Financial Statements of

THE KENSINGTON EYE INSTITUTE

March 31, 2024

TINKHAM LLP | CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
THE KENSINGTON EYE INSTITUTE

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Kensington Eye Institute ("the Institute"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the statements of operations, changes in net assets 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 Institute as at March 31, 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

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 Institute 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 accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations 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 Institute'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 Institute or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Institute'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 Institute'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 doubt on the Institute'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 Institute 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.

TORONTO, Ontario
June 25, 2024

Licensed Public Accountants

THE KENSINGTON EYE INSTITUTE
Balance Sheet

As at March 31	2024	2023
Assets		
Current		
Cash	**$ 3,472,972**	$ 6,181,981
Accounts receivable	**1,685,241**	2,456,076
Public service body rebate receivable	**613,545**	531,485
Inventory and prepaid expenses	**1,121,730**	1,189,755
Due from related organizations (note 3(a))	**238,637**	25,899
	7,132,125	10,385,196
Promissory note receivable from related organization (note 3(b))	**3,500,000**	3,500,000
Capital assets (note 4)	**4,123,889**	1,918,642
	$ 14,756,014	$ 15,803,838
Liabilities		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 5)	**$ 3,040,685**	$ 3,285,538
Due to related organizations (note 3(a))	**958,697**	1,516,182
Deferred revenue (note 6)	**35,132**	826,503
Current portion of obligations under capital lease	**-**	21,393
Current portion of loan payable (note 8)	**432,760**	-
Current portion of promissory note payable to related organization (note 3(c))	**143,170**	-
	4,610,444	5,649,616
Deferred capital contributions (note 7)	**399,835**	615,503
Loan payable (note 8)	**607,476**	-
Promissory note payable to related organization (note 3(c))	**781,830**	-
	6,399,585	6,265,119
Net Assets		
Operating reserve fund	**3,500,000**	3,500,000
Capital reserve fund	**1,074,536**	2,267,908
Invested in capital assets	**1,758,818**	1,281,746
Unrestricted	**2,023,075**	2,489,065
	8,356,429	9,538,719
	$ 14,756,014	$ 15,803,838

Contingencies and commitments (note 13 and note 14, respectively)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

_______________ Director

_______________ Director

THE KENSINGTON EYE INSTITUTE
Statement of Operations

Year ended March 31	2024	2023
Revenue		
Government funding (note 11)	**$ 17,228,117**	$ 17,095,204
Procedure fees	**6,624,844**	6,285,123
Specialty lens fees	**4,439,962**	4,577,505
Other income	**1,157,519**	1,122,793
Donations and grants (note 3(d))	**431,378**	27,789
	29,881,820	29,108,414
Expense		
Operations	**17,134,290**	16,352,018
Salaries, wages and benefits	**13,139,489**	11,585,215
Interest on long-term debt (note 3(c))	**52,638**	-
	30,326,417	27,937,233
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expense for the year before undernoted items	**(444,597)**	1,171,181
Amortization of deferred capital contributions (note 7)	**215,668**	242,724
Amortization of capital assets	**(953,361)**	(767,908)
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expense for the year	**$ (1,182,290)**	$ 645,997

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE KENSINGTON EYE INSTITUTE
Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Year ended March 31	Invested in capital assets (note 10)	Capital Reserve Fund	Operating Reserve Fund	Unrestricted	2024 Total	2023 Total
Net assets, beginning of year	$ 1,281,746	$ 2,267,908	$ 3,500,000	$ 2,489,065	$ 9,538,719	$ 8,892,722
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expense for the year	(737,693)	-	-	(444,597)	(1,182,290)	645,997
Purchase of capital assets	3,158,608	-	-	(3,158,608)	-	-
Repayment of obligations under capital lease	21,393	-	-	(21,393)	-	-
Financed by loan payable	(1,040,236)	-	-	1,040,236	-	-
promissory note payable	(925,000)	-	-	925,000	-	-
Transfers	-	(1,193,372)	-	1,193,372	-	-
Net assets, end of year	$ 1,758,818	$1,074,536	$ 3,500,000	$ 2,023,075	$ 8,356,429	$ 9,538,719

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE KENSINGTON EYE INSTITUTE
Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31	**2024**	2023
Operating activities		
Cash received from government funders	**$ 17,564,354**	$ 16,179,860
Cash received from procedure fees	**6,544,922**	6,067,875
Cash received from specialty lens fees	**4,459,712**	4,557,150
Cash received from other services and interest	**1,118,568**	1,303,467
Cash received from operating donations and grants	**200,128**	27,789
Cash paid to employees and suppliers	**(31,381,928)**	(26,958,242)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	**(1,494,244)**	1,177,899
Financing activities		
Loan proceeds received (net of principal repayments)	**1,040,236**	-
Advances from promissory note issued	**925,000**	-
Capital lease payments	**(21,393)**	(20,783)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	**1,943,843**	(20,783)
Investing activities		
Purchase of capital assets	**(3,158,608)**	(335,771)
Increase (decrease) in cash	**(2,709,009)**	821,345
Cash, beginning of year	**6,181,981**	5,360,636
Cash, end of year	**$ 3,472,972**	$ 6,181,981

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

1 Organization

The Kensington Eye Institute ("the Institute") was incorporated in the province of Ontario without share capital by letters patent on October 6, 2003. The Institute is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act (Canada) and accordingly is exempt from income taxes.

The Institute is licensed under the Independent Health Facilities Act and operates a Surgical and Medical Vision Care and Research facility to provide surgical, medical and ancillary ambulatory care services to the public. The Institute is dedicated to providing educational programs and materials as well as academic and teaching resources pertaining to medical and surgical eye care, including specifically the education of medical students, physicians, surgical residents and fellows, nursing staff, technologists and other paramedical personnel. The Institute also conducts research around vision health issues.

Additionally, the Institute operates the The Eye Bank of Canada (Ontario Division) ("EBOC"), The Kensington Cancer Screening Centre ("KCSC") and the Kensington Diagnostic Imaging Centre ("KDIC"). The EBOC collects, processes and distributes donated human eyes and tissue for sight-saving transplants. The KCSC is dedicated to establishing, equipping, staffing, maintaining and operating a medical and surgical facility to provide ambulatory cancer screening services and other procedures to the public, including but not limited to colonoscopy screening and procedures, cervical cancer screening and procedures, and prostate cancer screening and procedures. The KDIC provides x-ray, ultrasound, mammography and bone mineral density testing.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations and include the following significant accounting policies:

(a) Revenue recognition

(i) Contributions

The Institute follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions which include donations and grants.

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

Externally restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the period in which the related expenses are incurred. Contributions restricted for the purchase of capital assets are deferred and amortized into revenue on a straight line basis, at a rate corresponding with the amortization rate for the related capital assets.

(ii) Specialty lens revenue and procedure fees

Specialty lens revenue and procedures fees are recorded upon completion of the service.

(iii) Investment income

Investment income comprises interest from cash. Revenue is recognized on an accrual basis.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Inventory

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and replacement cost. The cost of inventories includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition, and is determined on a first-in, first-out basis.

(c) Capital assets

The Institute records capital assets at cost. The cost of a capital asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use. When conditions indicate a capital asset no longer contributes to the Institute's ability to provide services or that the value of future economic benefits or service potential associated with the capital asset is less than its net carrying amount, its net carrying amount is written down to its fair value or replacement cost.

Capital assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method as follows:

Medical equipment	20%
Leasehold improvements	Term of lease
Furniture and equipment	20% - 50%
Computer software	20%

A half-year of amortization is taken in the year of acquisition.

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and adjusted if necessary.

(d) Internally restricted reserve funds

The Board of Directors has established an Operating and a Capital Reserve Fund. These internally restricted funds are not available for program delivery or other purposes without prior approval of the Board of Directors.

(i) The Operating Reserve Fund was established to provide the Institute with financial stability in the event of an unforeseen crisis. Transfers from unrestricted net assets to the Operating Reserve Fund are made at the discretion of the Board of Directors, with the objective of establishing an operating reserve at an amount equal to 50% of annual operating costs.

(ii) The Capital Reserve Fund was established to provide for future capital requirements.

(e) Employee pension plans

Substantially all of the employees of the Institute are eligible to be members of the Healthcare of Ontario Pension Plan (“HOOPP”), which is a multi-employer best five consecutive year average pay defined benefit pension plan. Employees of the Institute hired after November 30, 2020 are required to join HOOPP. Any full-time employee hired before December 1, 2020 has the option to join HOOPP at any time.

Defined contribution accounting is applied to HOOPP and contributions are expensed as incurred.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Contributed goods and services

The value of goods and services is recorded as revenue and an expense in the financial statements when the fair value can be reasonably estimated and when the goods and services would otherwise be purchased if not donated.

Volunteers provide invaluable donated services to the Institute. Since the fair value of volunteer time is not reliably determinable, these contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

(g) Financial instruments

(i) Measurement

The Institute initially measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value adjusted by, in the case of a financial instrument that will not be measured subsequently at fair value, the amount of transaction costs directly attributable to the instrument.

The Institute subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost.

(ii) Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Institute assesses whether there are any indications that a financial asset measured at amortized cost may be impaired. Objective evidence of impairment includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Institute. When there is an indication of impairment, the Institute determines whether a significant adverse change has occurred during the period in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows from the financial asset.

(h) Management estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the current year. Significant estimates include the impairment of accounts receivable, the useful lives of capital assets and settlements with government funders.

All estimates are reviewed periodically and adjustments are made to the statement of operations as appropriate in the year they become known.

3 Related party transactions

Significant influence exists between the Organization, The Kensington Health Centre ("KHC"), The Kensington Research Institute ("KRI") and the Second Mile Club of Toronto ("SMC") by virtue of partial or full common representation on the board of directors and shared policies and management.

KHC was incorporated by letters patent in the province of Ontario on March 1, 1955. KHC owns and operates a 350-bed long term care facility ("Kensington Gardens") and a 19-bed hospice ("Kensington Hospice"). KHC is committed to improving the health of its community by working with consumers and other providers to deliver culturally appropriate health care and related social service programs for people of all ages, as well as a continuum of long term care and complementary programs for seniors.

KRI was incorporated without share capital in the province of Ontario on January 4, 2008. KRI is dedicated to providing health-related research, services and educational programs and materials as well as other academic and teaching resources pertaining to medical and surgical eye care, including specifically the education of medical students, physicians, surgeons nursing staff, technologists and other paramedical personnel.

SMC was incorporated without share capital in the province of Ontario on June 16, 1947. SMC is a community support agency that serves seniors and older adults with disabilities in the City of Toronto. The Organization provides a diverse range of services and programs designed to support the independence, social well being and health of a multicultural community of seniors and older adults, along with a helping hand and respite for families and caregivers.

The Kensington Health Foundation ("KHF") is related due to the fundraising activities that it carries out on behalf of the Institute.

Each of KHC, KRI, SMC and KHF is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act (Canada) and accordingly is exempt from income taxes.

The assets, liabilities and operating activities of the related corporations are excluded from the Institute's financial statements.

Related party transactions are considered to be in the normal course of operations and have been recorded at the exchange amount, which is the amount agreed upon by both parties. Amounts due from (to) related organizations are non-interest bearing and are repayable on demand.

3 Related party transactions (continued)

(a) Due from / to related organizations

The Institute has recorded the following amounts as due from related organizations:

As at March 31	2024	2023
The Kensington Research Institute	**$ 212,760**	$ 11,882
The Second Mile Club of Toronto	**22,008**	-
The Kensington Health Foundation	**3,869**	14,017
	$ 238,637	$ 25,899

The Institute has recorded the following amounts as due to related organizations:

As at March 31	2024	2023
The Kensington Health Centre	**$ 958,697**	$ 1,516,182

(b) Promissory note receivable from related organization

The promissory note receivable is due from The Kensington Health Centre. The promissory note is non-interest bearing and has no fixed terms of repayment.

(c) Promissory note payable to related organization

The promissory note payable is due to The Kensington Health Foundation. The promissory note requires minimum payments of interest-only at a rate of 5.00% per annum monthly until August 1, 2024. Starting on September 1, 2024 blended monthly installments of principal and interest of $24,053 for a maximum of 42 months ending February 1, 2028 are required.

Interest expense of $30,833 (2023 - $nil) has been recorded in interest on long term debt.

Future principal payments required over the term of the promissory note are estimated as follows:

2025	$ 143,170
2026	255,341
2027	268,405
2028	258,084
	$ 925,000

(d) Donations

Included in donation and grants revenue is $181,378 (2023 - $27,789) from The Kensington Health Foundation and $250,000 (2023 - $nil) from The Kensington Research Institute.

(e) Rental payments to related party

Included in operations expense is rent in the amount of $2,150,096 (2023 - $1,836,158) paid to The Kensington Health Foundation.

4 Capital assets

As at March 31	**2024**		2023	
	Cost	**Accumulated amortization**	Cost	Accumulated amortization
Medical equipment	**$ 10,798,870**	**$ (8,620,078)**	$ 8,473,207	$ (7,869,566)
Leasehold improvements	**6,616,743**	**(5,183,052)**	6,021,890	(4,898,051)
Furniture and equipment	**1,832,547**	**(1,424,052)**	1,412,974	(1,355,035)
Computer software	**420,449**	**(317,538)**	407,145	(291,921)
Assets under capital lease	**-**	**-**	194,785	(176,786)
	$ 19,668,609	**$ (15,544,720)**	$ 16,510,001	$ (14,591,359)
Net book value		**$ 4,123,889**		$ 1,918,642

5 Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is surplus funding payable to the Ontario Health and Ministry of Health of $nil (2023 - $1,938) and $325,266 (2023 - $202,421), respectively.

6 Deferred revenue

Year ended March 31	**2024**	2023
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 826,503**	$ 42,061
Contributions received / receivable	**-**	791,372
Less: recognized as revenue	**(791,371)**	(6,930)
Balance, end of year	**$ 35,132**	$ 826,503

7 Deferred capital contributions

Year ended March 31	**2024**	2023
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 615,503**	$ 858,227
Less: amounts recognized as revenue	**(215,668)**	(242,724)
Balance, end of year	**$ 399,835**	$ 615,503

8 Loan payable

The loan payable bears interest at a fixed rate of 2.45% and matures no later than June 30, 2026. Equipment finance charges for principal and interest are added to the Institute's purchases of consumables from the lender until such time as the loan is repaid.

The loan payable is secured by capital assets with a net book value of $1,206,455 (2023 - $nil).

Interest expense of $20,971 (2023 - $nil) has been recorded in interest on long-term debt.

Future principal payments required over the term of the promissory note are estimated as follows:

2024	$ 432,760
2025	443,427
2026	164,049
	$ 1,040,236

9 Capital reserve

The Board of Directors approved a transfer of $1,193,372 from the Capital Reserve Fund to unrestricted net assets to fund the expenditure on capital assets during the year.

10 Invested in capital assets

The composition of net assets invested in capital assets is as follows:

As at March 31	**2024**	2023
Capital assets, net book value	**$ 4,123,889**	$ 1,918,642
Less: Obligations under capital lease	**-**	(21,393)
Deferred capital contributions	**(399,835)**	(615,503)
Loan payable	**(1,040,236)**	-
Promissory note payable to related organization	**(925,000)**	-
	$ 1,758,818	$ 1,281,746

11 Government funding

Year ended March 31	**2024**	2023
Ministry of Health	**$ 14,147,517**	$ 14,253,404
Ontario Health	**3,080,600**	2,841,800
	$ 17,228,117	$ 17,095,204

12 Pension

Employer contributions made to the plans during the year by the Institute total $861,835 (2023 - $736,245). These amounts are included in salaries, wages and benefits expense in the statement of operations.

Each year an independent actuary determines the funding status of HOOPP by comparing the actuarial value of invested assets to the estimated present value of all pension benefits that members have earned to date. The most recent actuarial valuation of the Plan as at December 31, 2023 indicates the Plan is 110% funded. HOOPP's statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023 disclosed total pension obligations of $102.4 billion with net assets at that date of $112.6 billion indicating a surplus of $10.2 billion.

13 Contingencies

(a) Program funding

The Institute has entered into funding agreements which govern the relationship with the various providers listed in note 11.

The Institute reports annually to the funders for the purpose of determining whether any funding amounts must be repaid. Any amounts repayable are estimated and accrued in the financial statements. Final settlement is subject to review and assessment by the funders. Any adjustments required as a result of the funding provider's review will be accounted for upon settlement.

Funding providers may terminate the funding agreement if it determines that the Institute is in breach of any of its terms and conditions and the breach is not cured within an established time period after written notice of the breach is provided. Upon termination, funding received in relation to certain capital assets may have to be repaid if the related assets are sold.

(b) Legal claim

The Institute has an unresolved legal claim. Should the Institute be unsuccessful in defending this claim, it is not anticipated that the award, if any, will exceed the limits of the Institute's liability insurance coverage.

14 Commitments

(a) Lease agreements

The Institute has entered into rental leases with The Kensington Health Foundation that require the following minimum annual payments, including estimated common area charges and before applicable sales taxes, over the term of the leases:

2025	$ 1,640,330
2026	$ 1,326,333
2027	$ 947,241
2028	$ 398,512
2029	$ 84,102

(b) Product agreement

The Institute has entered into a Goods Supply Agreement through which the Institute commits to purchasing a minimum annual amount of ophthalmology supplies and equipment until June 30, 2026.

15 Economic dependence

The Institute has recorded $17,228,117 (2023 - $17,095,204) in revenue related to funding from the Government of Ontario. This funding represents approximately 58% (2023 - 59%) of total revenue.

16 Financial instruments

The Institute is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following analysis provides a measure of the Institute's risk exposure and concentrations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Institute is exposed to credit risk through its cash, accounts receivable, receivable from related parties and loan receivable from related party.

The Institute's bank accounts are held at one financial institution. Funds on deposit exceed the maximum amount insured.

Accounts receivable includes $391,404 (2023 - $1,325,353) due from the Ministry of Health which are secured by the provincial government. All other accounts receivable are unsecured

16 Financial instruments (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Institute will not be able to meet a demand for cash or fund its obligations as they come due. The Institute meets its liquidity requirements by preparing and monitoring detailed forecasts of cash flows from operations and anticipating investing and financing activities.

Market risk

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

The Institute is not significantly exposed to currency risk or other price risk.

Interest rate risk

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

The Institute's cash includes amounts on deposit with financial institutions that earn interest at market rates. The Institute manages its exposure to the interest rate risk of its cash 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 cash do not have a significant impact on the Institute’s results of operations.

Changes in risk

Other than the increase in interest rate and liquidity risk related to the loan payable and promissory note payable to related organization provided during the year, there have been no additional significant changes in the Institute's risk exposures in financial instruments from the prior year.