



Notice of Meeting and Meeting Agenda Capital Regional Hospital District Board

Wednesday, January 14, 2026

12:05 PM

6th Floor Boardroom
625 Fisgard Street
Victoria, BC

The Capital Regional District strives to be a place where inclusion is paramount and all people are treated with dignity. We pledge to make our meetings a place where all feel welcome and respected.

1. TERRITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

2. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

3. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

- 3.1. [26-0016](#) Minutes of the Capital Regional Hospital District Board meeting of December 10, 2025

Recommendation: That the minutes of the Capital Regional Hospital District Board meeting of December 10, 2025 be adopted as circulated.

Attachments: [Minutes - December 10, 2025](#)

4. REPORT OF THE CHAIR

5. PRESENTATIONS/DELEGATIONS

5.1. Presentations

- 5.1.1. [26-0065](#) Presentation: Capital Regional Hospital District 2025 Audit Planning, Lenora Lee, Lead Audit Engagement Partner, KPMG (Verbal)

Presentation is attached as Appendix A to agenda item 7.1.

5.2. Delegations

The public are welcome to attend CRD meetings in-person.

Delegations will have the option to participate electronically. Please complete the online application at www.crd.ca/address no later than 4:30 pm two days before the meeting and staff will respond with details.

Alternatively, you may email your comments on an agenda item to the CRD Board at crdboard@crd.bc.ca.

6. CONSENT AGENDA

7. ADMINISTRATION REPORTS

7.1. [25-1257](#) Capital Regional Hospital District 2025 Audit Planning Discussion

Recommendation: That the Capital Regional Hospital District 2025 Audit Plan developed by KPMG be approved.
(NWA)

Attachments: [Staff Report: CRHD 2025 Audit Planning Discussion](#)
[Appendix A: KPMG CRHD 2025 Audit Planning Report](#)

8. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

9. BYLAWS

10. NOTICE(S) OF MOTION

11. NEW BUSINESS

12. MOTION TO CLOSE THE MEETING

12.1. [25-1319](#) Motion to Close the Meeting

Recommendation: 1. That the meeting be closed for land acquisition/disposition in accordance with Section 90(1)(e) of the Community Charter. [1 item]
2. That such disclosures could reasonably be expected to harm the interest of the Regional District. [1 item]

13. RISE AND REPORT

14. ADJOURNMENT

Voting Key:

NWA - Non-weighted vote of all Directors

NWP - Non-weighted vote of participants (as listed)

WA - Weighted vote of all Directors

WP - Weighted vote of participants (as listed)

Meeting Minutes

Capital Regional Hospital District Board

Wednesday, December 10, 2025

12:10 PM

**6th Floor Boardroom
625 Fisgard Street
Victoria, BC**

PRESENT

DIRECTORS: K. Murdoch (Chair), S. Goodmanson (Acting Chair), P. Brent, J. Brownoff, J. Caradonna, C. Coleman, Z. de Vries, B. Desjardins, G. Holman, P. Jones, S. Kim (for M. Alto), D. Kobayashi (EP), M. Little, C. McNeil-Smith, D. Murdock, C. Plant (EP), L. Szpak, M. Tait, D. Thompson (EP), S. Tobias, M. Westhaver (for S. Brice) (EP), A. Wickheim, K. Williams, R. Windsor

STAFF: T. Robbins, Chief Administrative Officer; N. Chan, Chief Financial Officer/General Manager, Finance and Technology (EP); A. Fraser, General Manager, Infrastructure and Water Services; S. Henderson, General Manager, Electoral Area Services; L. Jones, General Manager, Parks, Recreation and Environmental Services; K. Lorette, General Manager, Housing, Planning and Protective Services; K. Morley, Corporate Officer/General Manager, Corporate Services; V. Somosan, Acting Chief Financial Officer/General Manager, Finance and Technology; M. Barnes, Senior Manager, Health and Capital Planning Strategies; R. Tooke, Senior Manager, Environmental Innovation; M. Tromp Hoover, Acting Senior Manager, Senior Manager, Environmental Resource Management; M. Lagoa, Deputy Corporate Officer; T. Pillipow, Senior Committee Clerk (Recorder)

EP - Electronic Participation

Regrets: Directors M. Alto, S. Brice

The meeting was called to order at 3:46 pm.

1. TERRITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A Territorial Acknowledgement was provided in the preceding meeting.

2. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

MOVED by Director Little, **SECONDED** by Director Goodmanson,
That the agenda of the Capital Regional Hospital District Board meeting of
December 10, 2025 be approved.
CARRIED

3. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

- 3.1. [25-1323](#) Minutes of the Capital Regional Hospital District Board meetings of October 29, 2025, and November 12, 2025

MOVED by Director Little, **SECONDED** by Director Goodmanson,
That the minutes of the Capital Regional Hospital District Board meetings of
October 29, 2025, and November 12, 2025 be adopted as circulated.
CARRIED

4. REPORT OF THE CHAIR

The Chair acknowledged a community event in March encouraging the redevelopment of the Oak Bay Lodge site.

5. PRESENTATIONS/DELEGATIONS

There were no presentations or delegations.

6. CONSENT AGENDA

There were no consent agenda items.

7. ADMINISTRATION REPORTS

There were no administration reports.

8. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

- 8.1. [25-1256](#) Victoria General Hospital Electrical Energy Centre - Approval of Capital Bylaw No. 431

K. Lorette spoke to Item 8.1.

MOVED by Director Goodmanson, **SECONDED** by Director McNeil-Smith,
1) That Capital Regional Hospital District (CRHD) funding in the amount of
\$15,000,000 be approved for Victoria General Hospital Electrical Energy Centre;
CARRIED

MOVED by Director Goodmanson, **SECONDED** by Director McNeil-Smith,
2) That CRHD Bylaw No. 431, "Capital Regional Hospital District Capital Bylaw
No.199, 2025" be introduced and read a first, second, and third time; and
CARRIED

MOVED by Director Goodmanson, **SECONDED** by Director McNeil-Smith,
3) That CRHD Bylaw No. 431 be adopted.
CARRIED

9. BYLAWS

There were no bylaws for consideration.

10. NOTICE(S) OF MOTION

There were no notice(s) of motion.

11. NEW BUSINESS

There was no new business.

12. ADJOURNMENT

MOVED by Director Goodman, **SECONDED** by Director McNeil-Smith,
That the Capital Regional Hospital District Board meeting of December 10, 2025
be adjourned at 3:50 pm.
CARRIED

CHAIR

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

CORPORATE OFFICER

**REPORT TO CAPITAL REGIONAL HOSPITAL DISTRICT BOARD
MEETING OF WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 2026**

SUBJECT **Capital Regional Hospital District 2025 Audit Planning Discussion**

ISSUE SUMMARY

This report provides information to the Capital Regional Hospital District (CRHD) Board on the 2025 Audit Plan and related work to be completed by KPMG for the 2025 year-end audit of the CRHD's financial statements.

BACKGROUND

Under Section 17 of the *Hospital District Act*, the auditors of the Capital Regional District are also considered the auditors of the CRHD, therefore KPMG will perform the upcoming financial audit.

Consistent with the approach from previous years, the auditors circulate the audit plan to the CRHD Board for information prior to the start of the audit. KPMG will present to the CRHD Board the 2025 annual Audit Planning Report (Appendix A) as a fundamental component of the CRHD's annual financial statement audit. This standard audit procedure is similarly undertaken by other local governments in the region.

The presentation will provide an overview of the audit strategy and approach that KPMG will use in addressing any significant risks. The audit plan is designed to identify and address key financial reporting risks, including fraud, by evaluating the existence, quality and effectiveness of management's internal controls over financial reporting.

KPMG notes in Appendix A that they have not identified any areas of significant financial reporting risks. However, there is a presumed fraud risk around management override of controls. KPMG addresses this risk by testing journal entries and other adjustments, performing a retrospective review of estimates and evaluating the business rationale of significant unusual transactions. KPMG will also obtain the CRHD Board's views on the risk of fraud for the CRHD.

KPMG will present to the CRHD Board an overview of the audit cycle, timetable and specific areas that the audit will focus on, providing the basis of audit materiality they deem necessary to evaluate any misstatements they identify during the audit.

ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1

That the Capital Regional Hospital District 2025 Audit Plan developed by KPMG be approved.

Alternative 2

That this report be referred back to staff for additional information.

IMPLICATIONS

Financial Implications

KPMG will continue year-end audit field work on March 2, 2026, which will take approximately one week (interim audits are conducted annually in November). The auditors will perform sample testing on many areas including invoices, journal entries, accounts receivable and accounts payable. In compliance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards (PSAS), this testing will ensure that all aspects of financial transactions are being recorded and reported in the financial statements. Additionally, as part of the audit process, the auditors will provide a detailed Audit Findings Report. The finalized financial statements will be presented to the Hospitals and Housing Committee along with the Audit Findings Report in May.

CONCLUSION

KPMG's primary objective of the Financial Statement audit is to present an opinion on the extent to which the CRHD's financial statements are fairly presented, in accordance with the PSAS. As part of the annual audit, KPMG provides an audit plan to the CRHD Board. The auditors will conduct their audit of the 2025 financial statements pursuant to this plan.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Capital Regional Hospital District 2025 Audit Plan developed by KPMG be approved.

Submitted by:	Varinia Somosan, CPA, CGA, Senior Manager, Financial Services & Deputy Chief Financial Officer
Concurrence:	Kevin Lorette, P. Eng., MBA, General Manager, Housing, Planning and Protective Services
Concurrence:	Ted Robbins, B. Sc., C. Tech., Chief Administrative Officer

ATTACHMENT

Appendix A: KPMG Capital Regional Hospital District Audit Planning Report (for the year ended December 31, 2025)



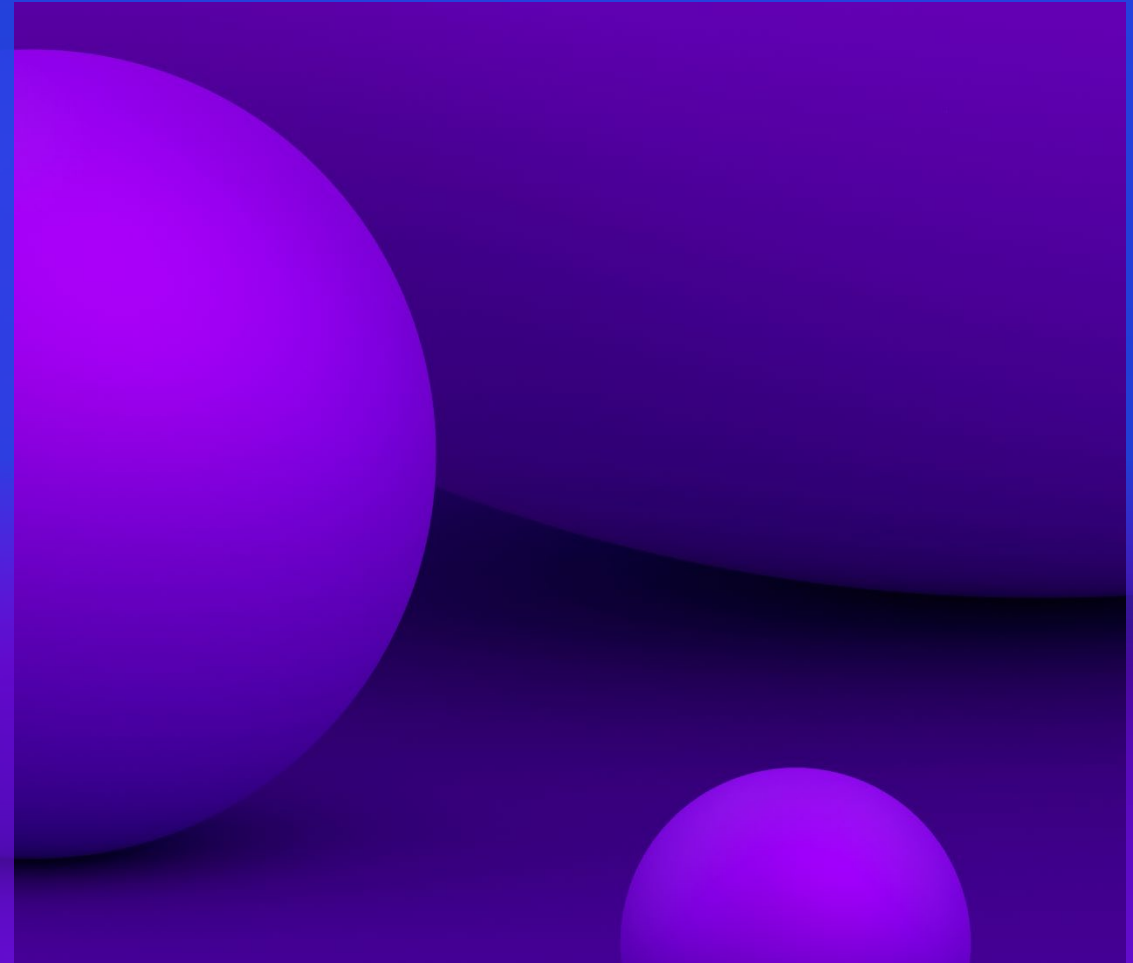
Capital Regional Hospital District

**Audit Planning Report for the year ended
December 31, 2025**

A stylized, handwritten-style signature of 'KPMG LLP' in white, with a horizontal line underneath.

Prepared for the Hospitals and Housing Committee meeting on
January 14, 2026

kpmg.ca/audit



KPMG contacts

Key contacts in connection with this engagement

Lenora Lee

Lead Audit Engagement Partner

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Senior Manager

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cricegural@kpmg.ca



Table of contents

Digital use information

This Audit Planning Report is also available as a “hyper-linked” PDF document.

If you are reading in electronic form (e.g. In “Adobe Reader” or “Board Books”), clicking on the home symbol on the top right corner will bring you back to this slide.



Click on any item in the table of contents to navigate to that section.

4

Highlights

5

Audit strategy

7

Risk assessment

14

Key milestones and deliverables

15

Appendices





Audit highlights



No matters to report



Matters to report – see link for details

Scope

Our audit of the financial statements (“financial statements”) of the Capital Regional Hospital District (“the Entity” or “CRHD”) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, will be performed in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards.

Audit strategy

Materiality \$900,000



Involvement of others



Audit timelines



Risk assessment



Risk of management override of controls



Other significant risks

No significant risks to report beyond those required by professional standards



Other risks of material misstatement

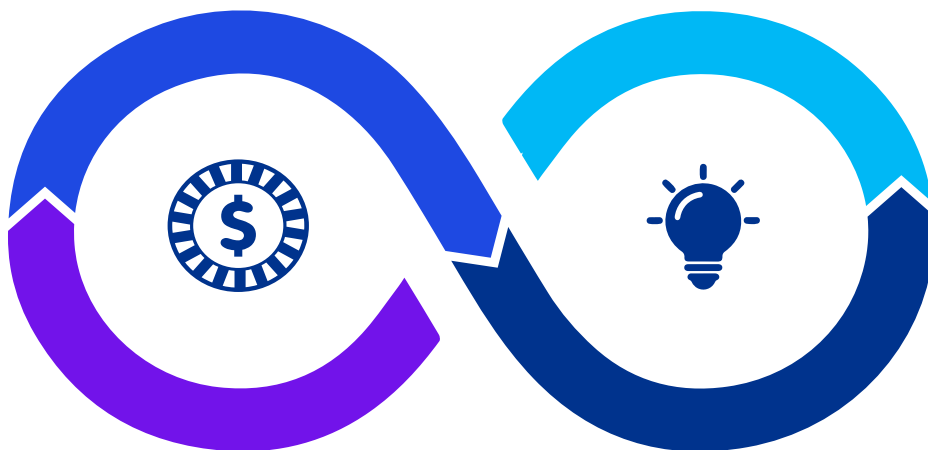


The purpose of this report is to assist you, as a member of the Hospitals and Housing Committee and Board of Directors, in your review of the plan for our audit of the financial statements. This report is intended solely for the information and use of Management, the Hospitals and Housing Committee, and the Board of Directors and should not be used for any other purpose or any other party. KPMG shall have no responsibility or liability for loss or damages or claims, if any, to or by any third party as this report to the Board of Directors has not been prepared for, and is not intended for, and should not be used by, any third party or for any other purpose.





Materiality



We **initially determine materiality** at a level at which we consider that misstatements could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users. Determining materiality is a matter of **professional judgement**, considering both quantitative and qualitative factors, and is affected by our perception of the common financial information needs of users of the financial statements as a group. We do not consider the possible effect of misstatements on specific individual users, whose needs may vary widely.

We **reassess materiality** throughout the audit and revise materiality if we become aware of information that would have caused us to determine a different materiality level initially.

Plan and perform the audit

We **initially determine materiality** to provide a basis for:

- Determining the nature, timing and extent of risk assessment procedures;
- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement; and
- Determining the nature, timing, and extent of further audit procedures.

We design our procedures to detect misstatements at a level less than materiality in individual accounts and disclosures, to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality for the financial statements as a whole.

Evaluate the effect of misstatements

We also **use materiality** to evaluate the effect of:

- Identified misstatements on our audit; and
- Uncorrected misstatements, if any, on the financial statements and in forming our opinion.



Initial materiality



Prior Year Revenues

\$37.1 million

(2024 : \$38.6 million)

% of Benchmark

2.4%

(2024 : 2.3%)

Audit Misstatement Posting Threshold

\$45,000

(2024 : \$45,000)



Audit approach

Our planning begins with an assessment of risks of material misstatement in your financial statements based on our understanding and risk assessment procedures. In assessing inherent risk, the auditor uses professional judgment in determining the significance of the combination of the likelihood and magnitude of a misstatement along a spectrum. We assess inherent risk at one of three levels: Base, Elevated, or Significant, depending on where it is on the spectrum.

Based on our assessment, we have identified the following areas of audit focus at other than base risk. Risk assessment is iterative in nature rather than something we perform only at the beginning of the audit. As we perform the audit, we will continue to consider our risk assessment throughout the audit.

		Risk of fraud	Risk of error	Risk rating
●	Management override of controls	✓		Significant

● ELEVATED RISK ● PRESUMED RISK OF MATERIAL MISSTATEMENT





Audit approach

We highlight below examples of audit procedures we will perform to obtain an understanding of the organization and its internal controls to inform our risk assessment and design procedures to address where material errors could occur.

Procedures

- Obtain an understanding of the District and its environment (industry, economic environment, regulatory and legislative requirements).
- Identify key business processes (Treasury and Debt, Revenue, Capital, Purchases and Payments, Payroll) and where material errors in the financial statements could arise, including from error and fraud.
- Validate our understanding of key business processes by performing a walkthrough of each significant process to determine if the process operates as described.
- Obtain an understanding of the District's internal controls and risk assessment processes and evaluate their suitability based on the nature and complexity of the organization.
- Evaluate if a culture of honesty and ethical behaviour has been created and maintained.
- Evaluate if appropriate policies and procedures for communications and information systems are in place to support accurate and timely preparation of the financial statements.
- Documents inspected will include Code of Conduct, Reporting of Serious Misconduct Policy and Procedure, Quarterly financial reporting and management updates.



Significant risks

Area	Why do we focus here	Our planned response
Risk of management override of controls (Significant risk)	<p>Section 240.32 of Canadian Auditing Standards states: “Management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of management’s ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. Although the level of risk of management override of controls will vary from entity to entity, the risk is nevertheless present in all entities. Due to the unpredictable way in which such override could occur, it is a risk of material misstatement due to fraud and thus a significant risk.”</p> <p>Our audit methodology adheres to these mandatory requirements to assess this as a significant risk of fraud.</p>	<p>Section 240.33 of Canadian Auditing Standards provides a number of required procedures that an auditor must perform at every entity irrespective of the auditor’s assessment of the risk of management override of controls. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Test the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements.• Review accounting estimates for biases and evaluate whether the circumstances producing the bias, if any, represent a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.• For significant transactions that are outside the normal course of business for the entity, or that otherwise appear to be unusual given the auditor’s understanding, the auditor shall evaluate whether the business rationale (or the lack thereof) of the transactions suggests that they may have been entered into to engage in fraudulent financial reporting or to conceal misappropriation of assets. <p>Our audit methodology embeds these required procedures in our audit approach.</p>



Significant risks (continued)

The following are inquiries that we are required to make to those charged with governance:



Inquiries regarding risk assessment, including fraud risks

- What is the Board's views about fraud risks, including management override of controls, in the Entity? And have you taken any actions to respond to any identified fraud risks?
- Is the Board aware of, or has the Board identified, any instances of actual, suspected, or alleged fraud, including misconduct or unethical behavior related to financial reporting or misappropriation of assets?
 - If so, have the instances been appropriately addressed and how have they been addressed?
- How does the Board exercise oversight of the Entity's fraud risks and the establishment of controls to address fraud risks?



Inquiries regarding organization processes

- Is the Board aware of tips or complaints regarding the Entity's financial reporting (including those received through the Board's internal whistleblower program, if such programs exist)? If so, what was the Board's responses to such tips and complaints?

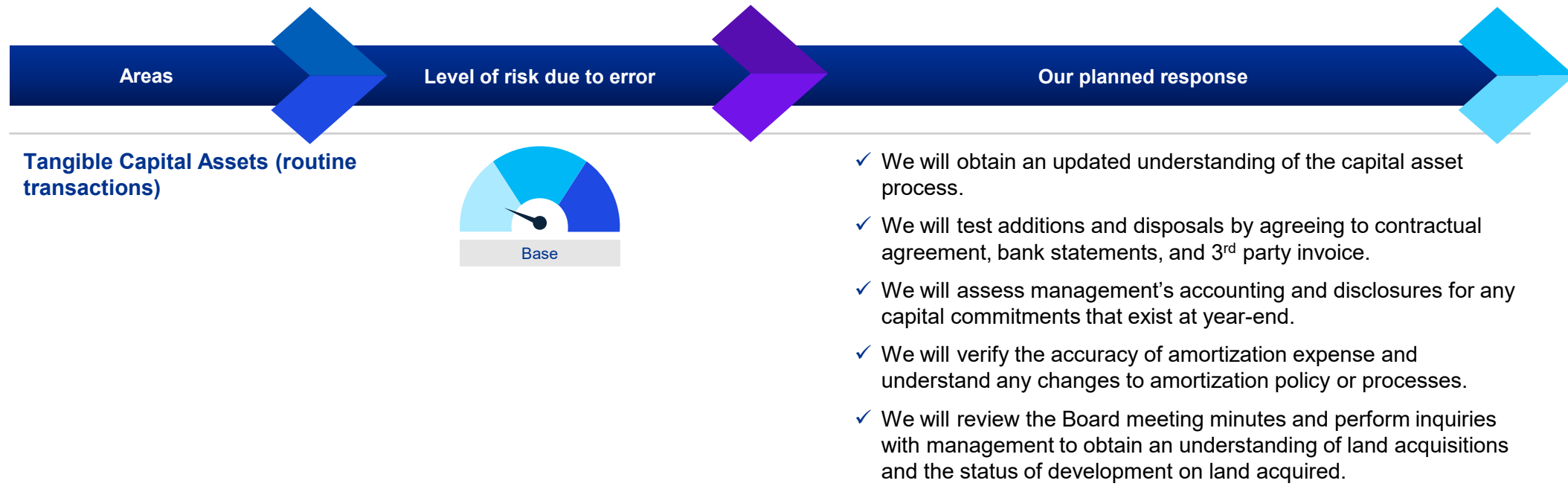


Inquires regarding related parties and significant unusual transactions

- Is the Board aware of any instances where the Entity entered into any significant unusual transactions?
- What is the Board's understanding of the Entity's relationships and transactions with related parties that are significant to the Entity?
- Is the Board concerned about those relationships or transactions with related parties? If so, the substance of those concerns?



Other risks of material misstatement





Other substantive audit procedures

In addition to the areas of focus previously described, we highlight below examples of audit procedures we will perform to obtain evidence over the existence, accuracy and completeness of the financial statements, including presentation and disclosure.

Substantive Audit Procedures

- Cash, investments and debt balances will be confirmed with the respective financial institutions.
- A sample of payments made after year end will be tested to determine if they were recorded in the appropriate fiscal year.
- Revenues and expenses will be tested by way of analytical procedures, developing an expectation based on prior year and budget, and comparing to actual.
- Grants to Island Health will be tested for accuracy by comparing to cash payment, approved bylaw and classification by nature and facility.



Concluding and Reporting

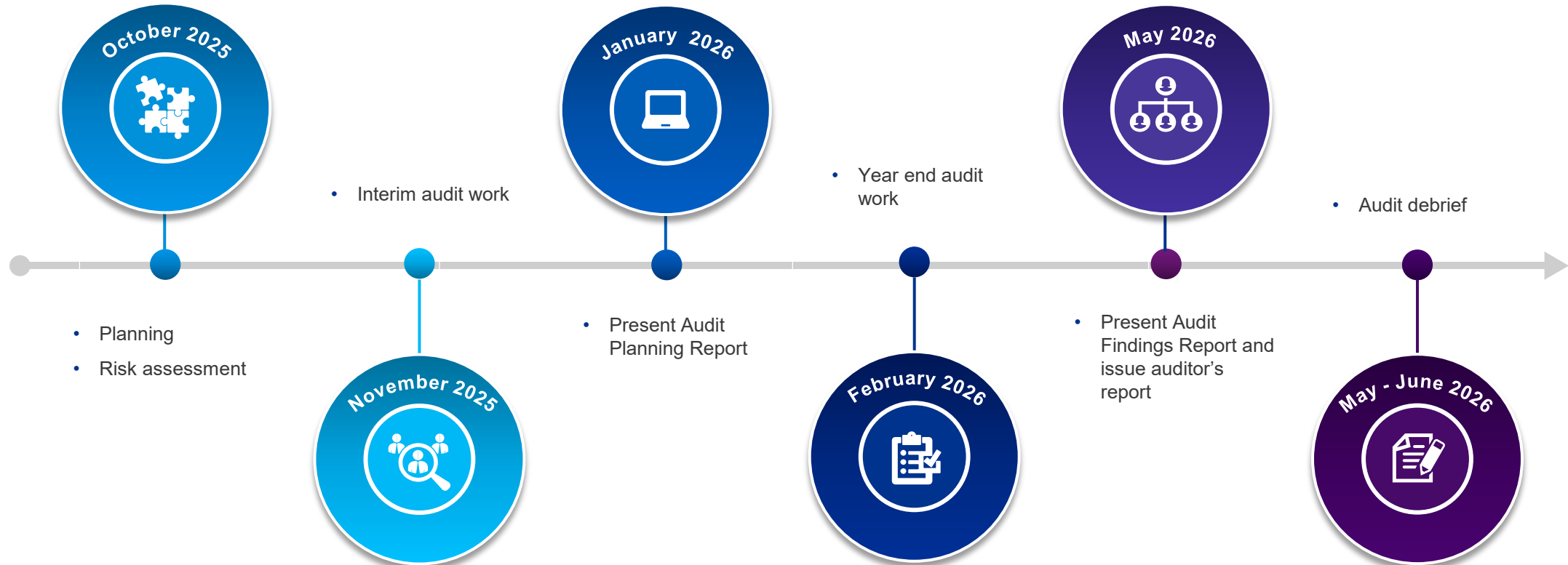
We highlight below examples of audit procedures we will perform to conclude on the reasonability of financial statements as a whole.

Concluding and Reporting Procedures

- Evaluate management bias in the preparation of financial statements, based on patterns in the selection and application of accounting policies and principles.
- Financial statement presentation and disclosure will be evaluated for compliance with accounting standards and comparability to industry leading practice, for example financial reporting award requirements of Government Finance Officers Association International.
- Legal exposure and estimates of contingency provisions will be evaluated against supporting documentation including direct confirmation with external legal counsel.
- Disclosures in the financial statement notes will be evaluated for completeness based on our knowledge of the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, related party transactions, future contractual commitments and events occurring after year end.
- Deficiencies in internal control and other control observations will be discussed with management, and if significant, communicated to the Board through a separate communication entitled Management Letter.



Key milestones and deliverables



Appendices

1

Required
communications

2

Audit quality

3

Independence

4

Current
developments

5

Thought leadership
and insights

6

Sustainability





Appendix 1: Required communications



Auditor's report

Engagement letter

A copy of our draft auditor's report setting out the conclusion of our audit will be provided at the completion of the audit.

The objectives of the audit, our responsibilities in carrying out our audit, as well as management's responsibilities, are set out in the engagement letter.



Audit findings report

Management representation letter

At the completion of the audit, we will provide our findings report to the Hospitals and Housing Committee.

We will obtain from management certain representations at the completion of the audit. In accordance with professional standards, a copy of the representation letter will be provided to the Hospitals and Housing Committee.



Independence

Internal control deficiencies

We are independent and have a robust and consistent system of quality control. We provide complete transparency on all services and follow the Hospitals and Housing Committee's approved protocols. At the completion of our audit, we will re-confirm our independence to the Hospitals and Housing Committee.

Significant control deficiencies identified during the audit will be communicated to management and the Hospitals and Housing Committee.



Appendix 2: Audit quality - Our commitment to delivering audit quality

We define 'audit quality' as being the outcome when:

- audits are **executed consistently**, in line with the requirements and intent of **applicable professional standards** within a strong **system of quality management**; and
- all of our related activities are undertaken in an environment of the utmost level of **objectivity, independence, ethics and integrity**.

KPMG is committed to fulfilling our public interest role in providing robust assurance that can benefit investors and other stakeholders.

Businesses are integrating technology in ways once unimaginable. Geopolitical changes and inflationary pressures continue to drive uncertainty, and businesses need to take action to respond to societal threats like climate change.

The pace and scale of change only strengthens our resolve to ensure the quality, consistency and adaptability of our services are fit for this new future. Audit and assurance quality remains the highest priority at KPMG.

Through sustained innovation, we aim to consistently deliver superior audit quality. Across the global organization:

- KPMG firms have implemented a consistent risk-based approach to our system of quality management to drive audit and assurance quality, enabling us to meet the requirements of the International Standard on Quality Management 1 (ISQM 1).
- We are utilising powerful technologies on audit and assurance engagements, including artificial intelligence, and leveraging our alliances with technology leaders such as Microsoft to further enhance quality and provide even more value through deeper analysis of businesses, no matter their size.
- We believe the same level of rigour, quality, consistency and trust that is applied to financial statement information by companies should also apply to ESG reporting. Therefore, across the global organization we have deployed an assurance methodology, KPMG Clara workflow and learning tools to upskill and build teams to provide assurance on ESG reporting that helps our clients build a more sustainable future.

We encourage you to read our Transparency Report to learn more about our system of quality management and our firm's statement on the effectiveness of our SoQM:



[KPMG Canada Transparency Report](#)



Appendix 2: Audit quality - How do we deliver audit quality?

Quality essentially means doing the right thing and remains our highest priority.

We have strengthened the consistency and robustness of our system of quality management to meet the requirements of ISQM 1 (CSQM 1), issued by the International Audit and Assurance Standards Board. Foundational for quality management, KPMG's globally consistent approach to ISQM 1 drives compliance with the standard and our efforts to strengthen trust and transparency with clients, the capital markets and the public we serve.

Aligned with ISQM 1 (CSQM 1), our SoQM meets the requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) and the relevant rules of professional conduct / code of ethics applicable to the practice of public accounting in Canada, which apply to professional services firms that perform audits of financial statements.

Our **Global Quality Framework** outlines how we deliver quality and how every KPMG professional contributes to its delivery.



'**Perform quality engagements**' sits at the core, along with our commitment to continually monitor and remediate to fulfil our quality drivers.



Our **quality value drivers** are the cornerstones to our approach underpinned by the **supporting drivers** and give clear direction to encourage the right behaviours in delivering audit quality.



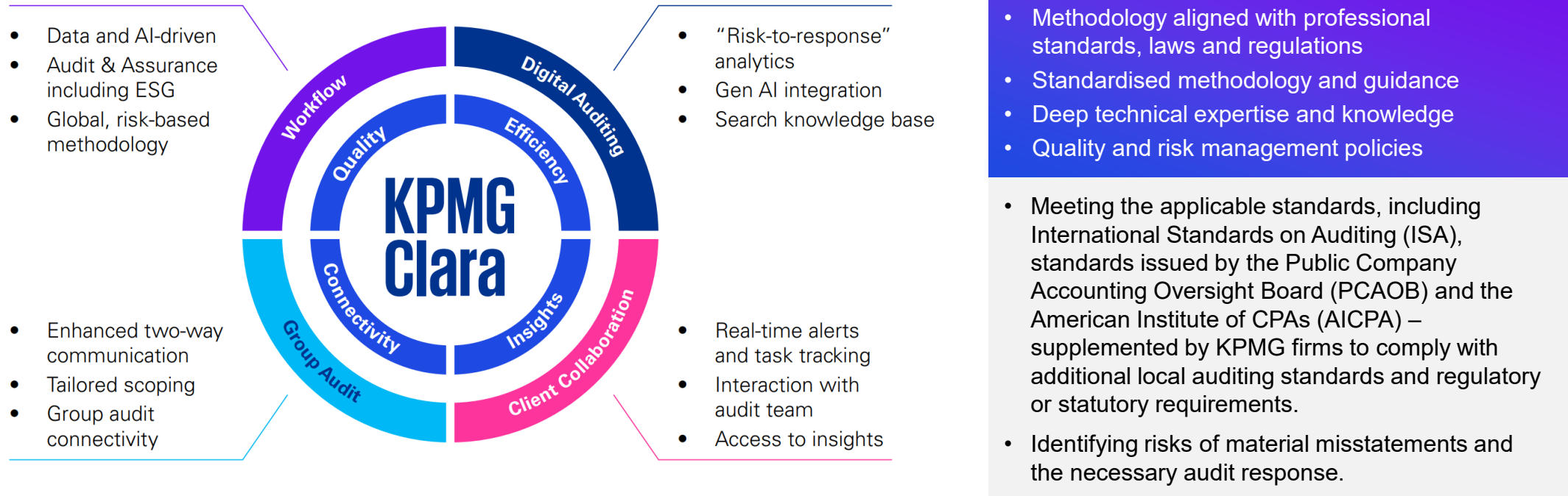
Doing the right thing. Always.



Appendix 2: Audit quality - The KPMG Audit

Globally consistent audit and assurance methodology and tools

As a scalable, intuitive cloud-based platform, KPMG Clara is driving globally consistent execution across all KPMG member firms. It enables delivery of KPMG audit and assurance methodologies through data-enabled workflows, which align with the applicable audit and assurance standards and provide an improved experience to audit and assurance professionals.





Appendix 3: Independence: Shared responsibilities

Auditor independence is a shared responsibility and most effective when management, audit committees, and audit firms work together in considering compliance with relevant independence rules. In order for KPMG to fulfill its professional responsibility to maintain and monitor independence, management, the Board of Directors, and KPMG each play an important role. We apply the following ethical requirements, including independence requirements, in:

- the rules of professional conduct / code of ethics applicable to the practice of public accounting issued by various professional accounting bodies in Canada (“CPA code”) that are relevant to audits of financial statements of reporting issuers; and
- the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (“IESBA independence rule”) that are relevant to audits of financial statements of public interest entities.



The firm maintains a system of quality control over compliance with independence rules and firm policies. Timely information before the effective date of transactions or other business changes is necessary to effectively maintain the firm’s independence in relation to:

- New related entities
- Any former KPMG professional who are directors, officers, or employee in a position to exert significant influence over the preparation of the client’s accounting records or the financial statements.



- The CPA Code and IESBA independence rules require the audit committee to pre-approve all audit and permitted non-audit services to be provided by the auditor.
- IESBA also has requirements to obtain the audit committee’s concurrence with the provision of non-assurance services and the auditor’s conclusion on the impact to independence.



- We are required report to the Board of Directors all relationships that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, including fees charged, and discuss the potential effects of such relationships on our independence. We are also required report to the related safeguards that have been applied, as applicable, to eliminate identified threats to independence or reduce them to an acceptable level.
- This communication will be provided during our year-end communications.



Appendix 4: Current developments

Effective for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2024

ISA 260/CAS 260

.....
Communications
with those charged
with governance

Summary of Changes:

New requirements for the auditor to communicate:

- about the relevant ethical requirements, including those related to independence, that the auditor applied to the audit of the financial statements; and
- any enhanced independence requirement that the auditor applied specific to the audit of financial statements of certain entities.

ISA 700/CAS 700

.....
Forming an opinion
and reporting on
the financial
statements

Summary of Changes:

New requirements for the auditor to publicly disclose when the auditor applied independence requirements specific to audits of financial statements of certain entities WHEN the ethical requirements require public disclosure.



Appendix 4: Current developments (continued)

Accounting standards

Standard	Summary and implications
Concepts Underlying Financial Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The revised Conceptual Framework is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2026 with early adoption permitted. The framework provides the core concepts and objectives underlying Canadian public sector accounting standards. The ten chapter conceptual framework defines and elaborates on the characteristics of public sector entities and their financial reporting objectives. Additional information is provided about financial statement objectives, qualitative characteristics and elements. General recognition and measurement criteria, and presentation concepts are introduced.
Financial Statement Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed section PS 1202 <i>Financial statement presentation</i> will replace the current section PS 1201 <i>Financial statement presentation</i>. PS 1202 <i>Financial statement presentation</i> will apply to fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2026 to coincide with the adoption of the revised conceptual framework. Early adoption is permitted. The proposed section includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of the net debt indicator to its own statement called the statement of net financial assets/liabilities, with the calculation of net debt refined to ensure its original meaning is retained. Separating liabilities into financial liabilities and non-financial liabilities. Restructuring the statement of financial position to present total assets followed by total liabilities. Changes to common terminology used in the financial statements, including re-naming accumulated surplus (deficit) to net assets (liabilities). Removal of the statement of remeasurement gains (losses) with the information instead included on a new statement called the statement of changes in net assets (liabilities). This new statement would present the changes in each component of net assets (liabilities), including a new component called “accumulated other”. A new provision whereby an entity can use an amended budget in certain circumstances. Inclusion of disclosures related to risks and uncertainties that could affect the entity’s financial position.



Appendix 4: Current developments (continued)

Accounting standards (continued)

Standard	Summary and implications
Employee Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Public Sector Accounting Board has issued proposed new standard PS 3251 <i>Employee benefits</i> which would replace the current sections PS 3250 <i>Retirement benefits</i> and PS 3255 <i>Post-employment benefits, compensated absences and termination benefits</i>. After evaluating comments received about the July 2021 exposure draft, a new re-exposure draft was released in October 2024. The re-exposure draft continues to use principles from International Public Sector Accounting Standard 39 <i>Employee benefits</i> as a starting point to develop the Canadian standard. The proposed standard would result in public sector entities recognizing the impact of revaluations of the net defined benefit liability (asset) immediately on the statement of financial position. The re-exposure draft also proposes that fully funded post-employment benefit plans use a discount rate based on the expected market-based return of plan assets and unfunded plans use a discount rate based on the market yield of government bonds, high-quality corporate bonds or another appropriate financial instrument. A simplified approach to determining a plan's funding status is provided. For most other topics, the re-exposure draft is consistent with the original exposure draft. A few exceptions are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deferral provisions – Remeasurement gains and losses will be presented as part of accumulated remeasurement gains and losses. Valuation of plan assets – Public sector entities may continue to recognize non-transferable financial instruments that meet the definition of plan assets under existing PS 3250 guidance. Joint defined benefit plans – Defined benefit accounting will be used for measurement of the proportionate share of the plan, instead of previously proposed multi-employer plan accounting which was based on defined contribution plan concepts. Disclosure of other long-term employee benefits and termination benefits – The re-exposure draft does not include prescriptive disclosure requirements for other long-term employee benefits and termination benefits. The proposed section PS 3251 <i>Employee benefits</i> will apply to fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2029. Early adoption will be permitted and guidance applied retroactively, with or without prior period restatement. Comments on the re-exposure draft were due on January 20, 2025. The re-exposure draft can be viewed at the following link: Click here



Appendix 4: Current developments (continued)

Accounting standards (continued)

Standard	Summary and implications
Intangible assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Public Sector Accounting Standards Board has issued proposed new standard PS 3155 <i>Intangible Assets</i> which would replace Public Sector Guideline 8 <i>Purchased Intangibles</i>. The new standard would be effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2030 with early adoption permitted. The standard will include foundational guidance on acquired and internally generated intangibles. It excludes intangible assets addressed in other public sector accounting standards and other intangible items such as exploration and extraction costs for non-renewable resources or intangible assets related to insurance contracts. The definition of “intangible assets” requires an intangible resource to be separate and identifiable from goodwill. It also requires that the entity has control over the intangible resource, future economic benefits flow from the intangible resource, and the intangible resource is the result of a past transaction and/or other events. Internally generated goodwill is not permitted to be recognized as an asset. An intangible resource is recognized when it meets the definition of an intangible asset and the asset’s cost can be measured in a faithfully representative way. The generation of the asset is classified into a research phase and a development phase. Expenditures from the research phase of an internally generated project are expensed. An intangible asset arising from the development phase can be recognized if it meets certain requirements. Intangible assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as of the date it is acquired. Comments on the exposure draft are due on May 30, 2025. The exposure draft can be viewed at the following link: Click here
Cloud computing arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of its intangible assets project, the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board is also developing guidance on cloud computing arrangements. To ensure the development of this accounting guidance reflects current practices and needs, a survey has been launched to gather insights. The survey will inform the Public Sector Accounting Board about the types of cloud computing arrangements being encountered, magnitude of costs, key arrangement terms, current accounting policies and unique challenges in practice. We encourage all entities to complete the survey by May 30, 2025, which is at the following link: Click here



Appendix 5: Thought leadership and insights

Our latest thinking on the issues that matter most to the Board of Directors and management.

KPMG Audit & Assurance Insights

Curated research and insights for audit committees and boards.

Board Leadership Centre

Leading insights to help board members maximize boardroom opportunities

Current Developments

Series of quarterly publications for Canadian businesses including Spotlight on IFRS, Canadian Assurance & Related Services, Canadian Securities Matters, and US Outlook reports.

Accelerate - The key issues driving the audit committee agenda

Discover the most pressing risks and opportunities that face audit committees, boards and management teams.

Sustainability Reporting

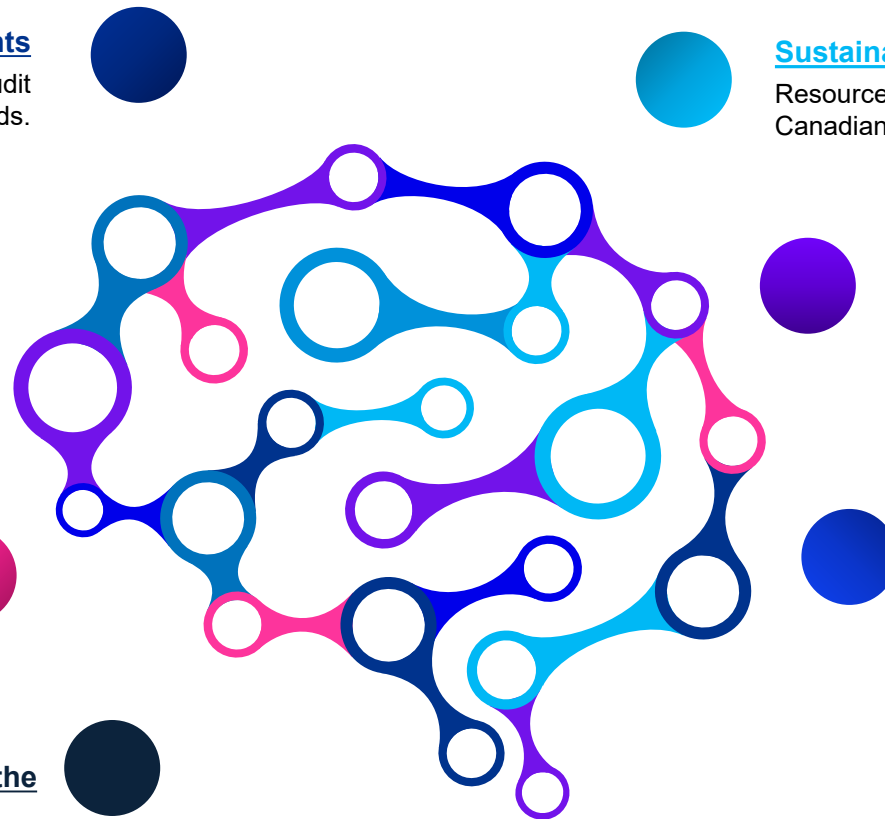
Resource centre on implementing the new Canadian reporting standards

IFRS Breaking News

A monthly Canadian newsletter that provides the latest insights on accounting, financial reporting and sustainability reporting.

Audit Committee Guide – Canadian Edition

A practical guide providing insight into current challenges and leading practices shaping audit committee effectiveness in Canada.





Appendix 5: Thought leadership and insights (continued)

Cybersecurity: Incident Response Preparedness

With cyber attacks growing more widespread, it is becoming essential for executives to be involved in responding to cybersecurity incidents. Incident response preparedness can help leaders quickly identify gaps and gain information necessary to make informed decisions when faced with cybersecurity threats. Example of common topics addressed in incident response plans are noted below.



Which roles are included in the Entity's core executive incident response team to make decisions and address circumstances surrounding an incident?

Who is responsible for engaging the Entity's insurer?

Consideration should be given to who should contact the insurance provider and under what circumstances the insurance provider should be engaged.

Who is responsible for leading communications?

Consideration should be given to who should be involved in enacting the communication plan and managing internal and external communications.

Should a ransom be paid?

Consideration should be given to who should be involved in the decision to pay a ransom, the engagement of a third-party to negotiate the ransom on behalf of the Entity risks associated with ransom demands from prohibited organizations or countries and the Entity insurance provider's stance on ransom payment.



Who is responsible for notifying the Board of Directors?

Consideration should be given to who should engage the Board of Directors and under what circumstances the Board of Directors should be engaged?

Should law enforcement be Involved?

Consideration should be given to whether law enforcement should be contacted regarding the incident and, if so, who should be responsible for contacting law enforcement.

Who is responsible for considering additional risks?

Consideration should be given to risks associated with non-restoration of systems, data exposure, subsequent attacks and potential sanctions.



Appendix 5: Thought leadership and insights (continued)

Current trends in internal audit

Organizations continually face a wide spectrum of risks beyond the already complex financial and regulatory compliance risks. Many organizations are recognizing the impact and benefit of internal audit activity that is agile, properly resourced, effectively managed, and aligned with strategic priorities, which can improve risk management and control processes and drive better efficiencies.

Examples of internal audits are noted below.

Cost reduction / efficiency planning

Review the governance arrangements for the monitoring and efficiency delivery of programs / services as required. This includes considering how efficiency requirements have been apportioned and communicated to support planning.

Fraud risk management

Internal Audit assesses whether a fraud risk management framework exists and whether fraud risk assessment is performed at these levels. Internal Audit reviews the overall governance surrounding this process and review the communication and reporting protocols in place.

Staff inclusion and diversity

Assess the strategy and plan in place for inclusion and diversity amongst staff, their governance and the measures in place to measure achievement of goals. Training and awareness programs offered to staff and faculty to provide understanding of roles and responsibilities and material updated on a regular basis. Increasing trends also include mental health resources and support systems to manage external expectations.

Asset management / maintenance

Review the processes and controls in place to ensure assets are adequately managed based on an appropriate schedule.

Business continuity management

Review of the elements of the life cycle of business continuity management (BCM). The main goal is to ensure the recovery of crucial services within an acceptable timeframe following disturbances in operations. Elements may include: business impact analysis, evaluation of threats and vulnerabilities, defining critical asset requirements, preparation of business continuity and disaster recovery plans.

Cybersecurity and privacy protection

The increase in cyber attacks targeting educational institutions, coupled with implementation of stricter privacy regulations has led to heightened expectations for schools to effectively safeguard the privacy and identities of students and staff. The rapid pace of disruptive innovations driven by new and emerging technologies may introduce additional vulnerabilities.



Appendix 5: Thought leadership and insights (continued)

Where are Finance Teams adopting AI

Finance's role as a business partner has put them in an ideal position to lead enterprise adoption

Generating commentary

Reduce the time and effort needed to create recurring materials required for financial reporting, business reviews, management reports, and board meetings.

Generating strategic insights

Partner with other functions to provide insights across the business. Use finance's position to inform strategic decisions and solve problems with pricing, performance, and benchmarking metrics.

Managing contracts

Generative AI tools can draft contracts with preferred term and prioritize contract reviews based on deviations from standard terms and conditions.



Forecasting & budgeting

Integrating predictive models, creating scenarios, and generating insights on potential financial outcomes.



Collecting marketing intelligence

Powerful research tool able to find and synthesize public data to generate insights on markets, competitors, and customers.



Detecting anomalies

Generative AI shows promise as a tool for detecting errors and potential fraud. It can compare new data with past patterns to identify anomalies.



AI naturally aligns to CFO's existing responsibilities related to business strategy, digital transformation, and risk management



Appendix 5: Thought leadership and insights (continued)

AI brings Risks as well as Opportunities

Internal Risks & Considerations



Breaking Confidentiality

Many Generative AI models are built to absorb user-inputted data to improve the model over time. This could lead to exposure of key confidential information



Employee Misuse and Inaccuracies

Models generate responses based on input, so there is a risk of providing false or malicious content. Employees need to be cautious and review AI-generated content with a critical



Talent Implications

Professionals need to be made aware of their role in training and evolving the solution as high-quality output can only be achieved through high-quality, expert queries



Policies and Regulations

As the world's understanding of AI evolves, more policies and regulations will be brought upon by regulators which in turn need to be complied with

External Risks & Considerations



Misinformation, Bias and Discrimination

The model could generate a response containing inappropriate information or language. In cases where the model does not have an accurate response, it may 'hallucinate' with a false response.



Financial, Brand & Reputational Risk

Copying AI-produced information or code into any deliverable or product could constitute copyright infringement leading to legal and reputational harm



Intellectual Property and Copyright

Risks in copyright includes the potential creation of unauthorized plagiarized content, leading to infringement and violations of intellectual property rights



Cybersecurity

Generative AI models could be trained and employed for many cybersecurity attacks such as phishing scams, malware, data poisoning etc.



Appendix 6: Canadian sustainability reporting activities

What's here and what's coming?

Globally 2025 has seen a mix of progress and resistance in sustainability reporting. The EU continued to make strides on its proposals aimed to lessen the burden of sustainability reporting, while the ISSB published practical proposals to ease implementation. Meanwhile, in the US, California's climate laws took another step forward, but all state-level initiatives look set to face federal resistance. *In Canada, the CSSB released its first two voluntary reporting standards, but the CSA stated that they are pausing development of a new mandatory climate disclosure rule.*

► Voluntary Canadian standards rollout

- In December 2024, the Canadian Sustainability Standards Board (CSSB) released its first two voluntary Canadian Sustainability Disclosure Standards (CSDS).
- The standards are aligned with the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards, with the exception of a Canadian-specific effective date and incremental transition reliefs.

► Road to mandatory application in Canada?

- Canada's regulators and legislators will determine if and when application of the standards should be mandated.
- In April 2025, the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) announced that they are pausing the development of a new mandatory climate disclosure rule and amendments to the existing diversity-related disclosure requirements in an effort "to support Canadian markets and issuers as they adapt to the recent developments in the US and globally." The CSA stated that they will monitor Canadian and international regulatory developments and expect to revisit these projects in future years.

► Other Canadian regulatory developments

- Federally regulated financial institutions are required to comply with OSFI B-15 which is broadly based on the ISSB standards.
- Canadian government anti-greenwashing regulations introduced (Bill C-59).

► What could you be doing now?

1 (Re) Establish reporting strategy

- Undertake a regulatory impact assessment to determine the sustainability reporting requirements that apply to your organization.
- Document your reporting strategy, including any planned voluntary reporting and assurance.
- Conduct a materiality assessment considering the frameworks you plan to comply with.

2 Assess current state

- Identify the differences between applicable regulations and/or standards and current reporting.
- Conduct a current state maturity analysis of processes, controls, people, technology and governance structures.
- Complete data gap assessment and develop plan to close gaps.

3 Design reporting policies & target operating model (TOM)

- Develop and/or adapt policies, regarding identified material risks and opportunities.
- Develop standard Key Performance Indicator (KPI) definitions and calculation methodologies.
- Determine TOM and solutions to support sustainability reporting and assurance.

4 Implement sustainability reporting roadmap

- Develop roadmap for delivery, identify milestones, interim and final targets.
- Design future reports.
- Rollout of TOM, including implementation and training required.



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