Northern Regional Health Authority Financial Statements

March 31, 2020

Management's Responsibility

To the Board of Directors of Northern Regional Health Authority:

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting policies and methods, and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the preparation of financial statements.

The Board of Directors and Audit Committee are composed entirely of Directors who are neither management nor employees of the Organization. The Board is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and for approving the financial information included in the annual report. The Board fulfils these responsibilities by reviewing the financial information prepared by management and discussing relevant matters with management and external auditors. The Committee is also responsible for recommending the appointment of the Organization's external auditors.

MNP LLP is appointed by the Board to audit the financial statements and report directly to them; their report follows. The external auditors have full and free access to, and meet periodically and separately with, both the Committee and management to discuss their audit findings.

Original Document Signed	Original Document Signed
Chief Executive Officer	Vice President, Corporate Services and Chief Financial Officer

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Northern Regional Health Authority:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Northern Regional Health Authority (the "Organization"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2020, and the statements of operations and accumulated surplus, changes in net debt and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at March 31, 2020, and the results of its operations, changes in net debt 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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Organization in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organization'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 Organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization'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 Organization'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 Organization'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 Organization 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.

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.

Winnipeg, Manitoba

June 17, 2020

MNP LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants



Northern Regional Health Authority Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2020

Asi	at March 31, 202
2020	2019
173,485	6,672,045
8,166,667	
0,100,001	91,363
5,429,191	
3,239,559	4,209,802
17,008,902	21,094,478
5,122,646	_
16,256,552	
10,436,761	
3,834,188	
1,665,251	
1,000,201	679,076
9,598,418	
82,733,286	
0_,. 00,_00	
129,647,102	129,603,729
(112,638,200)	(108,509,251)
112,332,593	115,871,909
1,069,669	
484,627	
•	
113,886,889	117,303,721
1,248,689	8,794,470
_	
_	

Northern Regional Health Authority Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus For the year ended March 31, 2020

	2020 Budget	2020 Capital	2020 Operating	2020	2019
Revenue					
Province of Manitoba	454.044.400		454 000 440	454 000 440	474 007 504
Health – operating	154,644,188	-	154,820,410	154,820,410	171,227,524
Health – medical remuneration	39,596,208	0.070.400	41,064,038	41,064,038	39,862,287
Health – capital	8,418,372	8,976,189	2 460 790	8,976,189	11,083,712
Other departments Total province of Manitoba (Note 12)	3,427,926	8,976,189	2,469,780 198,354,228	2,469,780	2,874,101
	206,086,694	0,970,109		207,330,417	225,047,624
Federal government Interest revenue	902,785 100,000	-	678,308 131,153	678,308 131,153	917,678 230,331
Patient income		-	771,978	771,978	
Personal care home	568,557 2,597,350	-	2,968,357	2,968,357	690,891 2,597,271
Land ambulance	2,597,550	-	2,900,337	2,900,337	1,676,712
Northern patient transportation program	3,530,000	_	5,935,555	5,935,555	5,365,823
recoveries	3,330,000	-	3,933,333	3,933,333	5,305,623
Miscellaneous income/other revenue	3,516,340	_	4,559,855	4,559,855	4,471,836
Other capital revenue	3,310,340	247,000	4,559,655	247,000	33,900
Other capital revenue		247,000	<u>-</u>	247,000	33,900
Total revenue	217,301,726	9,223,189	213,399,434	222,622,623	241,032,066
Evenese					
Expenses	04.062.227		06 606 644	96 606 644	04 700 000
Acute care Medical remuneration	84,063,337 39,596,208	-	86,606,644 42,916,666	86,606,644 42,916,666	84,733,023 41,766,079
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-			21,433,180
Public health	22,070,362 8,764,806	-	21,799,563 7,974,940	21,799,563 7,974,940	7,474,991
Home care Mental health		-			
Long term care (PCH)	6,760,033 16,006,907	-	6,364,180 16,713,564	6,364,180 16,713,564	6,088,965 16,268,014
Land ambulance	10,000,907	_	10,713,304	10,7 13,304	8,371,817
Northern patient transportation program	16,364,733	_	22,035,187	22,035,187	20,673,064
FNIHB rejections/bad debt	212,000	_	1,424,313	1,424,313	5,145,793
Ancillary programs	2,844,940	_	2,419,809	2,419,809	2,662,220
Unallocated administration	12,200,028	_	11,321,874	11,321,874	15,482,390
Capital expenses	11,331,634	10,591,664	-	10,591,664	12,255,601
	11,001,001			10,001,001	12,200,001
Total expenses (Note 13)	220,214,988	10,591,664	219,576,740	230,168,404	242,355,137
Surplus (deficit)	(2,913,262)			(7,545,781)	(1,323,071)
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	8,794,470			8,794,470	10,117,541
Accumulated Surpius, beginning or year					

Northern Regional Health Authority Statement of Changes in Net Debt For the year ended March 31, 2020

	. e. ale year ended maren en, zez		
	2020 Budget	2020	2019
Annual surplus (deficit)	(2,913,262)	(7,545,781)	(1,323,071)
Purchases of tangible capital assets	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	(5,001,636)	(10,502,097)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	-	8,540,952	8,872,315
Increase in inventory	-	(76,869)	(44,917)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	-	(45,615)	707,921
Increase in net debt	(2,913,262)	(4,128,949)	(2,289,849)
Net debt, beginning of year	(108,509,251)	(108,509,251)	(106,219,402)
Net debt, end of year	(111,422,513)	(112,638,200)	(108,509,251)

Northern Regional Health Authority Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31, 2020

	2020	2019
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating activities		
Deficit	(7,545,781)	(1,323,071)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	8,540,952	8,872,315
	995,171	7,549,244
Changes in working capital accounts	333,111	7,010,211
Accounts receivable	(3,474,590)	(64,921)
Due from Manitoba Health	91,363	3.102.811
Inventory	(76,869)	(44,917)
Prepaid expenses	(45,615)	707,921
Pre-retirement receivable - Manitoba Health	970,243	-
Accounts payable and accruals	(1,765,662)	(3,249,688)
Accrued vacation entitlements	558,425	(79,771)
Unearned revenue	843,642	180,874
	(1,903,892)	8,101,553
Financing activities		
Net change in long-term debt	(3,545,705)	2,854,320
Change in accrued pre-retirement obligation	(321,106)	153,849
Change in pre-retirement obligation - Due to Manitoba Health	(679,076)	-
Change in sick leave benefit obligation	(169,791)	46,690
Change in bank indebtedness	5,122,646	-
	406,968	3,054,859
Capital activity		
Purchases of tangible capital assets	(5,001,636)	(10,502,097)
ncrease (decrease) in cash resources	(6,498,560)	654,315
Cash resources, beginning of year	6,672,045	6,017,730
Cash resources, end of year	173,485	6,672,045

For the year ended March 31, 2020

1. Significant accounting policies

These financial statements are the representations of management, prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards and including the following significant accounting policies:

Nature and purpose of the Authority

Effective May 28, 2012, a Regulation was registered in respect to the Regional Health Authorities Act, affecting the amalgamation of Burntwood Regional Health Authority with the Norman Regional Health Authority to form a new authority named the Northern Regional Health Authority (the "Authority"). The amalgamation of the regional health authorities was part of the provincial budget announcement made on April 17, 2012 to reduce the number of regional health authorities in Manitoba.

All operations, properties, liabilities and obligations and agreements with contract facilities of the predecessor organizations were transferred to the Authority on this date.

The Northern Regional Health Authority is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act and accordingly is exempt from income taxes, provided certain requirements of the Income Tax Act are met.

Basis of reporting

These financial statements include the accounts of the following operations of the Authority:

Cormorant Health Care Centre Cranberry Portage Wellness Centre Gillam Hospital Ilford Community Health Centre Leaf Rapids Health Centre Lynn Lake Hospital Pikwitonei Community Health Centre Thicket Portage Community Health Centre Thompson General Hospital Wabowden Community Health Centre Northern Spirit Manor Flin Flon General Hospital Flin Flon Personal Care Northern Lights Manor The Pas Health Complex The Snow Lake Medical Nursing Unit Thompson Clinic Northern Consultation Clinic Sherridon Health Centre St. Paul's Personal Care Home Acquired Brain Injury House Hope North Recovery Centre for Youth

Basis of presentation

Sources of revenue and expenses are recorded on the accrual basis of accounting. The accrual basis of accounting recognizes revenue as it becomes available and measurable; expenses are recognized as they are incurred and measurable as a result of the receipt of goods or services and the creation of a legal obligation to pay.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Authority considers deposits in banks, certificates of deposit and other short-term investments with original maturities of 90 days or less at the date of acquisition as cash and cash equivalents.

For the year ended March 31, 2020

1. Significant accounting policies (Continued from previous page)

Inventory

Inventory consists of medical supplies, drugs, linen and other supplies that are measured at average cost, except drugs which are valued at the actual cost using the first in, first out method. The cost of inventory includes purchase price, shipping, unrebated portion of goods and services tax, and provincial sales tax. Inventory is expensed when put into use.

Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are initially recorded at cost. Contributed tangible assets are recorded at their fair value at the date of contribution if fair value can be reasonably determined. Interest on the debt associated with construction in progress projects is capitalized as incurred.

Amortization

Tangible capital assets are amortized annually using the following methods at rates intended to amortize the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives:

Method	Rate
straight-line	2.5 %
straight-line	2.5 %
straight-line	20 %
straight-line	10 %
	straight-line straight-line

No amortization is provided for construction in progress.

Long-lived assets

Long-lived assets consist of tangible capital assets. Long-lived assets held for use are measured and amortized as described in the applicable accounting policies.

When the Authority determines that a long-lived asset no longer has any long-term service potential to the Authority, the excess of its net carrying amount over any residual value is recognized as an expense in the statement of operations. Writedowns are not reversed.

Net debt

The Organization's financial statements are presented so as to highlight net debt as the measurement of financial position. The net debt of the Organization is determined by its financial assets less its liabilities. Net debt is comprised of two components, non-financial assets and accumulated surplus.

Asset classification

Assets are classified as either financial or non-financial. Financial assets are assets that could be used to discharge existing liabilities or finance future operations. Non-financial assets are acquired, constructed or developed assets that do not normally provide resources to discharge existing liabilities but are employed to deliver government services, may be consumed in normal operations and are not for resale in the normal course of operations. Non-financial assets include tangible capital assets, inventory and prepaid expenses.

For the year ended March 31, 2020

1. Significant accounting policies (Continued from previous page)

Revenue recognition

Manitoba Health operating revenue

Under the Health Services Insurance Act and regulations thereto, the Authority is funded primarily by the Province of Manitoba in accordance with budget arrangements established by Manitoba Health. Operating grants are recorded as revenue in the period to which they relate. Grants approved but not received at the end of an accounting period are accrued. Where a portion of a grant relates to a future period, it is deferred and recognized in that subsequent period. These financial statements reflect agreed arrangements approved by Manitoba Health with respect to the year ended March 31, 2020.

Government transfers

Government transfers are recognized in the financial statements when the transfer is authorized and eligibility criteria are met except, when and to the extent, stipulations by the transferor gives rise to an obligation that meets the definition of a liability. Stipulations by the transferor may require that the funds only be used for providing specific services or the acquisition of tangible capital assets. For transfers with stipulations an equivalent amount of revenue is recognized as the liability is settled.

Unearned revenue represents user charges and other fees which have been collected, for which the related services have yet to be provided. These amounts will be recognized as revenue in the fiscal year the services are provided.

In Globe funding

In Globe funding is funding approved by Manitoba Health for Regional Health programs unless otherwise specified as Out of Globe funding. This includes volume changes and price increases for the five service categories of Acute Care, Long Term Care, Community and Mental Health, Home Care and Emergency Response and Transport. All additional costs in these five service categories must be absorbed within the global funding provided.

Any operating surplus greater than 2% of the budgeted amount related to In Globe funding arrangements is recorded on the statement of financial position as a payable to Manitoba Health until such time as Manitoba Health reviews the financial statements. At that time Manitoba Health determines what portion of the approved surplus may be retained by the Authority, or repaid to Manitoba Health. Under Manitoba Health policy the Authority is responsible for In Globe deficits, unless otherwise approved by Manitoba Health.

Out of Globe funding

Out of Globe funding is funding approved by Manitoba Health for specific programs.

Any operating surplus related to Out of Globe funding arrangements is recorded on the statement of financial position as a payable to Manitoba Health until such time as Manitoba Health reviews the financial statements. At that time Manitoba Health determines what portion of the approved surplus may be retained by the Authority, or repaid to Manitoba Health.

Non-insured revenue

Non-insured revenue is revenue received for products and services where the recipient does not have Manitoba Health coverage or where coverage is available from a third party. Revenue is recognized when the product is received and/or the service is rendered.

Other revenue

Other revenue comprises recoveries for a variety of uninsured goods and services sold to patients or external customers. Revenue is recognized when the goods are sold or the service is provided.

Northern patient transportation program recoveries

Northern patient transportation program recoveries includes recoveries of patient transportation costs. Revenue is recognized when the underlying service is provided.

Ancillary revenue

Ancillary revenue comprises amounts received for preferred accommodations, non-Manitoba Health activities and parking fees. Revenue is recognized when the service is provided.

For the year ended March 31, 2020

1. Significant accounting policies (Continued from previous page)

Contributed materials and services

Contributions of materials are recognized at fair market value only to the extent that they would normally be purchased and an official receipt for income tax purposes has been issued to the donors.

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

Capital management

The Authority's objective when managing capital is to maintain sufficient capital to cover its costs of operations. The Authority's capital consists of net debt.

The Authority's capital management policy is to meet capital needs with working capital advances from Manitoba Health and Healthy Living.

The Authority met its externally imposed capital requirements.

There were no changes in the Authority's approach to capital management during the year.

Employee future benefits

The Organization's employee future benefit programs consist of a multiemployer defined benefit plan, as well as preretirement obligations and sick leave benefits obligation.

For the year ended March 31, 2020

1. Significant accounting policies (Continued from previous page)

Multiemployer defined benefit plan

The majority of the employees of the Authority are members of the Healthcare Employees Pension Plan - HEPP (the "Plan"), which is a multi-employer defined benefit pension plan available to all eligible employees. Plan members will receive benefits based on length of service and on the average annualized earnings calculated on the best five of the eleven consecutive years prior to retirement, termination or death, that provide the highest earnings. The costs of the Plan are not allocated to the individual health entities within the related group and as such, individual entities within the related group are not able to identify their share of the underlying assets and liabilities. Therefore, the Plan is accounted for as a defined contribution plan in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards Section 3250.

Pension assets consist of investment grade securities. Market and credit risk on these securities are managed by the Plan by placing Plan assets in trust through the Plan investment policy. Pension expense is based on Plan management's best estimates, in consultation with its actuaries to provide assurance that benefits will be fully represented by fund assets at retirement, as provided by the Plan. The funding objective is for the employer contributions to HEPP to remain a constant percentage of employee's contributions. Variances between funding estimates and actual experience may be material and any differences are generally to be funded by the participating members.

The Healthcare Employees' Pension Plan is subject to the provisions of the Pension Benefits Act, Manitoba. This Act requires that the Plan's actuaries conduct two valuations – a going-concern valuation and a solvency valuation. In 2010, HEB Manitoba completed the solvency exemption application process, and has now been granted exemption for the solvency funding and transfer deficiency provision. As at December 31, 2013 the Plan's going concern ratio was 96.1%.

As at December 2008, the actuarial valuation shows a deficit of \$388 million. In order to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Plan contribution rates increased 2.2% through a gradual implementation over 27 months from January 1, 2011 to April 1, 2013. Contributions to the Plan made during the year on behalf of its employees are included in the statement of operations.

The remaining employees of the Authority are eligible for membership in the provincially operated Civil Service Superannuation Fund. The pension liability for the Authority's employees is included in the Province of Manitoba's liability for the Civil Service Superannuation Fund. Accordingly, no provision is required in the financial statements relating to the effects of participation in the Plan by the Authority and its employees. The Authority is in receipt of an actuarial report on the Statement of Pension Obligations under the Civil Service Superannuation Act as at December 31, 2012.

During the year, the Authority contributed \$7,078,754 (2019 - \$7,010,526) to the Plan.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Authority was made aware by HEPP that there were unremitted pension contributions related to prior fiscal years. The amount of the liability is unknown as at March 31, 2020 as the Authority and HEPP have not accurately determined the amount due. It is expected that the amount, once finalized, will not be material to the financial statements.

For the year ended March 31, 2020

1. Significant accounting policies (Continued from previous page)

Pre-retirement obligation

The accrued benefit obligation for pre-retirement benefits are actuarially determined using the projected benefit method prorated on service and management's best estimates of expected future rates of return on assets, termination rates, employee demographics, salary rate increases plus age related merit-promotion scale with no provision for disability and employee mortality and withdrawal rates.

Based upon collective agreements and/or non-union policy, employees are entitled to a pre-retirement leave benefit if they are retiring in accordance with the provisions of the applicable group pension plan. The Authority's contractual commitment is to pay based upon one of the following (dependent on the agreement/policy applicable to the employee):

- a) The Authority's contractual commitment, based on an actuarial valuation, for the pre-retirement entitlement for members of the Healthcare Employees Pension Plan ("HEPP") is to pay out four days of salary for each year of service upon retirement if the employee complies with one of the following conditions:
 - i. has ten years service and has reached the age of 55; or
 - ii. qualifies for the "eighty" rule which is calculated by adding the number of years service to the age of the employee; or
 - iii. retires at or after age 65; or
 - iv. terminates employment at any time due to permanent disability.
- b) The Authority's contractual commitment, based on an actuarial valuation, for the pre-retirement entitlement for members of the Civil Service Superannuation Plan, is to pay out the following severance pay upon retirement to employees who have reached the age of 55 and have nine or more years of service:
 - i. one week of severance pay for each year of service up to 15 years of service; and
 - ii. two weeks of additional severance pay for each increment of five years service past the 15 years of service up to 35 years of service.
- c) The Authority's contractual commitment, based on an actuarial valuation, for the pre-retirement entitlement for members of the MGEU Collective Agreement, is to pay out one week's pay for each year of accumulated service, or portion thereof, upon retirement if the employee has accumulated 10 or more years of accumulated service, up to a maximum of 15 week's pay.

Actuarial gains and losses can arise in a given year as a result of the difference between the actual return on plan assets in that year and the expected return on plan assets for that year, the difference between the actual accrued benefit obligations at the end of the year and the expected accrued benefit obligations at the end of the year and changes in actuarial assumptions. In accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, gains or losses that arise in a given year, along with past service costs that arise from pre-retirement benefit plan amendments, are to be amortized into income over the expected average remaining service life ("EARSL") of the related employee group.

Sick leave benefits obligation

At April 1, 2016, a valuation of the Authority's obligations for the accumulated sick leave bank was done for accounting purposes using the average usage of sick days used in excess of the annual sick days earned. Factors used in the calculation include average employee daily wage, number of sick days used in the year, number of sick days earned in the year, excess of used days over earned days in the year, dollar value of the excess and number of unused sick days.

Key assumptions used in the valuation were based on information available. The valuation used the same assumptions about future events as was used for the pre-retirement obligation valuation noted above.

For the year ended March 31, 2020

1. Significant accounting policies (Continued from previous page)

Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian public sector accounting standards 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 reporting period.

Areas requiring the use of significant estimates include the useful lives of tangible capital assets, allowance for accounts deemed uncollectible, provisions for slow moving and obsolete inventory and amounts recognized for employee benefit obligations. Changes to the underlying assumptions and estimates or legislative changes in the near term could have a material impact on the provisions recognized.

These estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary they are reported in the statement of operations in the periods in which they become known.

Financial instruments

The Organization recognizes its financial instruments when the Organization becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. All financial instruments are initially recorded at their fair value.

At initial recognition, the Organization may irrevocably elect to subsequently measure any financial instrument at fair value. The Organization has not made such an election during the year.

All financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the origination, acquisition, issuance or assumption of financial instruments subsequently measured at fair value are immediately recognized in the statement of operations. Conversely, transaction costs are added to the carrying amount for those financial instruments subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost.

All financial assets except derivatives are tested annually for impairment. Any impairment, which is not considered temporary, is recorded in the statement of operations. Write-downs of financial assets measured at cost and/or amortized cost to reflect losses in value are not reversed for subsequent increases in value. Reversals of any net remeasurements of financial assets measured at fair value are reported in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses.

Fair value measurements

The Organization classifies fair value measurements recognized in the statement of financial position using a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which require the Organization to develop its own assumptions.

Fair value measurements are classified in the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to that fair value measurement. This assessment requires judgment, considering factors specific to an asset or a liability and may affect placement within the fair value hierarchy. There were no transfers between levels for the years ended March 31, 2020 and 2019.

2. Cash

The Authority has an authorized operating line of credit of \$9,400,000 bearing interest at the bank's prime rate minus 1.00% per annum (2019 - prime minus 1.00%). Security provided on this line of credit includes an overdraft borrowing agreement and a Letter of Comfort from Manitoba Health. As at March 31, 2020 the bank's prime rate was 2.45% (2019 - 3.95%).

For the year ended March 31, 2020

3.	Accounts receivable		
		2020	2019
	Northern Patient Transportation Program receivables GST rebates receivable Patient and other receivables Allowance for doubtful accounts - Northern Patient Transportation Program receivables Allowance for doubtful accounts - patient and other receivables	27,072,957 132,915 2,238,041 (19,777,804) (1,499,442)	22,292,593 187,929 1,734,116 (18,357,569) (1,164,992)
		8,166,667	4,692,077
4.	Due from Manitoba Health	2020	2019
	2018-2019 PCH staffing receivables	-	91,363

5. Pre-retirement and vacation entitlements due from Manitoba Health

The amount recorded as a receivable from the Province of Manitoba for pre-retirement costs and vacation entitlements was initially determined based on the value of the corresponding actuarial liabilities for pre-retirement costs and vacation entitlements as at March 31, 2004. Subsequent to March 31, 2004, the Province of Manitoba has included in its ongoing annual funding to the Authority an amount equivalent to the change in the pre-retirement liability and for vacation entitlements, which includes annual interest accretion related to the receivables. The receivables will be paid by the Province of Manitoba when it is determined that the funding is required to discharge the related liabilities.

	2020	2019
Balance, beginning of year	4,209,802	4,209,802
Transfer to Shared Health re DSM employees	(679,076)	-
Transfer to Shared Health re EMS & ICT employees	(291,167)	-
Balance, end of year	3,239,559	4,209,802

On April 1, 2019, the funding for Digital Health and EMS under Manitoba Health were transferred to Shared Health. As a result, the pre-retirement receivable from Manitoba Health was also transferred during the year to Shared Health.

6. Accounts payable and accruals

	2020	2019
Accounts payable	7,040,880	6,588,573
Pension liability	874,152	1,960,423
Salaries and benefits	8,341,520	9,473,218
	16,256,552	18,022,214

For the year ended March 31, 2020

7. Unearned revenue

Unearned revenue consists of Province of Manitoba funding received in the fiscal year for various programs. This allocation of funding is recognized as revenue when program expenses are incurred. The change in unearned revenue balance for the year is as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance, beginning of year Funding received during the year Amount recognized as revenue during the year	2,990,546 4,942,940 (4,099,298)	2,809,672 4,125,581 (3,944,707)
Balance, end of year	3,834,188	2,990,546

8. Sick leave benefit obligation

The Authority's sick leave benefit obligation is based on an actuarial report prepared as of March 31, 2020. The following table presents information about the sick leave benefit obligations, the change in value and the balance of the obligation as at March 31, 2020:

	2020	2019
Sick leave benefit, beginning of year	1,915,374	2,143,018
Current period service cost	118,816	197,612
Interest cost	43,406	67,815
Benefits paid	(273,198)	(264,885)
Actuarial (gain)/loss and other	(497,398)	(228,186)
Sick leave benefit, end of year Unamortized net actuarial gain (loss)	1,307,000 358,251	1,915,374 (80,332)
Sick leave benefit obligation, end of year	1,665,251	1,835,042

9. Accrued pre-retirement obligation

The Authority's pre-retirement obligation is based on an actuarial report prepared as of March 31, 2020. The valuation includes employees who qualify as at March 31, 2020, and an estimate for the remainder of the employees who have not yet met the years of service criteria. The following table presents information about accrued pre-retirement benefit obligations, the change in value and the balance of the obligation as at March 31, 2020:

	2020	2019
Pre-retirement benefit obligation, beginning of year	8,754,027	9,251,481
Current period service cost	682,170	711,432
Interest cost	251,345	293,831
Benefits paid	(709,341)	(589,109)
Actuarial (gain)/loss and other	(549,093)	(913,608)
Pre-retirement benefit obligation, end of year	8,429,108	8,754,027
Unamortized net actuarial gain	1,169,310	1,165,497
Pre-retirement accrued benefit liability, end of year	9,598,418	9,919,524

For the year ended March 31, 2020

9. Accrued pre-retirement obligation (Continued from previous page)

The actuarial valuation was based on a number of assumptions about future events including a discount rate of 3.100% (2019 - 3.425%), a rate of salary increases of 3.50% (2019 - 3.50%) and an expected average remaining service life of 8.5 years.

Funding for the pre-retirement obligation is recoverable from Manitoba Health for costs incurred up to March 31, 2004 on an Out-of-Globe basis in the year of payment. As of April 1, 2004, In-Globe funding has been amended to include these costs.

10. Long-term debt

	2020	2019
Long-term debt with Manitoba Treasury with maturity dates between October 31, 2020 and February 28, 2037, with repayments ranging from \$1,034 to \$124,048 per month including interest at rates ranging from 0.00% to 6.25% per annum	77,919,999	45,986,310
Line of credit facility with Manitoba Treasury to fund construction in progress. Due on demand and bearing interest at prime minus 1.00% per annum (2019 - prime minus 1.00%). As at March 31, 2020 the prime rate was 2.45% (2019 - 3.95%)	3,770,541	38,964,992
Loan payable to Royal Bank of Canada with monthly payments of \$10,016 including interest at 3.72% per annum, due May 2027, secured by certain buildings	755,078	845,349
Manulife Life Insurance Company loan, with monthly payments equal to the energy savings including interest at 6.30% per annum, expected to be paid out by September 2021	287,668	482,340
	82,733,286	86,278,991

Principal repayments on long-term debt in each of the next five years, assuming long-term debt subject to refinancing is renewed, are estimated as follows:

2021	7,925,257
2022	6,633,551
2023	4,619,018
2024	4,669,702
2025	4,528,026

Interest on long-term debt amounted to 1,642,241 (2019 – 2,369,044) and is included in capital expenses on the statement of operations.

For the year ended March 31, 2020

11. Tangible capital assets

	Cost	Additions	Disposals	Accumulated amortization	2020 Net book value
Land and land improvements	761,178	-	-	372,957	388,221
Buildings	132,701,621	27,306,724	-	78,708,010	81,300,335
Computers	5,875,343	- 7 400 760	-	4,549,594	1,325,749
Equipment Construction in progress	57,033,986 33,568,674	7,198,769 (29,503,857)	-	38,979,284	25,253,471 4,064,817
Construction in progress	33,300,014	(23,000,001)			4,004,017
	229,940,802	5,001,636	-	122,609,845	112,332,593
					2019
				Accumulated	Net book
	Cost	Additions	Disposals	amortization	value
	0031	Haditions	Disposais	amortization	value
Land and land improvements	761,178	-	-	371,923	389,255
Buildings .	132,073,195	628,426	-	74,325,141	58,376,480
Computers	4,794,536	1,080,807	-	4,174,874	1,700,469
Equipment	48,791,752	8,242,234	-	35,196,955	21,837,031
Construction in progress	33,018,044	550,630	-	-	33,568,674
	219,438,705	10,502,097	-	114,068,893	115,871,909

Construction in progress commitment

Construction in Progress
Other projects with total costs incurred to-date of \$3,443,971 are in various stages of completion. Total projected costs for these projects are \$14,859,645.

There were no disposals of tangible capital assets for the years ended March 31, 2020 or 2019. Changes in accumulated amortization reflect amortization expensed in capital expenses in the statement of operations for each year.

For the year ended March 31, 2020

12. Revenue from Province of Manitoba

	2020	2019
Revenue as per Manitoba Health's funding document Deduct:	197,174,934	216,546,718
Payments on prior year receivables	(91,363)	(2,832,178)
Acute basic equipment - unearned revenue	(400,612)	(287,233)
Nelson House PCH funding - flow through	(142,718)	(169,775)
Ancillary program	274,880	(132,311)
Principal and interest funding	8,057,706	9,871,345
Other	337,223	(171,140)
Provincial Nursing Station - Transitional	(592,100)	(803,479)
CIHI Fees	39,584	38,674
FFSK patient funding shortfall	203,103	-
	7,685,703	5,513,903
Add: Other Province of Manitoba Funding		
Health	150,077	-
Education and Training	2,319,703	2,868,140
Medical Remuneration	-	91,363
Families Department	-	27,500
	2,469,780	2,987,003
	207,330,417	225,047,624

13. Expenses by object

Expenses in the statement of operations and accumulated surplus are reported by function. Below is the detail of expenses by object:

	2020	2019
Salaries and benefits	166,893,696	171,063,891
Transportation	26,552,653	28,005,012
Communication	383,073	912,048
Supplies and services	19,845,392	19,293,839
Minor capital	495,469	1,134,396
Other operating	5,814,928	10,704,592
Amortization	8,540,952	8,872,315
Interest	1,642,241	2,369,044
	230,168,404	242,355,137

For the year ended March 31, 2020

14. Related party transactions

The Pas Health Complex Foundation, Inc. and The Northern Health Foundation Inc. (together the "Foundations") are non-profit voluntary associations whose purpose is the betterment of health care at The Health Complex facilities. The aims and objectives of these Foundations coincide with those of the Authority. The Authority regularly provides the Foundations with a listing of project/equipment requirements for the Foundations to consider in their annual funding processes. During the year the Authority received capital donations of \$247,000 (2019 - \$51,023 of donated equipment).

15. Commitments and contingencies

- (i) The Authority has entered into various operating leases for rental units to assist with accommodation needs of the Authority with estimated payments of \$793,000 in 2021.
- (ii) In the normal course of operations, there are pending claims by and against the Authority. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of individual matters is not predictable with assurance. In the opinion of management, based on the advice and information provided by its legal counsel, final determination of these other litigations will not materially affect the Authority's financial position or results of operations.
- (iii) On July 1, 1987, a group of health care organizations ("Subscribers") formed Healthcare Insurance Reciprocal of Canada ("HIROC"). HIROC is a pooling of the public liability insurance risks for its members. All members of the pool pay annual premiums which are actuarially determined. All members are subject to reassessment for losses, if any, experienced by the pool for the years in which they were members and these losses could be material. No reassessments have been made to March 31, 2020.
- (iv) Labor agreements with certain unions have expired and plan to be negotiated during the upcoming year. The results have not been included in the Authority's results as they are interminable at this time.

16. Financial instruments

The Organization as part of its operations carries a number of financial instruments. It is management's opinion that the Organization is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments except as otherwise disclosed.

Risk management policy

The Authority is exposed to different types of risk in the normal course of operations, including credit risk and market risk. The Authority's objective in risk management is to optimize the risk return trade-off, within set limits, by applying integrated risk management and control strategies, policies and procedures throughout the Authority's activities.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss because a counter party to a financial instrument fails to discharge its contractual obligations. Financial instruments which potentially subject the Authority to credit risk consist principally of accounts receivable.

The Authority is not exposed to significant credit risk as accounts receivable are spread among a large client base and geographic region and payment in full is typically collected when it is due. The Authority establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts based on management's estimate and assumptions regarding current market conditions, customer analysis and historical payment trends. These factors are considered when determining whether past due accounts are allowed for or written off.

The Authority is not exposed to significant credit risk from due from Manitoba Health, vacation entitlement receivable and pre-retirement receivable, as these receivables are due from the Province of Manitoba.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk is comprised of currency risk and interest rate risk.

For the year ended March 31, 2020

16. Financial instruments (Continued from previous page)

Currency risk

Currency risk refers to the risk that the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flows associated with the instruments will fluctuate relative to the Canadian dollar due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The functional currency of the Authority is the Canadian dollar. The Authority's transactions in U.S. dollars are infrequent and are limited to non-resident charges, certain purchases and capital asset acquisitions. The Authority does not use foreign exchange forward contracts to manage foreign exchange transaction exposures.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flows associated with the instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The exposure of the Authority to interest rate risk arises primarily on its bank indebtedness and long-term debt, the majority of which include interest at variable rates based on the bank's prime rate. The Authority's cash includes amounts on deposit with financial institutions that earn interest at market rates. The Authority manages its exposure to the interest rate risk of its assets and liabilities by maximizing the interest income earned on excess funds while maintaining the liquidity necessary to conduct operations on a day-to-day basis. Fluctuations in market rates of interest on assets and liabilities do not have a significant impact on the Authority's results of operations.

17. Liability for contaminated sites

Effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2014, public sector accounting standards requires recognition of a liability for remediation of contaminated sites where contamination exceeds environment site standards and a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made. Reporting requirements are limited to the contamination of soil, water and sediment. As of March 31, 2020, the Authority has no known contaminated sites or no known future potential contaminated sites.

18. Comfort funds under administration

At March 31, 2020, the balance of Resident comfort funds held in trust is \$83,999 (2019 - \$81,443). These funds are not included in the balances of the Authority's financial statements.

19. Economic dependence

The Authority received approximately 93% (2019 - 93%) of its total revenue from Manitoba Health and is economically dependent on Manitoba Health for continued operations. This volume of funding transactions is normal within the industry, as regional health authorities are primarily funded by their respective provincial Ministries of Health.

20. Budget information

The disclosed budget information has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Northern Regional Health Authority at the meeting held on August 28, 2019.

For the year ended March 31, 2020

21. Restructuring transaction

The Province of Manitoba established a Health System Transformation Program to guide the thoughtful planning and phased implementation of broad health-system changes aimed at improving the quality, accessibility and efficiency of health-care services province-wide. As part of the transformation, Shared Health Inc. ("Shared Health"), a provincial organization, was created to include responsibility for developing and administering a provincial clinical and preventative service plan for the Government of Manitoba with respect to all provincial health services to consolidate certain provincially scoped health care services, support services and facilities under one organization. Shared Health and the Authority are under the common control of the Province of Manitoba.

As of April 1, 2019, Shared Health assumed the operational responsibilities of the following divisions and departments of the Authority:

- Digital Health (formerly Manitoba eHealth)
- Emergency Medical Services

This initial restructuring included the transfer of approximately \$10,000,000 of operating funding. A Government of Manitoba order under legislation is expected during the 2020/2021 fiscal year that will allow for the transfer of the associated tangible capital assets and related liabilities for the above divisions and departments.

There were no contingent liabilities transferred to Shared Health as part of the restructuring transaction and the Authority did not incur any restructuring costs. Shared health has agreed to assume the non-capital contractual obligations of the transferred divisions and departments. Any capital contractual obligations will transfer along with the capital assets and related liabilities at a future point in time. These tangible capital assets include such items as the EMS building and vehicles and have a net book value at year-end of approximately \$5,554,000.

22. Subsequent events

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared coronavirus COVID-19 a global pandemic. This contagious disease outbreak, which has continued to spread, and any related adverse public health developments, has adversely affected workforces, economies, and financial markets globally, potentially leading to an economic downturn. It has also disrupted the normal operations of many businesses, including the Authority's. At the current time, it is not possible to reliably estimate the duration and impact of these events may have on the Authority's future financial results because of the uncertainties about future developments.