Financial Statements of

PENSION PLAN FOR EMPLOYEES OF ONTARIO COLLEGE OF ART & DESIGN UNIVERSITY

And Independent Auditor's Report thereon

Year ended September 30, 2024



KPMG LLP

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Pension Plan Committee of the Pension Plan for Employees of Ontario College of Art & Design University

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Pension Plan for Employees of Ontario College of Art & Design University (the Entity), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2024
- the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at September 30, 2024, and its changes in net assets available for benefits for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans.

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.



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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 pension plans, 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.



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- 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.

LPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Vaughan, Canada

March 10, 2025

Statement of Financial Position

September 30, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024	2023
Assets		
Guaranteed investment certificates (note 3) Pooled fund investments (note 3) Contributions receivable: Employees Employer	\$ 17,811,967 55,282,438 101,300 101,300	\$ 16,270,838 41,897,490 100,993 96,752
Net assets available for benefits	73,297,005	58,366,073
Pension obligations (note 2(a))	73,297,005	58,366,073
Surplus (deficit)	\$ -	\$ –

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Pension Committee:

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits

Year ended September 30, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024	2023
Increase in net assets:		
Net realized gain and change in net unrealized gain	\$ 10,987,098	\$ 3,938,363
Employer contributions	2,765,552	2,560,273
Employee normal contributions	2,761,143	2,564,514
Employee voluntary contributions	672	1,962
Transfers from other plans	31,029	17,713
	16,545,494	9,082,825
Decrease in net assets:		
Benefit payments (note 4)	1,614,562	5,069,585
Increase in net assets available for benefits	14,930,932	4,013,240
Net assets available for benefits, beginning of year	58,366,073	54,352,833
Net assets available for benefits, end of year	\$ 73,297,005	\$ 58,366,073

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2024

1. Description of the Plan:

The following description of the Pension Plan for Employees of Ontario College of Art & Design University (the "Plan") is a summary only. For more complete information, reference should be made to the Plan agreement.

The Plan is a registered pension plan in the Province of Ontario under registration number 0284455. The Plan is a contributory defined contribution plan and provides pension benefits to substantially all salaried employees of Ontario College of Art & Design University (the "University") with greater than one year of service. Members of the Plan are required to contribute either 5% or 7.5% of monthly earnings. The total contributions are matched by the University.

Employee and employer contributions can be invested in guaranteed investments or other pooled funds, such as fixed income funds, balanced funds, Canadian equity funds, global equity funds, U.S. equity funds and international equity funds, at the discretion of the Plan member.

A member becomes entitled to a retirement pension at his/her date of retirement, normally at the age of 65. The retirement pension payable to a member who becomes a pensioner is provided by purchasing an annuity with the accumulated value of the member's contributions and the employer's contributions made on his/her behalf, and/or transferring the accumulated value to another available retirement income option.

A member who terminates employment with the University, other than through retirement, before completing one year of continuous Plan membership is entitled to receive a cash refund equal to the accumulated value of his/her contributions. A member who terminates employment with the University on or after completion of one year of continuous membership in the Plan has the option of receiving a cash refund equal to the accumulated value of his/her contributions or a deferred retirement annuity with payments commencing on his/her normal retirement date.

In the event of death before retirement, the member's beneficiary is entitled to a cash refund equal to the accumulated value of his/her contributions and the employer's contributions made on his/her behalf.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended September 30, 2024

1. Description of the Plan (continued):

Forfeitures represent employer contributions that are not vested at the time a member is terminated from the Plan. Effective July 1, 2012, all employer contributions immediately vest.

The Canada Life Assurance Company ("Canada Life"), formerly known as The Great West Life Assurance Company, acts as Custodian and Trustee of the Plan.

2. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Basis of presentation:

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans which also comply with the accounting requirements prescribed by the Financial Services Regulatory Authority of Ontario ("FSRA") for financial statements under Section 76 of Regulation 909 of the Pension Benefits Act (Ontario).

In selecting or changing accounting policies that do not relate to its investment portfolio or pension obligations, Canadian accounting standards for pension plans require the Plan to comply (on a consistent basis) with either IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS") in Part I of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada ("CPA Canada") Handbook - Accounting or Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises ("ASPE") in Part II of the CPA Canada Handbook - Accounting. The Plan has chosen to comply on a consistent basis with ASPE.

The Plan is a defined contribution plan. For a defined contribution pension plan, premium benefits are determined by the employer's and employees' contributions and the performance of the plan. Actuarial valuations are not required as the pension obligation equals the net assets available for benefits.

Since the change in the pension obligation for the year is equal to the change in net assets available for benefits for that year, a statement of changes in pension obligations has not been presented.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended September 30, 2024

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(b) Basis of measurement:

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for investments, which are measured at fair value through the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits.

(c) Functional and presentation currency:

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Plan's functional currency.

(d) Income recognition:

Investment income is recorded on an accrual basis and includes interest income, dividends and distribution income from pooled fund units to the extent of amounts distributed.

The cost of investments is not readily available. Accordingly, investment income does not distinguish between net realized gains (losses) on sale of investments, dividend income and other sources of investment income.

Administrative fees are deducted at the segregated level by Canada Life. Fees are calculated separately on each segregated fund based on daily average unit holdings. Aggregate fees deducted during the year were \$463,862 (2023 - \$390,043).

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities:

(i) Financial assets:

Financial assets are recognized initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Plan becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognized in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits as incurred.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended September 30, 2024

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

The Plan measures all of its investments at fair value through the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits. Other financial assets, including contributions receivable, are measured at amortized cost.

The Plan derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Plan neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and consideration received is recognized in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits as a net realized gain on sale of investments. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Plan has a legal right to offset the amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(ii) Financial liabilities:

All financial liabilities are recognized on the trade date at which the Plan becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Plan derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

(f) Fair value measurement:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended September 30, 2024

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

In determining the fair value, the Plan follows the guidance in IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement ("IFRS 13"), in Part I of the CPA Canada Handbook. As allowed under IFRS 13, if an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, the price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value in the circumstances shall be used to measure fair value. The Plan uses closing market price as a practical expedient for fair value measurement.

When available, the Plan measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's-length basis.

If a market for a financial instrument is not active, then the Plan establishes fair value using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's-length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analyses and option pricing models.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price, i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received, unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instruments or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets.

All changes in fair value, other than interest and dividend income and expense are recognized in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits as part of the change in net unrealized gain or loss.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended September 30, 2024

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

The fair values of investments are determined as follows:

Guaranteed investment certificates maturing after a year are valued at the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at interest rates in effect on the last business day of the year for investments of similar type, quality and maturity.

Pooled funds are valued at the unit values supplied by the pooled fund administrator, which represent the Plan's proportionate share of underlying net assets at fair values determined using closing market prices.

(g) Foreign currency translation:

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rate at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rate at that date.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits as a change in net unrealized gain/loss.

(h) Income taxes:

The Plan is a registered pension plan, as defined by the Income Tax Act (Canada) and, accordingly, is not subject to income taxes.

(i) Use of estimates and judgments:

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the statement of financial position and the reported amounts of changes in net assets available for benefits during the year. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended September 30, 2024

3. Investments:

All funds are held with Canada Life.

Guaranteed investment certificates comprise the following:

		2024		2023	
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value	
Guaranteed investment certificates	\$ 20,138,366	\$ 17,811,967	\$ 17,314,169	\$ 16,270,838	

The guaranteed investment certificates bear interest at interest rates ranging from 2.85% to 3.1% (2023 - 3% to 4%) with terms to maturity ranging from 1 to 5 years (2023 - 1 to 5 years).

Carrying value of the investments held within the pooled funds is the same as fair value. The fair value of investments held within the pooled funds is as follows:

	2024	2023
Pooled fund investments:		
Fixed income funds	\$ 1,641,852	\$ 1,192,732
Balanced funds	37,443,710	29,023,697
Canadian equity funds	7,301,982	5,740,038
Global equity funds	2,742,110	1,963,503
U.S. equity funds	5,522,930	3,463,783
International equity funds	629,854	513,737
	\$ 55,282,438	\$ 41,897,490

4. Benefit payments:

	2024	2023
Retirement benefit payments Termination benefit payments Other	\$ 598,153 1,004,118 12,291	\$ 3,878,378 1,191,207 –
	\$ 1,614,562	\$ 5,069,585

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended September 30, 2024

5. Statutory disclosures:

The following information is provided in respect of individual investments with a fair value in excess of 1% of the fair value of the Plan, as required by Section 76 of Regulation 909 of the Pension Benefits Act (Ontario):

				Fair value
Fund name	Fund operator	Nature of investments	2024	2023
1-year compound interest account	The Canada Life Assurance Company	1-year guaranteed term investments	\$ 1,054,482	\$ 964,490
5-year compound interest	The Canada Life	5-year guaranteed	Ų 1,00 1,10 <u>2</u>	Ψ σσ ι, ισσ
account	Assurance Company	term investments	16,757,485	15,306,348
			17,811,967	16,270,838
Pooled fund investments:				
Core Plus Bond (Mackenzie)	The Canada Life Assurance Company	Fixed Income	808,999	_
Global Equity Fund	The Canada Life			
(Invesco)	Assurance Company	Global Equity	2,316,818	1,655,168
Balanced Continuum	The Canada Life			
(PSG)	Assurance Company	Balanced	13,443,557	10,744,177
Canadian Equity Fund	The Canada Life			
(JF) Income Growth Fund	Assurance Company The Canada Life	Canadian Equity	2,992,412	2,263,381
(Invesco) Advanced Continuum	Assurance Company The Canada Life	Balanced	1,875,730	1,489,632
(PSG) Aggressive Continuum	Assurance Company The Canada Life	Balanced	4,491,118	3,583,238
(PSG) BlackRock LifePath 2030	Assurance Company The Canada Life	Balanced	4,218,716	3,216,916
(BIG 30) BlackRock LifePath 2035	Assurance Company The Canada Life	Balanced	1,035,518	770,758
(BIG 35) BlackRock LifePath 2040	Assurance Company The Canada Life	Balanced	1,650,192	1,148,715
(BIG 40) BlackRock LifePath 2045	Assurance Company	Balanced	1,710,994	1,188,802
(BIG 45)	The Canada Life Assurance Company	Balanced	1,936,655	1,157,271
BlackRock LifePath 2050 (BIG 50)	The Canada Life Assurance Company	Balanced	2,598,735	1,786,012
Canadian Equity Fund (Leith Wheeler)	The Canada Life Assurance Company	Canadian Equity	2,625,548	1,949,919
Conservative Continuum (PSG)	The Canada Life Assurance Company	Balanced	854,342	675,949
American Equity Fund (MFS)	The Canada Life Assurance Company	U.S. Equity	2,197,571	1,518,835
Moderate Continuum (PSG)	The Canada Life Assurance Company	Balanced	1,471,797	1,480,456
Canadian Equity Fund (GWLIM - SRI)	The Canada Life Assurance Company	Canadian Equity	1,422,599	1,254,029
U.S Index Registered Fund (GWLIM)	The Canada Life Assurance Company	U.S. Equity	2,652,482	1,670,599
(02)	, losalando company	2.2. <u>-</u> qu <u>J</u>	68,115,750	53,824,695
Other investments less than 1% of total investments			4,978,655	4,343,633
			\$ 73,094,405	\$ 58,168,328
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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended September 30, 2024

6. Related party transactions:

Certain professional and administrative expenses of the Plan are paid by the University. Trustee expenses are included in the unit values of the investments. The University pays all non-Trustee expenditures related to Plan administration. The Plan is not obligated to reimburse the University for these amounts. Total expenses paid directly by the University were \$14,994 (2023 - \$11,340).

7. Capital risk management:

The capital of the Plan is represented by the net assets available for benefits and is managed individually by the participating members of the Plan via guaranteed term deposits and pooled fund investments offered by Canada Life. The benefits a retiree or employee receives at retirement or on termination under this defined contribution plan are not predetermined. Income distribution or benefits are based on the assets within the retiree or employee individual retirement plan account at the time they retire.

Under this Plan, the employee determines which investments his/her contributions, along with the contributions of the University, are invested in from a selection of investment options available within the Plan. This allows the individual to create a portfolio suited to his/her own investment goals and tolerance for risk. The amount of money an individual employee has in the group plan account at retirement is based on the amount of contributions made over the years and the earnings these investments have made.

The Plan's administrator has adopted a Statement of Investment Policies and Procedures (the "SIP&P"), which states investment guidelines and benchmarks used in providing investment options to members, and permitted categories of investments. The SIP&P was last amended on November 24, 2020, with no significant changes from prior SIP&P.

The Plan invests in pooled funds managed by Canada Life in accordance with the SIP&P, and member selections. A comprehensive review is conducted quarterly, which includes comparison of returns to appropriate benchmarks and risk analysis.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended September 30, 2024

7. Capital risk management (continued):

The SIP&P provides 10 broad categories of assets for members. The following table presents the investments options to members, alone with appropriate benchmarks:

Investment options	Benchmark
Money Market	FTSE Canada 91-Day Treasury Bill Index
Fixed Income	FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index
Target Date	As per the benchmark established by the investment manager
Target Risk	As per the benchmark established by the investment manager
Balanced	As per the benchmark established by the investment manager
Canadian Equity	S&P/TSX Composite Index TR
U.S. Equity	S&P 500 Index TR (in CAD\$)
International Equity	MSCI EAFE (Europe, Australia, Far East) Gr (In CAD\$)
Global Equity	MSCI World Index GR (in CAD\$)
Real Estate	REALpac/IPD Canada Property Index

Increases in net assets available for benefits are a direct result of investment income generated by investments held by the Plan and contributions into the Plan by eligible employees and by the University.

The employer is required under the Pension Benefits Act (Ontario) to pay contributions in accordance with the Plan's provision. More details on employee and employer contributions that were paid during the year is disclosed in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits. As at September 30, 2024, contributions receivable are \$202,600 (2023 - \$197,745). The Plan is required to file financial statements with FSRA. There is no change in the way capital is managed this year.

8. Financial instruments:

(a) Fair value:

Determination of fair values of investments are as described in note 2(f). The fair values of other financial assets and liabilities, being contributions receivable, approximate their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended September 30, 2024

8. Financial instruments (continued):

Fair value measurements recognized in the statement of financial position are categorized using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in determination the fair values.

- Level 1 unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs for assets and liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value measurements for all investments held by the Plan are categorized as Level 1.

(b) Associated risks:

(i) Market, interest, credit and foreign currency risks:

In this defined contribution pension plan, the members direct the investment decisions for the assets in their accounts. As a result, the Plan does not provide the quantitative sensitivity analysis disclosure for market, credit, foreign currency and interest rate risks.

(ii) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

All of the Plan's investments are considered to be readily realizable as their underlying assets are listed on recognized stock exchanges and can be quickly liquidated at amounts close to their fair value in order to meet liquidity requirements.