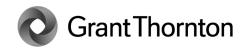


FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2023

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Council, Inhabitants and Ratepayers of the Contributing Municipalities of the Burk's Falls, Joly, Machar, Ryerson, South River, Strong and Sundridge Joint Building Committee

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Burk's Falls, Joly, Machar, Ryerson, South River, Strong and Sundridge Joint Building Committee ("the Committee"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023, and the statements of operations and accumulated surplus, change in net debt and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Burk's Falls, Joly, Machar, Ryerson, South River, Strong and Sundridge Joint Building Committee as at December 31, 2023, and its results of operations, its changes in its net debt, and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of 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.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
 fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit
 evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not
 detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,
 as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override
 of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
 procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an
 opinion on the effectiveness of the Committee's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Committee'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 Committee to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the
 disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and
 events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

North Bay, Canada August 20, 2024 Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Grant Thornton LLP

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

		2023	2022
FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	587,955 \$	498,796
Investments (Note 3)	Ψ	103,370	101,743
Accounts receivable		3,769	1,190
		695,094	601,729
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		18,499	17,265
Deferred revenue - obligatory reserve funds (Note 4)		677,040	585,086
Employee benefits payable (Note 5)		39,139	29,728
		734,678	632,079
NET DEBT		(39,584)	(30,350)
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Tangible capital assets - net (Note 7)		24,120	22,644
Prepaid expenses		445	622
		24,565	23,266
ACCUMULATED DEFICIT (Note 8)	\$	(15,019) \$	(7,084)

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF COUNCIL:	
	Mayor

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND ACCUMULATED DEFICIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Budget 2023 (see Note 9)	Actual 2023	Actual 2022
REVENUE Building permits and fines (Note 11) Other	\$ 328,844 \$	250,230 \$	195,199
TOTAL REVENUE	10,000 338,844	28,537 278,767	10,139 205,338
EXPENSES Salaries and wages Materials and supplies Contracted services Rent and financial expenses Amortization of tangible capital assets	282,455 24,927 19,500 5,962 4,514	236,484 19,337 20,402 5,965 4,514	176,236 14,465 11,369 5,934 4,117
TOTAL EXPENSES	337,358	286,702	212,121
ANNUAL SURPLUS (DEFICIT) (Note 8) ACCUMULATED DEFICIT, BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,486 (7,084)	(7,935) (7,084)	(6,783) (301)
ACCUMULATED DEFICIT, END OF YEAR	\$ (5,598) \$	(15,019) \$	(7,084)

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN NET DEBT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Budget 2023 (see Note 9)	Actual 2023	Actual 2022
Annual surplus (deficit)	\$ 1,486 \$	(7,935) \$	(6,783)
Acquisition of tangible capital assets Amortization of tangible capital assets Change in prepaid expenses	(6,000) 4,514 -	(5,990) 4,514 177	- 4,117 (15)
Increase in net debt	-	(9,234)	(2,681)
Net debt, beginning of year	(30,350)	(30,350)	(27,669)
Net debt, end of year	\$ (30,350) \$	(39,584) \$	(30,350)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	2023	2022
Operating transactions		
Annual deficit	\$ (7,935) \$	(6,783)
Non-cash charges to operations: Amortization	4,514	4,117
Change in employee benefits payable	9,411	2,666
	5,990	-
Changes in non-cash items:	·	
Accounts receivable	(2,579)	(410)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,234	2,495
Deferred revenue - obligatory reserve funds	91,954	242,403
Prepaid expenses	177	(15)
	90,786	244,473
Cash provided by operating transactions	96,776	244,473
Capital transactions		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(5,990)	=
Cash applied to capital transactions	(5,990)	-
Investing transactions		
Increase in investments	(1,627)	(1,603)
Cash applied to investment transactions	(1,627)	(1,603)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	89,159	242,870
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	498,796	255,926
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 587,955 \$	498,796

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended December 31, 2023

The Burk's Falls, Joly, Machar, Ryerson, South River, Strong and Sundridge Joint Building Committee (the "organization") is a joint committee of the Corporation of the Municipality of the Village of Burk's Falls, the Corporation of the Township of Machar, the Corporation of the Township of Ryerson, the Corporation of the Village of South River, the Corporation of the Township of Strong and the Corporation of the Village of Sundridge. The net revenue/expense of the organization is allocated to the participating municipalities annually based on the permit fees collected for the participant as a percentage of total permit fees collected by all participating parties.

MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

The financial statements of the organization are the responsibility of management and have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles for local governments established by the Public Sector Accounting Board of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada. A summary of significant accounting policies is provided in Note 1. The preparation of financial statements necessarily involves the use of estimates based on management's judgment, particularly when transactions affecting the current accounting period cannot be finalized with certainty until future periods.

Management maintains a system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that reliable financial information is produced. The internal controls are designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions are properly authorized and recorded in compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements, and reliable financial information is available on a timely basis for preparation of the financial statements.

1. <u>SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u>

Significant accounting policies adopted by the organization are as follows:

Basis of Accounting

(i) Accrual basis of accounting

Revenue and expenses are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized in the year in which it is earned and measurable. Expenses are recognized as they are incurred and measurable as a result of receipt of goods or services and the creation of a legal obligation to pay.

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, balances held at financial institutions and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

(iii) <u>Investments</u>

Investments are recorded at cost plus accrued interest.

(iv) Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are not available to discharge existing liabilities but are held for use in the provision of services. They have useful lives extending beyond the current year and are not intended for sale in the ordinary course of operations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended December 31, 2023

1. <u>SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> (Continued)

(a) Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost, which includes all amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset. Borrowing costs related to the acquisition of tangible capital assets are expensed in the year incurred. The cost, less residual value, of the tangible capital assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Equipment - 5 to 10 years Vehicles - 8 years

One half of the annual amortization is charged in the year of acquisition and in the year of disposal. Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is available for productive use.

Tangible capital assets received as donations are recorded at their fair value at the date of receipt.

(v) Government transfers

Government transfers are recognized in the financial statements as revenue when the transfer is authorized and any eligibility criteria are met, except to the extent that transfer stipulations give rise to an obligation that meets the definition of a liability. Transfers are recognized as deferred revenue when transfer stipulations give rise to a liability. Transfer revenue is recognized in the Statement of Operations as the stipulation liabilities are settled.

(vi) <u>Deferred revenue-obligatory reserve funds</u>

Revenue received for the provision of building services is restricted in its use and until applied to the applicable expenditures is recorded as deferred revenue.

(vii) Pensions and employee benefits

The organization accounts for its participation in the Ontario Municipal Employee Retirement System (OMERS), a multi-employer public sector pension fund, as a defined contribution plan. Obligations for sick leave and employee retirement gratuities under employee benefits payable are accrued as the employees render the services necessary to earn the benefits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended December 31, 2023

1. <u>SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> (Continued)

(viii) <u>Financial instruments</u>

Financial instruments are classified as either fair value, amortized cost or cost.

Financial instruments classified as fair value are initially recognized at cost and subsequently carried at fair value. Financing fees and transaction costs on financial instruments measured at fair value are expensed as incurred. Unrealized gains and losses on financial assets are recognized in the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses. Once realized, remeasurement gains and losses are transferred to the Statement of Operations. A Statement of Remeasurement Grains and Losses has not been included as there are no matters to report therein.

Financial instruments classified as amortized cost are initially recognized at cost and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses on financial assets. The effective interest rate method allocates interest income or interest expense over the relevant period, based on the effective interest rate. Transaction costs related to financial instruments in the amortized cost category are added to the carrying value of the instrument.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. Previously recognized impairment losses are reversed to the extent of the improvement, provided the asset is not carried at an amount, at the date of the reversal, greater than the amount that would have been the carrying amount had no impairment loss been recognized previously. The amounts of any write-downs or reversals are recognized in the Statement of Operations.

Financial liabilities (or part of a financial liability) are removed from the Statement of Financial Position when, and only when, they are discharged, cancelled or expire.

The organization's financial instruments are measured according to the following methods:

<u>Financial instrument</u>	Measurement method
Cash	Amortized cost
Investments	Amortized cost
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost

(ix) <u>Use of estimates</u>

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian public sector accounting standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. These estimates and assumptions are based on management's historical experience, best knowledge of current events and actions that the organization may undertake in the future. Significant accounting estimates include estimated useful lives of tangible capital assets and employee benefits payable. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended December 31, 2023

2 CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY - ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

On January 1, 2023 the organization adopted the following standards on a prospective basis: PS 1201 Financial Statement Presentation, PS 2601 Foreign Currency Translation, PS 3041 Portfolio Investments, PS 3450 Financial Instruments and PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO). The adoption of these standards had no impact on the opening balances.

PS 1201 Financial Statement Presentation replaces PS 1200 Financial Statement Presentation. This standard establishes general reporting principles and standards for the disclosure of information in government financial statements. The standard introduces the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses separate from the Statement of Operations. Requirements in PS 2601 Foreign Currency Translation, PS 3041 Portfolio Investments and PS 3450 Financial Instruments, which are required to be adopted at the same time, can give rise to the presentation of gains and losses as remeasurement gains and losses.

PS 2601 Foreign Currency Translation replaces PS 2600 Foreign Currency Translation. This standard requires monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency that are reported as fair value, to be adjusted to reflect the exchange rates in effect at the financial statement date. Unrealized gains and losses arising from foreign currency changes are presented in the new Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses.

PS 3041 *Portfolio Investments* replaces PS 3040 *Portfolio Investments*. This standard provides revised guidance on accounting for, and presentation and disclosure of, portfolio investments to conform to PS 3450 *Financial Instruments*. The distinction between temporary and portfolio investments has been removed in the new standard, and upon adoption, PS 3030 *Temporary Investments* no longer applies.

PS 3450 Financial Instruments establishes accounting and reporting requirements for all types of financial instruments including derivatives. This standard requires fair value measurement of derivatives and portfolio investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market. All other financial instruments will generally be measured at cost or amortized cost. Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are presented in the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses.

PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO) establishes the accounting and reporting requirements for legal obligations associated with the retirement of tangible capital assets controlled by a government or government organization. A liability for a retirement obligation can apply to tangible capital assets either in productive use or no longer in productive use. No asset retirement obligations have been identified by the organization.

3. <u>INVESTMENTS</u>

Investments are comprised of guaranteed investment certificates, bearing interest at 1.6% and maturing June 30, 2024.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended December 31, 2023

4. DEFERRED REVENUE - OBLIGATORY RESERVE FUNDS

The organization defers that portion of its revenue that exceeds the cost of providing building services. A continuity of the deferred revenue reported on the Statement of Financial Position follows.

Balance, end of year	\$ 677,040	\$ 585,086
Deferred in the year	91,954	242,403
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 585,086	\$ 342,683
	2023	2022

5. <u>EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PAYABLE</u>

- (a) Under the sick leave benefits policy, employees hired prior to January 1, 2014 can accumulate unused sick leave without limit and are entitled to a payout of one-half of their accumulated time, to a maximum of 30 days when they leave the organization's employment. The sick leave benefit liability estimates the use of accumulated sick leave prior to retirement, as well as any lump-sum payments upon retirement, and assumes that both the appropriate discount rate and future salary and wage levels will increase by 2% per annum. The liability for these accumulated days amounted to \$21,485 (2022 \$17,036) at the end of the year.
- (b) Under the retirement gratuity policy, qualifying employees are entitled to a payout, upon retirement, based on length of service and rate of pay. The retirement gratuity liability estimates the lump-sum payments upon retirement, and assumes that both the appropriate discount rate and future salary and wage levels will increase by 2% per annum. The liability for the retirement gratuity is estimated at \$17,654 (2022 \$12,692) at the end of the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended December 31, 2023

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risks arising from financial instruments and risk management

The organization is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. There have been no changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the organization if a debtor fails to honour its contractual obligations. The organization is exposed to this risk as a result of cash and cash equivalents, investments and accounts receivable. The carrying amounts on the Statement of Financial Position represents the maximum credit risk of the organization as at the reporting date. The organization does not believe it is subject to significant credit risk.

The organization holds its cash and cash equivalents and investments with a federally regulated chartered bank and a provincially regulated credit union who are insured, respectively, by the Canadian Deposit Insurance Corporation("CDIC") and the Financial Services Regulatory Authority of Ontario ("FSRA"). The CDIC insurance is up to \$100,000 per deposit account and the FSRA insurance is up to \$250,000 in aggregate.

Accounts receivable are all current and are primarily due from the federal government in relation to refundable taxes. Credit risk is mitigated by the financial solvency of the government.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the organization will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The organization is subject to this risk with respect to its accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The organization maintains sufficient cash balances to meet its obligations, and does not believe it is subject to significant liquidity risk.

The organization's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are all current, and expected to be paid within the next 12 months.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of market factors. Market factors include three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and equity risk. The organization is not exposed to significant currency or equity risk as it does not transact materially in foreign currency and does not hold equity financial instruments.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The organization is exposed to interest rate risk on its interest-bearing investments. Fixed-rate instruments subject the organization to a fair value risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended December 31, 2023

7. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

The tangible capital assets of the organization are outlined below.

	Vehicles	Equipment	Total 2023	Total 2022
COST				
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 32,936	\$ -	\$ 32,936	\$ 32,936
Additions and betterments	=	5,990	5,990	-
BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$ 32,936	\$ 5,990	\$ 38,926	\$ 32,936
ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION				
Balance, beginning of year	10,292	-	10,292	6,175
Annual amortization	4,117	397	4,514	4,117
BALANCE, END OF YEAR	14,409	397	14,806	10,292
TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS-NET	\$ 18,527	\$ 5,593	\$ 24,120	\$ 22,644

8. ACCUMULATED DEFICIT

The 2023 continuity of accumulated deficit reported on the Statement of Financial Position is as follows:

	Balance Beginning of Year	Annual Surplus (Deficit)	Balance End of Year
Tangible capital assets Unfunded employee benefits	\$ 22,644 \$ (29,728)	1,476 \$ (9,411)	24,120 (39,139)
	\$ (7,084) \$	(7,935) \$	(15,019)

9. <u>BUDGET FIGURES</u>

The budget adopted for the current year was prepared on a modified accrual basis, and has been restated to conform with the accounting and reporting standards applicable to the actual results. The budget for amortization, which is excluded from the adopted budget, is set equal to the actual 2023 amount. A reconciliation of the adopted and reported budgets is presented below.

	Budget
ADOPTED BUDGET:	
Change in operating surplus	\$ -
ADJUSTMENTS:	
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	6,000
Amortization of tangible capital assets	(4,514)
ANNUAL SURPLUS	\$ 1,486

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended December 31, 2023

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The related party transactions below are in the normal course of operations and are measured at their exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

The following table summarizes the organization's related party transactions with its contributing municipalities during the year:

	2023	2022
Expenses		
Township of Strong		
Administration	7,200	7,200
Office rent	5,712	5,712
At the end of the year, amounts due to contributing municipalities a	re as follows:	
Township of Strong	1,150	1,608

The amounts due to contributing municipalities are reported in accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position. These amounts are non-interest bearing and are due when invoiced.

11. <u>BUILDING PERMITS AND FINES</u>

The composition of building permits and fines reported on the Statement of Financial Position is as follows:

	2023	2022
Permit fees and fines collected in the year -		
Village of Burk's Falls	\$ 24,143 \$	24,950
Township of Joly	31,153	31,556
Township of Machar	103,377	103,145
Township of Ryerson	70,810	84,750
Village of South River	24,669	44,185
Township of Strong	34,932	86,325
Village of Sundridge	53,100	62,691
	342,184	437,602
To deferred revenue - obligatory reserve funds	(91,954)	(242,403)
	\$ 250,230 \$	195,199

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended December 31, 2023

12. SEGMENT DISCLOSURE AND EXPENSES BY OBJECT

Since the organization's operations are not considered diverse and operations are managed as one department, no segment disclosure has been provided. Supplementary expenses by object information has been omitted as it would not provide additional information not readily determinable from the financial information provided on the Statement of Operations.

13. PENSION AGREEMENTS

The organization makes contributions to the Ontario Municipal Employee Retirement Fund (OMERS), which is a multi-employer plan, on behalf of certain members of its staff. The plan is a defined benefit plan which specifies the amount of the retirement benefit to be received by the employees based on the length of service and rates of pay. Each year an independent actuary determines the funding status of OMERS Primary Pension Plan (the Plan) by comparing the actuarial value of invested assets to the estimated present value of all pension benefits that members have earned to date. The most recent actuarial valuation of the Plan was conducted at December 31, 2023. The results of this valuation disclosed total actuarial liabilities of \$136,185 million with respect to benefits accrued for service with actuarial assets at that date of \$131,983 million indicating an actuarial deficit of \$4,202 million. Because OMERS is a multi-employer plan, any Plan surpluses or deficits are a joint responsibility of Ontario municipal organizations and their employees. As a result, the organization does not recognize any share of the Plan surplus or deficit.

The amount contributed to OMERS for 2023 was \$20,691 (2022 - \$15,095) for current service and is included as an expense on the Statement of Operations.