

# Audited Financial Statements 2019 – 2020

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#### **Legal Aid Ontario**

40 Dundas Street West, Suite 200 Toronto, Ontario M5G 2H1 Toll free: 1-800-668-8258 Email: info@lao.on.ca Website: www.legalaid.on.ca

Ce document est disponible en français.

Legal Aid Ontario receives financial assistance from the Government of Ontario, the Law Foundation of Ontario, and the Government of Canada.

### Management's statement of responsibility

The management of Legal Aid Ontario (LAO) is responsible for the preparation, presentation and integrity of the accompanying financial statements, management's discussion and analysis and all other information contained in this Annual Report. This responsibility includes the selection and consistent application of appropriate accounting principles and methods, in addition to making the judgments and best estimates necessary to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards with appropriate consideration to materiality. The significant accounting policies followed by LAO are described in the financial statements.

Management has developed and maintains a system of internal control, business practices and financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and that relevant and reliable financial information is produced on a timely basis. Internal auditors, who are employees of LAO, review and evaluate internal controls on management's behalf.

The board of directors of LAO ensures that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial information and internal control through an audit and finance committee. This committee meets regularly with management and the auditor to discuss internal controls, audit findings and the resulting opinion on the adequacy of internal controls, and the quality of financial reporting issues. The auditors have access to the audit and finance committee, without management present, to discuss the results of their work.

The accompanying financial statements have been examined by the Office of the Auditor General of Ontario. The auditor general's responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. The auditor's report outlines the scope of the auditor general's examination and opinion.

David Field
President and

Jun Feelel

Chief Executive Officer

June 19, 2020

Louis Dimitracopoulos
Chief Administrative Officer
and Vice President

June 19, 2020

### Independent auditor's report



Office of the Auditor General of Ontario Bureau de la verificat rice generale de l'Ontario

**Independent Auditor's Report** 

To Legal Aid Ontario

#### **Opinion**

I have audited the financial statements of Legal Aid Ontario (LAO), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2020, and the statements of operations, changes in net assets (deficit) and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of LAO as at March 31, 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of LAO in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Canada, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

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

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

Box 105, 15th Floor 20 Dundas Street West Toronto, Ontario M5G 2C2

416-327-2381 fax 416-326-3812

B.P. 105 15° étage

20, rue Dundas ouest

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

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

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Toronto (0ntario) M5G 2C2 416-327-2381

télécopieur 416-326-3812

www.auditor.on.ca

My 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 my 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, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 LAO'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 LAO's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the LAO 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.

I 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 I identify during my audit.

Toronto, Ontario June 19, 2020 Bonnie Lysyk, MBA, FCPA, FCA, LPA

Auditor General

### Legal Aid Ontario Balance sheet

	N	March 31, 2020 (\$000's)	l	March 31, 2019 (\$000's)
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	\$	42,727	\$	24,328
Investments (Note 4)		25,229		25,265
Prepaid expenses and other assets		2,071		2,712
Client accounts receivable, net of allowance Note 3(a))		9,067		10,031
Other receivables (Note 3(b))		14,443		18,900
	\$	93,537	\$	81,236
Long term client accounts receivable, net of allowance				
(Note 3(a))		18,887		19,886
Capital net assets (Note 5)		2,167		2,917
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	114,591	\$	104,039
LIABILITIES AND NET DEFICIT				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 6)	\$	99,717	\$	103,606
Lance Tarrest Laboration				
Long Term Liabilities	¢	2 200	<b>ሰ</b>	2 220
Accrued pension liability (Note 11)	\$	2,289	\$	2,230
Net Assets (Deficit)				
Net accumulated surplus (deficit)	\$	10,418	\$	(4,714)
Invested in capital assets (Note 8)		2,167		2,917
		12,585		(1,797)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET DEFICIT	\$	114,591	\$	104,039

On behalf of the board:

Charles Harnick, Chair, LAO Board of Directors

# Legal Aid Ontario Statement of operations

For the year anded March 24	ı	Warch 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
For the year ended March 31		(\$000's)	(\$000's)
REVENUE			
Total government funding (Notes 1(a) and 1(b))	\$	357,110	\$ 404,991
The Law Foundation of Ontario		105,687	79,031
Client contributions		9,204	9,571
Client and other recoveries		2,380	1,048
Investment income (Note 4)		795	872
Miscellaneous income		859	360
TOTAL REVENUE	\$	476,035	\$ 495,873
EXPENSES (Note 2)			
Client Programs Certificate Program			
Criminal – Big cases	\$	31,683	\$ 30,598
Criminal – others		87,376	89,978
Subtotal		119,059	120,576
Family		70,611	71,147
Immigration and refugee		26,316	25,289
Other civil		7,596	7,996
Subtotal		223,582	225,008
Settlement conferences		152	199
Family law offices		6,295	6,274
Integrated law offices		4,667	4,801
Criminal law offices		1,714	2,108
Refugee law office		3,586	3,971
Articling students		839	821
Nishnawbe Aski Legal Services Corporation		1,960	1,960
Certificates		242,795	245,142
Duty Counsel Program			
Duty counsel fees and disbursements		54,303	58,247
Expanded duty counsel		2,157	2,523
Subtotal		56,460	60,770

# Legal Aid Ontario Statement of operations (continued)

For the year ended March 31	2020 (\$000's)	2019 (\$000's)
EXPENSES continued		
Duty counsel fees and disbursements	54,303	58,247
Expanded duty counsel	2,157	2,523
Subtotal	56,460	60,770
Clinic program and special services		
Clinic law services (note 9)	82,531	91,459
Student legal aid services societies	5,035	5,609
Clinic information management project	1,482	1,623
Subtotal	89,048	98,691
Service innovation projects		
Other	2,178	2,252
Subtotal	2,178	2,252
Program support		
Regional operations	1,102	2,684
District/Area office services	13,700	15,260
Client and legal service centre	9,618	9,653
Subtotal	 24,420	27,597
TOTAL CLIENT PROGRAMS	 414,901	434,452
Service provider support		
Research facilities	3,519	4,005
Lawyers' services and payments	3,028	3,062
Subtotal	6,547	7,067
Administrative and other costs		
Provincial office	36,030	38,001
Amortization	1,066	1,610
Bad debts	3,109	1,576
Subtotal	 40,205	41,187
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 461,653	\$ 482,706
Excess of revenues over expenses for the year	\$ 14,382	\$ 13,167

# Legal Aid Ontario Statement of changes in net assets (deficit)

#### March 31, 2020

(\$000's)	•			capital assets Accumulated				2020 total	2019 total
Net assets (deficit), beginning of year	\$	2,917	\$	(4,714)	\$	(1,797)	\$ (14,964)		
Net change in capital assets		(750)		750		-	_		
Excess of revenues over expenses for the year		_		14,382		14,382	13,167		
Net assets (deficit), end of year	\$	2,167	\$	10,418	\$	12,585	\$ (1,797)		

# Legal Aid Ontario Statement of cash flows

For the year ended March 31	2020 (\$000's)	2019 (\$000's)
Cash provided by (used in)		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of revenues over expenses for the year	\$ 14,382	\$ 13,167
Non cash operating activity:		
Amortization of capital assets	1,066	1,610
Changes in non cash balances:		
Accrued pension liability	59	(6)
Accrued interest on investments	36	(18)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	641	158
Client accounts receivable	964	1,874
Other receivables	4,457	(5,094)
Long term client accounts receivable	999	(2,441)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(3,889)	(685)
	\$ 18,715	\$ 8,565
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Redemption of Investment	\$ 5,000	\$ 31,000
Purchase of Investment	(5,000)	(36,051)
_	_	(5,051)
CAPITAL ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of capital assets	\$ (316)	\$ (908)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		
during the year	18,399	2,606
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	 24,328	 21,722
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 42,727	\$ 24,328

March 31, 2020

#### **NATURE OF OPERATIONS**

On December 18, 1998, the Ontario Legislative Assembly enacted the *Legal Aid Services Act, 1998* whereby Legal Aid Ontario ("LAO" or the "Corporation") was incorporated without share capital under the laws of Ontario. The Corporation began operations on April 1, 1999 and is tax exempt under the *Income Tax Act (Canada)*.

The Legal Aid Services Act, 1998 establishes the following mandate for the Corporation:

- To promote access to justice throughout Ontario for low-income individuals by providing high-quality legal aid services.
- To encourage and facilitate flexibility and innovation in the provision of legal aid services.
- To recognize the diverse legal needs of low-income individuals and disadvantaged communities
- To operate within a framework of accountability for the expenditure of public funds.

The affairs of the Corporation are governed and managed by a board of directors appointed by the lieutenant governor in council. While the Corporation operates independently from the Province of Ontario and the Law Society of Ontario, it is accountable to the Government of Ontario, for the expenditure of public funds and for the provision of legal aid services in a manner that both meets the needs of low-income individuals and is cost-effective and efficient.

#### **BASIS OF ACCOUNTING**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the public sector handbook "PS" of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada including the standards for government not-for-profit organizations included in PS 4200 to PS 4270, which constitutes generally accepted accounting principles for government not-for-profit organizations in Canada and includes the significant accounting policies summarized below.

#### March 31, 2020

#### FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Corporation's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, client accounts receivable, other receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on initial recognition. The Corporation's financial instruments are measured as follows:

Assets /Liabilities	Measurement
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Investments	Amortized cost
Client accounts receivable	Amortized cost
Other receivables	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost

All financial assets are tested annually for impairment. In the event that there are impairment of financial assets, the losses are recorded in the Statement of Operations.

#### REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Corporation follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions.

Externally restricted contributions are deferred when initially recorded and recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are recognized. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when initially recorded in the accounts if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured. Due to uncertainty surrounding the amounts to be billed, client contributions are recognized as revenue when the Corporation accrues a lawyer's invoice on behalf of a client. Judgment awards, costs and settlements on behalf of legal aid clients are recognized as revenue when awarded.

Investment income, which consists of interest, is recorded in the statement of operations as earned.

#### March 31, 2020

#### **EXPENSE RECOGNITION**

Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis. Certificate program costs include amounts billed to the Corporation by lawyers and an estimate of amounts for work performed by lawyers but not yet billed to the Corporation.

#### **CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, internally restricted cash, balances with financial institutions and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value with original maturities of typically less than a year.

#### **CAPITAL ASSETS**

Capital assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided on the straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Furniture and office equipment — 5 years

Computer hardware — 3 years

Enterprise wide software — 3–7 years

Leasehold improvements — Over the term of lease

#### **EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS**

The Corporation accrues its obligations under a defined benefit employee plan and the related costs. The cost of post employment benefits earned by employees is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit actuarial cost method prorated on service and management's best estimate assumptions. Actuarial gains (losses) are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated average remaining service period of the active employees. Past service costs are expensed when incurred. Liabilities are measured using a discount rate determined by reference to the Corporation's cost of borrowing. Contributions to the defined contribution pension plan are recorded on an accrual basis.

#### March 31, 2020

#### **USE OF ESTIMATES**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates as additional information becomes available.

The infectious coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has added to the Corporation's measurement uncertainty, primarily due to a reduction of available information with which to make significant assumptions related to critical estimates as compared to those estimates reported at March 31, 2019. Significant estimates in the financial statements include the allowance for client accounts receivable, accruals related to legal work performed but not yet billed, and accrued employee benefits. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, additional uncertainty exists related to the allowance for client accounts receivable, see note 3a. This uncertainty relates to a client's ability to pay their accounts in the future.

#### March 31, 2020

#### 1. Government funding

Section 71 of the *Legal Aid Services Act, 1998* requires the Corporation and the Attorney General of Ontario (the attorney general) to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding "MOU" every five years. The purpose of the MOU is to clarify the operational, administrative, financial, and other relationships between the Ministry of the Attorney General (MAG) and the Corporation. The most recent MOU was signed on November 12, 2014. A new agreement is expected to be signed in fiscal 2021.

a. The Corporation is economically dependent on the revenues from the Province of Ontario and the Law Foundation of Ontario ("LFO"): the proportion of LAO's revenue from these funders represented 75% (81% - 2019) and 22% (16% - 2019) respectively. Total contributions received from MAG from the Treasury Board were as shown below:

	2020 (\$000's)	2019 (\$000's)
Total government funding	\$ 357,110	\$ 404,991

- b. Included in total government funding for the year ended March 31, 2020 is an amount of \$89.8 million (2019 \$64.3 million) representing an allocation of funds based on an agreed cost sharing arrangement between the federal government and the province in connection with criminal law for \$48.9 million, under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*; and \$40.9 million for immigration and refugee cases.
- c. Subsection 66(3) of the *Legal Aid Services Act, 1998* allows the Corporation to allocate any surplus or deficit in a fiscal year to either or both of the two subsequent fiscal years with the approval of the Attorney General, unless, under subsection 69(2), it is ordered by the minister of finance to pay its surplus into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

#### 2. Expenses by object

The table below provides totals for each expense category:

	2020 (\$000's)	2019 (\$000's)
Certificates	221,099	223,118
Duty counsel per diem	20,479	23,723
Clinic funding	86,415	97,996
Other transfer payments	1,960	1,960
Salaries and benefits	106,614	110,000
Leases	4,972	4,997
Bad debts, amortization and other expenses	20,114	20,912
	\$ 461,653	\$ 482,706

Expenses by object summarizes the total salaries, benefits and administrative amounts. The Statement of Operations, provides the "per program" amounts where each program includes salaries, benefits and other expenses incurred.

#### 3. Accounts receivable

#### a. Client accounts receivable

The Corporation has a client contribution program for legal aid applicants who do not meet the Corporation's financial eligibility requirements for certificates, to receive free legal services. These applicants receive the assistance they need by entering into a contribution agreement, where they undertake to repay the Corporation over time for the services provided to them. Contribution agreements may include monthly payments and/or liens on property.

March 31, 2020 (\$000's)	1–30 Total days				l–60 ays		1–90 lays	(	Over–90 days	
Client accounts receivable Less: impairment allowance	\$	56,989 (29,035)		152 (81)	\$	389 (254)		275 (169)	•	56,173 (28,531)
	\$	27,954	\$	71	\$	135	\$	106	\$	27,642
March 31, 2019 (\$000's)		Total		–30 lays	_	–60 ays		1–90 lays	(	Over–90 days
Client accounts receivable  Less: impairment allowance	\$	58,801 (28,884)	\$	313 (169)	\$	111 (59)	\$	179 (110)	•	58,198 (28,546)
	\$	29,917	\$	144	\$	52	\$	69	\$	29,652
Represented by: Current (non lien) client acco Long term (lien) client accour				_		(\$000	067		(	2019 \$000's) 10,031 19,886
					\$	27,9	954	\$		29,917

#### March 31, 2020

#### 3. Accounts receivable (continued)

#### b. Other receivables

Other receivables are comprised of amounts due from the Law Foundation of Ontario, Canada Revenue Agency for Harmonized Sales Taxes (HST) rebate, and both the Federal Department of Justice "DOJ" and MAG for protocol cases.

March 31, 2020 (\$000's)	Total		1–30 days				 -90 ays	 er–90 days
MAG protocol cases	\$ 3,937	\$	1,848	\$	_	\$ _	\$ 2,089	
DOJ protocol cases	104		104		-	_	_	
HST receivable	3,020		3,020		-	_	_	
Law Foundation of Ontario	6,822		6,822		-	_	_	
Other receivables	560		509		-	_	51	
Total other receivables	\$ 14,443	\$	12,303	\$	_	\$ _	\$ 2,140	

March 31, 2019 (\$000's)	Total	1–30 days	I–60 ays	_	1–90 days	_	ver–90 days
MAG protocol cases	\$ 5,353	\$ 685	\$ 727	\$	441	\$	3,500
DOJ protocol cases	361	111	150		100		_
HST receivable	3,336	3,336	_		_		_
Law Foundation of Ontario	9,589	9,589	_		_		_
Other receivables	261	_	_		_		261
Total other receivables	\$ 18,900	\$ 13,721	\$ 877	\$	541	\$	3,761

#### March 31, 2020

#### 4. Investments

	2020 (\$000's)	2019 (\$000's)
Guaranteed investment certificates Accrued interest	\$ 25,051 178	\$ 25,051 214
	\$ 25,229	\$ 25,265

The Corporation has developed an investment policy in accordance with the statutory requirements outlined in sections 7(1), 7(2), 7(3) and 7(4) of Ontario Regulation 107/99 made under the *Legal Aid Services Act*, 1998. The Corporation's short-term and long-term investment policy is to invest in highly liquid investments in Canadian federal government securities, Canadian provincial government securities or other guaranteed investment certificates issued or guaranteed by Canadian financial institutions with a rating of A or above. The investments held by the Corporation as at March 31, 2020 are in compliance with the statutory requirements. Short-term investments held of \$25.0 million (2019 – \$25.0 million) are invested at various rates up to prime less 2.7% and one at a fixed rate of 1.5%.

The Corporation earned investment income of \$0.8 million in 2020 (2019 – \$0.9 million).

#### March 31, 2020

### 5. Capital assets

	2020 (\$000's)			2019 (\$000's)			
		Cost		umulated ortization	Cost		ımulated rtization
Furniture and office equipment	\$	138	\$	39	\$ 199	\$	92
Computer hardware		1,642		953	2,211		1,323
Leasehold improvements		3,712		2,333	4,320		2,419
Enterprise-wide software		15,663		15,663	17,913		17,892
Net book value	\$	21,155		18,988	\$ 24,643		21,726
			\$	2,167		\$	2,917

### 6. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	2020 (\$000's)	2019 (\$000's)
Legal accounts		,
<ul> <li>Accruals for billings received but not paid</li> </ul>	\$ 13,636	\$ 15,818
<ul> <li>Estimate of work performed but not yet billed</li> </ul>	73,600	73,900
Rent inducements	1,822	2,039
Trade and other payables	6,917	8,374
Vacation pay	3,742	3,475
	\$ 99,717	\$ 103,606

#### March 31, 2020

#### 7. Internally-restricted cash

Included in cash and cash equivalents is an amount of \$16.5M internally restricted to cover future costs related to immigration and refugee certificates issued during the year.

#### 8. Invested in capital assets

Invested in capital assets represents the amount of net assets that are not available for other purposes because they have been used to fund the purchase of capital assets. Changes in net assets invested in capital assets during the year consist of the following:

	(	2020 (\$000's)	2019 (\$000's)
Balance, beginning of year	\$	2,917	\$ 3,619
Purchase of capital assets		316	908
Amortization		(1,066)	(1,610)
Balance, end of year	\$	2,167	\$ 2,917

#### March 31, 2020

#### 9. Clinic law services

The Corporation provides funding to community clinics, enabling them to provide poverty law services to the community they serve on a basis other than fee for service. The community clinics are organizations structured as corporations without share capital and are governed and managed by a board of directors. Community clinics are independent from, but accountable to, the Corporation under sections 33 to 39 of the *Legal Aid Services Act*, 1998. Each community clinic is independently audited and is required to provide audited financial statements to the Corporation for the funding period.

The total funding to community clinics consists of direct funding transfers and the cost of centrally provided support services.

	2020 (\$000's)	2019 (\$000's)
Payments to and on behalf of clinics	\$ 82,531	\$ 91,459

#### 10. Commitments and contingencies

- a. The Corporation issues certificates to individuals seeking legal aid assistance. Each certificate issued authorizes legal services to be performed within the tariff guidelines. As at March 31, 2020, management estimates certificates in the amount of \$70.8 million (2019 – \$71.0 million) of authorized legal services could still be incurred on certificates issued on or before March 31, 2020 over and above the billings received to date.
- b. The Corporation leases a vehicle, equipment, and various office premises at locations throughout the province. The rent and estimated operating costs are based on existing lease agreements and charges for additional rent. Estimated lease expenses for the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

	Base	e rent	-	ating sts	Vehicle equipm	-	Total	
	(\$0	00's)	(\$00	00's)	(\$000	's)	(\$0	00's)
2021	\$	1,971	\$	2,546	\$	74	\$	4,591
2022		1,888		2,530		53		4,471
2023		1,707		2,395		37		4,139
2024		1,688		2,329		11		4,028
2025		1,715		2,282		3		4,000
Thereafter		6,099		8,250				14,349
	\$	15,068	\$	20,332	\$	178	\$	35,578

c. The Corporation is the defendant in a number of lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of business. The outcome and ultimate disposition of these actions are not known; however, based on the claims made, management estimates an amount of \$0.6 million (2019 – \$1.0 million) and made the necessary provision. Some of those lawsuits are covered by insurance after the application of a deductible of up to \$50 thousand, depending on when the event of the claim occurred and the nature of the claim.

#### March 31, 2020

#### 11. Pensions

The Corporation has two pension plans providing retirement benefits for its employees. There are two components to the regular plan: a defined contribution and a defined benefit component. In addition, there is also a non registered supplementary (executive) plan.

#### **Defined contribution component**

The defined contribution component of the plan covers 973 (2019 – 971) employees. Pension expense for the year relating to this component of the plan was \$7.5 million (2019 – \$7.5 million). LAO has now transitioned all employees to nine percent contribution of the employees' pensionable earnings and matches this contribution under this plan.

#### **Defined benefit component**

The defined benefit component of the plan covers a total of 15 employees; there is one active participant (2019 – 2) and 14 retirees (2019 – 14). Actuarial gains (losses) are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated average remaining service period of the active employee, which is three years as at March 31, 2020 (2019 – three). Under this benefit plan, benefits at retirement are related to years of service and remuneration during the years of employment. The plan is subject to actuarial valuations for funding purposes at intervals of not more than three years. The last valuation was completed in January 2017, the next actuarial valuation of the plan for funding purposes will be prepared for the period ended January 1, 2020 and submitted to the Financial Services Regulatory Authority of Ontario in September 2020. The Corporation makes pension contributions to this component of the plan in amounts recommended by the actuary.

#### 11. Pensions continued

It was determined that a full valuation allowance is required against the defined benefit pension plan asset in accordance with public sector accounting standards. For this year, the valuation allowance reflects an increase of \$0.2 million.

The Corporation measures its accrued benefit obligation for accounting purposes as at March 31 of each year.

	2020 (\$000's)	(	2019 (\$000's)
Accrued benefit obligation Fund assets at market value	\$ 3,621 4,114	\$	3,606 4,422
Funded status – plan surplus Unamortized net actuarial loss (gain)	493 432		816 (56)
Net pension asset	925		760
Valuation allowance, beginning of year (Increase) decrease valuation allowance	(760) (165)		(680) (80)
Valuation allowance, end of year	\$ (925)	\$	(760)

The expenses related to the Corporation's defined benefit component of the plan consists of the following:

	(	2020 \$000's)	(\$	2019 3000's)
Current period benefit cost	\$	18	\$	18
Amortization of actuarial losses (gains)		(76)		4
Interest revenue		(43)		(39)
	\$	(101)	\$	(17)

#### March 31, 2020

#### 11. Pensions continued

The significant actuarial assumptions adopted in measuring the Corporation's accrued benefit obligation and benefit expense are as follows:

	2020	2019
Accrued benefit obligation		
Discount rate	5.25%	5.25%
Rate of compensation increase	3.00%	3.00%
	2020	2019
Benefit expense		
Discount rate	5.25%	5.25%
Expected long term rate of return on plan assets	5.25%	5.25%
Rate of compensation increase	3.00%	3.00%

Other information about the defined benefit plan is as follows:

	2020 00's)	2019 00's)
Employer contributions	\$ 64	\$ 64
Employee contributions	7	7
Benefits paid	213	213

#### March 31, 2020

#### 11. Pensions continued

#### Supplementary executive benefit plan

The board of the Corporation approved the establishment of a supplementary executive benefit plan for a designated executive member. Under the plan, benefits at retirement are related to years of service and remuneration during the years of employment. The plan is unfunded and the benefits will be paid by the Corporation as they become due. The accounting valuation for the unfunded retirement plan has been performed as at March 31, 2020.

The significant actuarial assumptions adopted in measuring the accrued benefit obligation and expense for the year are as follows:

	2020	2019
Discount rate	4.00%	4.00%
Inflation	1.75%	1.50%

The Corporation's pension expense for the year for this plan was \$0.17 million (2019 – \$0.10 million). The accrued benefit obligation and the accrued benefit liability as at March 31, 2020 was \$2.29 million (2019 – \$2.23 million). During the year, the Corporation made \$0.11 million (2019 – \$0.10 million) payments to the plan. Benefits to the retiree began on April 1, 2016.

	2020	2019
	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Accrued pension (liability)		
Supplementary executive benefit plan	(2,289)	(2,230)

March 31, 2020

#### 12. Contingency reserve

Section 66(4) of the *Legal Aid Services Act*, 1998, requires the Corporation to maintain a contingency reserve fund as prescribed by section 6 of Ontario Regulation 107/99. This fund was established on April 1, 1999 with a balance of \$20 million, which was funded by the Corporation. The regulation also requires the Corporation to obtain advance approval from the attorney general for any withdrawal beyond \$5 million of this capital amount and for the Corporation to provide the reason why the withdrawal is needed, a schedule for repayment, and a statement of the Corporation's plans for preventing a similar need from arising in the future.

The \$20.0 million was fully depleted in fiscal year 2017. As a result of funding reductions from MAG in fiscal 2019 and 2020, and ongoing reliance on unpredictable LFO revenues, LAO has been unable to be compliant with this legislative requirement.

#### March 31, 2020

#### 13. Financial instruments risks

The Corporation is exposed to various financial risks through transactions in financial instruments

#### Credit risk

The Corporation is exposed to credit risk in connection with its accounts and other receivables and its fixed income investments because of the risk that one party to the financial instrument may cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Accounts receivable is recorded net of any allowances for impairment (Note 3 (a)).

#### Liquidity risk

The Corporation is exposed to the risk that it will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Corporation derives a significant portion of its operating revenue from the Ontario government and other funders with no fixed amount committed for future years. The LFO's revenue has fluctuated historically, rising and falling due to economic conditions, which is beyond LAO's control. As a result of funding reductions from the Ontario government in fiscals 2019 and 2020, the Corporation has been increasingly relying on the LFO revenue in recent years, making the fulfillment of its mandate a challenge during times of economic downturns.

To manage liquidity risks, LAO is currently working on a range of revenue options with the Ministry of the Attorney General, to provide stable funding for fiscal 2021 and future years.

#### Interest rate risk

The Corporation is exposed to interest rate risk with respect to its investments held at variable interest rates.

At year end LAO had \$25.0 million (2019 – \$25.0 million) invested in Guaranteed Investment Certificates (GIC), at rates of up to prime minus 2.70% with maturity dates to January, 2021.



40 Dundas St. West, Suite 200 Toronto, ON M5G 2H1 1-800-668-8258 media@lao.on.ca www.legalaid.on.ca