Financial statements of

Sinai Health System

March 31, 2017

Sinai Health System

For the year ended March 31, 2017

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June 20, 2017

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Sinai Health System

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sinai Health System, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2017 and the statement of operations, statement of changes in net assets (deficit), remeasurement gains and losses and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
PwC Tower, 18 York Street, Suite 2600, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 0B2
T: +1 416 863 1133, F: +1 416 365 8215, www.pwc.com/ca

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sinai Health System as at March 31, 2017 and the results of its operations, remeasurement gains and losses and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Sinai Health System
Statement of financial position

As at March 31, 2017
(in thousands of dollars)

	2017	2016
	$	$
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash (Note 3)	110,519	82,497
Restricted cash (Note 4)	11,298	11,861
Short-term investments (Note 5)	-	23,334
Accounts receivable (Notes 6 and 14)	37,578	40,429
Capital grants receivable (Note 7)	2,578	5,945
Inventories	3,113	3,236
Prepaid deposits and sundry assets (Notes 14 and 17)	14,400	4,411
	179,486	171,713
Restricted cash (Note 4)	178,204	4,272
Capital grants receivable (Note 7)	3,620	3,645
Due from related entities (Note 14)	4,771	4,771
Other long-term assets (Note 8 and 14)	17,428	9,626
Property and equipment (Note 9)	1,049,496	1,075,814
	1,433,005	1,269,841
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 14 and 17)	96,490	84,518
Administered funds	10,151	10,799
Current portion of long-term liabilities (Note 10)	1,224	1,189
Current portion of long-term redevelopment obligation (Note 11)	7,088	6,743
Deferred contributions (Note 13)	81,952	70,165
	196,905	173,414
Long-term liabilities (Note 10)	277,679	106,168
Long-term redevelopment obligation (Note 11)	361,350	368,438
Employee future benefits (Note 12)	28,120	25,910
Deferred contributions (Note 13)	572,415	593,945
	1,436,469	1,267,875
Net (deficit) assets consist of		
Unrestricted and invested in capital assets	(626)	5,216
Accumulated remeasurement losses	(2,838)	(3,250)
	(3,464)	1,966
	1,433,005	1,269,841

Commitments and contingencies (Note 17)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Approved by the Board

_______________________________ Director

_______________________________ Director

Sinai Health System
Statement of operations

For the year ended March 31, 2017
(in thousands of dollars)

	2017	2016
	$	$
Income		
Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care (MOHLTC)	433,879	424,922
Patient revenue	17,785	17,312
Preferred accommodation	11,991	11,586
Research funding (Note 15)	77,508	77,437
Commercial	7,343	10,379
Other revenue and recoveries	44,652	41,113
Amortization of deferred contributions for equipment	7,751	8,867
	600,909	591,616
Expenses		
Salaries and wages	299,478	297,557
Employee benefits	72,336	71,116
General supplies and other	98,346	93,416
Medical and surgical supplies	21,116	21,685
Drugs	11,994	12,892
Research (Note 15)	77,508	77,437
Amortization of equipment	14,809	15,591
Interest	4,902	1,735
	600,489	591,429
Excess of income over expenses before the undernoted	420	187
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	40,566	39,564
Amortization of building and research equipment	(46,898)	(45,613)
	(6,332)	(6,049)
Funding of interest - building	20,360	20,185
Interest cost on building (MOHLTC share)	(20,360)	(20,185)
	-	-
Deficiency of income over expenses for the year	(5,912)	(5,862)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Sinai Health System
Statement of changes in net (deficit) assets

For the year ended March 31, 2017
(in thousands of dollars)

	Investment in capital assets	Unrestricted	2017 Total	2016 Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance, beginning of year	3,972	1,244	5,216	10,129
Deficiency of income over expenses for the year	-	(5,912)	(5,912)	(5,862)
Donated artwork (Note 9)	70	-	70	949
Balance, end of year	4,042	(4,668)	(626)	5,216

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Sinai Health System

Statement of remeasurement gains and losses

For the year ended March 31, 2017
(in thousands of dollars)

	2017	2016
	$	$
Accumulated remeasurement losses, beginning of year	(3,250)	(2,578)
Unrealized gain (loss) attributable to interest rate swaps (Note 10)	1,531	(672)
Realized gain on interest rate swap recognized in the statement of operations	(1,119)	-
Accumulated remeasurement losses, end of year	(2,838)	(3,250)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Sinai Health System

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended March 31, 2017
(in thousands of dollars)

	2017	2016
	$	$
Cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities		
Deficiency of income over expenses for the year	(5,912)	(5,862)
Items not affecting cash		
Amortization of equipment	14,809	15,591
Amortization of building and research equipment	46,898	45,613
Re-evaluation of capital asset, building	-	1,430
Recognition of deferred capital contributions	(46,384)	(48,892)
Recognition of deferred contributions	(73,045)	(75,927)
Employee future benefits	2,798	2,656
Recognition of gain on swap maturity	(1,119)	-
Loss on capital asset write-off	520	84
Gain on sale of assets	(8,600)	(4,000)
Deferred contributions received	82,587	79,918
Payment for employee future benefits	(588)	(1,280)
Increase in other long-term assets	(62)	(1,457)
Increase in other long-term liabilities	1,157	2,541
	13,059	10,415
Net change in non-cash working capital (Note 16)	4,957	(10,652)
	18,016	(237)
Financing activities		
Repayment of long-term debt	(26,348)	(1,125)
Repayment of long-term redevelopment obligation	(6,743)	(6,415)
Deferred capital contributions received - excluding donated capital asset of $70 (2016 - $434)	30,491	30,990
Proceeds from issuance of debenture net of transaction costs of $1,732	198,268	-
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	(174,017)	4,600
	21,651	28,050
Investing activities		
Purchase of investments	(134)	(5,160)
Proceeds on redemption of investments	-	76
Proceeds on sale of Mount Sinai Fertility	860	-
Sale of investments	23,468	2,500
	24,194	(2,584)
Capital activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(35,839)	(45,501)
	(35,839)	(45,501)
Increase (decrease) in cash during the year	28,022	(20,272)
Cash, beginning of year	82,497	102,769
Cash, end of year	110,519	82,497

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

1. Organization

Sinai Health System (the Hospital) is a public teaching and research hospital affiliated with the University of Toronto. The Hospital provides patient care, teaches healthcare professionals, conducts research and provides chronic care and rehabilitation services. The Hospital was formed as a result of the amalgamation of Mount Sinai Hospital (MSH) and Bridgepoint Hospital (BH) effective January 1, 2015.

The Hospital is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act (Canada) and accordingly is exempt from income taxes, provided certain requirements of the Income Tax Act (Canada) are met.

The Hospital is funded primarily by the Province of Ontario in accordance with budget arrangements established by both the MOHLTC and the Toronto Central Local Health Integration Network (TCLHIN).

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards (PSAS), including standards that apply to government not-for-profit organizations. A summary of the significant accounting policies is as follows:

Revenue recognition

The Hospital follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions, which includes donations and government grants. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable. Externally restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred.

Under the Health Insurance Act (Ontario) and the regulations thereunder, the Hospital is funded primarily by the Province of Ontario in accordance with funding arrangements established by the MOHLTC and TCLHIN.

Operating grants are recorded as revenue in the period to which they relate. Grants approved but not received at the end of a period are accrued. Where a portion of a grant relates to a future period, it is deferred and recognized in a subsequent period. These financial statements reflect management’s best estimates of funding arrangements with the MOHLTC and TCLHIN.

All investment income is unrestricted and recognized as revenue when earned.

Amortization of building and research equipment is not included in the financial measures that are defined as part of the Hospital Service Accountability Agreement (HSAA) and accordingly has been reflected as an undernoted item in the statement of operations with the corresponding realization of revenue for deferred contributions and grants.

Contributions received in the form of donations and grants for specific capital expenditures are initially deferred and recorded as deferred capital contributions. These deferred contributions are realized into revenue on the same basis as the amortization of the cost of the related property and equipment. Funding for capital expenditures is recorded when there is an agreement with the ultimate donor and there is reasonable assurance the funding will be received in the near future.

Revenue generated from patient, preferred accommodation, and commercial activities is recognized when the goods are sold or the service is provided, the amounts can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Other revenue and recoveries are primarily derived from various service level agreements with other institutions and is recognized when the goods are sold or the service is provided, the amounts can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Inventories
Inventories consist primarily of hospital supplies held for patient care and are recorded at the lower of cost and replacement cost. Cost is determined by the first-in, first-out method.

Property and equipment
Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated amortization. Assets acquired under capital leases are amortized over the estimated lives of the assets or over the lease term, as appropriate.

Contributed property and equipment are recorded at fair value at the date of contribution. When property and equipment no longer contribute to the Hospital's ability to provide services, their carrying amounts are written down to their residual value. Costs incurred for new facilities, or that substantially increase the useful lives of existing property and equipment, are capitalized.

Property and equipment are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Land	not amortized
Artwork	not amortized
Building	10 to 40 years
Equipment	3 to 20 years
Software	3 to 5 years
Equipment under capital lease	3 to 20 years
Construction-in-progress	not amortized

Construction-in-progress comprises direct construction, development costs and capitalized interest. Interest costs, net of related interest income, are capitalized during the construction period. No amortization is recorded until construction is substantially complete and the assets are put in use.

Contributed services
Certain ancillary services of the Hospital are voluntarily provided by the community. Since these services are not normally purchased by the Hospital and because of the difficulties in determining their fair value, these contributed services are not recognized in these financial statements.

Administered funds
Certain funds are administered by the Hospital on behalf of clinical groups. Transactions in the funds are not Hospital operating activities and do not flow through the statement of operations. Since these funds are held under administration, they are recorded as restricted cash on the statement of financial position with a corresponding liability.

Employee future benefit plans
a) Pension
Employees of the Hospital are eligible to be members of the Healthcare of Ontario Pension Plan (HOOPP or the Plan), which is a multi-employer, defined benefit pension plan. The Hospital has adopted defined contribution plan accounting for the Plan because insufficient information is available to apply defined benefit plan accounting.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Employee future benefit plans (continued)

b) <u>Other than pension</u>

Employees are also entitled to certain other non-pension, post-employment benefits. The Hospital accrues its obligations under non-pension employee benefit plans as employees render services and has adopted the following policies:

- The cost of non-pension post-employment benefits earned by employees is determined by an actuary using the projected benefit method pro-rated on length of service and management estimated assumptions with regard to retirement age of employees and expected healthcare costs.
- Past service costs arising from plan amendments are expensed when incurred.
- Actuarial gains and losses on the accrued benefit obligation arise from changes in the actuarial assumptions used to determine the accrued benefit obligations. The net accumulated actuarial gains or losses are amortized over the average remaining service period of active employees.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with PSAS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

In addition, a portion of the revenue recognized from the MOHLTC and TCLHIN is an estimate. The Hospital entered into various accountability agreements with the TCLHIN that set out the rights and obligations of both parties in respect to funding provided to the Hospital by the TCLHIN and the MOHLTC. The accountability agreements set out certain performance standards and obligations that establish acceptable results for the Hospital's performance in a number of areas. If the Hospital does not meet its performance standards or obligations, the TCLHIN and/or the MOHLTC have the right to adjust funding received by the Hospital.

Other amounts that use estimates include capital assets, valuation of accounts receivable, valuation of certain accrued liabilities and obligations related to employee future benefits.

Related entities

Investments in Sinai Trust, Sinai Trust 2016 and Toronto Centre for Phenogenomics are accounted for using the modified equity method, whereby the investment is initially recorded at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Hospital's share of the entity's net surplus or deficit. Any distributions received are accounted for as a reduction in the investment.

Interests in The Bridgepoint Collaboratory for Research and Innovation and Bridgepoint Health are disclosed.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on initial recognition. Financial instruments, such as investments quoted in an active market and all derivative financial instruments, are reported at fair value.

All other financial instruments, including fixed income investments, are recorded at amortized cost. 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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)
All financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis. When a decline in value is determined to be other than temporary, the amount of the loss is reported in the statement of operations and any unrealized gain or loss is removed from 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.

Long-term debt is recorded at cost. The related long-term forward interest rate swap is recorded at fair value.

PSAS requires the Hospital 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;
- 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.

The Hospital’s investments are classified as Level 1. In management’s opinion, the Hospital is not exposed to any significant credit, liquidity or market risk.

Foreign currency translation
Investments denominated in foreign currencies have been translated into Canadian dollars at exchange rates prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Investment income has been translated using exchange rates prevailing on the transaction date.

3. Cash

	2017	2016
	$	$
Operating funds	28,914	13,395
Restricted capital, research and designated funds	81,605	69,102
	110,519	82,497

Restricted capital, research and designated funds include externally restricted contributions received for specific purposes within the Hospital’s operation.

(In thousands of dollars)

4. Restricted cash

	2017	2016
	$	$
Restricted cash held for redevelopment	1,147	1,062
Restricted funds under administration	10,151	10,799
Restricted cash - current	11,298	11,861
Restricted cash - long-term	178,204	4,272
Total restricted cash	189,502	16,133

a) Under the terms of the Development Accountability Agreement with the MOHLTC, the Hospital has received funds from the MOHLTC related to the Bridgepoint redevelopment project that are restricted in use. The unspent portion of these funds as at March 31, 2017 is $5,351 (2016 - $5,334), which is held in a sinking fund trust account. The current portion of $1,147 (2016 - $1,062) relates to redevelopment obligations for fiscal 2018.

b) Restricted funds under administration consist of cash held and administered by the Hospital on behalf of the clinical groups and cannot be used for Hospital operations.

c) Restricted cash (long-term) includes $174,000 (2016 – $nil) as unspent debenture proceeds that are restricted in use for capital expenditures.

5. Short-term investments

	2017		2016	
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value
	$	$	$	$
Short-term investments in money market funds	-	-	23,334	23,334
	-	-	23,334	23,334

6. Accounts receivable

	2017	2016
	$	$
Research grants	13,293	9,061
MOHLTC	2,003	5,187
Commodity tax receivable	2,967	3,328
Patient services	4,723	5,056
Due from related entities (Note 14)	5,741	3,120
Other	8,851	14,677
	37,578	40,429

Patient accounts receivable are shown net of an allowance for potentially uncollectible amounts of $1,179 (2016 - $818).

There are no significant balances that are past due.

(In thousands of dollars)

7. Capital grants receivable

Capital grants receivable relate to grants restricted in use to property and equipment acquisitions, which are receivable by the Hospital at year-end.

These amounts have also been included in deferred contributions related to property and equipment.

	2017	2016
	$	$
MOHLTC	3,620	3,617
Other	2,578	5,973
	6,198	9,590
Less: Current portion	2,578	5,945
Long-term capital grants receivable	3,620	3,645

8. Other long-term assets

	2017	2016
	$	$
Healthcare Insurance Reciprocal of Canada (HIROC) deposits (Note 17(c))	3,764	3,710
Promissory notes (Note 14)	11,740	4,000
Other	1,924	1,916
	17,428	9,626

9. Property and equipment

			2017	2016
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value	Net book value
	$	$	$	$
Land	7,166	-	7,166	7,166
Artwork	4,095	-	4,095	4,004
Building	1,240,528	333,258	907,270	941,972
Equipment	356,149	266,487	89,662	87,759
Equipment under capital lease	310	7	303	330
Software	5,631	4,518	1,113	1,037
Construction-in-progress	39,887	-	39,887	33,546
	1,653,766	604,270	1,049,496	1,075,814

The Hospital, with the support of the MOHLTC, has undertaken a major multi-year capital redevelopment (Renew Sinai) to expand and modernize multiple care environments within MSH. Renew Sinai further enables the Hospital to leverage the best practices and advances in technology to deliver the best care and environment possible for patients, families, and staff.

(In thousands of dollars)

9. Property and equipment (continued)

The Hospital is in the process of obtaining all of the progressive MOHLTC approvals for Phase 3A of Renew Sinai, which involves the expansion and modernization of the emergency department, surgical suites, intensive care unit, key ambulatory patient areas, and a new inpatient unit. As at March 31, 2017, the costs incurred to date amounted to $38,704 (2016 - $29,447), which is recorded as construction-in-progress.

In addition, the Hospital received donated assets of $70 (2016 - $949) and wrote off fully amortized assets of $12,077 (2016 - $3,573).

10. Long-term liabilities

	2017	2016
	$	$
Capital loans	28,136	38,980
General purpose loan	39,752	54,940
Long-term accrued sick days	4,977	4,707
Other long-term liabilities	3,961	3,074
Capital equipment financing	971	1,287
Series A Senior Unsecured Debentures	198,268	-
Fair value adjustment in respect of interest rate swap agreements	2,838	4,369
	278,903	107,357
Less: Current portion of long-term liabilities	1,224	1,189
	277,679	106,168

a) The capital loans consist of two loans:

i) An unsecured revolving term facility of $10,000, repayable on April 15, 2018 and available by way of advances at the bank's prime rate, of which $nil had been drawn as at March 31, 2017 (2016 - $10,000).

ii) An unsecured non-revolving term facility of $30,000, maturing on December 1, 2039, with a fixed interest rate of 3.85%, of which $28,136 was drawn as at March 31, 2017 (2016 - $28,980).

b) A general purpose unsecured revolving credit facility of $36,500, repayable in full on April 15, 2018, and available by way of advances at the bank's prime lending rate and bankers' acceptances. The Hospital operates a cash management structure with its lender under which certain cash balances in the amount of $14,515 (2016 - $29,028) are netted against the general purpose loan to assess credit limit availability and to calculate interest expense.

(In thousands of dollars)

10. Long-term liabilities (continued)

c) The capital equipment financing consists of the following:

i) The Hospital entered into an agreement with a vendor to purchase capital equipment. The Hospital negotiated an interest free loan of $1,727 effective March 30, 2014. It is repayable in five equal installments of $345 each April 30, ending on April 30, 2018.

ii) The Hospital entered into a capital lease agreement with a vendor. The total cost of the equipment is $310 effective March 31, 2016. The lease is repayable in monthly installments of $3 over a period of 98 months.

d) The Hospital entered into an interest rate swap contract relating to its long-term debt and which is recorded at fair value. The fair value of the interest rate swap is based on current pricing for the same notional interest rate swap (Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy). The swap has a notional principal amount of $30,000 (Note 10 (a)(ii)) maturing on December 1, 2039. During the year, a gain of $1,531 (2016 – loss of $1,028) was recorded in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses. As at March 31, 2017, the swap was in a net unfavourable position and a liability of $2,838 (2016 - $4,369) was recorded in long-term liabilities on the statement of financial position.

e) An unsecured, revolving credit facility of $10,000 to facilitate everyday operations; no funds have been drawn on the revolving line of credit.

f) On June 9, 2016, the Hospital issued $200,000 of 3.527% Senior Unsecured Series A debentures at par value with a maturity date of June 9, 2056. Interest is payable semi-annually on June 9 and December 9 with the principal to be repaid on June 9, 2056. During the year, interest paid amounted to $3,527 and interest expense recorded in the statement of operations amounted to $3,792.

Unspent debenture proceeds of $174,000 are invested in an interest bearing restricted account (Note 4c)).

Principal due within each of the next five years and thereafter on the capital loans, debenture and capital equipment financing as at March 31, 2017 is as follows:

	$
2018	1,224
2019	1,269
2020	963
2021	991
2022	991
Thereafter	221,937
	227,375

(In thousands of dollars)

11. Long-term redevelopment obligation

In July 2009, the MOHLTC provided approval for BH to enter into a Project Agreement with the successful bidder for the construction of BH's Capital Redevelopment Project as a Design, Build, Finance and Maintain Alternative Financing and Procurement Project. The Project Agreement includes a 30-year facility maintenance period. The redeveloped BH is purpose built to serve those in need of rehabilitation services and those living with complex chronic disease.

The long-term redevelopment obligation relates to future capital payments associated with the Project Agreement. The Hospital has a long-term funding agreement with the MOHLTC, which is matched to the long-term capital obligations.

	2017	2016
	$	$
Long-term redevelopment obligation, due on February 28, 2043 monthly payments of $2,112 including principal and interest at 7.46%	368,438	375,181
Less: Current portion	7,088	6,743
	361,350	368,438

Principal due within each of the next five years and thereafter, on the long-term redevelopment obligation to be fully funded by the MOHLTC, is as follows:

	$
2018	7,088
2019	7,451
2020	7,832
2021	8,233
2022	8,654
Thereafter	329,180
	368,438

12. Employee future benefits

Pension plan

Substantially all employees are eligible to be members of HOOPP, which is a multi-employer defined benefit pension plan. Plan members will receive benefits based on length of service and on the average of annualized earnings during the five consecutive years prior to retirement, termination, or death, which provide the highest earnings.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the Plan as at December 31, 2016 indicates the Plan is 122% funded. During the year, the Hospital contributed $26,401 (2016 - $26,070) to the Plan on behalf of employees.

Other post-employment benefits

The Hospital provides extended healthcare, dental and life benefits to certain of its employees and extends this coverage to the post-retirement period. In addition, a Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (SERP) is available for a limited number of executive members. The related benefit liabilities were determined by actuarial valuation studies. The dates of the last actuarial valuation for MSH and BH were March 31, 2016.

(In thousands of dollars)

12. Employee future benefits (continued)

The employee future benefits as at March 31 include the following components:

			2017	2016
	SERP	Post-employment benefits	Total	Total
	$	$	$	$
Accrued benefit obligation	8,150	26,106	34,256	32,241
Unamortized actuarial losses	(943)	(4,453)	(5,396)	(5,277)
Employee future benefits liability recorded in the statement of financial position	7,207	21,653	28,860	26,964
Less: Current portion	343	397	740	1,054
Long-term portion	6,864	21,256	28,120	25,910

The movement in the employee future benefits liability during the year is as follows:

			2017	2016
	SERP	Post-employment benefits	Total	Total
	$	$	$	$
Employee future benefits liability - April 1, 2016	7,183	19,781	26,964	25,034
Current service cost	34	1,177	1,211	1,206
Interest cost	255	845	1,100	1,045
Amortization of actuarial losses	77	410	487	405
Pension and post-employment benefits expense	366	2,432	2,798	2,656
Benefits paid	(342)	(560)	(902)	(726)
Employee future benefits liability - March 31, 2017	7,207	21,653	28,860	26,964

The significant actuarial assumptions adopted in measuring the Hospital's accrued benefit obligations are as follows:

		2017		2016
	SERP	Post-employment benefits	SERP	Post-employment benefits
	%	%	%	%
Discount rate	3.20	3.30 - 3.40	3.25	3.25
Expected benefit cost trend in health care *	-	6.25	-	6.25
Expected benefit cost trend in dental care	-	3.00	-	3.00

The average remaining service period of active employees is 14 to 15 years (2016 - 14 to 15 years).

* The rate is presumed to decline by 0.25 percentage points per annum to an ultimate rate of 4.50%.

(In thousands of dollars)

13. Deferred contributions

	Capital funds	Designated funds	Research funds	Other operating	2017 Total	2016 Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance - Beginning of the year	598,689	13,302	51,922	197	664,110	676,648
Contributions received	27,169	11,065	71,522	-	109,756	111,847
Amortization/recognition	(46,454)	(8,473)	(64,572)	-	(119,499)	(124,385)
Balance - End of the year	579,404	15,894	58,872	197	654,367	664,110
Less: current portion	7,186	15,894	58,872	-	81,952	70,165
Long-term portion	572,218	-	-	197	572,415	593,945

The current portion of deferred contributions represents the unspent amount of externally restricted contributions received for specific purposes. The long-term portion of deferred contributions represents the unamortized amount of contributions, which has been used for the purchase of property and equipment.

14. Related entities

The Bridgepoint Collaboratory for Research and Innovation (The BCRI)
The BCRI is a non-share capital corporation incorporated pursuant to the laws of Canada. The BCRI continued under the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act and is a registered charity (charitable organization) under the Income Tax Act (Canada). It conducts clinical research supporting the care of clients served by the BH site of the Hospital. The members of The BCRI are the directors of the Hospital. The BCRI has not been consolidated in the Hospital's financial statements. During the year, BH provided grants in the amount of $nil (2016 - $61). The BCRI transferred $91,944 (2016 – $nil) to the Hospital related to deferred capital contributions and $105,325 (2016 – $nil) related to capital assets. As of March 30, 2017, the BCRI owed the Hospital $nil (2016 - $6).

Effective March 30, 2017, The BCRI has wound up and all of its assets and operations have transferred to Lunenfeld-Tanenbaum Research Institute, a division of the Hospital.

Bridgepoint Foundation (BF)
BF is a non-share capital corporation incorporated pursuant to the laws of the Province of Ontario. BF is a registered charity (public foundation) under the Income Tax Act (Canada). The Hospital and BF share an executive and have a limited number of common directors. BF supports the Hospital in its charitable mission and BF grants funds to the Hospital as approved by the Board of Directors of BF. During the year, BF provided operating grants in the amount of $1,025 (2016 - $56) and capital grants in the amount of $933 (2016 - $835). As of March 31, 2017, BF owed the Hospital $12 (2016 – Hospital owed BF $4).

Bridgepoint Health (Health)
Health is a non-share capital corporation incorporated pursuant to the laws of Canada. Health continued under the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act and is a registered charity (private foundation) under the Income Tax Act (Canada). Health generates ancillary revenue to support the activities of the Hospital and The BCRI.

The members of Health are the directors of the Hospital. Health has not been consolidated in the Hospital's financial statements.

(In thousands of dollars)

14. Related entities (continued)

The Hospital provides space, banking and administrative services to Health. The Hospital makes payments and receives funds on behalf of Health, and settles the outstanding balances at regular intervals throughout the year. No financing charges are levied on these interim balances. During the year, Health granted $700 (2016 - $550) in capital grants to the Hospital. The Hospital has credit facilities arranged related to its capital redevelopment project. Health has provided a guarantee to the Hospital's credit facilities for its capital redevelopment project. As at March 31, 2017, there were no significant restrictions on the resources of Health and the accounting policies followed by Health substantially conform with those of the Hospital.

A financial summary of this non-consolidated entity as at March 31, 2017 is as follows:

	2017	2016		2017	2016
	$	$		$	$
Financial position			Results of operations		
Total assets	5,942	5,816	Total revenue	1,318	1,171
Total liabilities	294	279	Total expenses	(1,207)	(1,070)
Net assets	5,648	5,537	Excess of revenue over expenses	111	101

There were cash outflows of $443 (2016 - $32) from operating activities, $nil (2016 – $18) from capital activities and $nil (2016 – $4) from financing activities.

As at March 31, 2017, Health owed the Hospital $267 (2016 - $232) which is included in accounts receivable.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 entities.

Circle of Care (CoC)

On October 28, 2014, the TCLHIN approved the voluntary affiliation of the Hospital with CoC, a community based not-for-profit agency whose objectives include providing home care services to individuals across Metropolitan Toronto. CoC is a separate corporation with its own Board of Directors. The Hospital's Board of Directors is responsible for appointing 50% of the CoC Board of Directors. CoC is a registered charity (charitable organization) under the Income Tax Act (Canada). There were no material transactions between the Hospital and CoC for the year ended March 31, 2017.

Sinai Health System Foundation (SHSF)

SHSF is a non-share capital corporation incorporated pursuant to the laws of the Province of Ontario. SHSF is a charitable organization (public foundation) registered under the Income Tax Act (Canada). The Hospital and SHSF have a limited number of common directors.

SHSF supports the Hospital in its charitable mission and provides donations to the Hospital for capital, clinical programs and research activities of the Lunenfeld-Tanenbaum Research Institute (LTRI), a division of the Hospital. During the current year, the Hospital received $27,963 (2016 - $30,676) in donations from SHSF. In addition, SHSF has contributed funding for a portion of the current year's bank interest expense in the amount of $32 (2016 - $33).

The total amount receivable from SHSF as at March 31, 2017 is $7,231 (2015 - $6,085), of which an estimated amount of $2,460 (2016 - $1,314) will be received within one year and is included in accounts receivable. The remaining balance of $4,771 (2016 - $4,771) is accordingly classified as a long-term receivable.

(In thousands of dollars)

14. Related entities (continued)

The Sinai Trust (Trust)

The Trust, a for-profit entity, established to develop commercial opportunities for the benefit of the Hospital and SHSF, has a December 31 year-end. Sinai Trustee Corporation (Trustee), a non-share capital corporation incorporated pursuant to the laws of Canada, serves as the trustee of the Trust.

The Hospital accounts for its interest in the Trust based on the modified equity method as at March 31, 2017. The Hospital recorded an operating loss of $253 (2016 - $nil) in the statement of operations and the investment is recorded in prepaid deposits and sundry assets. A receivable balance of $1,752 (2016 - $597) is included in accounts receivable.

A financial summary of this non-consolidated entity as at December 31, 2016 is as follows:

	2016	2015		2016	2015
	$	$		$	$
Financial position			Results of operations		
Total assets	2,469	2,734	Total revenue	4,355	4,323
Total liabilities	2,416	2,763	Total expenses	(4,016)	(4,180)
Net assets	53	(29)	Excess of revenue over expenses	339	143

The Sinai Trust 2016 (Trust 2016)

Trust 2016, a for-profit entity, established to develop commercial opportunities for the benefit of the Hospital and the SHSF, has a December 31 year-end. Trustee, a non-share capital corporation incorporated pursuant to the laws of Canada, serves as the trustee of Trust 2016.

The Hospital accounts for its interest in Trust 2016 based on the modified equity method as at March 31, 2017. The Hospital recorded an operating profit of $54 (2016 - $nil) in the statement of operations and the investment of $54 (2016 - $nil) is recorded in prepaid deposits and sundry assets. The total due in promissory notes from Trust 2016 to the Hospital of $11,740 (2016 - $4,000) is recorded in other long-term assets. A receivable balance of $638 (2016 - $nil) is recorded in accounts receivable.

A financial summary of this non-consolidated entity as at December 31, 2016 is as follows:

	2016	2015		2016	2015
	$	$		$	$
Financial position			Results of operations		
Total assets	5,110	-	Total revenue	2,015	-
Total liabilities	5,157	-	Total expenses	(1,595)	-
Net assets	(47)	-	Excess of revenue over expenses	420	-

As of March 31, 2017, Hospital transferred Mount Sinai Fertility to Trust 2016 at fair value of $8,600 (2016 – certain assets of its business development operations at fair value of $4,000).

Toronto Centre for Phenogenomics (TCP)

TCP is an unincorporated joint venture between the Hospital and the Hospital for Sick Children, comprising a 120,000 square foot state-of-the-art mouse research facility. On May 11, 2004, TCP entered into a lease with the Hospital to rent space in the research building for a term of 30 years at a basic rent of $10 per annum. The lease commenced on June 27, 2007.

(In thousands of dollars)

14. Related entities (continued)

The Hospital's interest in TCP is 50%. The Hospital uses the modified equity method to record its share of TCP's operating results of $nil (2016 - $nil) in the statement of operations and the investment is recorded in prepaid deposits and sundry assets.

During the year, the Hospital provided support services to TCP, on a cost recovery basis, amounting to $445 (2016 - $419), and TCP provided research facilities and services to LTRI, on a cost recovery basis, amounting to $537 (2016 - $559).

As at March 31, 2017, the Hospital has a receivable balance of $612 (2016 - $933) included in accounts receivable and $847 (2016 - $753) which is been included in accounts payable.

15. Lunenfeld-Tanenbaum Research Institute (LTRI)

The Hospital carries on its research mission through LTRI, a division of the Hospital. The purpose of the research is to improve health outcomes. Funding for LTRI is provided by a variety of external sources, including governments, charitable organizations, private industry, and SHSF.

16. Statement of cash flows

The net change in non-cash working capital balance relating to operations consists of the following:

	2017	2016
	$	$
Accounts receivable	2,851	(2,343)
Inventories	123	99
Prepaid deposits and sundry assets	(9,989)	(764)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11,972	(7,644)
	4,957	(10,652)

17. Commitments and contingencies

a) From time to time, the Hospital is named in lawsuits related to its activities. These claims are at various stages and therefore it is not possible to determine the merits of these claims or to estimate the possible financial liability, if any, to the Hospital. Accordingly, no material provisions have been made for loss in these financial statements.

b) Future operating commitments related to future lifecycle costs, leases, and contracts for facility operating and maintenance as at March 31, 2017 are as follows:

	$
2018	10,890
2019	10,849
2020	10,552
2021	9,209
2022	7,228
Thereafter	158,912
	207,640

17. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

c) The Hospital is a member of HIROC and therefore has an economic interest in HIROC. HIROC is a pooling of the public liability insurance risks of its members which, are Canadian not-for-profit healthcare organizations. All members of HIROC pay annual premiums, which are actuarially determined. All members are subject to assessment for losses, if any, experienced by the pool for the years in which they were members. No assessment has been made for the year ended March 31, 2017.

Since its inception in 1987, HIROC has accumulated an unappropriated surplus, which is the total of premiums paid by all subscribers plus investment income, less the obligation for claims reserves and expenses and operating expenses.

In 2012, the Hospital entered into an agreement with HIROC whereby HIROC continues to provide indemnity insurance to the Hospital; however, the cost of investigating and defending any litigation claims, previously included in the insurance premium, will be borne by the Hospital.

Under the agreement, the Hospital provides deposits to HIROC Management Limited (HML), which acts as an agent to pay legal expenses on behalf of the Hospital. For the year ended March 31, 2017, the Hospital has recorded legal expenses of $1,180 (2016 - $1,192) based on the assessment of the actuary engaged by HML, which have been included in the statement of operations. As at March 31, 2017, the deposit balance was $4,456 (2016 - $4,330), of which $3,764 (2016 - $3,710) is not expected to be used within one year and is therefore disclosed as a long-term asset (Note 8), and the total liability was estimated to be $4,227 (2016 - $3,693), of which $3,535 (2016 - $3,074) is not expected to be paid within one year and is therefore disclosed as a long-term liability (Note 10).

d) Effective March 31, 2006, the Hospital entered into an agreement with Plexxus, whose primary responsibility is to provide supply chain services in the areas of strategic sourcing, logistics, buying and certain information technology services. The objective is to provide these services at a lower cost as compared to the members' costs prior to entering into the agreement. Based on the agreement, Plexxus has the right to charge membership fees to its members. A process is established in the agreement for Plexxus to obtain the approval of the members to charge additional fees. If any member fails to pay their membership fees to Plexxus throughout the period covered by the agreement, the Hospital and the other members are responsible for lending an amount to Plexxus, based on a sharing formula, to cover these deficiencies. As at March 31, 2017, no member was in default.

e) The Hospital has entered into various contracts for construction and purchase of capital equipment. The commitments outstanding as at March 31, 2017 are estimated to be $13,390 (2016 - $10,323).

18. Financial instruments and risk management

Financial instruments

The Hospital's financial instruments are generally classified and measured as follows:

Assets/liabilities	Measurement category
Cash and cash equivalents	Fair value
Short-term investments	Fair value
Account receivable	Amortized cost
Capital grants receivable	Amortized cost
Due from related party	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Short-term financing	Amortized cost
Long-term liabilities	Amortized cost
Interest rate swaps	Fair value

All financial assets, except the interest rate swaps, 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 income or expense.

Derivatives

The Hospital currently employs interest rate swap to convert the variable interest rate on $30,000 (Note 10(e)) of its bank loans into a fixed interest rate. The interest rate swap is employed in order to eliminate variability in future interest cash flows. The swap is measured at fair value until settled. The change in fair value of the swap is recorded in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses.

Risk management

The Hospital is exposed to a variety of financial risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Hospital has adopted an integrated risk management framework. The framework provides a consistent methodology to manage risks across the Hospital.

Credit risk

As at March 31, 2017, the Hospital's exposure to credit risk in the event of non-payment by patients for non-insured services and for services provided to non-resident patients is not material.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possible risk of not being able to meet financial obligations when due. The Hospital manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating capital, investing and financing activities and maintaining credit facilities to ensure it has sufficient funds available to meet current and foreseeable financial requirements.

(In thousands of dollars)

18. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

The table below is a maturity analysis of the Hospital's financial liabilities as at March 31, 2017:

	Up to 6 months	More than 6 months up to 1 year	More than 1 year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	89,368	7,122	-	-	96,490
Long-term liabilities	-	1,224	47,956	229,723	278,903
	89,368	8,346	47,956	229,723	375,393

Market risk

The Hospital is exposed to market risk through the fluctuation of financial instrument fair values due to changes in market prices. Interest rate risk is the significant market risk, which arises from fluctuations in interest rates and the degree of volatility of those rates. The Hospital is exposed to interest rate risk on its long-term debt (Note 10). The Hospital has mitigated this risk by way of interest rate swap, which effectively fixes the interest rates of a portion of the long-term debt, and utilizes mirror netting with a significant portion of the cash balance, which effectively reduces the interest on the floating rate portion of the debt.

As at March 31, 2017, the Hospital's estimate of the exposure to interest rate risk and the effect on net assets is not material.

19. Subsequent event

Subsequent to year-end, the Hospital purchased land and parkade for $75,000 plus related acquisition costs.

20. Prior year comparative information

Certain comparative information has been reclassified to conform to the financial statement presentation adopted in the current year.