SWITCH BC

Safety, Wellbeing, Innovation, Training & Collaboration in Healthcare

BC Health Care Occupational Health and Safety Society

Statement of Financial Information

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2024

300 – 2889 East 12th Avenue
Vancouver, BC Canada V5M 4T5

SWITCH BC

Safety, Wellbeing, Innovation, Training & Collaboration in Healthcare

2024 Statement of Financial Information

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Financial Statements of

BC HEALTH CARE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY SOCIETY

And Independent Auditor’s Report thereon

Year ended March 31, 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of BC Health Care Occupational Health and Safety Society, and to the Minister of the Ministry of Health, Province of British Columbia

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BC Health Care Occupational Health and Safety Society (the "Entity"), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2024;
- the statement of operations and accumulated surplus for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in net debt for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024 of the Entity are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act of the Province of British Columbia.

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 auditor's report.

We are independent of the Entity 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.

Emphasis of Matter – Financial Reporting Framework

We draw attention to Note 2(a) to the financial statements which describes the applicable financial reporting framework and the significant differences between that financial reporting framework and Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act of the Province of British Columbia, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

  The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by Section 117(1)(b) of the Societies Act (British Columbia), we are required to state:

- whether, in our opinion, these financial statements fairly reflect, in all material respects, for the period under review, the financial position of the Entity and the results of its operations. In accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, because the financial reporting provisions of Section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act of the Province of British Columbia are not considered a fair presentation financial reporting framework, our opinion stated above cannot contain this statement.

- whether, in our opinion, these financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act of the Province of British Columbia. Note 2(a) to the financial statements describes the significant differences between such basis of accounting and Canadian public sector accounting standards. As a result, our opinion stated above refers to the financial reporting provisions of Section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act of the Province of British Columbia and not to generally accepted accounting principles.
- whether these financial statements are prepared on a basis consistent with the basis on which the financial statements that related to the preceding period were prepared. We report that, in our opinion, the significant accounting policies applied in preparing financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act of Province of British Columbia have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding period.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, Canada
May 23, 2024

BC HEALTH CARE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY SOCIETY

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024	2023
Financial assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4,085,314	$ 6,888,230
Accounts receivable	49,354	2,021,500
	4,134,668	8,909,730
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,057,417	494,313
Deferred contributions (note 5)	3,187,921	8,452,821
Deferred capital contributions (note 6)	1,680,868	-
Deferred revenue	-	22,517
	5,926,206	8,969,651
Net debt	(1,791,538)	(59,921)
Non-financial assets:		
Tangible capital assets (note 7)	2,388,092	48,178
Prepaid expenses	110,670	59,921
	2,498,762	108,099
Commitments (note 12)		
Accumulated surplus (note 8)	$ 707,224	$ 48,178

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board:

Director

Director

BC HEALTH CARE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY SOCIETY

Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

Year ended March 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024 Budget (note 2(g))	2024	2023
Revenue:			
Provincial government contributions (note 5)	$ 8,009,450	$ 4,023,667	$ 2,845,077
Other contributions (note 5)	-	190,335	-
Other revenue	-	28,317	48,912
Interest	75,000	224,645	121,023
	8,084,450	4,466,964	3,015,012
Expenses (note 11):			
Programs and projects:			
Occupational Health & Safety (“OHS”) Resource Centre	3,116,061	200,323	598,260
Psychological Safety	413,700	331,449	247,952
Violence Prevention	948,906	370,962	238,716
Healthcare Safety Management System	318,916	112,414	213,327
Safety Culture	289,474	107,978	207,112
Business Intelligence	372,847	22,882	59,185
Reducing Muskeloskeletal Injury	281,034	39,308	-
Health Quality BC Collaboration	-	22,889	48,912
Community Physician Health & Safety	41,000	197,908	40,510
Total program and project expenses	5,781,938	1,406,113	1,653,974
General administration	2,328,612	2,401,805	1,359,592
Total expenses	8,110,550	3,807,918	3,013,566
Annual surplus (deficit)	(26,100)	659,046	1,446
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	-	48,178	46,732
Accumulated surplus (deficit), end of year	$ (26,100)	$ 707,224	$ 48,178

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BC HEALTH CARE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY SOCIETY

Statement of Changes in Net Debt

Year ended March 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024 Budget (note 2(g))	2024	2023
Annual surplus	$ -	$ 659,046	$ 1,446
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(26,100)	(2,366,236)	(22,773)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	-	26,322	21,327
Acquisition of prepaid expenses	-	(110,670)	(59,921)
Use of prepaid expenses	-	59,921	36,032
Change in net debt	(26,100)	(1,731,617)	(23,889)
Net debt, beginning of year	(59,921)	(59,921)	(36,032)
Net debt, end of year	$ (86,021)	$ (1,791,538)	$ (59,921)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BC HEALTH CARE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY SOCIETY

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024	2023
Cash flows provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Annual surplus (deficit)	$ 659,046	$ 1,446
Item not affecting cash:		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	26,322	21,327
	685,368	22,773
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:		
Accounts receivable	1,972,146	(8,620)
Prepaid expenses	(50,749)	(23,889)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	563,104	294,543
Deferred contributions	(5,264,900)	(1,164,209)
Deferred revenue	(22,517)	22,517
	(2,117,548)	(856,885)
Capital activities:		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets (net of deferred capital contributions)	(685,368)	(22,773)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(2,802,916)	(879,658)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	6,888,230	7,767,888
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 4,085,314	$ 6,888,230
Non-cash transactions:		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets with deferred capital contributions (note 6)	$ 1,680,868	$ -

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

1. Nature of business and basis of presentation:

The BC Health Care Occupational Health and Safety Society (the "Society") was formed as a result of a recommendation to Leadership Council by the Provincial Framework on Occupational Health and Safety in Health Care Working Group, which was established by the 2019-2022 provincial health sector collective agreements and the Physician Master Agreement. The recommendation was accepted and the Society was subsequently incorporated and registered under the Societies Act (British Columbia) on November 30, 2020.

The Society's purpose is to promote safe and healthy workplaces at all worksites throughout the BC health care sector in cooperation between unions, employers and Association of Doctors of BC to develop a provincial framework, systems and programs aimed at improving the health and safety of BC health care workers.

Funding is provided primarily by the Province of British Columbia (the "Province") and the Society is dependent on funding from this source.

2. Significant accounting policies:

The Society's significant accounting policies are as follows:

(a) Basis of accounting:

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

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

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

Regulation 198/2011 requires that contributions for the purpose of acquiring or developing a depreciable tangible capital asset or contributions in the form of a depreciable tangible capital asset, in each case for use in providing services, are recorded and referred to as deferred capital contributions and recognized in revenue at the same rate that amortization of the related tangible capital asset is recorded.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(a) Basis of accounting (continued):

The reduction of the deferred capital contributions and the recognition of the revenue are accounted for in the fiscal period during which the tangible capital asset is used to provide services. If the depreciable tangible capital asset funded by a deferred contribution is written down, a proportionate share of the deferred capital contribution is recognized as revenue during the same period.

Contributions restricted for specific purposes other than those for the acquisition or development of a depreciable tangible capital asset are recorded as deferred contributions and recognized in revenue in the year in which the stipulation or restriction on the contributions have been met. For British Columbia tax-payer supported organizations, these contributions include government transfers and externally restricted contributions.

The accounting policy requirements under Regulation 198/2011 are significantly different from the requirements of Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards (“PSAS”) which requires government transfers, which do not contain a stipulation that creates a liability, be recognized as revenue by the recipient when approved by the transferor and the eligibility criteria have been met in accordance with public sector accounting standard PS3410. As a result, revenue recognized in the statement of operations and accumulated surplus and certain related deferred capital contributions in the statement of financial position would be recorded differently under PSAS.

(b) Revenue recognition:

Restricted contributions are reported as revenue depending on the nature of the restrictions on the use of the funds by the contributors as follows:

(*i*) Contributions for the purpose of acquiring or developing a depreciable tangible capital asset or contributions in the form of a depreciable tangible capital asset are recorded in accordance with Regulation 198/2011 which requires that they be recorded and referred to as deferred capital contributions and recognized in revenue at the same rate that amortization of the related tangible capital asset is recorded. The reduction of the deferred capital contributions and the recognition of the revenue are accounted for in the fiscal period during which the tangible capital asset is used to provide services.

(*ii*) Contributions restricted for specific purposes other than those for the acquisition or development of a depreciable tangible capital asset are recorded as deferred contributions and recognized in revenue in the year in which the stipulation or restriction on the contributions have been met.

Revenues from transactions with performance obligations are recognized when (at a point in time) or as (over a period of time) the Society satisfies the performance obligations, which occurs when control of the benefits associated with the promised goods or services has passed to the payor.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(b) Revenue recognition (continued):

Revenues from transactions without performance obligations are recognized at realizable value when the Society has the right to claim or retain an inflow of economic resources received or receivable and there is a past transaction or event that gives rise to the economic resources.

Interest income is recognized when earned.

(c) Allocation of expenses:

The Society engages in program and project activities. The cost of each activity includes the costs of personnel that are directly related to the function. The allocation is proportionally based on the relative staff time incurred across program and project activities.

(d) Employee future benefits:

The Society and its employees participate in the Municipal Pension Plan (“MPP”). The MPP is a multi-employer contributory defined benefit pension plan. Contributions to the plan are expensed as incurred.

(e) Use of estimates:

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date and revenues and expenses during the period. The actual outcome could differ from the estimates made in the preparation of the financial statements.

(f) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are classified upon initial recognition as a fair value or amortized cost instrument.

Accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are measured at amortized cost. Due to the short-term nature of these instruments, their fair values approximate book value.

Unrealized gains and losses from changes in the fair value of financial instruments would be recognized in the statement of re-measurement gains and losses until such time that the financial asset is de-recognized due to disposal or impairment. At the time of de-recognition, the related realized gains and losses are recognized in the statement of operations and accumulated surplus. The Society does not carry financial instruments at fair value and there are no unrealized gains or losses as at March 31, 2024 (2023 - nil). As a result, the Society does not have a statement of re-measurement gains and losses.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(g) Budget information:

The budget information reported in the statements of operations and accumulated surplus and changes in net debt, have been derived from the budget approved by the Board of Directors on June 22, 2023.

(h) Tangible capital assets:

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is determined at rates which will reduce original cost to estimated residual value over the useful lives of the assets on the following basis:

	Basis	Rate
Computer equipment	Straight-line	3 years
Software	Straight-line	5 years

Amortization begins when a tangible capital asset under development is completed and available for use.

Tangible capital assets are written down to residual value when conditions indicate that they no longer contribute to the Society's ability to provide goods and services, or when the value of future economic benefits associated with the tangible capital assets are less than their net book value. The net write-downs are accounted for as expenses in the statement of operations and accumulated surplus.

(i) Segment disclosure:

A segment is defined as a distinguishable activity or group of activities of a government for which it is appropriate to separately report financial information to achieve the objectives of the standard. The Society's activities are in only one segment and hence no additional disclosure is required.

3. Adoption of new accounting standards:

(*i*) On April 1, 2023, the Society adopted Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standard PS 3400, Revenue ("PS 3400"). The new accounting standard establishes a single framework to categorize revenue to enhance the consistency of revenue recognition and its measurement. As at March 31, 2024, the Society determined that the adoption of this new standard did not have an impact of the amounts presented in the financial statements.

(*ii*) On April 1, 2023, the Society adopted Public Sector Guideline PSG-8, Purchased Intangibles, applied on a prospective basis ("PSG-8"). PSG-8 defines purchased intangibles as identifiable non-monetary economic resources without physical substance acquired through an arm's length exchange transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. Intangibles acquired through a transfer, contribution, or inter-entity transaction, are not purchased intangibles. Management has assessed the impact of adopting PSG-8 and found that at present no such items meet the criteria to be recognized as a purchased intangible.

4. Related party transactions:

The Society is related through common ownership to all Province of British Columbia ministries, agencies, crown corporations, school districts, health authorities, hospitals societies, universities, and colleges that are included in the provincial government reporting entity. Transactions with these entities, unless disclosed otherwise, are recorded at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Health Employers Association of British Columbia ("HEABC") has been providing the Society with interim administrative support, human resources, financial and accounting services and physical/virtual space to support the work necessary to establish the organization under a service agreement. Charges from HEABC for services performed in fiscal 2024 totaled $39,721 (2023 - $65,325). As at March 31, 2024, $10,186 (2023 - $23,119) has been recorded in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as payable to HEABC. The service agreement has been extended to May 31, 2024.

5. Deferred contributions:

	2023	Amounts received	Amounts recognized as revenue	Amounts transferred (Note 6)	2024
Provincial government Contributions	$ 8,452,821	$ -	$ (4,023,667)	$ (1,680,868)	$ 2,748,286
Other contributions	-	629,970	(190,335)	-	439,635
Total	$ 8,452,821	$ 629,970	$ (4,214,002)	$ (1,680,868)	$ 3,187,921

6. Deferred capital contributions:

During the fiscal year, the Society incurred costs for the development of a web-based management platform for the OHS Resource Centre to improve and enhance a culture of health and safety.

The deferred capital contribution balance represents the unamortized amount of the funds received specifically for and spent towards the development of OHS Resource Centre platform tangible capital asset (note 7) as at March 31, 2024:

	2023	2022
Balance, beginning of year	$ -	$ -
Add: transfer from deferred contributions (note 5)	1,680,868	-
Less: amounts amortized to revenue	-	-
Balance, end of year	$ 1,680,868	$ -

7. Tangible capital assets:

	Computer Equipment	Software	Total
Cost:			
As at March 31, 2023	$ 75,366	$ -	$ 75,366
Additions	7,201	2,359,035	2,366,236
	82,567	2,359,035	2,441,602
Accumulated amortization:			
As at March 31, 2023	27,188	-	27,188
Additions	26,322	-	26,322
	53,510	-	53,510
Net book value March 31, 2024	$ 29,057	$ 2,359,035	$ 2,388,092

	Computer Equipment	Software	Total
Cost:			
As at March 31, 2022	$ 52,593	$ -	$ 52,593
Additions	22,773	-	22,773
	75,366	-	75,366
Accumulated amortization:			
As at March 31, 2022	5,861	-	5,861
Additions	21,327	-	21,327
	27,188	-	27,188
Net book value March 31, 2023	$ 48,178	$ -	$ 48,178

The software for the development of a web-based management platform for the OHS Resource Centre project has been recognized as a tangible capital asset and will be amortized once the development is complete over a useful life of 5 years.

8. Accumulated surplus:

		2024		2023
Invested in tangible capital assets:				
Tangible capital assets	$	2,388,092	$	48,178
Less: deferred capital contributions (note 6)		(1,680,868)		-
Invested in tangible capital assets	$	707,224	$	48,178

9. Financial risks:

(a) Credit risk:

The Society has limited exposure to credit risk associated with its cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. The Society is not exposed to significant credit risk as the receivables are due from government. Cash and cash equivalents are held with reputable financial institutions, from which management believes the risk of loss to be remote. The Society's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of these balances in the financial statements.

(b) Liquidity risk:

The Society does not have significant liquidity risk as it has sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they come due. Liquidity risk is the risk that the Society will not meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Society manages liquidity risk by continually monitoring actual and forecasted cash flows from operations to meet its liabilities when due. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are all due within one year.

(c) The Society is not subject to any market risks, including interest rate or foreign currency risks, related to its financial instruments.

There has been no significant change to risk exposures from the prior year.

10. Disclosure of remuneration:

For the period ending March 31, 2024, the Society paid total remuneration (including taxable benefits) of $1,623,508 to thirteen employees (2023 - $883,967 to six employees) whose total remuneration was $75,000 or greater during the fiscal year.

The Society paid total remuneration of $37,000 (2023 - $40,750) to the Chair of the Board of Directors.

11. Expenses by object:

	2024	2023
Compensation and recruitment	$ 2,685,307	$ 1,990,635
Office administration and information technology	432,673	666,636
Legal and professional	455,792	235,128
Travel and meetings	207,824	99,840
Amortization	26,322	21,327
	$ 3,807,918	$ 3,013,566

12. Commitments:

The Society has entered into contracts in the normal course of operations. The following table summarizes the Society's committed payments:

	2025	2026	2027
Communications	$ 70,440	$ 42,465	$ -
Health system secondment	158,500	-	-
Information technology services	20,691	20,691	20,691
Organizational development	50,000	-	-
Professional services	198,520	40,767	43,014
Project consulting services	1,721,431	-	-
Strategic coaching	50,000	-	-
	$ 2,269,582	$ 103,923	$ 63,705

13. Pension plan:

The Society and its employees contribute to the Municipal Pension Plan ("MPP"), a jointly trusteed pension plan. The board of trustees, representing the MPP members and employers, is responsible for overseeing the management of the MPP, including investment of the assets and administration of benefits. The MPP is a multi-employer contributory pension plan. Basic pension benefits provided are based on a formula. The MPP has 240,000 active members and 124,000 retired members. Active members include approximately six contributors from the Society.

The most recent valuation for the MPP as at December 31, 2021, indicated a $3,761 million funding surplus for basic pension benefits on a going concern basis. The next valuation will be as at December 31, 2024, with results available in 2025.

Employers participating in the plan record their pension expense as the amount of employer contributions made during the fiscal year (defined contribution pension plan accounting). This is because the MPP records accrued liabilities and accrued assets for the MPP in aggregate, with the result that there is no consistent and reliable basis for allocating the obligation, assets and cost to individual employers participating in the MPP.

The Society paid $178,757 for employer contributions to the MPP in fiscal 2024 (2023 - $127,150).