease to continue as a going concern.

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.

Chartered Professional Accountants

Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP

Vancouver, British Columbia June 3, 2022

Statement of Financial Position (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

As at March 31, 2022

	2022		2021
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents (note 2)	\$ 1,207	\$	1,535
Accounts receivable (note 3)	27,136		22,950
	28,343		24,485
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 4)	13,111		9,379
Deferred research and designated contributions	44		44
Retirement allowance (note 5(a))	6,983		6,797
Deferred capital contributions (note 6)	13,019		14,735
	33,157		30,955
Net debt	\$ (4,814)	\$	(6,470)
Non-financial assets			
Tangible capital assets (note 7)	\$ 13,090	\$	14,806
Inventories held for use	[°] 87	•	54
Prepaid expenses	519		492
	13,696		15,352
Accumulated surplus	\$ 8,882	\$	8,882

Commitments and contingencies (note 8)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Commission:

Tim Manning

Kenneth Basset

Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

Year ended March 31, 2022

		2022 Budget (note 1(j))	2022	2021
Revenues:				
Provincial Health Services				
Authority contributions	\$	71,950	\$ 76,280	\$ 72,119
Medical Services Plan	·	8,582	8,395	8,483
Amortization of deferred capital				
contributions (note 6)		2,105	2,131	2,118
Other (note 9(a))		302	827	725
Recoveries from other health authorities				
and BC government reporting entities		520	360	431
		83,459	87,993	83,876
Expenses (note 9(b)):				
Corporate		1,432	1,273	1,256
Mental health and substance use		82,027	86,720	82,507
		83,459	87,993	83,763
Annual surplus	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 113
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year		8,882	8,882	8,769
Accumulated surplus, end of year	\$	8,882	\$ 8,882	\$ 8,882

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Net Debt (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

Year ended March 31, 2022

	2022 Budget (note 1(j))	2022	2021
Annual surplus	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 113
Acquisition of tangible capital assets Amortization of tangible capital assets	(6,094) 2,105 (3,989)	(415) 2,131 1,716	(880) 2,118 1,351
Acquisition of inventories held for use Acquisition of prepaid expenses Consumption of inventories held for use Use of prepaid expenses	- - -	(349) (6,656) 316 6,629	(305) (5,894) 293 5,915
	-	(60)	9
Decrease (increase) in net debt	(3,989)	1,656	1,360
Net debt, beginning of year	(6,470)	(6,470)	(7,830)
Net debt, end of year	\$ (10,459)	\$ (4,814)	\$ (6,470)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

Year ended March 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:		
Annual surplus	\$ -	\$ 113
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	(2,131)	(2,118)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	2,131	2,118
Retirement allowance expense	466	458
	466	571
Net change in non-cash operating items (note 10)	(514)	354
Retirement allowance benefits paid	(280)	(198)
Net change in cash (used in) from operating activities	(328)	727
Capital activities:		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(415)	(880)
Net change in cash used in capital activities	(415)	(880)
Financing activities:		
Capital contributions	415	881
Net change in cash from financing activities	415	881
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(328)	728
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,535	807
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 1,207	\$ 1,535

Supplementary cash flow information (note 10)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

Year ended March 31, 2022

The Forensic Psychiatric Services Commission (the "Commission") was established as a Crown corporation in November 1998 under the Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council No. 1424. Pursuant to a transfer agreement, the Commission assumed budget and staff resources from the Ministry of Health (the "Ministry") on April 1, 1999.

The Commission is a member of the Provincial Health Services Authority ("PHSA" or the "Authority"), which was created under the *Society Act of British Columbia* on December 12, 2001 with a Board of Directors appointed by the Ministry. PHSA is one of six health authorities in British Columbia ("BC"). The Commission is dependent on the Ministry to provide sufficient funds to continue operations, replace essential equipment and complete its capital projects. The Commission is a not-for-profit organization under the *Income Tax Act* and, as such, is exempt from income and capital taxes.

The Commission operates the Forensic Psychiatric Hospital and six community forensic psychiatric services clinics. The Commission conducts fitness assessments of individuals appearing before the courts and provides treatment to those found not guilty by reason of mental disorder.

1. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Basis of accounting:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 23.1 of the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act* of the Province of BC supplemented by Regulations 257/2010 and 198/2011 issued by the Province of BC Treasury Board, referred to as the financial reporting framework (the "framework").

The Budget Transparency and Accountability Act requires that the financial statements be prepared in accordance with the set of standards and guidelines that comprise generally accepted accounting principles for senior governments in Canada, or if the Treasury Board makes a regulation, the set of standards and guidelines that comprise generally accepted accounting principles for senior governments in Canada as modified by the alternate standard or guideline or part thereof adopted in the regulation.

Regulation 257/2010 requires all tax-payer supported organizations in the Schools, Universities, Colleges and Hospitals sectors to adopt Canadian public sector accounting standards ("PSAS") issued by the Public Sector Accounting Board ("PSAB") without any PS 4200 series.

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

Year ended March 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(a) Basis of accounting (continued):

Regulation 198/2011 requires that restricted contributions received or receivable are to be reported as revenue depending on the nature of the restrictions on the use of the funds by the contributors as follows:

- (i) Contributions for the purpose of acquiring or developing a depreciable tangible capital asset or contributions in the form of a depreciable tangible capital asset, in each case for use in providing services, are recorded and referred to as deferred capital contributions, and recognized in revenue at the same rate that amortization of the related tangible capital asset is recorded. The reduction of the deferred capital contributions and the recognition of the revenue are accounted for in the fiscal periods during which the tangible capital asset is used to provide services. If the depreciable tangible capital asset funded by a deferred contribution is written down, a proportionate share of the deferred capital contribution is recognized as revenue during the same period.
- (ii) Contributions externally restricted for specific purposes other than those for the acquisition or development of a depreciable tangible capital asset are recorded as deferred operating contributions or deferred research and designated contributions, and recognized in revenue in the year in which the stipulation or restriction on the contributions has been met by the Commission.

For BC tax-payer supported organizations, these contributions include government transfers and externally restricted contributions.

The accounting policy requirements under Regulation 198/2011 are significantly different from the requirements of PSAS which require that:

- government transfers, which do not contain a stipulation that creates a liability, be
 recognized as revenue by the recipient when approved by the transferor and the eligibility
 criteria have been met in accordance with PS 3410, Government Transfers;
- 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 PS 3100,
 Restricted Assets and Revenues; and
- deferred contributions meet liability criteria in accordance with PS 3200, Liabilities.

As a result, revenue recognized in the statement of operations and certain deferred capital contributions would be recorded differently under PSAS. The impact of accounting for restricted contributions in accordance with Regulation 198/2011 is disclosed in note 13.

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

Year ended March 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(b) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash on hand.

(c) Accounts receivable:

Accounts receivable are recorded at amortized cost less an amount for valuation allowance. Valuation allowances are made to reflect accounts receivable at the lower of amortized cost and the net recoverable value when risk of loss exists. Changes in valuation allowance are recognized in the statement of operations.

- (d) Employee benefits:
 - (i) Defined benefit obligations, including multiple employer benefit plans:

Liabilities, net of plan assets, are recorded for employee retirement allowance benefits and multiple employer defined long-term disability and health and welfare benefits plans as employees render services to earn the benefits.

The actuarial determination of the accrued benefit obligations uses the projected benefit method prorated on service which incorporates management's best estimate of future salary levels, other cost escalation, retirement ages of employees and other actuarial factors. Plan assets are measured at fair value.

The cumulative unrecognized actuarial gains and losses on retirement allowance benefits are amortized over the expected average remaining service period of active employees covered under the plan. The expected average remaining service period of the active covered employees entitled to retirement allowance benefits is 12 years (2021 – 11 years). Actuarial gains and losses on event-driven benefits such as long-term disability and health and welfare benefits that do not vest or accumulate are recognized immediately.

The discount rate used to measure the obligations is based on the Province of BC's cost of borrowing, if there are no plan assets. Where there are plan assets, the discount rate is the rate of return on plan assets. The cost of a plan amendment or the crediting of past service is accounted for entirely in the year that the plan change is implemented.

(ii) Defined contribution plans and multi-employer benefit plans:

Defined contribution plan accounting is applied to multi-employer defined benefit plans and, accordingly, contributions are expensed when they become payable.

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

Year ended March 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

- (d) Employee benefits (continued):
 - (iii) Accumulating, non-vesting benefit plans:

Benefits that accrue to employees, which do not vest, such as sick leave banks for certain employee groups, are accrued as the employees render services to earn the benefits, based on estimates of the expected future settlements.

(iv) Non-accumulating, non-vesting benefit plans:

For benefits that do not vest or accumulate, a liability is recognized when an event that obligates the Commission to pay benefits occurs.

- (e) Non-financial assets:
 - (i) Tangible capital assets:

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost, which includes amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset and overhead directly attributable to construction and development. Interest is capitalized over the development period whenever external debt is issued to finance the construction and development of tangible capital assets.

The cost, less residual value, of the tangible capital assets, excluding land, is amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Asset	Basis
Land improvements	20 years
Buildings	15 – 50 years
Equipment	3 – 20 years
Information systems	3 – 5 years
Leasehold improvements	Lease term to a maximum of 20 years
Vehicles	4 – 7 years

Assets under construction or development are not amortized until the asset is available for productive use.

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

Year ended March 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

- (e) Non-financial assets (continued):
 - (i) Tangible capital assets (continued):

Tangible capital assets are written down when conditions indicate that they no longer contribute to the Commission's ability to provide services, or when the value of future economic benefits associated with the tangible capital assets is less than their net book value. The write-downs of tangible capital assets are recorded in the statement of operations. Write-downs are not subsequently reversed.

Contributed tangible capital assets are recorded at their fair value on the date of contribution. Such fair value becomes the cost of the contributed asset. When fair value of a contributed asset cannot be reliably determined, the asset is recorded at nominal value.

(ii) Inventories held for use:

Inventories held for use are recorded at the lower of weighted average cost and replacement cost. Cost includes the purchase price, import duties and other taxes, transport, handling and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Replacement cost is the estimated current price to replace the items.

(iii) Prepaid expenses:

Prepaid expenses are recorded at cost and amortized over the period during which the service benefits are received.

(f) Revenue recognition:

Under the *Hospital Insurance Act* and *Regulation* thereto, the Commission is funded primarily by the Province of BC in accordance with budget management plans and performance agreements established and approved by the Ministry.

Revenues are recognized on an accrual basis in the period in which the transactions or events occurred that gave rise to the revenues, the amounts are considered to be collectible and can be reasonably estimated.

Revenues related to fees or services received in advance of the fees being earned or the services being performed are deferred and recognized when the fees are earned or services are performed.

Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when receivable if the amounts can be estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Externally restricted contributions are recognized as revenue depending on the nature of the restrictions on the use of the funds by the contributors as described in note 1(a).

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

Year ended March 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(f) Revenue recognition (continued):

Volunteers contribute a significant amount of their time each year to assist the Commission in carrying out its programs and services. Contributed services are not recognized in these financial statements.

Contributions of assets that would otherwise have been purchased are recorded at fair value at the date of contribution, provided fair value can be reasonably determined.

(g) Measurement uncertainty:

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period.

Significant areas requiring the use of estimates include the valuation of accounts receivable, the estimated useful lives of tangible capital assets, amounts to settle asset retirement obligations, contingent liabilities and the future costs to settle employee benefit obligations.

Estimates are based on the best information available at the time of preparation of the financial statements and are reviewed annually to reflect new information as it becomes available. Actual results could differ from the estimates.

(h) Foreign currency translation:

The Commission's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The Commission does not have significant transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

(i) Financial instruments:

Financial instrument classification is determined upon inception and financial instruments are not reclassified into another measurement category for the duration of the period they are held.

Financial assets and financial liabilities, other than derivatives, equity instruments quoted in an active market and financial instruments designated at fair value, are measured at cost or amortized cost upon their inception and subsequent to initial recognition. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at cost. Accounts receivable are recorded at cost less any amount for valuation allowance. All other financial liabilities are recorded using cost or amortized cost.

Interest and dividends attributable to financial instruments are reported in the statement of operations.

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

Year ended March 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(i) Financial instruments (continued):

All financial assets recorded at amortized cost are tested annually for impairment. When financial assets are impaired, impairment losses are recorded in the statement of operations.

For financial instruments measured using amortized cost, the effective interest rate method is used to determine interest revenue or expense.

Transaction costs for financial instruments measured using cost or amortized cost are added to the carrying value of the financial instrument. Transaction costs for financial instruments measured at fair value are expensed when incurred.

A financial liability or its part is derecognized when it is extinguished.

Management evaluates contractual obligations for the existence of embedded derivatives and elects to either designate the entire contract for fair value measurement or separately measure the value of the derivative component when characteristics of the derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the contract itself. Contracts to buy or sell non-financial items for the Commission's normal purchase, sale or usage requirements are not recognized as financial assets or financial liabilities.

(i) Budget figures:

Budget figures have been provided for comparative purposes and have been derived from the Commission's Fiscal 2021/2022 Budget approved by the Board of Commissioners. The budget is reflected in the statement of operations and accumulated surplus and the statement of changes in net debt.

2. Cash and cash equivalents:

	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents Restricted cash	\$ 584 623	\$ 758 777
	\$ 1,207	\$ 1,535

Restricted cash is related to patient trust account

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

Year ended March 31, 2022

3. Accounts receivable:

	2022	2021
Provincial Health Services Authority Other health authorities and BC government reporting entities Federal government Medical Services Plan	\$ 26,397 468 100 32	\$ 22,524 132 75 43
Patients, clients and agencies Other	23 212	23 249
Allowance for doubtful accounts	27,232 (96)	23,046 (96)
	\$ 27,136	\$ 22,950

4. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

	2022	2021
Salaries and benefits payable Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities Accrued vacation pay Patient trust funds	\$ 5,637 3,887 2,964 623	\$ 4,512 1,267 2,823 777
	\$ 13,111	\$ 9,379

5. Employee benefits:

(a) Retirement allowance:

Certain employees with ten or more years of service and having reached a certain age are entitled to receive special payments upon retirement or as specified by collective or employee agreements. These payments are based upon accumulated sick leave credits and entitlements for each year of service.

The Commission's liabilities are based on an actuarial valuation as at the early measurement date of December 31, 2021 and extrapolated to March 31, 2022 from which the service cost and interest cost components of expense for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022 are derived. The next expected valuation will be as of December 31, 2022.

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

Year ended March 31, 2022

5. Employee benefits (continued):

(a) Retirement allowance (continued):

Information about retirement allowance benefits is as follows:

	2022	2021
Accrued benefit obligation:		
Severance benefits	\$ 4,263	\$ 3,601
Sick leave benefits	2,791	2,485
	7,054	6,086
Unamortized actuarial gain	(71)	711
Accrued benefit liability	\$ 6,983	\$ 6,797

The accrued benefit liability for retirement allowance reported on the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2022	2021
Accrued benefit liability, beginning of year	\$ 6,797	\$ 6,537
Net benefit expense:		
Current service cost	343	309
Interest expense	191	219
Amortization of actuarial gain	(68)	(70)
Net benefit expense	466	458
Benefits paid	(280)	(198)
Accrued benefit liability, end of year	\$ 6,983	\$ 6,797

The significant actuarial assumptions adopted in measuring the Commission's accrued retirement benefit obligation are as follows:

	2022	2021
		_
Accrued benefit obligation as at March 31:		
Discount rate	3.16%	3.14%
Rate of compensation increase	2.50%	2.50%
Benefit costs for years ended March 31:		
Discount rate	3.14%	3.79%
Rate of compensation increase	2.50%	2.50%
Expected future inflationary increases	2.00%	2.00%

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

Year ended March 31, 2022

5. Employee benefits (continued):

(b) Healthcare Benefit Trust benefits:

The Healthcare Benefit Trust (the "Trust") administers long-term disability benefits and group life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment, extended health and dental claims ("health and welfare benefits") for certain employee groups of the Commission and other provincially funded organizations.

The Trust is a multiple employer plan with respect to long-term disability benefits initiated after September 30, 1997 and health and welfare benefits after December 31, 2014. The assets and liabilities for these long-term disability and health and welfare benefits have been segregated for PHSA, but not for individual program and services of PHSA. Accordingly, the Commission participates in a multi-employer defined benefit plan for long-term disability and health and welfare benefits that is now restricted to members of PHSA.

The most recent actuarial valuation for the PHSA plan at December 31, 2021 extrapolated to March 31, 2022 indicated a surplus of \$106 (2021 – \$327). Contributions of \$1,947 (2021 – \$1,995) were expensed during the year. The PHSA plan covers approximately 6,400 active employees, of which approximately 200 are employees of the Commission (2021 – 200). The next expected valuation will be as of December 31, 2022.

(c) Joint benefit trusts:

Effective April 1, 2017, management of the long-term disability and health and welfare benefits being provided to Health Science Professionals Bargaining Association, Community Bargaining Association, and Facilities Bargaining Association employees transitioned to joint benefit trusts. Employer contributions to the joint benefit trusts are based on a specified percentage of payroll costs. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Commission made contributions to these joint benefit trusts totaling \$1,456 (2021 – \$1,415).

(d) Employee pension benefits:

The Commission and its employees contribute to the Municipal Pension Plan and the Public Service Pension Plan, multi-employer defined benefit pension plans governed by the *BC Public Sector Pension Plans Act*.

Employer contributions to the Municipal Pension Plan of \$2,014 (2021 - \$1,840) were expensed during the year. Every three years, an actuarial valuation is performed to assess the financial position of the plan and the adequacy of plan funding. The most recent actuarial valuation for the plan at December 31, 2018 indicated a funding surplus of approximately \$2,866 million. The actuary does not attribute portions of the surplus to individual employers. The plan covers approximately 220,000 active members, of which approximately 410 are employees of the Commission (2021 - 379). The next expected valuation will be as of December 31, 2021, with results available in 2022.

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

Year ended March 31, 2022

5. Employee benefits (continued):

(d) Employee pension benefits (continued):

Employer contributions to the Public Service Pension Plan of 1,773 (2021 – 1,989) were expensed during the year. Every three years, an actuarial valuation is performed to assess the financial position of the plan and the adequacy of plan funding. The most recent actuarial valuation for the plan at March 31, 2020 indicated a funding surplus of approximately 2,667 million. The actuary does not attribute portions of the surplus to individual employers. The plan covers approximately 68,000 active members, of which approximately 264 are employees of the Commission (2021 - 293). The next actuarial valuation will be as of March 31,2023, with results available in 2024.

6. Deferred capital contributions:

Deferred capital contributions represent externally restricted contributions and other funding received for the purchase of tangible capital assets.

	2022	2021
Deferred capital contributions, beginning of year	\$ 14,735	\$ 15,972
Capital contributions received: Provincial Health Services Authority	415	881
Amortization for the year	(2,131)	(2,118)
Deferred capital contributions, end of year	\$ 13,019	\$ 14,735

The Commission does not have unspent capital contributions.

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

Year ended March 31, 2022

7. Tangible capital assets:

Cost		2021	Α	dditions	Dis	posals	Tı	ransfers		2022
Land improvements	\$	43	\$	-	\$	_	\$	_	\$	43
Buildings	•	3,503	•	_	•	_	·	(199)	•	3,304
Equipment		18,467		56		_		-		18,523
Information systems		744		-		-		-		744
Leasehold improvements		6,084		74		-		199		6,357
Vehicles		667		50		-		-		717
Construction in progress		153		235		-		-		388
Total	\$	29,661	\$	415	\$	_	\$		\$	30,076

Accumulated amortization	2021	Amo	ortization	Disp	osals	2022
Land improvements	\$ 43	\$	-	\$	_	\$ 43
Buildings	1,568		283		-	1,851
Equipment	9,062		1,758		-	10,820
Information systems	744		_		-	744
Leasehold improvements	2,771		78		-	2,849
Vehicles	667		12		-	679
Total	\$ 14,855	\$	2,131	\$	_	\$ 16,986

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

Year ended March 31, 2022

7. Tangible capital assets (continued):

Cost		2020	Ad	ditions	Di	sposals	Trai	nsfers		2021
Land improvements	\$	43	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	43
Buildings	Ψ	3,303	Ψ	200	Ψ	_	Ψ	_	Ψ	3,503
Equipment		18,255		212		_		_		18,467
Information systems		744				_		_		744
Leasehold improvements		5,567		_		_		517		6,084
Vehicles		667		_		_		-		667
Construction in progress		202		468		-		(517)		153
Total	\$	28,781	\$	880	\$	-	\$	-	\$	29,661
Accumulated		2020	A	mortiza	tion	D	isposal	s		2021
amortization										
Land improvements	\$	43		\$	-	\$		-	\$	43
Buildings		1,261			307			-		1,568
Equipment		7,322		1,	740			-		9,062
Information systems		744			-			-		744
Leasehold improvements		2,700			71			-		2,771
Vehicles		667			-			-		667
Total	\$	12,737		\$ 2,	118	\$		-	\$	14,855
Net book value							2022	<u>)</u>		2021
Buildings						\$	1,453	3 !	\$	1,935
Equipment						Ψ	7,703		T	9,405
Leasehold improvements							3,508			3,313
Vehicles							38			-,
Construction in progress							388			153
Total						\$	13,090) ;	\$	14,806

Tangible capital assets are funded as follows:

	2022	2021
Deferred capital contributions Internally funded	\$ 13,019 71	\$ 14,735 71
Tangible capital assets	\$ 13,090	\$ 14,806

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

Year ended March 31, 2022

8. Commitments and contingencies:

(a) Services Contracts:

As at March 31, 2022, the Commission had outstanding commitments for service contacts with an aggregate annual estimate of \$4,838.

(b) Operating leases:

The aggregate minimum future annual rentals under operating leases for the years ending March 31 are as follows:

2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 Thereafter	\$ 648 450 224 140 -
	\$ 1,462

(c) Litigation and claims:

Risk management and insurance services for all health authorities in BC are provided by the Risk Management and Government Security Branch of the Ministry of Finance.

The nature of the Commission's activities is such that there is litigation pending or in progress at any time. With respect to unsettled claims at March 31, 2022, management is of the opinion that the Commission has valid defenses and appropriate insurance coverage in place, or if there is unfunded risk, such claims are not expected to have a material effect on the Commission's financial position. Outstanding contingencies are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are provided for based on management's best estimate of the ultimate settlement.

9. Statement of operations:

(a) Other revenues:

	2022	2021
Recoveries from sales of goods and services	\$ 827	\$ 725
	\$ 827	\$ 725

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

Year ended March 31, 2022

9. Statement of operations (continued):

(b) The following is a summary of expenses by object:

		2022		2021
Compensation:				
Compensation	\$	53,004	\$	52,231
Employee benefits	Ψ	11,672	Ψ	11,319
		64,676		63,550
Referred-out and contracted services:				_
Health and support services providers		6,011		6,207
Other health authorities and BC government		0,011		0,201
reporting entities		1,730		1,814
Toporting children		7,741		8,021
Emilion of the Heat Control				
Equipment and building services:		7 715		6 470
Rent Equipment		7,715 760		6,478 488
Building and grounds service contracts		1,525		98
Plant operations (utilities)		31		21
riant operations (utilities)		10,031		7,085
		10,031		7,005
Sundry:				
Professional fees		384		127
Travel		150		88
Communication and data processing		77		80
Patient transport		11		23
Other		284		252
		906		570
Supplies:				
Food and dietary		1,067		1,056
Drugs and medical gases		734		672
Medical and surgical		331		382
Printing, stationery and office		104		107
Laundry and linen		173		164
Housekeeping		22		20
Diagnostic		16		11
Other		61		7
		2,508		2,419
Amortization of tangible capital assets		2,131		2,118
	\$	87,993	\$	83,763

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

Year ended March 31, 2022

10. Supplementary cash flow information:

Net change in non-cash operating items:

	2022	2021
Accounts receivable Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Inventories held for use Prepaid expenses	\$ (4,186) 3,732 (33) (27)	\$ (55) 400 (12) 21
	\$ (514)	\$ 354

11. Related parties:

(a) BC government reporting entities:

The Commission is related through common control to all Province of BC ministries, agencies, Crown corporations, school districts, health authorities, hospital societies, universities and colleges that are included in the provincial government reporting entity. Transactions with these entities, unless disclosed otherwise, are considered to be in the normal course of operations and are recorded at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Referred out and contracted services expenses, as outlined in note 9(b) are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount established and agreed to by the related parties, and differs from fair value.

The health authorities provide various services to each other relating to the provision of healthcare and other support services. The related revenues and expenses are reflected in the statement of operations and are recorded on a cost recovery basis, as the entities would have otherwise delivered the services themselves. As a result, the values recorded in the financial statements approximate fair value.

(b) Related party transactions with PHSA:

Certain administrative, finance and accounting, and human resource services are provided to the Commission by PHSA without charge. The costs of these services have not been recorded in the financial statements of the Commission.

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

Year ended March 31, 2022

12. Risk management:

The Commission is exposed to credit risk and liquidity risk from its financial instruments. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of the significant risks from the Commission's financial instruments is provided below by type of risk.

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk primarily arises from the Commission's cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. The risk exposure is limited to their carrying amounts at the date of the statement of financial position.

The Commission manages credit risk by holding balances of cash and cash equivalents with a reputable top rated financial institution. The Commission periodically reviews its investments and is satisfied with the credit rating of the financial institution.

Accounts receivable primarily consist of amounts receivable from the Ministry, PHSA, other health authorities and BC government reporting entities, patients, clients and agencies, hospital foundations and auxiliaries, grantors, etc. To reduce the risk, the Commission periodically reviews the collectability of its accounts receivable and establishes an allowance based on its best estimate of potentially uncollectible amounts.

The Commission is not exposed to significant credit risk with respect to the amounts receivable from the Ministry, PHSA, other health authorities and BC government reporting entities. As at March 31, 2022, the amount of allowance for doubtful accounts was \$96 (2021 - \$96).

(b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Commission will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. It is the Commission's intention to meet its financial obligations through the collection of current accounts receivable, cash on hand and future funding from the Ministry.

The Commission's principal source of funding is from the Ministry through PHSA. The Commission is not subject to debt covenants or any other capital requirements with respect to operating funding. Funding received for designated purposes must be used for the purpose outlined in the funding letter or grant documentation. The Commission has complied with the external restrictions on the funding provided.

All financial assets and liabilities of the Commission have maturities within one year.

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts expressed in thousands of dollars)

Year ended March 31, 2022

13. Impact of accounting for restricted contributions in accordance with Restricted Contributions Regulation 198/2011:

As disclosed in the significant accounting policies note 1(a), Regulation 198/2011 requires the Commission to recognize revenue from restricted contributions for the purpose of acquiring or developing a depreciable tangible capital asset on the same basis as the related amortization expense of the tangible capital asset. As these transfers do not contain stipulations or restrictions creating a liability over the term of the expected useful life of a related tangible capital asset, PSAS would require these contributions to be recognized in revenue as a tangible capital asset is acquired or development and construction of a tangible capital asset is complete.

The impact of the departure from PSAS on the financial statements of the Commission is as follows:

As at March 31, 2020 Increase in accumulated surplus Decrease in deferred capital contributions	15,972 (15,972)
For the year ended March 31, 2020 Decrease in annual surplus	(1,237)
As at March 31, 2021 Increase in accumulated surplus Decrease in deferred capital contributions	14,735 (14,735)
For the year ended March 31, 2022 Decrease in annual surplus	(1,716)
As at March 31, 2022 Increase in accumulated surplus Decrease in deferred capital contributions	13,019 (13,019)