Financial Statements of

# HALDIMAND WAR MEMORIAL CHARITABLE CORPORATION

Year ended March 31, 2019



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### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Directors of Haldimand War Memorial Charitable Corporation

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Haldimand War Memorial Charitable Corporation ("the Entity"), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2019
- the statement of operations for the year then ended
- the statement of changes in net assets for the year then ended
- the statement cash flows and for the year then ended
- the statement of remeasurement gains and losses for the year then ended
- and notes to the 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 financial position of the Entity as at March 31, 2019, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the applicable independence standards, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards.

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the 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 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 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 public 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.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Hamilton, Canada June 24, 2019

KPMG LLP

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2019 with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 655,192	\$ 607,573
HST receivable	1,932	6,312
Investments and marketable securities (note 2)	10,761,040	11,141,151
	11,418,164	11,755,036
Property (note 3)	804,442	823,455
	\$ 12,222,606	\$ 12,578,491
Liabilities and Net Assets  Current liabilities:  Accounts payable and accrued liabilities  Deferred revenue (note 4)	\$ 4,767	\$ 9,093 814,900
Due to Haldimand War Memorial Hospital (note 5)	931,715	447,353
	936,482	1,271,346
Net assets:		
Invested in property	804,442	823,455
Unrestricted	9,051,134	9,032,121
	9,855,576	9,855,576
Accumulated remeasurement gains	1,430,548	1,451,569
	11,286,124	11,307,145
	. 10 000 000	0 40 F70 (04
	\$ 12,222,606	\$ 12,578,491

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

on behalf of the Board:

Director

Donna Bailleirector

Statement of Operations

Year ended March 31, 2019 with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Revenues:		
Investment income	\$ 418,670	\$ 371,719
Net realized gains on investments	152,782	660,106
Rental income	81,740	80,476
Donation revenue relating to the Emergency Department	854,844	-
	1,508,036	1,112,301
Expenses:		
Investment management fees	82,689	87,159
Rental property expenses	53,616	105,323
Miscellaneous	17,308	13,792
Legal fees	3,695	39,661
Amortization expense	19,013	19,013
	176,321	264,948
Excess of revenues over expenses before the undernoted	 1,331,715	847,353
Donations to Haldimand War Memorial Hospital (note 5)	1,331,715	847,353
Excess of revenues over expenses	\$ 	\$ 

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Year ended March 31, 2019 with comparative information for 2018

Invested in capital assets			Jnrestricted		Total	
\$	823,455	\$	9,032,121	\$	9,855,576	
	(19,013)		19,013		-	
\$	804,442	\$	9,051,134	\$	9,855,576	
	\$	(19,013)	\$ 823,455 \$ (19,013)	\$ 823,455 \$ 9,032,121 (19,013) 19,013	\$ 823,455 \$ 9,032,121 \$ (19,013) 19,013	

March 31, 2018	Invested in capital assets							Total
Balance, beginning of year	\$	842,468	\$	9,013,108	\$	9,855,576		
(Deficiency) excess of revenues over expenses		(19,013)		19,013		-		
Balance, end of year	\$	823,455	\$	9,032,121	\$	9,855,576		

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2019 with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operations		
Excess of revenues over expenses	\$ -	\$ -
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of property	19,013	19,013
Donation of marketable securities	(200,000)	(300,000)
	(180,987)	(280,987)
Change in non-cash operating working capital:		
HST receivable	4,380	(1,369)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(4,326)	4,849
Deferred revenue	(814,900)	799,900
Due to Haldimand War Memorial Hospital	484,362	44,064
	(511,471)	566,457
Investing:		
Purchase of investments and marketable		
securities	(560,509)	(1,026,317)
Proceeds on disposal of investments	1,119,599	874,657
	559,090	(151,660)
Increase in cash	47,619	414,797
Cash, beginning of year	607,573	192,776
Cash, end of year	\$ 655,192	\$ 607,573

Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses

Year ended March 31, 2019 with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Accumulated remeasurement gains, beginning of the year	\$ 1,451,569	\$ 1,894,047
Unrealized gain attributable to: Investments and marketable securities Less: realized gains reclassified to the statement of operations	(131,761) 152,782	(217,628) 660,106
Net remeasurement loss for the year	21,021	442,478
Accumulated remeasurement gains, end of year	\$ 1,430,548	\$ 1,451,569

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2019

### Nature of operations:

Haldimand War Memorial Charitable Corporation (the "Charity") is incorporated without share capital under the laws of Ontario under the Canada not-for-profit Corporation Act. The Charity receives, accumulates and distributes funds and income for the benefit of the Haldimand War Memorial Hospital (the "Hospital").

### 1. Significant accounting policies:

These financial statements are prepared by management in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards including the 4200 standards for government not-for-profit organizations (the "Standards"). The Charity's significant accounting policies are as follows:

### (a) Basis of presentation:

These financial statements present only the accounts of the Charity as a separately managed Charity.

### (b) Property:

Purchased property is recorded at cost. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to expense. Betterments which extend the estimated useful life of an asset are capitalized. When an asset no longer contributes to the Charity's ability to provide services, its carrying amount is written down to its residual value.

Property is amortized on a straight-line basis using the following annual rates:

Asset	Rate
Land improvements Buildings	2 to 10% 2.5%

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

### Significant accounting policies (continued):

### (c) Revenue recognition:

The Charity follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions which includes donations.

Pledges and donations are recorded as revenue when cash is received.

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

Externally restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are recognized. Contributions restricted for the purchase of property are deferred and amortized into revenue on a straight-line basis at a rate corresponding with the amortization rate of the related property and equipment.

Investment income is recognized as revenue when earned.

### (d) Contributed goods and services:

A substantial number of volunteers contribute a significant amount of their time each year. Because of the difficulty in determining the fair value, contributed goods and services are not recognized in the financial statements.

#### (e) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on initial recognition. Derivative instruments and equity instruments that are quoted in an active market are reported at fair value. All other financial instruments are subsequently recorded at cost or amortized cost unless management has elected to carry the instruments at fair value. Management has elected to record all investments at fair value as they are managed and evaluated on a fair value basis.

Unrealized changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses until they are realized, when they are transferred to the statement of operations.

Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition of financial instruments measured subsequently at fair value are expensed as incurred. All other financial instruments are adjusted by transaction costs incurred on acquisition and financing costs, which are amortized using the straight-line method.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

### Significant accounting policies (continued):

### (e) Financial instruments (continued):

All financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis. When a decline is determined to be other than temporary, the amount of the loss is reported in the statement of operations and any unrealized gain is adjusted through the statement of remeasurement gains and losses.

When the asset is sold, the unrealized gains and losses previously recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses are reversed and recognized in the statement of operations.

The Standards require an organization to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy, which includes three levels of information that may be used to measure fair value:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities:
- Level 2 Observable or corroborated inputs, other than level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets or market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities; and
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets and liabilities.

#### (f) Foreign currency:

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at fair value using the exchange rate at the financial statement date. Unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses. In the period of settlement, the realized foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the statement of operations and the unrealized balances are reversed from the statement of measurement gains and losses.

### (g) Use of estimates:

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the carrying amount of property and the valuation of investments. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

### 2. Investments and marketable securities:

	Level	2019	2018
Equities Fixed income Cash	1 2 1	\$ 6,925,520 3,597,974 237,546	\$ 7,658,862 3,391,439 90,850
		\$ 10,761,040	\$ 11,141,151

Investments and marketable securities are recorded at market value and have an approximate cost of \$9.3M. Fixed income investments have interest rates from 1.20% to 4.86% and mature between 2019 and 2031.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the year ended March 31, 2019.

### 3. Property:

	Cost	 Accumulated amortization	Net	2019 book value	Net	2018 book value
Land – Rental Buildings – Rental	\$ 341,258 760,499	\$ - 297,315	\$	341,258 463,184	\$	341,258 482,197
	\$ 1,101,757	\$ 297,315	\$	804,442	\$	823,455

#### 4. Deferred revenue:

Deferred revenue related to expenses of future periods is comprised of unspent externally restricted donations for equipment.

	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of year Add: donations received Less: donations to the Hospital	\$ 814,900 39,944 (854,844)	\$ 15,000 799,900 -
Balance, end of year	\$ -	\$ 814,900

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

### 5. Related party transactions:

During the year, the Charity provided donations to the Hospital including amounts previously deferred as described in note 4, which is related by common control. Transactions and balances with the Hospital during the year are as follows:

	2019	2018
Donations to Haldimand War Memorial Hospital: For operations For capital	\$ 476,871 854,844	\$ 847,353 -
	\$ 1,331,715	\$ 847,353

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. The amounts do not bear interest and there are no repayment terms.

#### 6. Guarantees:

The investments and marketable securities in the Charity have been used to secure two demand loans entered into by the Hospital. The loans have been secured by an assignment of investments in the combined amount of \$8,500,000. The demand loan balances as at March 31, 2019 are \$925,070 (2018 - \$1,029,549) and \$5,914,692 (2018 - \$1,462,833) respectively, and bear interest at a rate of prime minus 0.25% (2018 - 0.25%).

#### 7. Financial risk:

#### (i) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows or a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

There have been no significant changes to financial risk from 2018.

#### (ii) Foreign exchange risk:

The Charity holds investments in U.S. dollars. As at March 31, 2019, the following balances were included in the financial statements:

	USD	CAD equivalent		
Short-term cash investments Equity investments	\$ 39,408 1,348,999	\$	52,647 1,802,668	

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

### 7. Financial risk (continued):

#### (iii) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Charity if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Charity is exposed to credit risk with respect to investments.

The Charity assesses, on a continuous basis, investments. The maximum exposure to credit risk of the Charity at March 31, 2019 is the carrying value of these assets.

There have been no significant changes to credit risk from 2018.

### (iv) Market price risk:

Market price risk is the risk that the value of an instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issue or all other factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. As all of the Charity's financial instruments are carried at market value with market value changes recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses. All changes in market conditions will directly affect the accumulated remeasurement gains on the statement of financial position. Market price risk is managed through a diversified portfolio of instruments.

There have been no significant changes to market price risk from 2018.